

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*One Hundred and Seventh  
Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

**Volume II**

May 21, 1975 to July 2, 1975

**Index**

KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

**HOUSE**

Friday, June 6, 1975

The House met according to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Gary Vencill of Randolph.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

**Papers from the Senate**

From the Senate: The following Communication:

The Senate of Maine  
Augusta

June 5, 1975

Honorable Edwin H. Pert  
Clerk of the House  
107th Legislature  
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mr. Pert:

The Governor having returned to the Senate;

Bill, AN ACT Relating to State Employees Serving in Acting Capacities. (S. P. 119) (L. D. 384) together with his objections to the same. The Senate proceeded to vote on the question: Shall the Bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?

According to the provisions of the Constitution, a yea and nay vote was taken. 15 Senators having voted in the affirmative and 16 Senators having voted in the negative, the Bill accordingly failed to become law, and the veto was sustained.

Respectfully,

Signed:

HARRY N. STARBRANCH  
Secretary of the Senate

The Communication was read, and ordered placed on file.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Bustin.

Mr. BUSTIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I don't think this veto message should go by without at least one brief comment. Many people have been wondering for quite awhile what all the ramifications of the term 'fiscal responsibility' happen to be as far as the second floor is concerned. It is now obvious that one of those things that fiscal responsibility means is that you force people to do someone else's job without paying them the salary that goes with that job.

Mr. Speaker, I move this communication be placed on file.

Thereupon, the Communication was placed on file.

**Reports of Committees  
Ought Not to Pass**

Committee on Taxation reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on Bill "An Act to Require Legislative Approval of State Property Assessment Districts, Assessment Standards and their Implementation Schedules" (Emergency) (H. P. 438) (L. D. 1454)

Committee on Taxation reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on Bill "An Act Relating to Assessment of Taxes in Municipalities of Less than 3,500 Population" (S. P. 462) (L. D. 1515)

Were placed in the Legislative Files without further action pursuant to Joint Rule 17-A, in concurrence.

**Non-Concurrent Matter  
Tabled and Assigned**

Bill "An Act to Repeal Milk Control

Prices at the Retail Level" (H.P. 208) (L. D. 267 which was passed to be engrossed in the House on May 28.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" (S-263) in non-concurrence.

In the House: on motion of Mr. Mahany of Easton, tabled pending further consideration and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.

**Non-Concurrent Matter**

Bill "An Act Pertaining to the Choice of Counsel Retained to Perform a Title Search" (H. P. 1135) (L. D. 1430) which was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" (H-611) in the House on June 2.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-563) in non-concurrence.

In the House: On motion of Mr. Higgins of Scarborough, the House voted to insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

**Non-Concurrent Matter**

RESOLVE, Proposing Study of the Implementation of State Ferry Service on Casco Bay (H. P. 1154) (L. D. 1448) on which the Minority "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-631) Report of the Committee on Public Utilities was read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended in the House on June 4.

Came from the Senate with the Majority "Ought Not to Pass" Report of the Committee on Public Utilities read and accepted in non-concurrence.

In the House: On motion of Mr. Kelleher of Bangor, the House voted to insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

**Messages and Documents**

The following Communication:  
State of Maine

One Hundred and Seventh Legislature  
Committee on Marine Resources  
June 5, 1975

Honorable John L. Martin  
Speaker of the House  
State House  
Augusta, Maine 04333

Dear Mr. Speaker:

It is with pleasure that I report to you that the Committee on Marine Resources has completed all action necessary on the business placed before it by the 107th Legislature.

Total Number of Bills Presented	40
Unanimous Reports	34
Leave to Withdraw	13
Ought Not to Pass	7
Ought To Pass	3
Ought to Pass as Amended	8
Ought to Pass in New Draft	3
Divided Reports	6
Total Number of Amendments	12
Total Number of New Drafts	3
Total Number of Referrals	0

Sincerely,  
s/ LAWRENCE P. GREENLAW, JR.  
House Chairman

The Communication was read and ordered placed on file.

**Orders**

Mr. Dam of Skowhegan presented the following Joint Order and moved its passage: (H. P. 1670)

WHEREAS, legislation has been proposed to phase out the present form of

county government and to transfer its functions to other government units; and

WHEREAS, this proposed legislation has raised the issues of the proper role and authority, if any, of county government in this State, the functions and duties that might properly be performed by an intermediate level of government, the organizational structure that might be required, the compensation, methods of selection and terms of officials, the authority of the State and method of exercising it, the relationship between any intermediate level of government and municipalities and unorganized townships, and the role and authority of regional or special purpose units of government; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature feels that these matters are deserving of additional study; now, therefor, be it

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that a Joint Select Committee on County Government be established, consisting of the Senators and Representatives appointed to the Joint Standing Committee on Local and County Government and the sponsor and cosponsors of H.P. 1445, L.D. 1819, as introduced at the regular session of the 107th Legislature; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Legislative Council be authorized, through the Joint Select Committee on County Government, to study the proper role and authority, if any, of county government in this State, such study to include:

1. The role and authority of county government in this State, if any;
2. The functions and duties that might properly be performed by an intermediate level of government, either through county government or multi-purpose units of government serving defined regional areas of the State;
3. The organizational structure that is required for proper and efficient county government or other multi-purpose regional units of government;
4. The compensation, methods of selection and terms of officials serving county government or other multi-purpose regional units of the government;
5. The authority of the State, and manner of exercising such authority over county government or other multi-purpose regional units of government;
6. The relationship between county government or other multi-purpose regional units of government and municipalities and unorganized townships;
7. The role and authority of other regional or special purpose units of government that perform one or more functions that may be performed by county government or other multi-purpose regional units of government;
8. The subject matter of the following bills: "An Act Relating to the Powers of County Government," H. P. 980, L. D. 1243; "An Act Relating to County Home Rule Powers of the County Delegation," S. P. 398, L. D. 1307; and "An Act to Phase Out the Present Form of County Government, Transfer its Functions to Other Government Units and to Direct the State's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to Make Recommendations to the Special Session of the 107th Legislature," H. P. 1445, L. D. 1819, as introduced at the regular session of the 107th Legislature; and

9. Any other subject matter found relevant to the purposes of this study; and be it further

ORDERED, that for the purposes of this study, this Joint Select Committee shall

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conduct public hearings in order to solicit and consider testimony for its study and may conduct such hearings throughout the State, and, in addition, they shall solicit and receive information from individuals, organizations and government units, including, but not limited to, the several counties of the State, the Maine Municipal Association, the Maine County Commissioners' Association and the municipal associations of any county; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Council shall report the results of its findings, together with any proposed recommendations and drafts of necessary implementing legislation, to the next special or regular session of the Legislature; and be it further

ORDERED, upon passage in concurrence, that suitable copies of this Order be transmitted to said Legislative Council, the Joint Standing Committee on Local and County Government, the sponsor and cosponsors of L. D. 1819, and each of the counties of this State as notice of this directive.

The Order was read and passed and sent up for concurrence.

Mrs. Berry of Madison presented the following Joint Order and moved its passage: (H. P. 1672)

WHEREAS, The Legislature has learned of the Outstanding Achievement and Exceptional Accomplishment of Alyse L. Corson of Cornville First Woman Tax Investigator of the State of Maine

We the Members of the House of Representatives and Senate do hereby Order that our congratulations and acknowledgement be extended; and further

Order and direct, while duly assembled in session at the Capitol in Augusta, under the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maine, that this official expression of pride be sent forthwith on behalf of the Legislature and the people of the State of Maine.

The Order was read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Madison, Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. BERRY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Alyse Corson of Cornville has the distinction of being Maine's only woman tax collector. In fact, she is Maine's first woman to hold that position. She is on the road from Kittery to Fort Kent dealing with this service.

Her work is what her title denotes and her duties are varied. One day she may be dealing with gasoline refunds for a farmer in Fort Kent, or a cigarette license for a store in Kennebunk, a blueberry tax problem in Machias, or maybe it might be a sardine tax. She may be called to settle a problem with potato shippers in Houlton that could even result in a court case. Here her background as a legal secretary proves valuable.

"Being a woman and being a tax investigator are two strikes against me," she very candidly stated. "Just the title of a tax investigator has a fearsome sound." But, she continued, once she makes her contact and becomes a person rather than a nameless, faceless bureau representative, her strikes are diminished.

You might ask how Mrs. Corson aspired to this position. She applied for it.

And this in itself was unusual according to her boss, the director of the Excise Tax Division. He stated that most women would have not even applied, as the work is

involved and it requires traveling and being away from home. He admitted reservations, but after interviewing Mrs. Corson and checking her rating there was no question — she qualified. Three had applied for the job and the other two were men.

Although she had been employed by the state for five and one-half years at the Women's Correction Center in Skowhegan, three as office manager, she still had to take another state test to make her eligible for tax investigator. She passed with flying colors.

She first embarked upon this position December 2, just in time to hit the coldest weather in Caribou and the ice storm in the southern part of the State. She says her job is "even more interesting than described." No two days are alike and her car is her office.

She is an example of today's woman on the go, who meets a new challenge after the challenge of raising a family is complete.

What I would like to stress here, ladies and gentlemen, is that Alyse Corson did not expect or get this position just because she was a woman. She applied and was qualified.

Yes, Maine's first and only tax investigator is a woman doing a man's job. But she is being treated like a lady and considered a friend rather than a state agent.

Thereupon, the Order received passage and was sent up for concurrence.

Mrs. Clark of Freeport presented the following Joint Order and moved its passage: (H. P. 1673)

WHEREAS, legislation, H. P. 671, L. D. 845, "An Act to Amend the Insurance Law to Require the Inclusion of Home Health Services as a Covered Benefit in all Group and Individual Health Policies Written in the State," was introduced at the regular session of the 107th Legislature; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this legislation was to require that all group and individual health insurance policies in this State provide coverage for home health services; and

WHEREAS, there are serious questions about the policy of mandating such coverage and about the definition and extent of home health services and about the costs of these services and this coverage; now, therefore, be it

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the Legislative Council be authorized, through the Joint Standing Committee on Business Legislation, to examine the subject matter of L. D. 845 in light of the above questions; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Bureau of Insurance and the Department of Health and Welfare are directed to cooperate with the Committee on Business Legislation in this study; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Council report the results of its findings together with any proposed recommendations and necessary implementing legislation to the next special or regular session of the Legislature; and be it further

ORDERED, upon passage in concurrence, that suitable copies of this Order be transmitted forthwith to said agencies as notice of this directive.

The Order was read and passed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Higgins of Scarborough presented the following Joint Order and moved its passage: (H. P. 1675)

WHEREAS, The Legislature has

learned of the Outstanding Achievement and Exceptional Accomplishment of Fred DiPalma of Scarborough State Commander of the Department of Maine AMVETS 1974-1975

We the Members of the House of Representatives and Senate do hereby Order that our congratulations and acknowledgement be extended; and further

Order and direct, while duly assembled in session at the Capitol in Augusta, under the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maine, that this official expression of pride be sent forthwith on behalf of the Legislature and the people of the State of Maine.

The Order was read and passed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Winship of Milo presented the following Joint Order and moved its passage: (H. P. 1679) (Cosponsor Mr. Strout of Corinth)

WHEREAS, The Legislature has learned of the Outstanding Achievement and Exceptional Accomplishment of Thomas Howard Jr. of Milo, Maine One of 15 Summer Interns Selected to Work with the Republican National Committee in Washington, D. C.

We the Members of the House of Representatives and Senate do hereby Order that our congratulations and acknowledgement be extended; and further

Order and direct, while duly assembled in session at the Capitol in Augusta, under the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maine, that this official expression of pride be sent forthwith on behalf of the Legislature and the people of the State of Maine.

The Order was read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Milo, Mr. Winship.

Mr. WINSHIP: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Thomas Howard is a senior at the high school in Milo and will shortly graduate. He is one of 15 high school seniors who were chosen to work this summer with the Republican National Committee in Washington. The 15 high school seniors elected were chosen on the basis of their academic record. Thomas Howard has served as student council president, a Sunday school teacher at Park Street Methodist Church and a volunteer worker for the Milo Community Hospital, besides several other organizations. In 1974, Thomas Howard attended the Dirigo Boy's State and was a candidate for governor. He plans to attend Southern Vermont College in Bennington, Vermont in September. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard of Milo.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Corinth, Mr. Strout.

Mr. STROUT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise this afternoon as a personal friend of Tommy Howard and relate to you that I am honored to say that one of the first campaigns he worked on was mine. He organized a group of teenagers from Milo and came into my district in 1973 and went door to door in assisting me in a successful campaign to the Maine Legislature.

Tom Howard was chosen for the internship on the basis of academic record, campaign experience and commitment to involvement in the 1976 political campaign. The purpose of this program is to give students further training in practical politics.

Tom Howard is on the Town and County Republican Committee. He is founder of a

local teenage Republican club, was 1972-73 chairman of the Maine Teenage Republicans. He was the Maine representative to Pennsylvania State for two years at the Teenage Republican Convention. In 1974, he was State Youth Coordinator for the Erwin for Governor Campaign. He is also a member of Congressman William S. Cohen's Second District Executive Committee.

Tom Howard has performed his duties well and is an asset to the Republican party and to his local community.

Thereupon, the Joint Order received passage and was sent up for concurrence.

**House Reports of Committees  
Ought Not to Pass**

Mr. Bennett from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Relating to a Uniform Traffic Ticket and Complaint System for use Throughout the State of Maine" (H. P. 1334) (L. D. 1645) reporting "Ought Not to Pass"

Was placed in the Legislative Files without further action pursuant to Joint Rule 17-A.

**Leave to Withdraw  
Tabled Unassigned**

Mrs. Clark from the Committee on Business Legislation on Bill "An Act to Require that Motor Vehicles Registered in This State Carry Liability Insurance" (H. P. 1089) (L. D. 1524) reporting "Leave to Withdraw"

Report was read.

(On motion of Mr. Rolde of York, tabled unassigned pending the motion of Mr. Berry of Buxton to accept the Committee Report.)

**Tabled Unassigned**

Mrs. Boudreau from the Committee on Business Legislation on Bill "An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Savings Banks and Savings and Loan Associations" (H. P. 1267) (L. D. 1763) reporting "Leave to Withdraw"

Report was read.

(On motion of Mr. Rolde of York, tabled unassigned pending the motion of Mr. Berry of Buxton to accept the Committee Report.)

Mrs. Clark from the Committee on Business Legislation on Bill "An Act Providing for No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance" (H. P. 1282) (L. D. 1801) reporting "Leave to Withdraw"

Mr. Immonen from the Committee on Taxation on Bill "An Act to Remove the Sales Tax Exemption for Fuels for Burning Blueberry Lands" (H. P. 425) (L. D. 518) reporting "Leave to Withdraw" (Later reconsidered)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

**Ought to Pass with  
Committee Amendment**

Mr. Susi from the Committee on Taxation on Bill "An Act Relating to the Procedures for State Valuation" (H. P. 523) (L. D. 640) reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-658)

Report was read and accepted and the Bill read once. Committee Amendment "A" (H-658) was read by the Clerk and adopted and the Bill assigned for second reading the next legislative day.

**Divided Report**

Majority Report of the Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought Not to Pass"

on Bill "An Act to Abolish the Defense of Sovereign Immunity in Certain Situations" (H. P. 1297) (L. D. 1568)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. CLIFFORD of Androscoggin  
COLLINS of Knox — of the Senate.

Mrs. MISKAVAGE of Augusta  
Messrs. GAUTHIER of Sanford  
HENDERSON of Bangor  
BENNETT of Caribou  
HEWES of Cape Elizabeth  
PERKINS of So. Portland  
HOBBINS of Saco  
SPENCER of Standish  
PERKINS of So. Portland  
HUGHES of Auburn — of the House.

Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought not to Pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. MERRILL of Cumberland — of the Senate.

Mr. McMAHON of Kennebunk — of the House.

Reports were read.  
On motion of Mr. Gauthier of Sanford, the Majority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted, the Bill read once and assigned for second reading the next legislative day.

**Divided Report  
Tabled and Assigned**

Majority Report of the Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide a Non-jury Trial for Petty Criminal Offenses (H. P. 301) (L. D. 351)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. CLIFFORD of Androscoggin  
MERRILL of Cumberland — of the Senate.

Mrs. MISKAVAGE of Augusta  
Messrs. GAUTHIER of Sanford  
HENDERSON of Bangor  
McMAHON of Kennebunk  
BENNETT of Caribou  
HEWES of Cape Elizabeth  
HUGHES of Auburn  
HOBBINS of Saco  
SPENCER of Standish — of the House.

Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought to Pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. COLLINS of Knox — of the Senate.

Mr. PERKINS of So. Portland — of the House.

Reports were read.  
Mr. GAUTHIER of Sanford moved the House accept the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

(On motion of Mr. Rolde of York, tabled pending the motion of Mr. Gauthier of Sanford to accept the Majority Report and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.

**Divided Report  
Tabled and Assigned**

Majority Report of the Committee on Transportation reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on Bill "An Act to Establish the Maine State Ferry Advisory Board" (H. P. 1308) (L. D. 1651)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. GREELEY of Waldo

CYR of Aroostook — of the Senate

Mrs. BERRY of Madison  
Messrs. STROUT of Corinth  
ALBERT of Limestone  
KAUFFMAN of Kittery  
LUNT of Presque Isle  
WINSHIP of Milo  
WEBBER of Belfast  
JACQUES of Lewiston — of the House

Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-659) on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. McNALLY of Hancock — of the Senate

Messrs. FRASER of Mexico  
JENSEN of Portland — of the House

Reports were read.

Mr. Fraser of Mexico moved the House accept the Minority "Ought to Pass" Report.

(On motion of Mr. Strout of Corinth, tabled pending the motion of Mr. Fraser of Mexico to accept the Minority Report and assigned for Monday, June 9.)

**Divided Report  
Tabled and Assigned**

Majority Report of the Committee on Marine Resources reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-661) on Bill "An Act to Temporarily Suspend the Lobster and Crab Fishing Moratorium" (Emergency) (H. P. 1141) (L. D. 1237)

Report was signed by the following members:

Mrs. CUMMINGS of Penobscot  
Mr. REEVES of Kennebec — of the Senate.

Mrs. POST of Owls Head  
Messrs. JENSEN of Portland  
GREENLAW of Stonington  
JACKSON of Yarmouth  
CURTIS of Rockland — of the House

Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "B" (H-662) on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. BERRY of Cumberland — of the Senate

Messrs. CONNERS of Franklin  
BLODGETT of Waldoboro  
WEBBER of Belfast  
MACKEL of Wells  
MILLS of Eastport — of the House.

Reports were read.

(On motion of Mr. Greenlaw of Stonington, tabled pending acceptance of either Report and assigned for Monday, June 9.)

