

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*One Hundred and Third
Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

Volume III

June 16 to July 8, 1967

Index

1st Special Session

October 2 and October 3, 1967

2nd Special Session

January 9 to January 26, 1968

KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE

SENATE

Thursday, June 22, 1967

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Francis A. Merritt of Augusta.

Reading of the Journal of yesterday.

Papers from the House Non-concurrent matters

Bill, "An Act Relating to the Water and Air Environmental Improvement Commission." (S. P. 635) (L. D. 1635)

In House, May 25, Passed to be Engrossed in concurrence.

In Senate, June 20, Passed to be Engrossed As Amended by Senate Amendment "B" (S-280) in non-concurrence.

Comes from the House, Passed to be Engrossed As Amended by Senate Amendment "B" and by House Amendment "F" (H-460) in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Sewall of Penobscot, the Senate voted to Recede and Concur with the House.

Bill, "An Act to Correct Errors and Inconsistencies in the Education Laws." (S. P. 358) (L. D. 966)

In Senate, June 20, Passed to be Engrossed As Amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-176) and by House Amendment "A" (H-430) and by House Amendment "B" (H-438) and by Senate Amendment "A" (S-281) in non-concurrence.

Comes from the House, Passed to be Engrossed As Amended by Committee Amendment "A" and by House Amendments "A", "B" and "C" (H-455) and by Senate Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Katz of Kennebec, the Senate voted to Recede and Concur with the House.

Bill, "An Act Creating the University of the State of Maine." (S. P. 496) (L. D. 1258)

In Senate, June 7, Passed to be Engrossed As Amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-225)

Comes from the House, Passed to be Engrossed As Amended by Committee Amendment "A" and

House Amendments "A" (H-431) and "D" (H-463) in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Katz of Kennebec, the Senate voted to Recede and Concur with the House.

House Papers Joint Order

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs report a bill that will provide for a multipurpose building for Fort Kent State College. (H. P. 1229)

Comes from the House Read and Passed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President, I move that this item lie on the table until the next legislative day.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding, moves that this item Number 1-1 lay on the table and be specially assigned for the next legislative day.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair.

Mr. ALBAIR of Aroostook: Mr. President, I request a division on the motion.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair, has requested a division.

As many as are in favor of the tabling motion of the Senator will rise and remain standing until counted. Those opposed will rise and remain standing until counted.

A division was had. Five Senators having voted in the affirmative, and 25 Senators having voted in the negative, the motion to table did not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: A little later on in today's session we are going to be taking up a report on Item I on Page 5 and this particular thing which we are talking about, relating to the Multi-Purpose Building at Fort Kent State College, this is included in the Minority Report of that Committee, and it seemed to me

that we were duplicating our efforts here when we take this matter up when it may very well be covered in the Minority Report of the Committee. In fact, it is covered. So it is for that reason that I objected to the Order being acted upon at this time because if we do accept the Minority Report, this Order certainly would be unnecessary.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Berry.

Mr. BERRY of Cumberland: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I see no particular harm in having this legislation brought back and available. The principle involved would merely be discussed perhaps and may be a useful piece of legislation to have available. I don't believe the issue is going to be hurt at all by the passage of this order.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the passage of the Joint Order will say "Yes". Those opposed "No".

A viva voce vote being had, the motion prevailed and the Joint Order received passage.

Communication

State of Maine
House of Representatives
Office of the Clerk

June 20, 1967

Hon. Jerrold B. Speers
Secretary of the Senate
103rd Legislature
Sir:

The Speaker appointed Committees of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on the following Bills:

Bill, "An Act relating to School Entrance Age Requirements." (S. P. 213) (L. D. 476)

Mr. BENSON of Southwest Harbor
Mrs. CORNELL of Orono
Mr. COTTRELL of Portland

Bill, "An Act Relating to Windshield Wipers on Motor Vehicles." (H. P. 927) (L. D. 1335)

Mr. NADEAU of Sanford
Mr. GILL of So. Portland
Mr. LEBEL of Van Buren

Bill, "An Act to Preserve and Enhance Scenic Values in the State of Maine." (S. P. 500) (L. D. 1215)

Mr. RICHARDSON

of Cumberland

Mr. BRAGDON of Perham

Mr. DRUMMOND of Sidney

Bill, "An Act Providing an Education Loan Fund for the Higher Education of Teachers." (H. P. 626) (L. D. 882)

Mr. SHUTE of Farmington

Mr. HARRIMAN of Hollis

Mr. PENDERGAST

of Kennebunkport

Respectfully,

BERTHA W. JOHNSON,

Clerk of the House

Which was Read and Ordered Placed on File.