**Divided Report**

Nine Members from the Committee on Business Legislation on Bill "An Act Establishing Educational Requirements for Licensing of Real Estate Brokers" (H. P. 627) (L. D. 778) report in Report "A" that the same "Ought to Pass" in New Draft (H. P. 1677) (L. D. 1924)

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JOHNSTON of Aroostook — of the Senate

Mrs. CLARK of Freeport  
Mrs. BOUDREAU of Portland  
Mrs. BYERS of Newcastle  
Messrs. BOWIE of Gardiner

DeVANE of Ellsworth  
 TIERNEY of Durham  
 RIDEOUT of Mapleton

—of the House

Three Members of the same Committee report in Report "B" that the same "Ought to Pass" in New Draft (H. P. 1678) (L. D. 1925)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. HIGGINS of Scarborough  
 PEAKES of Dexter  
 PIERCE of Waterville

—of the House

One Member of the Same Committee reports in Report "C" that the same "Ought Not to Pass"

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. REEVES of Kennebec

—of the Senate

(Mr. THOMAS of Kennebec Abstains)

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Freeport, Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. CLARK: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House accept the Majority Report of the Committee, "Ought to pass" in Report A.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Pierce.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I realize this bill has been extremely heavily lobbied this morning on Report A, and I haven't talked to any of you about Report B; however, I don't want to let this pass without at least sticking in my oar a little bit to tell you the difference between A and B.

This bill came out originally, I think a unanimous "ought to pass," or very close to that, and for various reasons a couple of people objected to it and it was recommitted to committee. What this bill does generally is upgrade the educational standards of real estate people, and I am certainly a hundred percent behind that. I think it is good in principle and I certainly am all for it. However, when this got back into committee, we tacked on an amendment of my good friend, Mr. Jackson's, which we previously had rejected, and this became part of Report A. It is because of this amendment that I could not sign Report A, although, as I indicated, I am in favor of the general principle of the bill.

The difference between A and B is this amendment. What this amendment does is require people who have been in the real estate business for 20, 30, 40, 50 years or whatever to go back every six years and take six credit hours of courses, and I really don't think this is a practical solution. It also requires them to take courses which in great extent are no existent at the present and you will be told, well, we are going to have these courses and they are about to come to be. However, I would submit to you that the university system may well be cutting back on courses rather than increasing them, and I also think this is going to cause a real hardship on many people in remote areas to drive to these courses, lengthy distances, and spend their dollars for this. I am sure that you must know many real estate people, as I do, who have been in the business who are thoroughly capable, who by taking six credit hours is not going to help them a darn bit, so I would hope that you would defeat Report "A" and accept Report "B" which does upgrade the standards and the educational

requirement for all people entering the field from this point on, and I would hope that you, many of you perhaps, although you have lobbied on this, maybe have had a chance to talk with some of your real estate people back home because you're probably going to be told that the Real Estate Association supports Report "A" and it does, but if Report "A" is not accepted, I can tell you that the Real Estate Association also is going to support Report "B" so just ask yourself, some of the people that you know back home that are in the real estate business; "are they going to want to go take these six credit hours?"

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Carey.

Mr. CAREY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: It was I who had made the motion to recommit the bill and I was extremely unhappy with the way some of the things that were going on, were going on in fact, and apparently things have deteriorated to the point where now the lobby has pretty much taken over the real main support of Report "A". I am really concerned about the grandfathering in some of these people who have been in the business for some 20 or 30 years. I am particularly concerned about those people who may or may not get away from these courses which are conducted some distance away if they are running, particularly a one-man operation, and I as the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Pierce, would hope that you would kill Report "A" and support Report "B".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Yarmouth, Mr. Jackson.

Mr. JACKSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: As you remember, this is the bill that came from Business Legislation. I put on an amendment requiring continuing education for existing brokers, there was some question of conflict of interest in this. I would also point out that I have a letter which I haven't received yet but I have seen it from the Senate and the Ethics Committee saying there is no conflict, and I felt there was none.

What we are doing at present, we have two classes of brokers, real estate people — salesmen and brokers. To become a salesman, you must take an exam and you must practice underneath a broker, the broker is responsible for your actions. To become a broker, you must have either practiced as a salesman for one year and taken an exam or taken two courses and taken the exam. I will not talk about the increased requirements for persons going into the profession as brokers, what I am interested in is the common justice here, if you are going to say a man wanting to become, or a woman wanting to become a real estate broker has to take increased education, I feel that it is only fair that the existing brokers be required to have increased competency and increased education. I'm saying six hours in six years, the Maine Teachers are required five hours in five years. I'm also saying in this that if you are an inactive broker and there is such a status in the state, if you don't want to practice actively you can retire your license and become inactive, and then for a very nominal fee you can become an active broker again. I'm saying you've got to take a course before you can become active. The reason for this is that Maine Real Estate law is complicated, there are many things that are changing in

it — land use, zoning, many, many things this way and the consumers of the state stand to lose tremendous amounts of money if the broker representing them or the salesman representing them, working under a broker, doesn't happen to know what they're doing and I think it is only fair that if we are going to make it harder for the general public to become real estate brokers, that we have got to upgrade the total profession and not just pick on the person coming into it and so I'm saying that we should do this, that we should require the brokers to take these courses.

I would also point out here that in the issue of State Government News, April '75 on the back page, that this is the principle that is being applied to many professions. The teachers, as I said, now have to take five hours every five years in order to retain their certification and as of this last April, the states of Iowa and Michigan are requiring their judges and lawyers to take courses in order to remain certified as judges and lawyers. I think this is a very good way to approach it and I hope you will accept Report "A".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Higgins.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would hope that you would defeat the motion to accept the majority Report "A" and go with Report "B" and my feelings on this matter are that the process with which this bill has gone through the legislative channels just don't meet my standards. I'm not saying they are devious, I'm just saying that I hate to have a hearing or put an amendment on a bill that affects so many people as this does without giving the people public hearing on it. The lobby has been around and I'm sure they have told you that the association representing the brokers of the State of Maine is very much in favor of this Report "A". That may be so, but they do not represent every broker in the state of Maine and I submit to you that there are a lot of brokers out there that perhaps would not be too much in favor of this bill if it were passed. This is an amendment that was given to the committee at the time of the hearing and we threw it out because we felt it might kill the bill on the floor of the House, and subsequently it was offered on the floor, it got recommitted and now it's back again and I would submit to you also that if the bill came in to increase credits for certification for teachers to become certified initially and someone added an amendment on that that might double the credits that a teacher had to take once he was certified, that there would be quite an uproar and I think this is, basically, the same argument. Some questions that I feel should be answered are "will courses be offered"? "Are the university systems now able to handle courses that these real estate brokers, existing real estate brokers, are going to have to take"? I don't know, we never had a hearing. The other question is "where are some of these people going to go that live in the back countries, where are they going to go to school, are courses going to definitely be offered in remote areas in the State of Maine"? I don't know, there was never a hearing.

The other thing that I would bring to your attention in the bill of Report "A," in Section 41-15 B, it talks about successful completion. I don't know what successful completion is, does that mean you have to

pass a course? Do you have to take a test in order to get it, to be successfully complete? I don't know, I would hope that you would defeat the motion to accept the Majority of Report "A" and then go to accept the Minority of Report "B".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hallowell, Mr. Stubbs.

STUBBS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I, too, rise in support of Report "B" and hope you will vote to defeat Report "A". I agree this thing needs a public hearing, it affects many, many people. I admit I am a broker, I am a member of the association, however, I was not contacted about this even though I was on a so-called legislative committee and, in fact, this legislative committee has never met to my knowledge and I, too, was lobbied but I certainly had no input into the lobby or anything else and I suggest we wait until another session and have this type of thing brought up at a public hearing.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am also a broker, I think Amendment "A" is a bit on the ridiculous side in that I go home this summer, start working, and if they have those courses, I'll have to go to school all summer too and I resent having to do such as that. Maybe if they had them at night, I might possibly take them. I'm not afraid to take them, of course, but I think it's a little ridiculous.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Joyce.

Mr. JOYCE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise to thank the two fine gentlemen from Waterville and am glad that we have two there and support them on voting no on Amendment "A".

I came down to this House this morning so that I could enjoy the sanctity of the House to write letters to my constituents. I heard the noise buzzing about the House, I thought it first it might be philly-lou bird, I look around and there was a lobbyist wandering through here. I couldn't even concentrate here because of the lobbying on this particular piece of legislation. I'm going home disturbed because of this. Sending them back to school after six years is this the first step to send all the druggists, the dentists, the CPA's and the RN's back to school? I urge you this is a lobbying bill and to vote no on Amendment "A".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Newcastle, Mrs. Byers.

Mrs. BYERS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I hope that my bill isn't killed this morning because of a lobbyist working for it. The lobbyist was working for the Realtors Association. The realtors support this bill. They, in fact, educate themselves because of the changing environmental laws, they give their own courses now but all the brokers don't take them and these courses have not been set up. The date for this is January 1st, 1978 and I am sure it will be done by then.

I hope you will support Amendment "A" and here's the reason that I sponsored the bill in the first place. There are many brokers who now take the little course, the two courses, they become real estate brokers (they take their exam) and it is something to do in the winter, we have a lot of people who take it at night, etc. and they

set up an office which consists of a telephone in their home and they put a small sign out, and they don't do very much business. In the meantime, we have made a lot of environmental laws. We have shore line zoning, we have LURC, we have DEP and finally, they fall into a big sale and some of the consequences on the coastline have been rugged, places that they didn't realize the environmental changes had taken place. The purpose of my bill in the beginning was to help the new real estate brokers with these environmental things and help them understand them, then the problem came up "what about the people who had been inactive and for a slight fee get their active license back and then go into a big development area"? The person who gets hurt is the person who is buying the property, the person who is investing their savings for their home and I hope that you will go along with Report "A".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Pierce.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would just like to respond to the gentledady from Newcastle and remind her that we are not trying to kill her bill. In fact, it is completely incorporated in Report "B". The only thing I am not in favor of is the amendment by another member of this House which was attached to her bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Limerick, Mr. Carroll.

Mr. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen: I'm not a joiner. I don't belong to any realtor organization and I belong to very few other organizations and what I would like to see is people leave other people alone. Let us all go our way down life's highway without always someone trying to protect someone or trying to do this and trying to do that. We don't ask the lawyers to go back to school to keep his lawyer's profession, we don't ask a plumber to go back to keep his plumbing profession, we don't ask a surveyor to go back to keep his surveyor's profession. The insurance agent, the oil burner repairman, the druggist, the CPA and I can keep on naming them all day, and I don't like to have realtors coming around every once in a while operating in this type of thing, hiring lobbyists, trying to get those guys to make a living. I would like to see a lot of them go out and earn a living like we do back home. We work for what we get and it is a strange world I live in that every time I come down here, somebody is trying to protect somebody and you know, just as well as I do, what this law is going to do. It's going to weed out a lot of brokers and then you're going to have a highly skillful operation that's going to be operating in a very, very private sector of our society and they're going to become as scarce as hen's teeth just like doctors — you put them out of business back in the rural areas, all you've got now is the PHD's and the supermen as doctors, you haven't got the common man's friend, the country doctor, any more and you're not going to have the common man's friend who will be in the real estate business back in the country any more because he's going to have to keep driving to the city and have a city slicker pick him clean of a few more dollars to go to a course and move out the beans in the beanhole and so I move now, Mr. Speaker, that this bill and all its

accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed and I hope you kill it dead as a haddock.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Newcastle, Mrs. Byers.

Mrs. BYERS: Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House: I am sure that Rep. Carroll wants to leave everybody alone and I appreciate his position on the Milk Commission. I hope that we vote against the pending motion and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Freeport, Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. CLARK: Mr. Speaker, Men and Women of the House: I ask your hearty support in opposition to the pending motion on the floor of indefinite postponement for the concept of this bill, is indeed, positive and beneficial to the citizens of our state and if, after all, we are here to serve them, then indeed we should do more than defeat a bill which is going to benefit these citizens. Report "A" does indeed encompass an educational requirement for those brokers who are currently licensed and as the gentlewoman from Newcastle has done, I would draw your attention to the effective date of this bill. I'm sure we all know what successful completion of anything means particularly since we are all reasonably intelligent, can read the King's English and are representative of our people. Courses are now being provided to real estate salespeople and brokers and it's through these courses that these people are currently licensed. Yes, indeed, doctors, lawyers, plumbers, oil burner men, electricians and teachers, too do increase and keep current their knowledges and skills but real estate brokers do not and that is why the educational requirement is encompassed in Report "A".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Waterville, Mrs. Kany.

Mrs. KANY: May I pose a question through the Chair to any members of the Business Legislation Committee.

The SPEAKER: The gentlewoman may pose her question.

Mrs. KANY: Would a member of the Committee please explain to me why it is necessary to have 21 credit hours behind you before you are allowed to take the real estate exam?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Newcastle, Mrs. Byers.

Mrs. BYERS: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: In answer to that question, you don't have to, that's one of the three options for taking the broker's license. You may also work as a salesman for a broker for three years, you may take the two courses that are offered or you may go to school which encompasses the courses that are offered and gives you some business courses as well for credit that you could then apply to another degree if you so desire. There are three options.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Lincolnville, Mrs. Hutchings.

Mrs. HUTCHINGS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am an associate member of the Penobscot Bay Board of Realtors and feel I can speak on their behalf. The majority of them feel that this is a very desirable piece of legislation. Serving on the Natural Resources Committee this year, I am well aware, as many of you must be, of all the changes in

Land Use Regulation and plumbing codes, etc. I feel I owe it to my clients to be aware of all these changes. It doesn't seem very much to ask to take a few short courses to continue my expertise in the real estate field. I urge your support of Report "A".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON: Mr. Speaker, Men and Women of the House: In 1962, I was President of the Maine Association and I was instrumental in getting this education program started. Therefore, I would hate to see this bill killed but I don't like Amendment "A".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON: Mr. Speaker, I will abstain.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Peterson, wishes to abstain and so requests to do so.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Unity, Mr. Tozier.

Mr. TOZIER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to abstain also.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Unity, Mr. Tozier, is excused.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognized the gentleman from Rangeley, Mr. Doak.

Mr. DOAK: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I have heard plumbers mentioned here quite often this morning and I thought I'd rise. Plumbers do not have to go on and take further education, but our profession is policed by code enforcers or plumbing inspectors, therefore, we must keep abreast of the times by doing it ourselves in order to keep in line with the licensing procedures and the coding enforcement officers guarantee that we can continue in business. I am living in an area where there is a great deal of real estate transfers being made and at the time that the interim standards put in by the Land Use Regulation Commission were put into effect, we had some people there that were purchasing property, they got hurt pretty badly and I would hope that if this bill went through on Report "A" that it might help some of those people.

A roll call was requested.

The SPEAKER: In order for the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. Those in favor will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken, and more than one-fifth of the members present, having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The pending question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Limerick, Mr. Carroll, that this Bill and all its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed. Those in favor will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

#### ROLL CALL

YEA — Bagley, Berry, G. W.; Call, Carroll, Carter, Connolly, Curtis, Farnham, Finemore, Fraser, Henderson, Hughes, Jacques, Joyce, Kany, Kelleher, LaPointe, Morton, Rollins, Spencer.

NAY — Ault, Bachrach, Bennett, Berry, P. P.; Berube, Birt, Blodgett, Boudreau, Bowie, Burns, Bustin, Byers, Carey, Chonko, Churchill, Clark, Connors, Cooney, Cote, Cox, Curran, P.; Curran, R.; Dam, Davies, DeVane, Doak, Dow, Drigotas, Durgin, Dyer, Faucher, Fenlason, Flanagan, Garsoe, Goodwin,

H.; Goodwin, K.; Gould, Gray, Greenlaw, Hennessey, Hewes, Higgins, Hinds, Hobbins, Hunter, Hutchings, Immonen, Ingegnieri, Jackson, Jensen, Kelley, Kennedy, Laffin, Laverty, LeBlanc, Leonard, Lewin, Lewis, Littlefield, Lovell, Lunt, Lynch, MacEachern, Mackel, MacLeod, Maxwell, McBreairty, McKernan, McMahon, Mills, Miskavage, Mitchell, Morin, Mulkern, Nadeau, Najarian, Palmer, Peakes, Pelosi, Perkins, S.; Perkins, T.; Pierce, Post, Powell, Quinn, Raymond, Rideout, Rolde, Saunders, Shute, Silverman, Smith, Snowe, Strout, Stubbs, Talbot, Teague, Theriault, Torrey, Truman, Twitchell, Tyndale, Usher, Walker, Wilfong, Winship.

ABSENT — Albert, Carpenter, Dudley, Farley, Gauthier, Hall, Jalbert, Kauffman, Lizotte, Mahany, Martin, A.; Martin, R.; Norris, Pearson, Peterson, T.; Snow, Sprowl, Susi, Tarr, Tierney, Wagner, Webber.

EXCUSED — Peterson, P.; Tozier.

Yes, 20; No, 106; Absent, 25; Excused, 2.

The SPEAKER: Twenty having voted in the affirmative and one hundred and six in the negative, with twenty-five being absent, the motion does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Pierce.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Now that we see the strong support for keeping this bill, I hope we can get down to the business of defeating Report "A" so that we can adopt Report "B".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Higgins.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would not doubt from what Mrs. Byers has said that there are problems in the field, there's no question that there probably are in many cases but I would just ask a question of whether or not this is fair to those brokers out there in the state to take the word of a particular lobbyist or two that every one of them wants this bill or that there are no problems with it. I submit to you that it's not and I hope you defeat the pending motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Yarmouth, Mr. Jackson.

Mr. JACKSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would point out to you very simply the difference between Report "A" and Report "B." Both reports require higher standards of people coming into the profession. When any person in the state wants to become a real estate broker, this requires higher standards, more hours of study in order to take the exam. I submit to you that if you're going to make it harder for the general public to become a real estate broker, it is only fair that we require higher standards of those who are already brokers. Prior to 1952 there were no standards. Anyone who could send in could get a license.

We have increased the standards steadily as far as the person coming into the profession, and I think considering the amount of money that houses cost and the size of the investment people make in buying homes, probably the largest investment in their life, it is only fair and wise that we require continuing education of the present brokers.

Mrs. Byers of Newcastle requested a roll call vote.

The SPEAKER: A roll call has been

requested. For the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. All those desiring a roll call vote will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken, and more than one fifth of the members present having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Limerick, Mr. Carroll.

Mr. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Once again I would like to rise and address this body. I would like to point out to you again that what they are asking you to legislate is honesty and integrity. This is something you don't buy in a real estate market. This is what it comes right down to, honest real estate brokers. I know some highly educated brokers who are operating in this state. I happen to know of some of the fast deals they have pulled, there were a few of them pulled in our area. You cannot legislate honesty and integrity. It used to be, years ago in this area of my state and throughout my state, if a young man wanted to become a lawyer he would go to a lawyer and he would study under him and if he was intelligent enough and could study enough and he could pass the Maine Bar Examination, he could become a lawyer. There used to be many opportunities for a young man who was denied the opportunity of further education because of financial means, but if he was a worker and had a willingness to work, go out and sacrifice, he could learn a profession and go take an examination. Today, what do we hear? You have to go to school, you have to have credits, more credits, more credits, more credits, Ph.D's and the bigger the D's the dumber some of them got sometimes, especially if you are in business you run into them; I make no bones about it.

The thing that disturbs me a great deal is that the trouble with the real estate profession today is they have got an awful lot of brokers. They have got a whole load of them and this is a means of getting rid of a lot of brokers. Let's be honest with each other here today. You cannot legislate honesty and integrity, it has to be the individual. The unscrupulous broker will continue to operate. I do feel, here today that you are approaching this from the wrong angle completely. All you are doing is raising the standards, you are trying to take and stop other people from coming in and becoming brokers. Brokers that are there others look around and say there are too many of us here. You know, if we can go down to Augusta and if we can get some wheelers and dealers down there in the corridor, we can change this law and we can throw out a lot of these brokers then we are going to have the field to ourselves. Well, ladies and gentlemen I hope that you will not go along with this Report A.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gorham, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This issue, it seems to me, is fairly clear. The previous vote indicated overwhelming acceptance by this body for the idea of improving the standards of real estate profession. It surprised me that I haven't heard Mr. Gould speak on this because it lends itself to his kind of particular insight and common sense. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If new people need it, the old people should be perfectly



willing to qualify and I urge you to support Report A.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Gould.

Mr. GOULD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Just to answer that, I too am a broker. I am broke most of the time.

The SPEAKER: A roll call has been ordered. The pending question is acceptance of Report "A" on Bill, "An Act Establishing educational Requirements for Licensing of Real Estate Brokers," House Paper 627, L. D. 778. All in favor of that motion will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

**ROLL CALL**

YEA — Bachrach, Bagley, Berry, P. P.; Berube, Birt, Blodgett, Boudreau, Bowie, Burns, Bustin, Byers, Chonko, Clark, Connolly, Cooney, Cote, Cox, Curran, P.; Curran, R.; Curtis, Dam, Davies, DeVane, Doak, Dow, Drigotas, Dudley, Farnham, Finemore, Garsoe, Goodwin, H.; Goodwin, K.; Gould, Greenlaw, Henderson, Hennessey, Hewes, Hobbins, Hughes, Hutchings, Jackson, Jacques, Jensen, Kany, Kelleher, Kelley, Kennedy, Laverty, LeBlanc, Leonard, Lewis, Lovell, Mackel, Maxwell, McMahon, Mills, Miskavage, Mitchell, Morton, Mulkern, Najarian, Palmer, Perkins, S.; Perkins, T.; Post, Powell, Quinn, Raymond, Rideout, Shute, Silverman, Snowe, Talbot, Teague, Theriault, Twitchell, Walker, Wilfong.

NAY — Ault, Bennett, Berry, G. W.; Call, Carey, Carpenter, Carroll, Carter, Churchill, Connors, Durgin, Dyer, Faucher, Fenlason, Flanagan, Fraser, Gray, Hall, Higgins, Hinds, Hunter, Immonen, Ingegneri, Joyce, Laffin, LaPointe, Littlefield, Lunt, Lynch, MacEachern, MacLeod, Mahany, McBreaarty, McKernan, Morin, Nadeau, Peakes, Pelosi, Peterson, T.; Pierce, Rolde, Rollins, Saunders, Smith, Spencer, Strout, Stubbs, Torrey, Truman, Tyndale, Usher, Winship.

ABSENT — Albert, Farley, Gauthier, Jalbert, Kauffman, Lewin, Lizotte, Martin, A.; Martin, R.; Norris, Pearson, Peterson, P.; Snow, Sprowl, Susi, Tarr, Tierney, Tozier, Wagner, Webber.

Yes, 78; No, 52; Absent, 20.

The SPEAKER: Seventy-eight having voted in the affirmative and fifty-two in the negative, with twenty being absent, the motion does prevail.

The Bill was read once and assigned for second reading the next legislative day.

**Divided Report  
Tabled and Assigned**

Majority Report of the Committee on Marine Resources reporting "Ought to Pass" on Bill "An Act to Provide for Licensing of Sternmen on Lobster and Crab Fishing Boats" (Emergency) (H. P. 1676) (L. D. 1923)

Report was signed by the following members:

Mrs. CUMMINGS of Penobscot  
Messrs. BERRY of Cumberland  
REEVES of Kennebec  
— of the Senate.

Mrs. POST of Owls Head  
Messrs. CONNORS of Franklin  
GREENLAW of Stonington  
WEBBER of Belfast  
MACKEL of Wells  
CURTIS of Rockland  
JENSEN of Portland  
MILLS of Eastport  
BLODGETT of Waldoboro  
— of the House.

Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. JACKSON of Yarmouth  
— of the House

Reports were read.

Mr. Greenlaw of Stonington moved the House accept the Majority "Ought to Pass" Report.

On motion of the same gentleman tabled pending his motion to accept the Majority "Ought to Pass" Report and assigned for Monday, June 9.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Bustin.

Mr. BUSTIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Relative to item 5 on page 6 of the Advance House Journal and Calendar I now move that the House reconsider its action whereby the Leave to withdraw report was accepted.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Bustin, now moves the House reconsider its action whereby the Leave to Withdraw Report was accepted on Bill, "An Act to Remove the Sales Tax Exemption for Fuels for Burning Blueberry Lands," House Paper 425, L. D. 518.

On motion of Mr. Bustin tabled pending his motion to reconsider and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.

**Consent Calendar  
First Day**

In accordance with House Rule 49-A, the following items appeared on the Consent Calendar for the First Day:

Bill "An Act Providing Funds to Community Mental Health Centers to Offset Reduced Federal Grants" — Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-657) (H. P. 1211) (L. D. 1525)

Bill "An Act Providing for the Confidentiality of Certain Records" — Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-656) (H. P. 613) (L. D. 756)

Bill "An Act to Regulate Business Practices Between Motor Vehicle Manufacturers, Distributors and Dealers" — Committee on Business Legislation reporting "Ought to Pass"

(S. P. 284) (L. D. 994) Bill "An Act Clarifying the Title to Real Estate Included in a Divorce Decree" Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-261)

(S. P. 146) (L. D. 509) Bill "An Act Relating to Membership and Qualifications of Executive Director of the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission" (Emergency) — Committee on State Government reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-259)

(S. P. 203) (L. D. 670) Bill "An Act to Require the Commissioner of Agriculture to Report Yearly to the Legislature on Methods of Stimulating and Encouraging the Growth and Modernization of Agricultural Enterprises" — Committee on Agriculture reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-262)

No objections being noted the above items were ordered to appear on the Consent Calendar of June 9 under listing of the Second Day.

**Passed to Be Engrossed  
Amended Bills**

Bill "An Act Relating to Termination of Utility Service" (H. P. 1361) (L. D. 1663) (C. "A" H-650)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading and read the second time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher.

Mr. KELLEHER: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This bill that is up for second reading this afternoon is an item that doesn't deserve any consideration, simply because, in my opinion, I think the PUC, in their judgment, although it isn't on their statutes, they may, in my opinion, right now, accept from the utility companies, if they so desire, their termination policy.

Let me give you an example. Take the telephone company for example, New England Tel. & Tel. here in Maine, if they have a bad customer, and approximately this involved 11 percent of their total customers, they send out two billings. In other words, they have got 60 days, as far as the telephone company is concerned, before they attempt to shut off their service and then they send them another notice of 14 days to notify the subscriber that their termination period is in fact going to happen. These are customers that amount to approximately 11 percent of New England Tel. & Tel., that is 74-days' notice or time length that they give these individuals before they terminate their telephone service. You have to remember this, that this approximately 11 percent are individuals that you and I eventually, because of the lack of payment, pick up the cost to the company in our own rates.

It seems to me that the structure we are working under right now is sufficient, 74 days as far as the telephone companies are concerned. Bangor Hydro's policy, I understand, is somewhere around 50 days before they terminate the utility service; CMP is the same way.

I can understand the intent of the legislation but, nevertheless, in my opinion, there are some people that don't pay their bills and occasionally you have to, in time and fact, terminate the usage of these utilities. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I move for indefinite postponement of this bill, I request the yeas and nays and I would appreciate your support.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Vassalboro, Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. MITCHELL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Contrary to what Mr. Kelleher has told you, this bill is very worthy of consideration. He has made a very serious error in my opinion when he said this is not needed. Just before the session, a gentleman from Augusta came to me having read about this bill and said, "How is the bill doing in the legislative process? I have a problem." On May 29, he received a bill from Central Maine Power for \$19.09. On June the 4th, he received a notice saying your electric service account in the amount of \$19.09 is past due. "Unless payment in full is received or arrangements for payment made with this office by June 10, your electric service will be disconnected on June 17th, thirteen days from the time the man had notice. I find that very difficult to believe that some standards are not necessary.

On February the 18th at the Augusta Civic Center, there was a suit where many, many people came to testify about

arbitrary termination procedures. As a matter of fact, many of your constituents might appreciate this bill because this suit was brought against Bangor Hydro because they had been rather arbitrary in the termination of their utilities.

You also referred to the Public Utilities Commission having the power to take care of all these things. I have a letter here from Mr. Bradford who is acting chairman, at least, of the Public Utilities Commission. I would like to point out that the current state of the Public Utilities Commission is a very good reason why we can not depend on a body that is very subjective to change, to set up standards that we think are minimum and that should be applied on a state-wide level. Mr. Bradford said the contention has been made to you that this is a matter best left to the Public Utilities Commission, that we have the flexibility to adjust the disconnect regulations. The utilities are very familiar with PUC flexibility. For half a century they have found the commission so flexible that it has adopted only the sketchiest of standards.

The Public Utilities, because of the suit that I mentioned on February the 18th, did adopt some interim guidelines, very minimal guidelines, you perhaps read about them in the paper. I can inform you, from Mr. Bradford, that most of the utilities have refused to abide by these guidelines and some of the companies are planning to take them to court. This could not happen if we had our guidelines in the statutes. I say this is a very significant piece of legislation, that there are arbitrary terminations, these are very minimal services.

I think you should also consider that when a utility disconnects person's utility service, this is a very extraordinary remedy. If you can't pay your bill at a store, you at least have an option of going to other stores while you are working out the credit arrangements, you cannot shop around for another electric company or another telephone company or another water company. These are essential services and they should have minimal safeguards. I ask you to vote against indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would like to relate an incident, two related incidents, that occurred this winter to make me think the utilities, at least the Bangor Hydro Electric, do not have a uniform policy in this field. While I was over here, I received a bill from Bangor Hydro Electric, a friend of mine received a bill the same day. For various reasons neither of us paid our bills promptly. We each received letters from Bangor Hydro on the same day. My letter very politely stated that I hadn't paid my bill and they would appreciate it if I would pay it. My friend's letter said, if you do not pay your bill by a certain date, we will terminate your service with no further notice. I would suspect there was probably some reason why I got a more polite letter than my friend did. Perhaps I would leave it up to the imagination of the members of this House as to why my letter was much more polite than my friend's.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Nadeau.

Mr. NADEAU: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: As a member of the Public Utilities Committee which heard this bill, I have to go along very wholeheartedly with the good gentlewoman

from Vassalboro, Mrs. Mitchell. At first I had my reservations about this bill, and with the help of Mrs. Mitchell and other members of the committee an amendment was worked out which would ease the case of the smaller water districts.

As some of you might or might not know, a lot of the water districts in this state charge on a three-month billing period, so they would charge four times a year. With the \$50 clause in there, it would make it somewhat of a hardship on them. Now they can only disconnect after more than a three-month period has been due, which is 90 days, which I think is ample notice.

I do hope you vote against the motion to indefinitely postpone and allow Mrs. Mitchell's bill to pass.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sangerville, Mr. Hall.

Mr. HALL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I don't like to very often go against my good friend Mr. Kelleher, because I can't holler quite as loud as he can yet. When he spoke about 14 days, I think Mr. Kelleher must have had the wrong impression because the only addition I ever got was five days. I think what they really mean is they send you a notice for 14 days but want to cut you off at five days.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Hobbins.

Mr. HOBBS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This bill is of interest to me, and I was wondering how the other members of the committee felt. Would it be possible if the Clerk would read the committee report?

Thereupon, the Committee Report was read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher.

Mr. KELLEHER: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I didn't really mean to interrupt the Clerk from reading the committee report, but I could have told that fine gentleman from York County just how many did sign it if he was really that interested.

To get back to the point that Mr. Hall made, I might remind him that New England Tel. & Tel., after the second months billing, that is 60 days, then sends them another notice that in 14 days the service is going to be terminated.

I have sat in this House a few terms and I am sure that we have answered constituent's complaints in a lot of areas, particularly with departments of government as well as with any variety of business in our area, and I might tell you that in the few instances that I have ever had to go to Bangor Hydro was on account of some individuals who were unable to make their payment of their bill, and I might submit that I have always been able to work out, or up to this point I have been able to work out, because of the people that were involved, an opportunity not to have their utilities shut off, that they make partial payments on their outstanding bill and they can keep their continuous service up.

I wouldn't be alarmed or surprised by the fire alarm bell that the gentlelady from Vassalboro has raised because it seems to me now that the utilities have to submit to the PUC Commission a program on discontinuation of services. I have never heard this PUC Commission say otherwise. You know, I suppose this is an easy bill to stand up and support, but in my opinion it doesn't need support. We don't always have to be as dubious of big

companies as some people like to have you think you should be. In my opinion it is not necessary and I do hope that you support the indefinite postponement motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Woolwich, Mr. Leonard.

Mr. LEONARD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am on the majority report. I am quite familiar with what Representative Kelleher was saying in regard to a telephone company and they give, he says, 74 days of service before they terminate. Let's straighten that out just a little bit because I don't think really all the people of this House understood what he said.

Seventy-four days starts from the first that you have service, you are billed 30 days after that first day, and if you are one of these unfortunate few that are on the 11 percent category, you are given your notice, you are billed 30 days after you first get the service, you have 30 days to pay it and then you are given 14 days or utility is shut off. So, in my book, from billing date, that is 30 plus 14. Now let's call things the way they are. It is only, in fact, 44 days, it certainly isn't 74.

There are five categories that New England Telephone has, five billing categories. I hope in my residential use I am in category one because I always pay my bills. For the information of the members of this House, the fifth category and the one I now fall in is legislative category. That kind of offends me in a way because I don't think I should be in any particular special category just because I am a legislator.

I don't think right now the utilities are being reasonable in all cases. We amended this bill, we worked on it to make it and bring it about to the minimal guidelines, something at least the PUC could fall back on in the even that the companies do not comply with that which is mandated or requested by the PUC. We are backing the PUC up. I might add that the Chairman of the PUC is in favor of this legislation, he thinks it is necessary and he wholeheartedly endorses it.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Standish, Mr. Spencer.

Mr. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would just point out that one of the reasons that the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher, has not had very many calls from people whose utilities have been disconnected is for the precise reason that their utilities have been disconnected.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westbrook, Mr. Laffin.

Mr. LAFFIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I don't usually go along with supporting women too much up here, but today I have got to support one, and my reason is that I receive a lot of complaints in Westbrook from people that the public utilities, water districts, what have you, telephone companies, they are very hard. To be sure, they need their money to meet their payroll, but a little common sense goes a long way in many instances.

I got home about a couple of months ago from the legislature on a Friday afternoon and they were going to shut my water off. I got a note, and I said, gee, that's funny, I wonder why they want to do that. I called them up and I said I wanted to speak to the president. I talked to him for a while and

some of the words I said to him I will not repeat here in this House, but they had me owning land on Spring Street, charged me for water that I didn't even own. Naturally, right off the bat, my wife thought I had property that she didn't know about. The next thing that happened, suspicions comes into this thing. I told the man that I talked to, I said that I would love to have you shut my water off. I would be very glad. He said, the only reason they didn't, they couldn't get into the House. I said, well, I will tell you one thing, if you had, I would have retired from the legislature. He said, oh, are you in the legislature? And I said yes. He said, forget it.

The SPEAKER: A roll call has been requested. For the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. All those desiring a roll call vote will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken, and more than one fifth of the members present having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher, that Bill "An Act Relating to Termination of Utility Service," House Paper 1361, L. D. 1663, and all accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed. All in favor of that motion will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

#### ROLL CALL

YEA — Bagley, Bowie, Burns, Call, DeVane, Dyer, Fraser, Garsoe, Hunter, Immonen, Kelleher, LaPointe, Lewis, Littlefield, Lovell, Lynch, MacLeod, Morton, Peterson, P.; Pierce, Rollins, Strout, Twitchell.

NAY — Albert, Ault, Bachrach, Bennett, Berry, G. W.; Berry, P. P.; Berube, Birt, Blodgett, Boudreau, Bustin, Byers, Carpenter, Carter, Chonko, Churchill, Clark, Connors, Connolly, Cooney, Cote, Cox, Curran, P.; Curran, R.; Curtis, Dam, Davies, Doak, Dow, Drigotas, Dudley, Durgin, Farnham, Faucher, Fenlason, Finemore, Flanagan, Gauthier, Goodwin, H.; Goodwin, K.; Gould, Gray, Greenlaw, Hall, Henderson, Hennessey, Hewes, Hinds, Hobbins, Hughes, Hutchings, Ingegneri, Jackson, Jacques, Jensen, Joyce, Kany, Kelley, Kennedy, Laffin, Laverty, LeBlanc, Leonard, Lunt, MacEachern, Mackel, Mahany, Maxwell, McBreaarty, McKernan, McMahon, Miskavage, Mitchell, Morin, Mulken, Nadeau, Najarian, Norris, Palmer, Pelosi, Perkins, T.; Peterson, T.; Post, Powell, Quinn, Raymond, Rideout, Rolde, Saunders, Shute; Smith, Snowe, Spencer, Stubbs, Talbot, Torrey, Tozier, Truman, Tyndale, Usher, Walker, Wilfong, Winship.

ABSENT — Carey, Carroll, Farley, Higgins, Jalbert, Kauffman, Lewin, Lizotte, Martin, A.; Martin, R.; Mills, Peakes, Pearson, Perkins, S.; Silverman, Snow, Sprowl, Susi, Tarr, Teague, Theriault, Tierney, Wagner, Webber.

Yes, 23; No, 103; Absent, 24.

The SPEAKER: Twenty-three having voted in the affirmative and one hundred and three in the negative, with twenty-four being absent, the motion does not prevail.

Thereupon, the Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Ault.

Mr. AULT: Mr. Speaker, I move we reconsider our action and urge you all to

vote against me and would ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Ault, moves that we reconsider our action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed and requests a roll call vote.

For the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. All those desiring a roll call vote will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken, and less than one fifth of the members present having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was not ordered.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Ault, that the House reconsider its action whereby this Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended. All in favor of reconsideration will say yes; those opposed will say no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

Bill "An Act Relating to Improved Property Tax Administration" (H. P. 882) (L. D. 1150) (C. "A" H-651)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading, read the second time, passed to be engrossed as amended and sent up for concurrence.

#### Second Reader Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act Relating to Political Fund raising by State Employees" (H. P. 1382) (L. D. 1686) (C. "A" H-651)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading, read the second time.

(On motion of Mr. DeVane of Ellsworth, tabled pending passage to be engrossed as amended and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.)

Bill "An Act Transferring the Institutional Resident Advocate Program of the Department of Mental Health and Corrections to the Human Rights Commission" (H. P. 541) (L. D. 657) (C. "A" H-628)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading, read the second time, passed to be engrossed as amended and sent up for concurrence.

#### Second Reader Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act to Revise the Charter of the Augusta Water District" (H. P. 1427) (L. D. 1796) (C. "AA" H-630)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second reading, read the second time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher.