On the disagreeing action of the two Branches of the Legislature on S. P. 680, L. D. 1710, "An Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debts and to Revise the Laws Relating to Disclosures of Debtors," the President appointed the following Conferees to the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate:

Senators:

MILLS of Franklin
LUND of Kennebec
HILDRETH

of Cumberland

On the disagreeing action of the two Branches of the Legislature on S. P. 280, L. D. 600, "An Act Creating a Second Assistant County Attorney for York County" the President appointed the following Conferees to the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate:

Senators:

JOHNSON of Somerset
LUND of Kennebec
DUQUETTE of York

Committee Reports

House

Divided Report

The Majority of the Committee on State Government on Bill, "An Act Increasing the Terms of Trustees for the Maine Maritime Academy." (H. P. 381) (L. D. 528) reported that the same Ought to Pass

in New Draft under the same title:
(H. P. 1220) (L. D. 1736)

(Signed)

Senators:

WYMAN of Washington
STERN of Penobscot
LUND of Kennebec

Representatives:

STARBIRD
of Kingman Township
MARTIN of Eagle Lake
DENNETT of Kittery
WATTS of Machias
CORNELL of Orono
RIDEOUT of Manchester

The Minority of the same Committee on the same subject matter reported that the same Ought Not to Pass.

(Signed)

Representative:

PHILBROOK
of So. Portland

Comes from the House, Majority Report Accepted, and the Bill Passed to be Engrossed, in New Draft, and as Amended by House Amendment "A" (H-448)

In Senate: Majority Ought to Pass, in New Draft, Report Accepted and the Bill Read Once. House Amendment "A" was read by the Secretary.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Washington, Senator Wyman.

Mr. WYMAN of Washington: Mr. President, I now move the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A".

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Washington, Senator Wyman, now moves that House Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I would like to address a question, if I might, to the Chairman of the Committee on State Government if he would explain to us what the purpose is of this House Amendment "A", H-448?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding, poses a question to the Senator from Washington, Senator Wyman, who may answer or not as he so desires.

The Chair recognizes the Sena-

tor from Washington, Senator Wyman.

Mr. WYMAN of Washington: In conversation with His Excellency, Governor Curtis, regarding this change in the term of the length of the trustees of the Maritime Academy, he expressed the desire that the terms be increased, and also the matter came up of the terms of the present members, which he has appointed and he also expressed the wish that these terms might be included, and this is the reason I went along with this.

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is on the motion of the Senator from Washington, Senator Wyman, that House Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed.

As many as are in favor of the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A" will say "Yes". Those opposed "No".

A viva voce vote being had, the motion to indefinitely postpone House Amendment "A" prevailed.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Katz of Kennebec, tabled until later in today's session pending Second Reading.

Senate

Committee of Conference Report

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on Bill, "An Act Relating to School Entrance Age Requirements." (S. P. 213) (L. D. 476) report that the members are Unable to Agree.

(Signed)

MARGARET SPROUL
of Lincoln
SAM A. R. ALBAIR
of Aroostook
—of the Senate
DAVID B. BENSON
of Southwest Harbor
THELMA B. CORNELL
of Orono
JOHN B. COTTRELL
of Portland
—of the House.

Which report was Read and Accepted.

Second Readers

The Committee on Bills in the Second Readings reported the following:

House — As Amended

Bill, "An Act Relating to Truth-in-Lending and Disclosure of Interest and Finance Charges in Retail Sales." (H. P. 1215) (L. D. 1728)

Bill, "An Act Providing for Disclosure of Interest and Finance Charges on Loans." (H. P. 964) (L. D. 1465)

Which were Read a Second Time and Passed to be Engrossed, As Amended, in concurrence.

Enactors

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported as truly and strictly engrossed, the following:

An Act Relating to a Power of Sale in a Corporate Mortgage and Sale Under a Power in a Corporate Mortgage. (H. P. 365) (L. D. 512)

An Act to Enable City of Portland to Establish Sewer Service Charges. (H. P. 946) (L. D. 1377)

An Act Providing for the Registration of Land Surveyors. (S. P. 550) (L. D. 1447)

An Act Describing Indian Voting District. (S. P. 639) (L. D. 1645)

An Act Placing the Indian Voting Districts with Representative Class Districts. (H. P. 1208) (L. D. 1720)

Which were Passed to be Enacted, and having been signed by the President, were by the Secretary presented to the Governor for his approval.

Emergency

An Act to Appropriate Money to Plan and Apply for a Rural Youth Corps for Maine. (S. P. 628) (L. D. 1630)

(On motion by Mr. Berry of Cumberland, placed on the Special Appropriations Table.)