Mr. KELLEHER: Mr. Speaker, Representative Lewin has an amendment he would like to put on this bill, and the Public Utilities Committee is in agreement with him; however, he is not here, so would some kind member table this for one day.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Rolde of York, tabled pending passage to be engrossed as amended and assigned for Monday, June 9.

Bill "An Act Relating to the Saco River Corridor Commission Law" (H. P. 1123) (L. D. 1401) (C. "C" H-627)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading, read the second time, passed to be engrossed as amended and sent to the Senate.

#### Second Reader

##### Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act Relating to the Regional Technical Vocational Centers and the Vocational Education Regions" (H. P. 1278) (L. D. 1811) (C. "A" H-501)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading and read the second time.

(On motion of Mrs. Kelley of Machias, tabled pending passage to be engrossed as amended and assigned for Monday, June 9.)

Bill "An Act Concerning the Land Use Regulation Statutes" (H. P. 1040) (L. D. 1330) (C. "A" H-558)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading, read the second time, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

#### Emergency Measure Tabled and Assigned

An Act Making Current Service Appropriations from the General Fund for Expenditures of State Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1976 and June 30, 1977 (S. P. 546) (L. D. 1909)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

(On motion of Mr. Smith of Dover-Foxcroft, tabled pending passage to be enacted and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.)

#### Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Establish the Maine Vocational Development Commission (H. P. 1458) (L. D. 1785) (C. "A" H-533)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary a total was taken. 105 voted in favor of the same and none against and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Emergency Measure

An Act to Authorize Hancock County to Raise Funds for the Development of Bar Harbor Airport at Trenton (H. P. 1615) (L. D. 1895) (C. "A" H-567)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary a total was taken. 107 voted in favor of same and none against and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Emergency Measure

An Act to Create the Commission on Education Finance (H. P. 1622) (L. D. 1897) (C. "A" H-507) (S. "A" S-244)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary a total was taken.

Thereupon, Mr. Finemore of Bridgewater requested a roll call vote.

The SPEAKER: For the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. All those desiring a roll call vote will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken, and more than one fifth of the members present having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Lynch.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would like to inform you that whether you enact this today or not, there will be a commission. We either have the choice of doing this or having the Governor do it by Executive Order. We have a choice of putting someone on this commission, or we will have a committee appointed by the Governor.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on passage to be enacted as an emergency measure. This requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House. All in favor of this bill being passed to be enacted as an emergency measure will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

**ROLL CALL**

YEA — Albert, Ault, Bachrach, Bagley, Bennett, Berry, G. W.; Berry, P. P.; Berube, Birt, Blodgett, Boudreau, Bowie, Burns, Bustin, Byers, Call, Carroll, Carter, Chonko, Churchill, Clark, Conners, Cooney, Cote, Cox, Curran, P.; Curtis, Dam, Davies, DeVane, Doak, Dow, Drigotas, Dudley, Durgin, Dyer, Farnham, Fenlason, Finemore, Flanagan, Fraser, Garsoe, Gauthier, Goodwin, H.; Goodwin, K.; Gould, Gray, Greenlaw, Hall, Henderson, Hennessey, Hewes, Hinds, Hobbins, Hughes, Hunter, Hutchings, Ingegneri, Jackson, Jensen, Joyce, Kany, Kelleher, Kelley, Kennedy, Laffin, LaPointe, Laverty, LeBlanc, Leonard, Lewis, Lovell, Lunt, Lynch, MacEachern, Mackel, MacLeod, Mahany, Maxwell, McBreairty, McMahon, Miskavage, Mitchell, Morin, Morton, Mulkern, Nadeau, Najarian, Norris, Palmer, Pelosi, Perkins, S.; Perkins, T.; Peterson, P.; Peterson, T.; Pierce, Post, Powell, Quinn, Rideout, Rolde, Rollins, Saunders, Shute, Smith, Snowe, Spencer, Strout, Stubbs, Talbot, Teague, Theriault, Torrey, Tozier, Truman, Twitchell, Tyndale, Usher, Walker, Wilfong, Winship, The Speaker.

NAY — Carey, Faucher, Raymond.

ABSENT — Carpenter, Connolly, Curran, R.; Farley, Higgins, Immonen, Jalbert, Kauffman, Lewin, Littlefield, Lizotte, Martin, A.; Martin, R.; McKernan, Mills, Peakes, Pearson, Silverman, Snow, Sprowl, Susi, Tarr, Tierney, Wagner, Webber.

Yes, 122; No, 3; Absent, 26.

The SPEAKER: One hundred and twenty-two having voted in the affirmative and three in the negative, with twenty-six being absent, the motion does prevail.

Signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

**Passed to Be Enacted**

An Act to Authorize the University of Maine to Proceed with the Development of a School of Medicine as Part of the Teaching Program of the University System (S. P. 224) (L. D. 773) (S "A" S-124) (S "B" S-163)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Najarian.

Mrs. NAJARIAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I spoke against this bill quite extensively last week and I

am going to be very brief this morning. I would just repeat again, and I am speaking strictly for myself and as a representative from District 21, but I would like to just quickly summarize again my reasons for opposing the medical school. The number one reason, I guess, is that so many professionals, medical doctors and others who have been involved in this project have expressed their concern that the suggested cost for this school in 1980 are really unrealistically low. I don't think it is wise to commit the state to another two programs of such magnitude when we are falling so badly behind on the commitments that we have already made. For example, the nursing program, because of lack of money, will be admitting fewer students in 1975 than they did last year. This legislature has turned down a request by the University for \$400,000 to complete the construction of a physical science building which is already approved by the voters and is already underway.

AFDC families are being paid only 60 percent of 1969 standards, and we have rejected every one of their requests for any increases of any kind this year. Our state employees, no pay raise, no cost of living increase, nothing up to this point. If we do anything for SSI recipients, priority social services, catastrophic illness, a tax increase will be required somewhere, and with the present feeling of many of our citizens, there is some doubt that we can get the necessary two-thirds votes needed here for even a minor nuisance tax raise. I just don't think we have the necessary tax base in this state and I don't think it will be there in five years to take on a commitment of this magnitude.

I believe we can provide a medical education for all qualified Maine students through contractual arrangements. We can increase the number of doctors in rural areas through enticement programs and we can improve our health system through the intern and physician expanded program. There is a lot we can do to improve our health care and delivery system at far less cost from which we can retreat if our financial resources diminish without having thrown a lot of money down the drain for nothing. I would urge you to vote against final enactment of this bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Garsoe.

Mr. GARSOE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I concur with the remarks of the gentlewoman from Portland. I would merely observe that this is a fiscally irresponsible move given the situation we have here today in this state, and I move the indefinite postponement of this bill and all its accompanying papers.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Winthrop, Mr. Bagley.

Mr. BAGLEY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: As one of the signers of the "Ought not to pass" Report on this bill, I want to make just a couple of observations. In the first place, it seems to me, there are two ways in which we can increase the number of doctors, particularly in the rural areas. We find from all the statistics we have, and I find from personal investigation that those doctors to be who come to Maine and have an internship have a tendency to stay in Maine. It seems to me that if we could do something to increase and sweeten the lot of those interns, we might do a lot better than having a medical school as far as getting the number of people here.

The second thing is, there are many young people just out of school, they have had a lot of expense, they have very little money to get started with. If we could find a little money to set them up in business, I know some of them, and I imagine a lot more would be glad to come to Maine and come to rural areas and sign an agreement to stay at least five years if someone would set them up so that all the expense of their office was prepared. It seems to me those two ways might be a lot better way to spend money, might be a lot better way to get doctors for our rural areas than trying to set up this medical school.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rolde.

Mr. ROLDE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: First I would ask for a roll call on this when the vote is taken.

We debated this at great length the other day and I, too, will try to be brief and I will also, as my seatmate did, state that I am talking in my individual capacity as an individual legislator.

Several statements were made the other day questioning the financial arrangements for the projected medical school. The other day I passed out a sheet which was a reduction of these large sheets here, which is a line item budget for the next eight years projected through the university for the amount of money that is necessary for the basic education costs for the university. Again, as I explained the other day, the planning on this which has gone on now for some three to four years is to have a program that the first year and a half will be held at the Bangor Mental Institute where students will receive their basic sciences and the next year at hospitals in the central Maine, Bangor and Portland areas and the final year and a half, they will be working in the field, in rural clinics, doctors' offices and programs throughout the state. The total emphasis of these schools will be to produce family practitioners, old style family doctors, who will be geared to the needs of this state.

There was some doubt cast on these figures in our debate before. There was a statement made about so-called ancillary programs and that these were going to cost some \$4 million more than what is projected on these budget sheets.

I am not quite sure of the definition of the word ancillary. I did discover it is not some sort of exotic chest disease, but it really means a supplementary or an optional program, and these programs would be determined by what funds the medical school was able to receive from other sources, such as research grants and contracts, gifts from foundations or grants from foundations, pilot demonstration projects and patient care in delivery of health services, but only if they were able to get these grants, they are not essential to the basic operation of the medical school, and I think that point should be very, very heavily stressed.

The question was also called about residency programs, and there is built into this budget a total of \$200,000 per year for resident stipends. Contingent funds also built into this particular budget.

We have heard about all sorts of different alternatives that we should have to the medical school, but we don't have those before us. It is interesting that we established a program several years ago to train paramedical personnel, which we had hoped to work into the rural areas at Dartmouth College.

The other day, in talking with the gentleman who was interested in the Osteopathic Student Loan Program, I learned to my surprise, that the money that had been dedicated to that program to train paramedics at Dartmouth had not even been completely used up. This was one of the so-called alternatives for dealing with problems in rural Maine and he in fact was hoping that that money could now be dedicated to the Osteopathic Student Loan Program.

I, myself, in York County, as part of the Community Action Program, had worked for the Healthmobile, and when we first started the Healthmobile, we sent it up into the most rural areas of York County where many people had never seen a doctor before or had very little care. This was a program that was emphasizing child care and many of these children had never been to a doctor before, but it very quickly became evident that this was not working that well, to send this Healthmobile into the rural areas. So finally we established a program with a central base in the town of Waterboro and people came in and the program worked fairly well but it was dependent upon a single doctor and all of a sudden recently, the program came into real trouble because the doctor, for some reason or another, decided that he did not want to continue this program. It is only a fortunate accident that another doctor, another pediatrician, was prevailed upon to pick up this program, and we are able to continue the Healthmobile Program that we have been financing through federal funds down in York County.

I would urge you very strongly to vote for enactment of this medical school. I, myself, became involved with it when I was on the Governor's staff a number of years ago. I worked on it some three or four years. There have been state funds that we, the legislature, have provided for the study and planning of this. It is a medical school, not in the traditional vein, but a medical school that is geared completely to the needs of this state and designed specifically for that, to the use of quite a good deal of the taxpayers' money.

I would hope that you would look at this projected line budget because I think it is an honest budget and I hope you would support the enactment of this legislation.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Talbot.

Mr. TALBOT: Mr. Speaker, May I move that this lay on the table until later in today's session?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may. Does the gentleman wish to make the motion?

Mr. TALBOT: I make the motion.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Talbot, moves that this lay on the table until later in today's session. The Chair will order a division. If you are in favor, you will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken.

7 having voted in the affirmative and 83 in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Old Orchard Beach, Mrs. Morin.

Mrs. MORIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I do hope that you indefinitely postpone this bill. If you think 1994 was a turkey, it is nothing compared to the expenses for this medical school when they come to roost. We already do have a medical school starting up in Biddeford for general practitioners, so perhaps we should support this program

as a start towards better medical care in Maine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Lynch.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: As a signer of the "Ought Not to Pass" Report, I would like to make a few comments on the sheet that was distributed to us this afternoon.

A \$200,000 per year contribution to the cost of residency programs in Maine, I believe, is only the beginning of one of the very expensive programs. On the second page, disadvantages to Maine in contracting for the education of medical students are numerous. Number one says no fringe benefits to the University of Maine in the state, no change in the University of Maine's science capability, no change in the University of Maine's research capabilities, no change in the University of Maine's library resources. Are we talking about our Medical School for Maine or are we talking about enhancing the position of the University of Maine? Is this an opportunity for the university to get something that they cannot get any other way?

Item 2, curriculum is under the control of the contracting medical school — is that bad? Do we want the control here in the State of Maine? Why is a curriculum in the University of Vermont going to be different from the University of Maine? Are we going to water it down?

Number 3, early student contracts would be with positions in a medical center where traditional specialists and super-specialist orientation. Is that bad? Is it harmful for a medical student to be exposed to doctors with specializations and expertise?

Number 4, curriculum not oriented to Maine's health care need. Is Maine so much different than the State of Vermont that we have to have specialized health care provisions in the education of our doctors?

Number 5, admissions policies under control of contracting school, not necessarily reflecting Maine's needs. That to me is a large question mark. Admission policies under control of the contracting school. That to me means that we are going to fill our medical school with 50 students a year whether they are qualified for any other medical school in the country or not.

Number 6, no real control by Maine of program costs and that, to me, is a real red flag. We need control of our program costs and if we have a Maine Medical School instituted into the State of Maine, I think it is rapidly going to get beyond the ability of the State of Maine to finance it.

Number 7, no real commitment on part of contracting school to address Maine's overall health care problems and needs. I don't see that the contracting school is going to do anything different than we can do ourselves. We have special health care needs in the State of Maine as they do in many rural areas, and the education of doctors is not going to solve the problem, it is going to require additional expenses to get these health care services delivered in the way that they ought to be done. I don't think that a medical school for Maine is going to do all that is supposed to do.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from East Millinocket, Mr. Birt.

Mr. BIRT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: It isn't very often that I rise to disagree with the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Lynch. I think

he is one of the people I much admire on the floor. I don't know as though today any of the comments he made I could agree with. I have a whole string of question marks on every one of them.

I think there are some definite — that these questions that are posed here are definite things that are of concern to us. The fact that there are no fringe benefits to the University of Maine and through the state. We want to take a look at what the fringe benefits might be. It is generally agreed that if the dollar stays in the State of Maine and goes out within two years, it would recycle itself to give at least 50 cents in value. If we are spending shortly, and will be, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2 million when this program gets geared up to its full cost, this \$2 million theoretically would recycle back into Maine about a \$1,000,000 to earnings of Maine people, spending of Maine people. The comments made the other day about the salaries of some of these people that would be teaching there and possibly some of our standards of earnings they may be high. On the other hand, they are probably commensurate with the earnings of many people in similar categories. These people are also going to be in the high income tax level, they are going to be paying high income taxes and much of this will be coming back to the State of Maine. I think our research capabilities certainly would be an asset to be able to include research capabilities in the State of Maine in any area, I don't care whether it is medicine or pulp and paper or where it is.

Library resources would certainly be an asset; library facilities at the University of Maine, whether it is in Portland or whether it is in Orono, would be of tremendous value to all people in the medical field throughout the State of Maine, they would all be able to take advantage of it. Certainly, I think we want to control the curriculum in the State of Maine to see that it is geared to the type of programs that we want.

Early student contacts with the medical centers I think has been one of the real problems. Many of these people are specialist oriented or super-specialists oriented, as the comments were made in the paper that I circulated on your desks, and this has been one of the problems. The doctors who have come back to Maine have gone into the medical centers. Cumberland County has an excellent ratio of doctors to population but some of the northern and eastern counties in the state are very, very poor ratios, some of the lowest in the country. Certainly there is a need for curriculum to be oriented to Maine's health care needs. Maybe we are similar to Vermont but Vermont hasn't been able to take a full load of students.

I might refer to at least one statement, one comment, in the fact that it was asked of me a short while ago, what about the number of students that are applying? Last year 115 students applied to medical schools for admission. This number, about two-thirds or about 80 were considered to be fully qualified. However, only about 38 were accepted, which is 14 above the long-time average. Maine presently ranks 48th in the number of students gaining admission to medical schools. This is a real serious problem. Anybody I talked to or the different people that I have talked to, not only the people who are working on this program but others indicate that there are students who have the capability of getting into school.

I had the experience of a very good

friend who lived next door to me come out of the University of Maine wanting for many years to go into medicine and he wasn't able to get into an established medical school. He finally ended up and is doing well, is well satisfied, attending an osteopathic school in Kansas, but there is a lack of ability for many Maine students to get into medical school.

Admission policies have been pretty well covered. As far as costs are concerned, it might be interesting to look at the printout that was circulated a couple of days ago relative to what goes on at the University of Vermont. The fact that to the University of Vermont we have been paying about \$5500 for students, but that contract runs out next year. The University of Vermont wants to renegotiate at a \$10,000 a year per student. This is about what the costs are in medical schools throughout the country and it is about the cost that is estimated that we can educate students in the State of Maine, but educating them in Maine, we will be operating a program into our needs and also the money will be recycling into the State of Maine.

Our ratio, at the present time, I believe, we are 48th to 49th in ratio of people to doctors. As I pointed out the other day, if you look at the expansion in New Mexico, in a very short while in a period of about eight years, New Mexico jumped from pretty well down on the scale to fairly well up into the middle of the scale and we do have the opportunity of doing the same thing here in Maine.

I think the major point that has bothered me about this whole program and the thing that has made it most needful is the timing. At the present time, I think this had been pointed out, but the VA was authorized six or seven schools back several years ago. One of them has been allocated to Maine, but there are other states that want it. If we don't move this year, it is my honest feeling, and everything that I have read and heard and considered, that we will not have a medical school in the State of Maine in the 20th Century. I have made that statement to competent people and they agree that I am not altogether wrong. I think we do have to do it and this is strictly a bootstrap operation. If we don't pull ourselves up by our own bootstraps, we are going to be without medical personnel and I think the state will suffer. I certainly hope that you do not accept the indefinite postponement motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blue Hill, Mr. Perkins.

Mr. PERKINS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise to support something that the gentleman from York mentioned, which was the matter of residencies and internships and the availability of some of our other hospitals, in going into this program as a teaching hospital. I can recall in the past years when the Eastern Maine Medical Center, which was at that time the Eastern Maine General Hospital, was a teaching hospital. This hospital was very adequate as a teaching hospital and its only problem was its location, it was too far away from the teaching college. Therefore, it was not accepted in later years as a teaching hospital.

Let me give you a list of a few of the towns that I am aware of that interns from this hospital went to locate. Millinocket, East Millinocket, Castine, Blue Hill, Bar Harbor, Caribou, Presque Isle and Dover-Foxcroft are a few that I am aware

of, interns who trained at Eastern Maine Medical Center, went and located in rural areas. Now, I feel that by just the addition of making some of these very other qualified hospitals into teaching hospitals will bring some of these physicians into the rural areas and, thus, I would support Mr. Rolde in this matter.

I have also encountered one or two occasions where some of the local communities have tried to subsidize physicians by either setting up offices or by offering some sort of a stipend. These have not worked out well. The town and the area in general has become very resentful of having to subsidize a physician who later has become a very well-to-do citizen in the area and has, therefore, withdrawn the programs. I think this program has not, in itself, been very successful and I think the people become very resentful of a program of this sort.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Hewes.

Mr. HEWES: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I support the motion to indefinitely postpone. I would like to point out to the gentleman from East Millinocket that the mere fact that we have a medical school in the state does not give any guarantee that these medical students will settle in the rural areas of Maine or even that they will settle in the State of Maine. Having a medical school is not going to create any great panacea that is going to cure all the ills of our people.

A year or so ago, I spoke with the Dean of the University of Vermont's Medical School about this problem and they would be willing to take even more of Maine students on a contract basis if they were certain that we would be entering into it for a long period of time. I don't think we can afford it. Other states, Connecticut and Massachusetts have gone into the medical school business in the last few years and they have spent millions that they didn't expect to.

I hope you will vote to indefinitely postpone.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Curran.

Mr. CURRAN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise in support of the medical school. I come from a part of the state where we have very adequate health care services, many fine hospitals, and I find myself not being able to take any kind of parochial outlook on this particular proposal.

I would like to specifically respond to a paper that was distributed sometime last week in which it showed that cost per student at the Tufts Medical School was going to be a few thousand dollars less than what it was going to cost for a student at the school of medicine in Maine.

I think statistics can very much be compared with a bikini, what they show is interesting but what they hide is vital. There are some factors here that were not included in Tufts' proposal. Some of those have been mentioned but I would like to go back and point them out.

The Tufts' proposal does not include the support of the residency program and that is a vital part of the Maine Medical School proposal. Studies will show that doctors, a greater percentage of them, tend to settle in the areas where they do their residency. Our cost also includes support of medical libraries here in Maine, something that can be used not only by

those studying to become doctors, but by those already in the profession.

Another fact of the medical school is the continuing education. We have had a bill that has been moving back and forth from House to House which calls for continuing education. The doctors themselves have asked to spend money out of their licensing fund for continuing education. What a great opportunity that would be to all of the doctors in the state.

The additional cost could be attributed to the audio-visual materials that will be needed, so in looking at the cost, Tufts, and looking at it for the Maine School of Medicine, there are those additional factors which account for that additional cost here in Maine. I don't think that it is a question now of whether we can afford to do it, I think we have gotten to the point where we have to ask ourselves, can we afford not to do it? As long as the larger states and states with influence at the two schools of medicine are able to come up with the numbers for these medical schools, I feel that Maine is going to get the short end of the stick and that by creating our own medical school, there are going to be fringe benefits that perhaps now haven't been mentioned.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mexico, Mr. Fraser.

Mr. FRASER: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I favor this school but my reasons are much more simple than those that have been expressed here prior to this moment. My personal doctor asked me to favor it and he showed me a letter that he received from the University of Vermont, he is a Vermont man, and a very bright student from our school tried to get into that college and a letter was received stating that something like a 175 applications had been made for an opening for 25 and they were very sorry that they could not accept him. Another reason of course, one of our more successful doctors in my town was a Bowdoin College Medical School grad and I only asked about a year ago how come they closed that school and they said it was because of the lack of funds. Those are my two simple reasons.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Auburn, Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. LEWIS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I will be very brief. I would like to reply to the gentleman from Mexico, Mrs. Fraser, about Bowdoin's Medical School. It was closed several years ago after a study of medical schools and at that time the Bowdoin Medical School had become a third-rate medical school and Bowdoin, which is a first-rate college, did not want to have such a medical school connected with it so they opted to close that medical school and that is why we don't have it any longer.

I am opposed to creating a medical school in the State of Maine. I certainly would be in favor of it if I thought the need was there. There was no question that health care is every essential for all of our citizens, and I know from what I am hearing today that it is lacking in some of the rural areas. However, as some of the speakers have said, there is no guarantee whatsoever that this medical school would give us doctors in the rural areas. We are not forcing, we have no programs that say they have to go to the rural areas nor that they even have to stay in Maine.

Statistics have proved that this is the most expensive education that there is and

I am wondering if poor people, and the State of Maine is made up of many low income people, if really they should be put into a position to subsidize people who will then become the highest paid people of our entire community. It seems to me that this is an awfully expensive thing that we would be starting on and once we start, there really isn't any way to stop, so it would be an ever increasing funding program for all of us.

Originally, as you remember, this was a university without walls; now it no longer is without walls, it has walls, the one that we are talking about would use the medical facility in Bangor. It is obvious that after a few years this would need certification and in order to be certified, it would cost more money so that it is almost like a pit that we would be pouring money into it endlessly. I don't honestly believe there is a need.

Right now we have 100 students in the State of Maine in medical schools, we have 45 contracted for at the University of Vermont, we only could qualify 43 students to be in that medical school, so I don't believe there is really anybody in this state who truly desires to go to medical school, who is truly qualified, who can't get in.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from East Millinocket, Mr. Birt.

Mr. BIRT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I think to try to answer some of these questions may be a little difficult. One of the comments that has been made by two of the last speakers is the fact that doctors won't go back into the communities and they won't go back into the rural areas. Every bit of information that is obtainable from states from all over the country, rural states similar to this, indicate that about two thirds of the doctors who graduate from schools will go back into these areas. I don't know how more emphatic than that that can be made.

New Mexico has had this experience and it is working out very well and there is a flow of doctors back into the rural areas within seven years after the school was started. Maine started a law school about 20 years ago and we are getting lawyers that are flowing back into the rural communities. There is absolutely no basis for the statement that they will not go back. This is a hypothetical statement and as the supply increases, there is absolutely no reason they won't go in the areas where the demand is.

As far as the availability of slots is concerned, Tufts University this year started in with 8,000 applications and they reduced them down to 140, and that was the number of students that were finally accepted in the Tufts Medical School in the entering class this last year. That is quite a reduction down from the number it originally started with. They do find the same experience here, as I have pointed out, that the number of students that graduate and in analyzing them, that about two thirds of the students who graduate and indicate the desire to go to medical school are capable of going and only about half of that two-thirds, about one-third are capable of getting into school.

It also has been found out by talking with registrars, at the University of Maine particularly, that there are other students who probably would go into the pre-med course, but there is no encouragement to do it when they know that they can't even get into medical school.

As far as the accreditation is concerned on this school, this has been reviewed and reviewed with agencies such as the American Medical Association. They didn't indicate that the school would be accredited because they haven't seen the program going but they indicate that there is no reason why it can't be accredited. The Veteran's Administration has given initial approval of the concept that is involved here and this is why they are willing to withhold and establish funds to see this school going.

The other night I talked with a doctor who was formerly Dean of the Meridian School of Medicine. I asked him what he thought of this program and if he was acquainted with it and he said he did not see any reason in the world why this program couldn't be made to go in the State of Maine. I think we have a real responsibility to give this school an okay today.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Carey.

Mr. CAREY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I do have just a couple of points. I have been wondering, for instance, if there are so many people trying to get into these existing schools, why those schools don't expand themselves? I don't know if anyone can answer that or not. Is there anything in that bill that would guarantee that those people going to the Maine School of Medicine will be Maine students? Obviously then we would probably have a better chance to keep them in Maine but I looked at this operating expenses by years and somebody has put a fairy tale together apparently. I have been involved in budgeting at the municipal level, the state level and obviously at the county level for some time and I have yet to see any budget that remains so consistently at the same level as this budget for the School of Medicine. In the fiscal year 1979-1980 it's a \$2,278,000 and the following year it grows at only a rate of \$98,000 and yet for the next three years, the budget is exactly the same as it was for the previous year and I can't see anything, even based on 1974 dollars, staying at that very same level year after year, and if anybody can answer that particular question for me, I might end up voting for this but I can't see a budget being stationary.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from East Millinocket, Mr. Birt who may respond to the question.

Mr. BIRT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: The figures that are put on the sheet which has been circulated and which you have all had a chance to look at, are figures that are based on 1974 dollars, and that is what is estimated, as the cost to operate that school. The initial figures are low because the first year there are 80 percent VA money in that school. Now these figures have been reviewed by people at Tufts Medical School, which is the one closest to us, and they indicated that they appear to be completely responsible figures. Also, I took those figures down to the Legislative Finance Office the other day and asked the Directors of Legislative Finance if he would review them and see if he might do a little comparison with possibly other schools to see how they appeared and his indication to me was that these figures appeared to be reasonable figures, that they appeared to be what the school could be operated at, from what he could see.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Cote.

Mr. COTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I've heard the debate here this afternoon and it's practically the same debate that I heard some eight or ten years ago when we created the Super U. Figures were thrown out, how much money we were going to save, how much less it would cost us if we had a Super U and the only ones that are really in favor of the Super U today are those receiving \$38,000 and \$40,000 a year salaries. They're happy. I don't think the people of the State of Maine are happy with the Super U. What we are doing now, if we pass this School of Medicine, we're creating another school that will grow and grow and grow. If we were certain that these doctors would stay in the State of Maine, they would be Maine students, maybe it would be worth it, but I think, at this time, we are being thrown something they are trying to make us buy at this time with figures that are not true and cannot be true because with the escalating costs of today you know that prices will rise and will cost us more money. We'll need new buildings, we'll need new labs, we'll need everything that goes along with a good school of medicine and that's going to cost money and much more so in the future than is projected under these figures that were thrown at us. It has been proven in the past some other things that we have done in this legislature, in the past years, the costs have always escalated and never gone down or stayed at the same level, so I feel that what we are doing today here, by creating a new medical school, that we are really perpetrating a hoax upon the people of the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Henderson.

Mr. HENDERSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This is one of the issues that has had me agonizing most in this session about what I ought to do and being by nature a do-gooder of some sort I guess, I should be in favor of this but it seems to me there are still many questions that are unanswered. The ultimate thing that we should be concerned about is the bottom line of health care delivery in the rural areas but most of the discussion seems to be talking at a very high level about the number of experts that will be coming in, the number of doctors that may or may not be coming in and the cost, etc. with very little direct attention as to exactly what are the needs of rural Maine health care and from that, who the Maine Medical School will actually deal with those needs? That connection seems to be lost, it seems to be an assumption that is going to go in there. Well, that seems to be an important connection but there are some other questions that have arisen in my mind, several of which are these and maybe someone can answer the question. First of all, Rep. Birt indicated that, in many other areas, I think he said two-thirds, but at least he meant to say a large number of people who are educated in medical schools in rural states went back to the rural areas to practice and then he indicated that might have been the case in New Mexico but the information he gave us, gives us no proof of that in that it does indicate that New Mexico is now educating more doctors than it used to but whether they are going to Fort Worth, or Dallas, or Albuquerque or Tucson is another question. We don't know that and I don't know if anyone here, maybe they can

give me any specific example of a state or several states and the numbers involved where the rural medical care has actually increased as a result of a medical school in that area, specifics, not just a general principle that this may have happened somewhere.

With respect to the funding, there is another question that arises in my mind, the solidity, let's say of the federal backing. The Southern Maine Comprehensive Health Association did a study on the need for a medical school generally concluding that there were reservations. I would like to read one paragraph from that and maybe someone can answer the question that it raises, it says "for the establishment of a medical school in Maine, all this leaves the necessity of long-term commitment squarely in the lap of the legislature, quote as a treasury of last resort with some unknown risk that it may some day have to pay almost all the bill, from the accreditation application of the University of Maine". Somebody has mentioned that accreditation investigation, now I want to know if that, in fact, is part of the University of Maine's comment, that at some unknown time the financier of last resort will be the state. Some have argued that the VA money is very hard, but that other federal money would be coming in generated by research opportunities but at the same breath of saying that, people are also saying that this is supposed to be family practice directed medical school and is not supposed to be oriented primarily towards research but if it is going to have to be heavily financed through the research element, it seems to me, there will be a natural tendency to move away from the production of medical services in order to support the school and its new staff and complex by having to rely more and more on those research monies and I wonder if someone can answer my concern in that area.

I guess these are the major concerns that I have but so far as much as I've been trying to convince myself that I ought to be in favor of this, when it gets to the ultimate point of 'show me that it will in fact result in better health care delivery' I have not yet been able to see that.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingegneri.

Mr. INGEGNERI: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen: It isn't often that Jim Henderson and I disagree. I suppose you might call us both bleeding hearts, you know, but there are times in this House when I've heard the bleeding hearts try to talk in a hard-nose conservative manner, they have been very, very unconvincing. I wondered if the bleeding was quite internal and almost invisible except to an X-Ray because I think those who are really do-gooders bear the bumps and lumps to prove it. I think that Jim has raised many, many questions and he has asked us here to come up with a compendium of statistics rather unfairly because most of these things we've talked about have been known and have been referred to many experts at the hearings and other places. This House has taken many a gamble in the last five months and a gamble, I regret to say, has not often been in the area of compassion or in the area of real concern for the people. We have given or rather I should say we have invested something like \$6 million and I don't quarrel with that investment because it's a question of philosophy or ideology. I would refresh your memory, if I may, and recall for you there was something that northern Maine

was very much interested in. I was opposed to it but I respected their wishes and they talked quite convincingly about their needs, then there was a question of the railroads. I was opposed to not giving the \$600,000 because there was a question of a tax incentive. Then we had something like \$4 million or more in sales tax exemptions, all of these things including the firm in Orrington, all of these things were, in effect, a gamble, an investment. Nobody had 99.9 proof of what they were going to accomplish, neither with the budworm spray, nor with the railroads, nor with the tax exemption from the sales tax nor with Sobin Alkali, whatever that company is up in Orrington and this I maintain is something that you should do. You should take a chance, once in a while, where the balance is pretty even and now we come to the School of Medicine for Maine and we find all the people who talk very highly about education all of a sudden getting quite tight-fisted. This particular school, on the average, costs less than any other school that the University of Maine has put up a facility for and when it comes to this school, for some strange reason, everybody is weighing every single last nickel that is going to be spent.

Let us look at the economic impact of this. The dollars are not only going to flow out, they are going to flow in. I urge you not to be parochial, those of you in the southern part of Maine, you have more than the adequate medical care, you have plenty of doctors, your ratio of a doctored population compares very favorably with the most metropolitan areas. I hope that you are not voting from the narrow parochial point of view. I come from Bangor and this school will definitely be, to a certain extent, an economic benefit to Bangor but I also know from having traveled through every one of the northern counties, Mr. Henderson asked for statistics, I don't have to have it written in a book to know where the doctors do not exist. That is a statistic that everyone who lives in northeastern Maine, central north Maine or northwestern Maine knows as he knows his own first name. A medical school is an investment ultimately of only \$1.7 million. We talk about the hard facts, about money from the VA. The VA is committed to its 4 to 1 and 3 to 1 ratio, three or four of their dollars to our one dollar. We don't get up to \$1.7 million until 1982 and I submit to you here is a Body which has invested \$6 million in its subsidization of business. I put it to you just this way, black and white. Doesn't a facility which will bring education to the State of Maine, doesn't a facility which will enhance the prestige of Maine, doesn't a facility which will attract residents to Maine and above all doesn't a facility which has more than a 50-50 chance of bringing doctors to rural Maine deserve one-fourth of the investment you have made for business?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Najarian.

Mrs. NAJARIAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I hadn't planned to speak more than once but I do have in front of me, to the members of the Legislative Council from Robert Coomb, M.D. Assistant Chancellor of the Health, Science & Education when he says in this to the Legislative Council last August "that the emphasis would be placed on rural medical problems". Since then, I have asked Dr. Ken Allen, who is one of the high men in this outfit and Dr. Fink, "will you, in fact, be able to put doctors in rural

Maine?" and he says "no, we're not saying that any more" and I said "well, you have said it long enough so many people are believing this, then do you think if this legislature didn't think doctors were going to rural Maine that for one minute they'd be voting to invest in a project of this magnitude" and I know you wouldn't and I know that many people here think that is what is going to happen and yet these two men who were Number 2 and 3 have both said to me that they cannot guarantee that.

Now, in answer to Mr. Henderson, he brought up the question of other programs in two or three places, they say that they cannot restrict this medical program just simply to family practices and here it says there "will be sufficient studies so that those individual graduates who desire to, may pursue other interests". Now those other interests could be very expensive if they go into specialties. Just planning for a medical school has been very expensive, nearly \$500,000 has been spent so far with state, private and federal money just planning for a medical school. Of course the doctors are interested in this because of the continuing education but if you want to subsidize the continuing education of professionals who are making \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year, when we can't even pay some of our state employees the minimum wage, well, then that is a choice you will have to make. Again, I just think we just don't have the money to get into this.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to escort the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher, to the rostrum to act as Speaker pro tem.

Thereupon, Mr. Kelleher assumed the Chair as Speaker pro tem and Speaker Martin occupied his seat on the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Call.

Mr. CALL: Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House: I oppose this bill despite the fact that my late father, a past president of the Maine Medical Association and a past president of the medical staff of one of the Lewiston hospitals, graduated from the old State of Maine Medical School with two years of the course of study pursued on the Bowdoin College campus and the last two in the City of Portland.

It is extremely ironic that at a time when doctors all over this country are discontinuing their practices because of the prohibitive costs of malpractice insurance, there is a drive, despite the tremendous costs for the creation of a medical school in the State of Maine. The proposal is a frightening one. I agree with the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher, that there will be countless salaried positions, with more to come, as time continues, if we pass this bill.

It is safe to assume that many young people who had been planning to study medicine will change their minds because of the malpractice insurance problem facing today's doctors. Medical schools usually are confined to one building but isn't it possible sometime for a medical school in the future to have several buildings? Every year now, there is at least one new building constructed on our university campuses as it is. We have too many expenses now and unfortunately they will increase. We shall serve the people of the State of Maine best by defeating this proposal.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin.



Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I had not intended to speak on this issue today but in light of some of the comments that have been made by some of the opponents of this legislation, I find that I must rise to talk about the problems that face this state in the field of medical care.

I've been involved in medical care delivery for the past eight years, first, as a treasurer of a non-profit nursing home, second, as a trustee of a hospital and third, as a participant in the B and A Agency at the state and Aroostook County level, working and attempting to bring better delivery of medical care to this state. You'll hear the comment and you've heard it today, some of the remarks of the gentlewoman from Auburn, Mrs. Lewis that it was possible to find slots in other medical schools; and that Tufts was available for new slots. Yes, that's true, Tufts has slots and they are scared and they are concerned and they have contacted some of their graduates that if we form our own medical school, then, they in fact, stand to lose from a contractual arrangement that they have with this state. I find that a little bit disconcerting on the part of some of the graduates of Tufts who are attempting to bring us that line. Have any of you looked at the proposed increase in tuition costs that Vermont is considering? If you look at that, I think you will be concerned for what that means for the future of this state. It could well reach a point where the cost of contracting will be more than double the cost of educating the students in this state with our own dollars.

I stop and look at the surgeons and the people practicing medicine in my own area where one physician attempts to serve one to five thousand people, not what we find in the Portland area, and I find that only one physician out of my own immediate area that serves 10,000 people comes from a school educated in this country and most come from across the border. That used to be great once upon a time because it used to be if you could prove some heritage with some French background, in one way or another, you could automatically be admitted to one of the schools in the Province of Quebec but no longer is that going to be the case because Quebec has decided that they can only educate their own and no one else.