Orders of the Day

The President laid before the Senate the first tabled and today assigned matter,

(S. P. 70) (L. D. 152) Senate Reports — from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill, "An Act to Authorize Bond Issue in the Amount of Seventeen Million Eight Hundred Two Thousand Dollars for Capital Im-

provements, Construction, Renovations, Repairs, Equipment and Furnishing." Majority Report, Ought to Pass in New Draft "A" under New Title: Bill, "An Act to Authorize Bond Issue in the Amount of \$15,755,000 for Capital Improvements, Construction, Renovations, Repairs, Equipment and Furnishings." (S. P. 691) (L. D. 1726) Minority Report, Ought to Pass in New Draft "B" under New Title: Bill, "An Act to Authorize Bond Issue in the Amount of \$21,740,000 for Capital Improvements, Construction, Renovations, Repairs, Equipment and Furnishings." (S. P. 692) (L. D. 1727)

Tabled—June 20, 1967 by Senator Albair of Aroostook.

Pending—Acceptance of Either Report.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair.

Mr. ALBAIR of Aroostook: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the Majority Report, L. D. 1726 and I would speak briefly to the motion.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair, moves that the Senate now accept the Majority Report, Ought to Pass in New Draft "A".

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair.

Mr. ALBAIR of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: First, we should review L. D. 152, which is the General Fund Bond Issue L. D. This L. D., the total increment was \$17,802,000.

Under Section 6, Aeronautics Commission, the Committee Majority removed—and I would say this, along with the Minority Committee Report — a section which contained \$2,500,000. This we included in the Airport Bond Issue, which is on the Appropriations Table. So, eliminating the \$2,500,000, this bond issue, which is the Governor's bond issue, is reduced down to approximately \$15,000,000, or the same increment that the Majority Report came out with.

Now, I will review briefly some of the items which the Majority Report of the Committee removed from L. D. 152 in the New Draft,

1726. One is the Fort Kent multi-purpose building, on which we have an order now to bring out a bill for this purpose. That is \$415,000.

Another item, which is in a committee of conference, is a Regional Center for Severely Mentally Retarded Children of \$350,000. Personally, and I am sure that many members of the Appropriations Committee—maybe all of them — feel this is necessary. Where it will be built, I don't know. It could be built at Pineland, or it could be built in Bangor; there seems to be some argument as to where it should go. I have no objection to this. If this committee of conference can come out with a compromise and say what they want to do, I will surely go along with it.

Another item which is removed from L. D. 152 is a dormitory of \$750,000 for the Maine Maritime Academy. This would be an out-

Another L. D. which is floating through the Legislature and, whatever wisdom of the Legislature prevails, I will yield to this wish. This can be included also back in the General Fund Bond Issue.

Another L. D. which is floating around is an L. D. of \$1,800,000 for a Research and Advanced Study Building in Portland. I feel this should be treated the same way.

Another item is land and a classroom building of \$1,100,000, which is to build a branch of the University of Maine in Augusta. I feel this should take its course like the rest of our L. D.'s do.

This is around \$4,415,000.

Now, I would briefly like to review at this time what is going to happen in the Portland area. I will give you a top figure: it is around \$9,000,000, if the Majority Report prevails, which is a lot of money. You can argue this later, now, or anytime. If you want to tear it apart, wonderful.

Let's get to the bond issues which the public will be faced with this Fall. I suggest you listen very carefully. The total Airport Bond Issues, which have been approved and are now on the Special Appropriations Table, the total aggregate is \$2,837,500. The Bridge

Bond Issue in Lewiston is \$4,500,000. The Highway Bond Issue is \$16,800,000. We have a self-liquidating bond issue of \$6,715,000. The General Fund Bond Issue, which we are discussing today, you either accept the \$15,755,000 bond issue, or the \$21,000,000 one. So you can decide which way you want to go on this. On General Purpose Aid, Construction Aid, we have a bond issue that is proposed of \$4,650,000, and around \$380,000 takes care of L.D. 29. I am sure you have heard this discussed in here. There is no need of going further. But, anyway, the electorate this Fall will be faced with roughly \$57,000,000 in bond issues.

The Committee felt we would try to hold this down. The State's credit is getting to a point, I feel, that is very dangerous. The 102nd Legislature referred to the electorate in November, following that session, \$27,000,000 in bond issues. Then they had a special election June 20th, and there was a bond issue then of \$5,450,000, to which the people said "No." Then in the general election you had two more. You had the Cultural Building and you had the Allagash Authority, which was another \$6,300,000. The people ratified last time \$33,000,000 in bond issues, and they rejected \$5,500,000 approximately.

I will also give you a reading at this time on the State of Maine long-term debt. The bonds outstanding and issued presently amount to \$90,597,000. Authorized, but unissued, \$44,480,000. We have guaranteed loans, M.I.B.A. and so forth, of around \$50,000,000. You are running pretty near a bonded indebtedness the same as your current services. It is practically the same thing.