I think the time has come when we have to talk about priority and the setting of priorities and the issue is very simple. Are we going to take the necessary dollars, whether we take it from the university budget or do we take it from the state budget and use it to try to solve the problem of delivering health care to this state? It seems to me that we can make no other choice but to say that if we have dollars, then this amount will go to better delivery of health facilities in this state. I have been concerned and I guess I have to share my concern with some of you today, it's unfortunate that I must bring it to you, I guess, in part, because I, at time to time, find myself associated with faculty members of the University of Maine but you know one of the biggest concerns that is expressed by members of the university staff, teaching and otherwise, is that we really want the medical school but you know we don't want to take those dollars away from our dollars that we are getting to teach at the university and I have had that expressed so many times from people and friends of mine that I have on the university campus that I'm just getting a

little sick of it, even though I'm an Orono graduate. It seems to me that of \$70 million, if we can't find \$200,000 or even \$1 million to provide better medical care to this state, then the university in this state, is not setting priorities in the fashion that we ought to be. The number priority that we ought to be concerned about is first of all delivering adequate medical care to every citizen of this state and not simply maintaining the salaries of professors or faculty members. I have heard that expressed so many times now, by my best friends at the Orono campus, and some of the others, that I have just reached the point of no return and, so today, I ask you to defeat the motion to indefinitely postpone and if and when we can't control the price as some people think we can't, then the dollars ought to come out of the university budget so that the control can be maintained not only by this state but by the university board of trustees. If that is the choice we have, then that's what it ought to be and if that's the way we cannot set priorities then maybe we ought to think of another way that we ought to do it.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Carey.

Mr. CAREY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: It's not often that the gentleman from Eagle Lake hits the floor of the House and he does become every effective but, unfortunately, I don't know how effective he is going to be on this bill. There are some of us who have also worked in Regional Health in several areas, for several years, and I commend the gentleman for the efforts he has made up in his area but when he says that our goal is to provide for adequate medical care to each citizen in the State, I would most certainly point out to him that this bill is not the bill that is going to do that. I don't have a guarantee that this bill is going to put a doctor in every community in the state. I don't even have a guarantee that Maine kids are going to end up going to this school and nobody answered that question when I put it forth a little while ago and I would certainly hope that maybe the gentleman from Eagle Lake can give me some idea as to whether or not, in fact, Maine kids will be going to this school. The idea that Tufts is putting out the word that they are concerned because they are going to lose the tuition, I don't know if the gentleman from Eagle Lake, Mr. Speaker, had been talking to the gentleman from East Millinocket, but one of the two seems to have some facts that the other one doesn't have. It seems as though the gentleman from East Millinocket spoke about some 8000 qualified people trying to get into a school and only 163 of them were accepted. If we build our own medical school, and obviously, Tufts wouldn't have to worry, there's some 7837 kids based on the figures from the gentleman from East Millinocket, that could go to Tufts. I get somewhat upset with this bill because I think it's going in the wrong direction; I would much prefer to subsidize people. If they go into a certain area, you give them a certain amount of subsidy and if they move out of that area, then they are no longer subsidized. I think this is where we best spend our money. The gentleman from East Millinocket mentioned what price do you put on this thing, \$200,000 or one million, well this thing doesn't have a one million dollar price tag. As of 1982, it has a price tag for the state of \$1,765,000 and by that time the VA has dropped out of it according to the chart which I have

which was distributed to me by the gentleman from Eagle Lake.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Farnham.

Mr. FARNHAM: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I didn't really intend to get into the debate but the remarks of the gentleman from Eagle Lake were rather impressive to me. As a graduate not of the University of Maine, I have often been critical here of the university and when I think it's off on the wrong end, I'll be critical again but, in my years here, I have found the biggest enemies of the university are those who graduated from it, had a highly subsidized education and don't appreciate it.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Enfield, Mr. Dudley.

Mr. DUDLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I have been reluctant to say anything on this bill being quite conservative in nature and not being here for my own interest, at any time, but I represent a lot of little towns, probably there's only one other man in the House who represents as many small towns as I do.

Now, I hear just one thing from these people, they want this medical school and whether I want it or not I intend to vote for the medical school because my people want it, they want it in a big way and there's a lot of things at the university that they don't want. I went into them the other day, the subjects being taught. They think the curriculum there should be realigned so that we could have a medical school and some of these subjects we have now, we don't want, they don't want and I don't want, and you wouldn't want if you knew what they were teaching.

Now, about the money and about who tends it, they are not concerned with that, I'm not concerned either. We have a nice engineering school there and a good part of the students come from out-of-state, we don't kick about that and most of them after they graduate, about 85 percent of them, I've been told, leave the State of Maine. So what, if the doctors leave the State of Maine, it's no different, if we save 15 percent. That's all we're saving of the engineers and in my area and in these small towns, we don't need any engineers, we don't even need one but we do need doctors and if we can save 15 percent of them, well, that's as much as we are doing on the engineers and we need the doctors, as I've said we don't need the engineers.

Now, this is the reason that I support the bill and my people are telling me that some day we are going to have intelligent people in that House that will back up men like Longley and Longley will put men on this Board of Trustees that are going to rely on this curriculum, that are going to teach what Maine people want, not what they don't want. I think he has taken a few steps in that direction already so I have reason to believe he's going to be there a few more years and that these directors are going to be a different bunch of faces and this curriculum relooked it and, in that case, we may be teaching some of the subjects that the Maine people, or at least my people want, and for this reason I support the bill and I think you'd be using good judgment — you've got to use a little imagination, you've got to assume that some day we'll be teaching the subjects in that school that Maine people want, that we'll not be teaching subjects that they don't want and this is one of the things that

got the present Governor an awful lot of votes and in the rooms where the Gays are now, we may even have some people teaching a profession that will help the people, and the people where I come from can find no help for their cause in these fellows occupying the rooms. One thing they'd like corrected right now would be something to do with the admissions. They don't like to go to the university and see the barefoot fellows around there, they feel as though if the right man were in admissions, they would at least be required to wear shoes, and if they can't afford them, then there was some way the state could find some method of getting them some. There are so many reasons that my people have given me that I have tried to pass on to you why I should support this bill, even if I am conservative. But I see us spending money by the millions in environmental protection which my people can live without for a while, they need doctors worse than environmental protection and there's many things that we are doing down here, that my people need worse — jobs is one of them. First of all, they need their health and they need doctors so let's take a chance and let's see if we can't get them a few. There are a lot of things that we are teaching there that they leave the state one hundred percent, not even one of them stays in the State of Maine so I don't think this is a valid argument. I hope you will consider when you vote that Jim Dudley is a conservative but he is trying to serve his people well, and I think if you get a chance to talk it over with your people and they had a choice of letting the rooms be occupied up there by Gays and some of the subjects they are teaching and they knew what they were like I do and like my people do, I live near there, that they would have a different light on the subject, and say "well, I think we are better off probably if we do teach some doctors rather than what we are teaching now" and I think you'll be doing the right thing if you support this bill this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Limerick, Mr. Carroll.

Mr. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: We actually heard a declaration of conscience here today and I'm mighty proud to hear those words because the University of Maine has failed to re-align their priorities. We are educating lawyers and we do not need lawyers, we are educating teachers and we no longer need all these teachers. We are educating engineers and we no longer need all these engineers. Ladies and gentlemen of this House, we need doctors, when you're bleeding to death or when you're dying can relieve your pain, people that will administer to our children and our grandchildren, that's what we need. We do not need to keep the crowd in Portland, those fat-salaried boys, we need to clean house in Portland as well as Orono. I happen to know of some man that said something to me about "you realize what this medical school is going to mean? I might lose my job." If he's not teaching doctors, I want him to lose his job, I got good news for him. If he isn't doing anything to heal the sick, to alleviate the suffering which should be the first priority of all humans, societies, of everyone is to alleviate the suffering of a fellow man. That's our job. Heaven's above, I've heard people talk about money here today, money, money, money. Has money become our God? Is that who we are

praying to, the holy dollar? We should be praying to alleviate the suffering of our fellow man, we should be providing doctors, and they say "are you going to guarantee me a doctor?" Did I ask the gentleman from Waterville if he was going to guarantee me a freight car to ship my potatoes in when he wanted tax-free status for that railroad? Gentlemen, there is no guarantee on anything today. You buy an automobile, a new one and its guaranteed to run and you might get half-way home and it stops. We don't get guarantees in life, but it's strange, I see many of my fellow men who live near the cities, and live near the doctors, who seem to feel that this is a very light and a very passing subject.

Ten years ago, in 1965, I came here intent upon pushing a medical school then. I was told we do not have the money. Ladies and gentlemen of this House, in the town of Newfield they tried to get doctors for years and finally a young man stated courting a doctor and he married her. There's an article in the Yankee Magazine about it and do you know how many patients that doctor sees in one afternoon? She's within 33 miles of Portland, within 22 miles of Sanford and she has people coming from the New Hampshire border, one afternoon she saw 65 patients. Now ask some of your doctors, what their work load is, how many patients do you see? I'd like to ask you, how many wounds, how many of the sick do the lawyers heal, do the teachers heal? Ladies and gentlemen of this House, we should be voting for a medical school in the State of Maine and, believe me, you can't go wrong when you alleviate the suffering of the poor and the people who need doctors.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Orono, Mr. Davies.

Mr. DAVIES: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise in response to some of the remarks of the Rep. from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin, though I concur with his feelings on the medical school 100 percent. There are faculty members at the university who would not like to see a medical school constructed in this state but for each and every one of them, there are 10 faculty members who want to see it and 100 staff people at the university who want to see it and thousands of people in the State of Maine who want to see it.

Now, I'm down here representing my people but I'm not representing those few who are afraid of losing their jobs, perhaps it's time they did lose their jobs. I'm down here representing the people in my district who want to see a medical school in this state, who want to see some chance to get in and see a doctor to take care of their basic health problems, to see their medical bills reduced.

Now I would not like to see the university painted as a total opponent to a medical school because I think this is unfair. I've talked to the people in my district, time and time again, about this subject. I've been contacted by dozens of them and the word I receive from the people who I feel most closely to, the classified employees at the university is unanimous, we want a medical school and I urge you to pass this bill to be enacted.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Garsoe.

Mr. GARSOE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen: My seat-mate, the gentleman from Eagle Lake, mentioned the word "priorities" and I would remind

us that the gentlelady from Portland, Mrs. Najarian, mentioned "priorities" also and I concur with her view of things because anyone who sat through the University of Maine budget presentation or who has been closeted with those people for any time at the subsequent follow-up sessions and expects that they are going to squeeze money out of professor's salaries to put into any function has got to be more optimistic than I am. The university budget is a flat budget, in fact, it has a little bit of a downward tilt. I really think our state budget is flat and that may be tilted too, so even though you might believe, which I do not, I haven't heard a word here today that convinces me that the needs that have been so wonderfully expressed are going to be met with this university medical school without walls. If indeed, you believe that, then I think you have a responsibility that I reject as being parochial. I don't consider my objections to this parochial. I think it's the fiscal integrity of the State of Maine's responsibility that everyone of us took when we got here and I don't think we should throw this out on a gamble and expect that everything is going to turn out all right. We have just turned down \$5 million worth of construction for the University of Maine and the sponsors know very well that it was turned down on the flat guarantee that it was going to be allowed in it for the next time. We have needs that, as I said before, and that Rep. Najarian has outlined very well, these are all human needs, every one of them, and we are flapping them out for the time being and I would hope we would not undertake a venture such as this until we can see exactly what we are doing on a fiscal basis.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin.

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: First I want to thank the gentleman from Orono, Mr. Davies, in having brought forth I think, what I consider to be the best known word of what the majority and the vast majority of the teaching faculty at the university want, and that is, the construction or I should say the operation of a medical school.

I do want to relate myself to two questions: one that was raised by the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Garsoe, in the issue of priority. I agree with him that we must concern ourselves with the issue of priority. I think the gentleman in part has done that because he and the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Najarian, cosponsored a bill dealing with dental health in this state. I will point out, however, that you can't supply dental health to someone who is no longer with us and without medical assistance, those people may not be with us all that long. Second, I would respond to the question of the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Carey, because he has raised a question which I think deserves a response and that is, "what guarantee do we have that these people will stay in this state after they are educated" and I think history will show and I would like to use the University of Maine Law School to illustrate what has happened in the last few years when that operation has been existing, where so many people are now being in a position to provide law information to all of the Maine citizens and gradually, if not permanently, they will start moving north and they will provide us with that type of assistance in

this state. I will also point that I happen to be one of those, that if the university cannot control the level of the number of people in this state, in terms of the number of citizens that go into the institution; then I think Maine legislature will take it upon itself to make sure that we can accomplish that by law if we have to. I'm one of those who believes very strongly that our first responsibility and the first responsibility of any university system is to educate people, for Maine, not for something else, and so I hope and I know, that that is what we are going to accomplish and I'll be one of those who will lead the fight for that very thing.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Carey.

Mr. CAREY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the gentleman from Eagle Lake and he may answer, if wants to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman may pose his question.

Mr. CAREY: As long as there are federal friends involved, can we, in effect, limit who will be going to that school to Maine residents?

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I have to respond in this fashion because obviously I'm not the best expert on some of this information in terms of what the federal laws require but I do know this, one of the ways that, if we cannot restrict the numbers, which maybe we cannot, because obviously we can simply not force them all out because federal funds are being used, we can set the tuition level for in-state and out-of-state on a different basis and what you do is, that you simply make sure and the cost for medical education as we all know is very high, that you make it so that an out-of-stater, if we have to, pays the total cost of filling that slot and the Maine student is subsidized so that he does not have to pay for it. That is one way that it can be accomplished legally without any problems whatsoever.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Speaker recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Hughes.

Mr. HUGHES: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: In further response to the question asked, the gentleman from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin, is correct that we can deal with this problem through differential tuition rates but I would also assure them that, yes, we can set quotas on out-of-state students. The university itself, which receives a great amount of federal funds has such a quota, we only take a limit of 20 percent out-of-state students, 80 percent, Maine students, so yes, we do have that right and we could do it legislatively and the university can do it, itself.

Further that I'd like to make a few other remarks on the subject. As some of you are learning through the course of this debate, there are segments of the university which indeed are not for this bill. For the most part, they come from the faculty and they come from certain segments of the faculty, which are afraid that somehow this bill will set off a raid upon their admittedly-typed financed programs. Well, that's a motivation I can understand but I can't applaud and I can't support. The question really before us now is, whether Maine should have as an additional educational priority educating the people to serve health needs of this state. All of the opponents propose that we continue to do something and to increase something that we've been doing in the past few years, that is, sending our money out-of-state to contract for spaces in

out-of-state medical schools. For some reason they seem to indicate that this is going to be cheaper and yet if you look at the material that they themselves circulated among us, they'll see that the cost per student for sending these students to Vermont or Tufts or some of the other schools mentioned, is simply not less. The University of Vermont is about to increase its fee to about \$10,500 per year which is more than the cost estimated for our school. I have before me a hand-out circulated by the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Najarian, which talks about the cost of sending these kids to Tufts and if you look on page 4, you'll see that, to send 40 kids to Tufts, will cost \$324,000. We're talking about a medical school which will educate five times that many, namely, 200 Maine students, five times \$324,000 is \$1,600, some odd thousand dollars, we're talking about \$1,800,000. This indicates to me two things, first of all, that it doesn't save money to keep sending the money out-of-state and secondly it reinforces the statements that we have heard all along that our own cost estimates for the State of Maine are solid cost estimates, not inflated cost estimates and not so far out of line as to be suspicious as we look at them. So, if you want to continue sending our money to buy spaces out-of-state hoping the kids will come back here when they've spent four or five years in Boston learning a specialty, well, continue doing that, but if you want a school in Maine which will not only educate our kids in Maine, where they are more likely to stay in the state once they've been here, once they've been through our educational system, close to their home towns, then you ought to do that, it would seem to me. Furthermore, that school in the State of Maine has so many ancillary benefits that that's what really ought to concern this body, I believe, the benefits of providing a catalyst for improving medical care delivery for the doctors presently in Maine whether they went to our medical school or not. The benefits of keeping that money in the state for the economic benefit it can have, and we're talking about a state investment of around \$1.8 million which is estimated by other medical schools to be able to attract from federal dollars, foundation dollars and others up to \$6 million additional dollars. We're talking about creating an industry for the State of Maine that in itself, ought to be worth that investment at least in terms of the way we've judged our investments for tax incentives that we have passed during this session. So, I think this school, this proposal before you is a solid one, it's been years in the making. We, today, have that choice, that vote to cast which will either throw this work out the window because it's not going to be revived again — the critical mass is here, the work has been done, the proposal has been made, it's solid, the federal government is ready to help us get this thing going and pay most of the cost for the first seven years. We're not going to have that combination of criteria again and if you want a medical school in this century, you'll vote to kill the motion before us and for enactment. If you want to pass that chance to do something for medical care delivery for our rural poor, then you'll vote the other way.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sangerville, Mr. Hall.

Mr. HALL: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I've heard the word mentioned 'priorities' two or three times this afternoon. As many of you are well aware

that each morning I'm down here probably at 6:30 and I spend half to three-quarters of an hour each morning in contact with my people, as my good friend, Mr. Dudley, refers to them. Now surprising as it may seem, our Governor is very popular still but the feeling for the school, the medical school, is one of the priorities that many of the people in Shirley, Wellington, in Kingsbury and all the small towns want more than anything else.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Flanagan.

Mr. FLANAGAN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Early this week, a flyer was passed out to us here drawing a comparison between the State of Maine and New Mexico and it shows in 1964 that Maine had 27 individuals from the state that entered the medical profession. At the same time, New Mexico had 24 individuals from the State of New Mexico entering the medical profession. In 1972, just eight years later, yet after New Mexico had acquired a med school, in 1972, the State of Maine had 25 individuals enter the medical situation and New Mexico had 72 members from the state enter the medical profession. Now to me, that says something out loud. Today, everybody is yelling about progress, progress, progress, progress but who is doing anything about it and I say there'll be no progress in the State of Maine here unless you start with health service.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Henderson.

Mr. HENDERSON: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: Maybe someone can clarify something for me as far as the cost of this proposal is concerned, something distributed the other day talked about the cost per student and it lists Vermont \$10,000, Tufts \$8,100, University of Maine proposal \$9,404. I tried to find out how that could be calculated from the budget presented and apparently what that is is for the first year of the 26 students or so that come in where the appropriation is \$200,000 and tuition is \$13,000 but if I add up legislation and tuition, in 1982-83, it comes up to \$35,000. Somebody may be able to explain to me how we divide the total and come up with this \$9,000 figure. I may be wrong and maybe I am but, if somebody could explain to me how that \$9,000 figure is derived from the budget numbers, maybe I just added it wrong.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Bangor has posed a question through the Chair to any member who may care to answer if they so desire.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Hughes.

Mr. HUGHES: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I guess we are just down to simple mathematics but if you have a budget of around 1.8 or 1.9 million and divide that by 200 students, it seems to me you get something like \$9,000-some-odd per student.

The SPEAKER, pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. LaPointe.

Mr. LaPOINTE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pose a question through the Chair if I may. Could somebody please explain the Senate Amendments that are on the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. LaPointe, has posed a question through the Chair to any member who may answer if they so desire.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. LaPointe.

Mr. LaPOINTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: It is my

understanding that the proponents of this particular bill have not offered to answer the question that the amendments, as I understand them, and I would hope that members of the House would please look at them, they are Senate Amendment "A", filed under S-124 and S-163, that they create a medical student loan fund for the University of Maine Medical School. I would submit to you that I have put in a bill for a student loan fund for osteopathic physicians which did not require a medical school.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin.

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In response to the question posed by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. LaPointe, if he would look at the two amendments under the filing numbers S-163 and S-124, it is obvious that we are talking about legislative intent. It is obvious that what we are attempting to do is to make sure that the tuition for people within the state will be at a different level than those from outside, and that is the chief purpose of the amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. LaPointe.

Mr. LaPOINTE: Mr. Speaker, I would hate to differ with the good gentleman from Eagle Lake, but it is my understanding that the intent of the amendments is to guarantee that these graduates of this particular medical school would indeed practice in the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Najarian.

Mrs. NAJARIAN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: The amendment on the bill states that it is the intent of the legislature that the Board of Trustees at the University establish a level of tuition charge for students enrolled in this school of medicine which will provide sufficient funds to defray a substantial portion of the costs associated with the establishment and funding of the school of medicine.

You know, there is a lot of confusion of how much money the state is paying for out-of-state contracts with other medical schools and actually, at the last regular session, we passed a bill which stated that medical students accepted at Vermont, for example, would pay according to their ability. So, although the state appropriates \$5,000, if the student has the ability to pay, they pay the out-of-state tuition, which is something like \$2,900, if they have less money, they pay in-state tuition. Of the 43 students that we are now sending to Vermont, it is costing the State of Maine \$181,000.

I think in the debate the other day, it was mentioned that only eight Maine students had been accepted for 1975 in Vermont. I have information from the New England Board of Education that in fact they have already accepted 11 and that they are working very hard to get even more in. We had seven graduate from there this year. I had some other information that the number of students who had graduated from there who came back to Maine, of the 24 graduates who have completed their internship, residency and/or military service, had begun providing direct patient care, 54.2 percent have returned to Maine to practice.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gorham, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: We have heard a lot of statistics and a lot of claims. I would indulge in just one which may be of some value. The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Flanagan, showed that significantly larger numbers of students in New Mexico were attending medical college. According to the U.S. Statistical Abstract of 1974, the death rate in Maine in 1960 per 100,000 was 11.1; in New Mexico, it was 6.9, which would be significantly lower. In 1972, however, after New Mexico had a medical school established, their death rate had risen to 7.5 while ours had dropped to 10.9. But setting aside these statistics, because I don't think they necessarily prove a point, nowadays when we vote on major legislation, we almost invariably act, if not in ignorance, then certainly on imperfect intelligence.

It is rare indeed that any of us know all of the facts behind major legislative proposals. In the early days of our Republic this caused no difficulty because the topics were generally simple and understood by all. Today, however, in a society grown complex, we have to rely more and more on experts, technicians, detailed studies, professional forecasts, and other relatively complicated or esoteric sources of information.

How many of us really know, for example, what effect three-axle or six-axle trucks will have upon roads? How many of us can forecast with any accuracy exactly what impact a lobster licensing bill will have upon the lobster population? And so it is today in this question of a medical school for Maine. There is no one person in this House who can tell us with certainty the answer to any of the complex questions raised by this proposal.

As a result, we tend to make our decisions for reasons that have little connection with the actual validity of the proposal itself. We are for-or-against the general idea we have little base of real knowledge. So bearing this in mind, let me propose an overall view on this question that attempts to set into perspective three questions. (1) What are we trying to do, what is the problem? (2) The likelihood of the proposal in accomplishing this goal of solving the problem and (3) some analysis of the major claims made in connection with the proposal.

Question one is simple, what are we trying to do? We are trying to provide more doctors for rural Maine — period, that is all, nothing more. Several speakers have said that everyone could agree that a medical school was needed. I submit that this is not a fact. I, for one, certainly do not agree that a medical school is needed. I only agree that more doctors are needed. I must be shown that a medical school would, in fact, produce the numbers and types of doctors we need before I would agree that a school is the answer to our problem.

The second major question, the likelihood of this proposal to accomplish its goal. Will a medical school in Maine in fact produce more general practitioners? I don't know the answer to that for sure but I can make a guess. First of all, a physician must want to be a general practitioner, rather than a specialist. How many of the graduates of this proposed school are going to want to be general practitioners? I suspect that the percentage would be no higher in a Maine medical school than in any other medical school. The graduates of a Maine medical school are just as apt to end up in Las Vegas and Miami as any other graduates of any other school. If this

suspicion is so, and it seems reasonable to me, then we had better plan a far larger medical school than is envisioned in this proposal.

The third question, analysis of some of the claims of this proposal is a complex proposal so I will choose only one major aspect, that of economy. I suspect seven deans, I suspect 150 unbudgeted interns, I suspect the efficiency of the administration of the superuniversity, I suspect the quantity and amount of facilities and capital investment proposed, in fact, I suspect nearly every single thing about this proposal, but as I said before, we have to rely on experts and I can neither prove nor disprove their claims, but I can, however, offer a general comment concerning the relative economy of overall student production.

I refuse to believe that the University of Maine, with no prior experience in this area, can produce physicians one cent cheaper than anyone else can produce physicians. If it costs Massachusetts, and it does, \$43,000 per student per year for direct medical school costs (to say nothing of tens of thousands of additional dollars in capital investment costs), and if the Massachusetts figure is a reasonable representative of the national average for state supported institutions, and I am told that it is, then I for one cannot believe that the figures advanced by the proponents of this school are in any way, shape or manner rational.

I went to the trouble to look up our record. Just how cost efficient are our state-supported institutions? We should be able to agree that if we are going to be able to produce medical students at such remarkably low prices, then our university system should have a fairly good track record in the overall business of student costs. But the record is poor. Maine is 38th in terms of per capita for the population expense for students, but we are 17th in cost per student.

There are 33 states who produce state-supported college graduates more cheaply than Maine. I refuse to believe, therefore, the claims of these bargain basement medical students. Eventually, at some time, if not immediately, it appears to me to be obvious that a medical school in the State of Maine will be an extremely expensive luxury.

To summarize my own opposition to this bill, I do not feel the proponents of the bill have proven to us that a medical school in Maine will, in fact, satisfy the need for rural doctors. Frankly, I would rather vote to bribe physicians already graduated from other medical schools with a desire for general practice. This would be a direct provable cost. If we can hire a doctor for \$10,000 a year to work in Washington County, none of that money is being wasted on administration, schools, bureaucracy, and the other extraneous expenses that go with this proposal. And I would of course be willing to support payment of tuition for Maine students at existing medical schools with a contract proviso that they serve in Maine after graduation.

I cannot believe that the prescription in this case will cure the ailment and I cannot remotely believe these obviously idealistic and impractical cost estimates.

At this point, Speaker Martin returned to the rostrum.

SPEAKER MARTIN: The Chair would thank the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Kelleher, for presiding.

Thereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms

escorted Mr. Kelleher to his seat on the floor, amid the applause of the House, and Speaker Martin resumed the Chair.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Tyndale.

Mr. TYNDALE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: There were a great many nebulous questions asked today that no one could answer, because if you had a crystal ball as good as that, you could be a millionaire in a year. The point that you must bear in mind are the facts of the case. In the first place, your contractual arrangements with Vermont, Tufts, or any other medical school that you contract with, arrives every year and will parallel the cost that you will need in operation of the school of medicine.

Number two, let me give you one example. We were looking for a resident physician to operate in our out-patient department at the Webber Hospital. We searched the country, we spent over \$40,000 looking for this person, the final plan was accepted that we would hire a girl resident, a young lady who is a very efficient physician, I assure you, at the price of \$27,000 a year. Let us think for a moment into the future, if you are going to attract physicians to come to the State of Maine to practice in rural areas, where are you going to get the money to cover the cost in comparison to the cost that we have spent in luring physicians to the State of Maine? I can tell you case after case of trying to get a Urologist or any type of general practice physicians to come to the State of Maine has been a very expensive project and it will not be any more expensive a project than it will to conduct a good medical college.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Danforth, Mr. Fenlason.

Mr. FENLASON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I have no more statistics and no more figures, I think we have had a lot of them today, but as you all know, I spent a good part of my life in very rural areas in Washington and in Aroostook Counties and I can tell you something about being in a town where there is no doctor at all and where one of our great concerns is subsidizing an ambulance or setting up car pools so that we can take very sick people 50 miles or more to a doctor and this is a crucial, it is harrowing and it is a tough circumstance.

I know that we can't predict what would happen with a medical school, but I feel very certain that if we provide a place for creating more doctors in the State of Maine and doctors who probably have their origin in the State of Maine, I don't care if they go all over the world, some of them are going to stay in the State of Maine and some of them are going to rural Maine, which is where we need them.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Vassalboro, Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. MITCHELL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I had not intended to speak on this but since everybody else has, I will say a few words too.

On the rare assumption that there are people in this room who have not made up their minds and since I know the person seated to my left has not made up her mind, I will speak very briefly.

I would like to have you think of a scale as you make your decision on this medical school. On the one side, you can continue

as we have been doing in the past, we can contract with schools in other states. What do you get, you educate a few Maine students, that is all I can put on that side of the scale. On the other side of the scale, you educate Maine students, you educate more Maine students and even the opponents of this bill have said the one way to increase distribution is to increase the supply, so that is one positive aspect to increase the supply.

It has been touched on many times that there are fringe economic benefits of these Maine dollars that will be spent in Maine to educate future doctors. One of the major arguments, and I believe Mr. Quinn brought this up, is how can we be sure that we are going to get doctors to rural areas? Look at the ways that people do try to get doctors out there. One program, residency program, and from all that I have read, most physicians make their decision at the residency stages. Ask your physicians how many residency programs can survive without a medical school under them? Portland is an exception because they have Boston, we don't. You will have clinics coming out of this medical school, they need the research, they need all the facilities of a teaching faculty.

The other possibility of getting doctors to rural areas are loan programs. I even had a bill in which was not funded which said if you practice in rural Maine, your loan will be forgiven. The statistics on this, even though I think is an important part of the program, I feel that most people choose to pay off their loans rather than to go out there, so we have to count on increasing the supply and offering this in hopes that we will get a few more people to stay.

From other things that I have read, the person most likely to go to a rural area is the person who grew up in a rural area. If more of our students are able to go to medical school, if they are encouraged to go, think about growing up as a student in Maine knowing that there is no school here, that you have to go out-of-state even to get into school. I say that there are many students who don't bother to try, I think the psychology of having our own medical school is a very important thing.

I would like for you, as you think about this vote, to not be tunnel visioned but to think about the future of our state and have the courage to do what is right.

The SPEAKER: A roll call has been requested. In order for the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. Those in favor will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken, and more than one fifth of the members present having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Hobbins.

Mr. HOBBS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pair my vote with the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert. If he were voting, he would be voting no; I would be voting for the motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gorham, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pair my vote with Mr. Wagner from Orono. If he were here, he would be voting no and I would be voting yes on indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Limerick, Mr. Carroll.

Mr. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair with Mr. Morton of Farmington. If he

were here, he would be voting yes; I would be voting no.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. LaPointe.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair with Mr. Norris of Brewer. If he were here, he would be voting no and I would be voting yes.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Farnham.

Mr. FARNHAM: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair with the gentlewoman from Old Orchard, Mrs. Morin. If she were here, she would be voting yes; I would be voting no.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Millinocket, Mrs. Laverty.

Mrs. LAVERTY: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair with Mr. Snow of Falmouth. If he were here, he would be voting yes; I would be voting no.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Gardiner, Mr. Dow.

Mr. DOW: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair with Mr. Lizotte. If he were here, he would be voting yes and I would be voting no.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Nadeau.

Mr. NADEAU: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair my vote with the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Farley. If he were voting, he would vote no and I would be voting yes.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westbrook, Mr. Usher.

Mr. USHER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pair my vote with the gentlewoman from Bridgton, Mrs. Tarr. If she were here, she would be voting no and I would be voting yes.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Bustin.

Mr. BUSTIN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pair with the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Kauffman. If he were here, he would be voting yes; I would be voting no.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Standish, Mr. Spencer.

Mr. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pair my vote with Mr. Martin from St. Agatha. If he were here, he would be voting no and I would be voting yes.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair my vote with the gentleman from Hope, Mr. Sprowl. If he were here, he would be voting no and I would be voting yes.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Ault.

Mr. AULT: Mr. Speaker, I wish to pair my vote with Mr. Gould, from Old Town. If he were here, he would be voting no and I would be voting yes.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on indefinite postponement of L.D. 773 and all accompanying papers. Those in favor will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

#### ROLL CALL

YEA — Bagley, Berry, G. W.; Berry, P. P.; Blodgett, Boudreau, Bowie, Burns, Call, Carey, Carter, Chonko, Clark, Connolly, Cooney, Cote, Dam, DeVane, Doak, Durgin, Dyer, Garsoe, Goodwin, H.; Gray, Henderson, Hewes, Higgins, Hunter, Immonen, Jackson, Kany, Kelleher, Laffin, Lewis, Littlefield, Lynch, MacEachern, MacLeod, McMahon, Miskavage, Mulkern, Najarian, Perkins.

S.; Raymond, Saunders, Stubbs, Talbot, Torrey, Truman, Twitchell.

NAVY — Albert, Bachrach, Bennett, Berube, Birt, Ryers, Carpenter, Churchill, Conners, Cox, Curran, P.; Curran, R.; Curtis, Davies, Drigotas, Dudley, Faucher, Fenlason, Finemore, Flanagan, Fraser, Goodwin, K.; Greenlaw, Hall, Hennessey, Hinds, Hughes, Hutchings, Ingegneri, Jensen, Joyce, Kelley, Kennedy, LeBlanc, Leonard, Lovell, Lunt, Mackel, Mahany, Maxwell, McBrairy, McKernan, Mitchell, Pelosi, Perkins, T.; Peterson, P., Peterson, T.; Pierce, Post, Powell, Rideout, Rolde, Rollins, Shute, Silverman, Smith, Snowe, Strout, Teague, Theriault, Tierney, Tozier, Tyndale, Walker, Wilfong, Winship, The Speaker.

ABSENT — Gauthier, Jacques, Lewin, Martin, A.; Mills, Peakes, Pearson, Susi, Webber.

Yes, 49; No, 67; Absent, 9; Paired, 26.

The SPEAKER: Forty-nine having voted in the affirmative and sixty-seven in the negative, with nine being absent and twenty-six having paired, the motion does not prevail.

Thereupon, this Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rolde.

Mr. ROLDE: Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side I now move that we reconsider our action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted and I hope you all vote against me.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from York, Mr. Rolde, moves that the House reconsider its action whereby this Bill was passed to be enacted. All in favor will say yes; those opposed will say no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

An Act Relating to Board of Trustees of Bath Water District (H. P. 463) (L. D. 565) (C "A" H-495)

An Act Concerning the Applicability of the Sales and Use Tax to Inventory (H. P. 904) (L. D. 1090) (C "A" H-530)

An Act Relating to the Transfer of Prisoners when a Jail is Unfit or Insecure (H. P. 961) (L. D. 1215)

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Rockwood (H. P. 966) (L. D. 1218) (C "A" H-309)

An Act Relating to Benefits under the Employment Security Law (H. P. 1017) (L. D. 1297) (C "A" H-548)

An Act Concerning Home Repair, Salesman Licenses Issued by the Department of Business Regulation (H. P. 1197) (L. D. 1493) (H "A" H-557)

An Act to Exempt Lobster Fishing Boat Operators from Withholding State Income Taxes from Sternman's Share of Proceeds and to Provide that a Sternman will be Considered Self-employed for Purposes of Maine Income Tax (H. P. 1246) (L. D. 1547) (H "A" H-578)

An Act Relating to Tenants Serving on State and Local Housing Authorities (S. P. 439) (L. D. 1455) (S "A" S-236)

An Act Concerning the Transportation of Tree Length Logs by Combination Vehicles (H. P. 1166) (L. D. 1465) (C "A" H-488)

An Act to Permit the Board of Environmental Protection to Accept Municipal Subdivision Permits in Lieu of Site Location Review (H. P. 1272) (L. D. 1597) (C "A" H-546)

An Act to Cause the Aroostook County Commissioners to Hire a Full-Time Administrative Assistant (H. P. 1362) (L. D. 1664) (H "A" H-542)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Enactor Tabled and Assigned

An Act to Enable the Department of Health and Welfare to Conduct a Program to Provide Free Drugs to Elderly, Disadvantaged Maine Citizens (H. P. 1413) (L. D. 1683) (C "A" H-472)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Kelleher of Bangor tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for Monday, June 9.

An Act Concerning Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order under the Labor and Industry Statutes (H. P. 1385) (L. D. 1700) (C "A" H-561)

An Act to Require the Filing of Estimated Income Tax Returns by Corporations (H. P. 1569) (L. D. 1874)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Enactor Tabled and Assigned

An Act Relating to the Binding of Logs and Revising Certain Fines (H. P. 1629) (L. D. 1903)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Rollins of Dixfield, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for Monday, June 9.

An Act Relating to the Licensing of Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters (H. P. 1643) (L. D. 1907)

An Act to Provide Immunity to Persons who Voluntarily Render Emergency Care or Rescue Assistance (H. P. 1648) (L. D. 1910) (H "A" H-604)

#### Finally Passed

RESOLVE, Appropriating Funds for the Pharos House of Portland (S. P. 477) (L. D. 1610) (C "A" S-220)

RESOLVE, to Appropriate Funds for the Purchase of Copies of Town Histories and to the Western Somerset Historical Society for Establishing Village Library Installations (H. P. 1336) (L. D. 1646) (C "A" H-566)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, passed to be enacted, Resolves finally passed, all signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The following papers appearing on Supplement No. 1 were taken up out of order by unanimous consent:

The following Communication:  
The Senate of Maine

Augusta

June 5, 1975

Honorable Edwin H. Pert  
Clerk of the House  
107th Legislature  
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mr. Pert:

The Senate today voted to Adhere to its action whereby it accepted the Majority Ought Not to Pass report on Bill; "An Act to Permit Public Use of State Docking Facilities in Casco Bay" (H. P. 1051) (L. D. 1433).

Respectfully,  
s/ HARRY N. STARBRANCH

Secretary of the Senate

The Communication was read and ordered placed on file.

Bill "An Act Appropriating Funds for Emergency Repair of the Dam at Annabessacook Lake in Kennebec County" (Emergency) (S. P. 553) (L. D. 1922) (Approved for introduction by a Majority of the Committee on Reference of Bills pursuant to Joint Rule 10)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs and ordered printed.

Was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs in concurrence.

Committee on Education reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-196) on Bill "An Act to Clarify Certain Provisions in the Education Laws" (S. P. 418) (L. D. 1375)

Came from the Senate with the Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-196) as amended by Senate Amendment "A" (S-269) thereto; and Senate Amendments "A" (S-232) and "B" (S-238).

In the House, the Report was read and accepted in concurrence and the Bill read once.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-196) was read by the Clerk. Senate Amendment "A" to Committee "A" (S-269) was read by the Clerk and adopted in concurrence. Committee Amendment "A" as amended by Senate Amendment "A" thereto was adopted in concurrence. Senate Amendment "A" (S-232) was read by the Clerk and adopted in concurrence. Senate Amendment "B" (S-238) was read by the Clerk and adopted in concurrence and the Bill assigned for second reading tomorrow.

Majority Report of the Committee on Energy on Bill "An Act Creating the Passamaquoddy Hydro-electric Tidal Power Authority" (Emergency) (S. P. 178) (L. D. 692) reporting "Ought to Pass" in New Draft (S. P. 550) (L. D. 1915)

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. CIANCHETTE of Somerset  
— of the Senate.

Messrs. KELLEHER of Bangor  
FARLEY of Biddeford  
DAVIES of Orono,  
GREENLAW of Stonington  
BENNETT of Caribou  
CONNOLLY of Portland

— of the House.

Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought to Pass" in New Draft (S. P. 551) (L. D. 1916) on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. ROBERTS of York  
TROTZKY of Penobscot

— of the Senate.

Mrs. DURGIN of Kittery  
BYERS of Newcasttle  
Messrs. TORREY of Poland  
JACKSON of Yarmouth

— of the House.

Came from the Senate with the Minority Report read and accepted and the New Draft passed to be engrossed.

In the House: Reports were read.

(On motion of Mr. Rolde of York, tabled pending acceptance of either Report and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.)

Majority Report of the Committee on

Natural Resources on Bill "An Act Relating to Environmental Controls and the Sardine Industry" (S. P. 471) (L. D. 1605) reporting "Ought to Pass" in New Draft under New Title Bill "An Act Relating to Environmental Controls" (S. P. 541) (L. D. 1908)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. WYMAN of Washington  
O'LEARY of Oxford  
— of the Senate.  
Mrs. HUTCHINGS of Lincolnville.  
Messrs. CHURCHILL of Orland  
HALL of Sangerville  
BLODGETT of Waldoboro  
McBREAIRTY of Perham  
CURRAN of Bangor  
AULT of Wayne

— of the House.  
Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. TROTZKY of Penobscot  
— of the Senate.  
Messrs. PETERSON of Windham  
DOAK of Rangeley  
WILFONG of Stow

— of the House.  
Came from the Senate with the Bill and accompanying papers indefinitely postponed.

In the House: Reports were read.  
Thereupon, the Bill and accompanying papers were indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

Majority Report of the Committee on Natural Resources reporting "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-242) on Bill "An Act to Clarify Standing Before the Board of Environmental Protection" (S. P. 352) (L. D. 1152)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. O'LEARY of Oxford  
WYMAN of Washington  
— of the Senate.  
Mrs. HUTCHINGS of Lincolnville  
Messrs. HALL of Sangerville  
DOAK of Rangeley  
AULT of Wayne  
CURRAN of Bangor  
CHURCHILL of Orland  
BLODGETT of Waldoboro  
McBREAIRTY of Perham

— of the House.  
Minority Report of the same Committee reporting "Ought Not to Pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. TROTZKY of Penobscot  
— of the Senate.  
Messrs. WILFONG of Stow  
PETERSON of Windham

— of the House.  
Came from the Senate with the Majority "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-242) Report of the Committee read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

In the House: Reports were read.  
(On motion of Mr. Peterson of Windham, tabled pending acceptance of either Report and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.)

Bill "An Act Relating to Teacher Certification" (H. P. 1069) (L. D. 1349) which was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A"

(H-500) in the House on May 29.  
Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-500) as amended by Senate Amendment "B" (S-267) thereto in non-concurrence.

In the House: The House voted to recede and concur.

Bill "An Act to Require Review of Proposed State Regulations by Local Units of Government" (H. P. 891) (L. D. 1082) which was enacted in the House on June 3.

Came from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House: The House voted to recede and concur.

The following Communication:

State of Maine  
One Hundred and Seventh  
Legislature  
Committee on Health &  
Institutional Services

June 5, 1975

Honorable John L. Martin  
Speaker of the House  
House of Representatives  
Augusta, Maine 04330  
Dear Mr. Martin,

It is with pleasure that I report to you that the Committee on Health and Institutional Services has completed all actions necessary on the business placed before it by the 107th Legislature.

Total Number of Bills Presented	67
Unanimous Reports	54
Leave to Withdraw	15
Ought Not to Pass	6
Ought to Pass	11
Ought to Pass as Amended	15
Ought to Pass in New Draft	7
Divided Reports	13
Total Number of Amendments	7
Total Number of New Drafts	1
Total Number of Referrals	3

Sincerely,

Signed: HARLAND G. GOODWIN JR.  
House Chairman

The Communication was read and ordered placed on file.

Orders of the Day

The Chair laid before the House the first tabled and today assigned matter:

An Act to Make Available Wood Fuel for Low-Income Citizens (Emergency) (H. P. 1228) (L. D. 1754) (C. "A" H-523)

Tabled — June 4, by Mr. Curran of Bangor.

Pending — Passage to be Enacted. (Roll Call Requested)

On motion of Mr. Wilfong of Stow, under suspension of the rules, the House reconsidered its action whereby the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion of the same gentleman, under suspension of the rules, the House reconsidered its action whereby Committee Amendment "A" was adopted.

The same gentleman offered House Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" and moved its adoption. House Amendment "A" (H-664) was read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: After our discussion on this bill the other day, and I have discussed this with the gentleman from Stow, I had talked to Dr. Barringer about the other bill, and he has given me a story about how he has been working with Representative Peterson on this measure and had thought that the amendment that

they had in was a reasonable amendment. This has changed it quite considerably and I tried to get in touch with Dr. Barringer today and find that he is out of town and will not be back until Monday, so I would respectfully request that this item lie on the table for one legislative day.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Rolde of York, tabled pending the adoption of House Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" and assigned for Monday, June 9.

The Chair laid before the House the second tabled and today assigned matter: Bill "An Act to Clarify the Laws Relating to Superior Court Commitment of Mentally Disordered Persons" (H. P. 170) (L. D. 225) (C "A" H-564)

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. Rolde of York.  
Pending — Passage to be Engrossed as amended.

Thereupon, the Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the third tabled and today assigned matter:

Joint Order — Relative to Study of County Government (H. P. 1659)

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. Dam of Skowhegan.

Pending — Passage.

Mr. Faucher of Solon requested permission to withdraw the Order which was granted.

The Chair laid before the House the fourth tabled and today assigned matter:

Bill "An Act Amending Laws Relating to Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill" (S. P. 368) (L. D. 1204) (C. "A" S-195) — In Senate, Passed to be Engrossed as amended.

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. DeVane of Ellsworth.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick to Indefinitely Postpone House Amendment "A" (H-647) to Committee Amendment "A" (S-195)

On motion of Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, retabled pending his motion to indefinitely postpone House Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" and assigned for Monday, June 9.

The Chair laid before the House the fifth tabled and today assigned matter:

An Act Concerning the Filling of the Office of Register of Deeds (H. P. 856) (L. D. 1070) (C. "A" H-527)

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. Rolde of York.  
Pending — Passage to be Enacted.

On motion of Mr. Mulkern of Portland, under suspension of the rules, the House reconsidered its action whereby the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion of the same gentleman, under suspension of the rules, the House reconsidered its action whereby Committee Amendment "A" was adopted.

The same gentleman offered House Amendment "B" to Committee Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "B" to Committee Amendment "A" (H-675) was read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Mulkern.

Mr. MULKERN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: We have been trying to get this bill in order. All the amendment to this bill does, it applies a section of the bill only to Cumberland County. We have a problem with our registrar of deeds in Cumberland County.

The deputy registrar is serving out the term of the registrar of deeds who was elected and then resigned her position, and we would like to have her finish her term, which expires in 1976, and this amendment will do it. This is all this amendment does.

Thereupon, House Amendment "B" to Committee Amendment "A" was adopted. Committee Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "B" thereto was adopted.

The Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "B" thereto in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the sixth tabled and today assigned matter:

Senate Divided Report — Majority (9) "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-217) — Minority (4) "Ought Not to Pass" — Committee on Health and Institutional Services on Bill "An Act to Further the Conservation of Vision" (S. P. 169) (L. D. 556) — In Senate, "Ought to Pass" as amended Report read and accepted, Bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. Tyndale of Kennebunkport.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick to Accept the Majority "Ought to Pass" as amended report.

On motion of Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, retabled pending his motion to accept the Majority Report in concurrence and assigned for Monday, June 9.

The Chair laid before the House the seventh tabled and today assigned matter:

Senate Divided Report — Majority (11) "Ought to Pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-235) — Minority (2) "Ought Not to Pass" — Committee on State Government on Bill "An Act to Amend the Maine Housing Authorities Act by Creating a Loans-to-Lenders Program and Making Changes to Improve the Efficiency of Using Federal Housing Funds" (Emergency) (S. P. 286) (L. D. 1002) — In Senate, Majority "Ought to Pass" as amended Report read and accepted, and the Bill Passed to be Engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-235) as amended by Senate Amendment "A" (S-254) and "B" (S-258), thereto.

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. Rolde of York.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Cooney of Sabattus to Accept the Majority "Ought to Pass" as amended Report.

Thereupon, the Majority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted in concurrence and the Bill read once. Committee Amendment "A" (S-235) was read by the Clerk. Senate Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" (S-254) was read by the Clerk and on motion of Mr. Cooney of Sabattus, the amendment was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence. Senate Amendment "B" to Committee Amendment "A" (S-258) was read by the Clerk and on motion of Mr. Cooney of Sabattus, the amendment was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Thereupon, Committee Amendment "A" was adopted and the Bill assigned for second reading the next legislative day.

The Chair laid before the House the eighth tabled and today assigned matter:

Bill "An Act to Amend the Eating, Lodging and Recreational Place Licensing Law" (H. P. 788) (L. D. 958) (C. "A", H-497) (H. "A" H-623)

Tabled — June 5, by Mr. Rolde of York.  
Pending — Passage to be Engrossed as Amended.

On motion of Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, under suspension of the rules, the House reconsidered its action whereby Committee Amendment "A" (H-497) was adopted.

The same gentleman offered House Amendment "B" to Committee Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "B" to Committee Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk and adopted.

Committee Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "B" thereto was adopted.

The Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "B" thereto and House Amendment "A" and sent up for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Leonard of Woolwich, the House reconsidered its action whereby it voted to recede and concur on Bill "An Act to Establish Job Development, Placement and Follow-up Services in Secondary Schools," Senate Paper 476, L. D. 1609.

On motion of Mr. Finemore of Bridgewater, tabled pending the motion to recede and concur and specially assigned for Tuesday, June 10.

On motion of Mrs. Mitchell of Vassalboro, the House reconsidered its action whereby Bill "An Act to Authorize the Board of Registration in Medicine to Conduct Medical Education Programs," Senate Paper 430, L. D. 1417, was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion of the same gentlewoman, the House reconsidered its action whereby Seante Amendment "A" was adopted.

The same gentlewoman offered House Amendment "B" to Senate Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "B" to Senate Amendment "A" (H-671) was read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Lovell.

Mr. LOVELL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am opposed to this amendment because the Maine Board of Registration in Medicine which we talked on a good deal today, doctors and so forth, and Doctor Carl Richards, who is chairman of this board, introduced this simple bill at the start of the session. It came before the Committee on Health and Institutions and we unanimously passed it to permit the doctors to spend money from the funds that they have from their registration fees. They charge \$125 for a doctor to get his initial license and then \$10 a year thereafter.

Now, they have many doctors come from out of state and take their examinations here in Maine, and they pay that \$10 every year and they have been paying it for many years, just like myself, I pay my registration fee for a pharmacy in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and have for 45 years. Now, the doctors want to spend this money for continued education, and they didn't want any amendments on the bill and they now have three amendments and here is the fourth one that will tie them up to spend a minimum of 15 percent of their own money each year for the annual income collected for the reasons of the chapter to carry out the purpose of the subsection.

The medical association is perfectly

qualified to take care of this themselves, and they don't need an amendment to do it. So I move the indefinite postponement of this amendment and request a division.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Lovell, moves the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "B" to Senate Amendment "A".

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Vassalboro, Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. MITCHELL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: In this body yesterday, we adopted an amendment which said that part of the funds, as the bill came to us from the Senate, would be used to provide loan programs for doctors continuing to practice in rural Maine, and we have dealt with that all morning. This amendment onto a bill which says An Act to Authorize the Board of Registration in Medicine to Conduct Medical Education Programs, simply says that 15 percent of those funds will be used for this program. It does not leave it as a discretionary matter. It says we will expect this from them.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Farnham.

Mr. FARNHAM: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The motion of the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Lovell, was rather surprising, but I think it is the honest motion at the time. Here we have people willing to spend their own money as they see fit for the benefit of the State of Maine, then we have everybody else putting in an act to tell them how to spend it, so let's indefinitely postpone it and maybe next year we can think a little differently.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Lovell, that House Amendment "B" to Senate Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed. The Chair will order a vote. All in favor of that motion will vote yes; those opposed will vote no.

A vote of the House was taken.  
59 having voted in the affirmative and 25 having voted in negative, the motion did prevail.

Thereupon, Senate Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" was adopted.

The Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" and Senate Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" thereto and sent up for concurrence.

On the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on Bill "An Act to Extend the Provisions of the Energy Emergency Proclamation," House Paper 1152, L. D. 1446, the Speaker appointed the following Conferees on the part of the House:

Messrs. KELLEHER of Bangor  
MARTIN of Eagle Lake  
FINEMORE of Bridgewater

Mr. Connolly of Portland was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. CONNOLLY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I am not going to take a lot of time other than to call to your attention two things. If you recall, back at the end of March, this legislature established the Joint Select Committee on Jobs, and I was appointed House Chairman of that Committee. I am pleased to announce that we have issued our final report. The deadline for that was June 1. We had a little bit of a problem in getting that finally drafted. It is now ready. This is our initial report of the committee, and it



will be available to all the members of the legislature on Monday.

I would also like to call to your attention that again on Monday we will be debating the issue of whether the Jobs Committee is to continue in existence. A successful effort was made today in the other body to abolish the Joint Select Committee on Jobs, and that will be over here before us on Monday. It is my contention and the contention of the members of the committee from the House and also a number of other people who have worked with the committee that it is extremely important, given the unemployment situation in the state, that this committee continue in existence. So I would hope you would take the opportunity over the weekend to think about the issue and to maybe talk with some other people who are knowledgeable about it so that you will be prepared to vote on it intelligently when it is here on Monday.

Mr. Leonard of Woolwich was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. LEONARD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: As a Representative of District 87, I not only represent the Town of Richmond, which you have heard a lot about, but I also represent the Town of Georgetown. There is a very distinct difference between the two towns in that one is a pay-in community under L. D. 1994, and the other is a receiver. Georgetown, I don't have to tell you, is the pay-in community.

Last night, in a town meeting by a two to one margin, they voted not to pay in the funds requested. I was there. I told them, at their request, that I would relay their dissatisfaction with the laws that exist now to the body of this House, but I do in all fairness feel that they have a problem. I don't want to stand here and jeopardize the benefits that the Town of Richmond is getting from L. D. 1994, but at the same time, as a representative of Georgetown, I have to recognize the problems with the funding the way it is at the present time.

The concept of equal education is probably one of the finest things that this legislature could ever have adopted. I stand firmly behind equal education. The manner in which we carry out equal education, I think, or I guess it is being proven by the votes in the communities, that it leaves a lot to be desired. But in fact, by taking away from a so-called rich town and giving it to a poor town, that is not always what happens. In the case of Georgetown, people who have lived there all of their lives, that fish or do other things for a living but requires them to be near the shore, are taxed very heavily for that privilege, and that certainly does not constitute the fact that they are rich, they are not.

If I could make a suggestion to this legislature, and I am sure the commission will, but I would like to be on record as making a suggestion very early in the game, that we look at equal education and we always have our eye towards equal education, we never, ever let go of that objective, that we should, in fact, explore different ways of funding these poorer towns. I would like to go on record right now as saying maybe the income tax would be the best way of doing that, that hopefully when we come back, either next year or two years from now, that we will in fact come up with an education subsidy law that achieves equal education and puts no hardship upon a town like it has in the case of Georgetown.

I watched their school budget got through, they were mad with the state for having passed the legislation that we passed recently, and there was absolutely no debate over the school budget, and that is unhealthy, very unhealthy that we could just let them pass something totally undebated where it never would have happened in years past. I suggest that we have lost the fiscal responsibility of the towns in trying to achieve equal education. I hope we can do something to change that.

Mr. Strout of Corinth was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. STROUT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In the past few days, I have been looking into the possibility of what kind of a situation the State of Maine is going to be in as far as canning jars or lids for the upcoming fall season. As many of you know, last year there was insufficient amount of canning jars and lids for the people of this state, so I contacted the Maine Department of Agriculture and this afternoon I would like to read to you a report that they sent to me the day before yesterday.

"We have contacted about all Maine distributors, wholesalers, grocer cooperatives, independent supermarket chain organizations, chain supermarket organizations and the Maine State Grocer's Association in regard to the situation pertaining to available supplies of canning jars, lids and rubber gaskets in the State of Maine. All are very much aware of the situation and were very cooperative in answering our inquiries. Some firms have jars presently being sold in their stores but no replacement caps or lids. Purchasing agents tell us they have ordered new supplies which should arrive in May and June or early summer. However, most say they have been promised only a small percentage of their orders, with no guarantee of delivery.

"Manufacturers, Ball, Kerr, Anchor Hocking and Orin, Illinois, explain they are swarmed with orders and are working seven days per week attempting to fill orders. They have set up quotas for their customers and are trying to give all some supplies. Customers in the southern states are supplied first and the supplies gradually move northward with the season. This is why we occasionally hear about supplies of jars and lids being available in states to the south of Maine.

"Note, blackmarketers have been known to purchase large supplies in southern markets and sell same in northern markets at three times their price. We have been advised there will be in the area of six million new gardeners this year, of whom a maximum of 50 percent will attempt food preservation for the first time. If we take three million and multiply it by a hundred factor, we find that a total of 300 million jar and lid units may be needed by new gardeners in 1975. Major manufacturers presently plan to produce well over 400 million jar and lid units, so there should be a sufficient supply available; 1.6 million replacement lids and covers or various sorts and sizes are being manufactured too. Even with this new production, the supply of replacements will be tight. Some manufacturers are now concentrating on covers and lids. Hopefully the new production will take care of the ever increasing demand but we havenoguaranteethatitwill.

"Maine firms have ordered ample supplies but have no guarantee that manufacturers will deliver their orders in

full or what percentage of their orders will be delivered. The problem is of national concern. The Maine State Grocers Association has apprised Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine of the situation and he is interested. We will keep on trying to be of assistance and will endeavor to keep you informed."

Mr. Ault of Wayne was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. AULT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Relative to item 4 on page 4 of your Supplement No. 1, which was Hollis Wyman's bill, An Act Relating to Environmental Controls and the Sardine Industry, or An Act Relating to Environmental Controls, I want it known that I made a mistake when I signed that bill "ought to pass." I would never have supported it after finding out its far-reaching implications and I want you to know that I did support indefinite postponement of that bill.

(Off Record Remarks)

On motion of Mrs. Saunders of Bethel, Adjourned until Monday, June 9, at ten o'clock in the morning.