Now, I know it is very easy for any member of the Legislature and anybody on any committee to come out and favor everything before us. It is very hard to get up and defend cuts. This, the majority opinion of the Committee, we felt sincerely, even a \$15,755,000 bond issue was real high; maybe it should be \$10,000,000. We have the other alternate proposal, the Minority Report, of \$21,000,000. I would suggest to you that you evaluate this seriously, and I do

hope that you will accept the Majority Report of the Committee.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Berry.

Mr. BERRY of Cumberland: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: As I add up the figures, the difference between these two documents is quite small. If we add to the smaller issue of \$15,755,000 the Fort Kent multi-purpose building, the Bangor mentally retarded building, the Maine Maritime Academy dormitory, the added increment of the University of Maine Law School construction cost, the graduate building, and the University of Maine in Augusta, we have a \$20,540,000 bond issue. I think this is the figure we are talking about because, as my good friend Senator Albair has said himself, these items should go back in if the Legislature agrees. I think perhaps we have a little different viewpoint. I feel that instead of adding something on, we know these things are desirable, they should be included in the package.

Now, the difference between \$20,540,000 and the so-called larger bond issue would be \$1,200,000, and really that is what we are talking about, \$1,240,000. This is made up of numerous small items. For instance, at Washington State College, there is an item in of \$78,000. Now, Washington State College — and this item is for athletic fields and tennis courts — does not have a baseball field, tennis court, women's recreation, or any developed outdoor areas to carry on a health and physical education program at that State institution. This would permit development by the institution of land which it owns, and to be acquired at a cost of only \$1,000, for a baseball field, tennis court, women's hockey and archery field, and allows for drainage, grading, landscaping and the necessary walks. It will provide facilities which the State College completely lacks at the present time. The College has grown tremendously in recent years, and it needs this money to develop its well-rounded program.

The next item which would be in this \$1,200,000 figure is the purchase of land at Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute in

South Portland for a figure of \$45,000. This represents land across the street from the institution. It has buildings on it. It consists of some 23 lots which abut property already owned by the institution, and it certainly is necessary for the future development of it. I think we have pretty much had an unanimity of opinion that, at least insofar as S.M.V.T.I. is concerned, its present location, tied in with oceanography and industry in southwestern Maine, its location is a very good one. This institution is the oldest one of its type in the State, and it has had a commendable record. This purchase of the land today at this price is an opportunity which, from a business judgment standpoint, should be exercised.

The next item is two Indian schools. The original budget included one school at Peter Dana Point for \$19,700. You may recall that sometime ago the question was raised by the Federal Government "Were our Indian schools to be integrated? Were we in violation of the School Integration Act?" The study of the Federal Government has resulted in their decision that the Indians can have their own schools. Accordingly, each of the three Indian reservations should have its own school. Accordingly, the additional figure of \$1,200,000 does include an additional classroom both at Pleasant Point and at Old Town.

The next item which I would point out to you is under the Department of Mental Health and Corrections, where a figure of \$154,300 is included at the Augusta State Hospital for the Maximum Security Building. Now, the Commissioner of Mental Health and Welfare states that in his judgment this is the minimum essential amount for proper renovations and additions to this important building. "We need additional security features," he states, "and renovations to our heating system, security fencing, and renewal of certain other parts of the building." These are important items in our State Hospital here in Augusta.

The next item is \$20,000 for X-ray Equipment at Bangor. Bangor has been trying for years to get proper

X-ray equipment. It has been proposed to include it in the bond issue because it would be easier to do this than to put it into operating funds. The present X-ray equipment is obsolete; it was second-hand when it was purchased. If we are to meet standards of Medicare, this has got to be provided.

The next item I would point out would be the location at Bangor for a Regional Center for the Mentally Retarded Children Six Years of Age and Under. This would generate probably at least another \$100,000 of matching funds, and we would have in Bangor the beginning, for the first time in the State of Maine, of hospital facilities for what amounts to practically non-treatable mental cases. It would be a tremendous step forward for the 103rd Legislature to do this. Amongst the professional people there is agreement that this should be at Bangor.

At Pineland, one of our biggest State institutions of its type, the next item provides for \$197,000 for alterations to the Commons Building. This is the only significant provision for Pineland at this session of the Legislature. This project would result in the improvement of dietary facilities, feeding facilities, to bring this institution up to where it should be and keep it moving along the right path. This would give them some reasonable resemblance to modern, sanitary standards.

The next item is an item at Skowhegan for the Women's Reformatory of \$60,000 where dietary facilities and feeding provisions, which are completely obsolete and out-of-date, would be renovated and modernized. This is the only institution of its kind in the State of Maine which is in this sad and deplorable condition, and it does not conform to the standards that the State is demanding of private institutions.

The next item is at the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, where I would recall to your memories that Governor Baxter has made tremendous financial contributions. Included in here is an item of \$20,000 for outdoor recreational athletic facilities which are most urgent at this

school. The school is located on an island, and at the present time it has no outdoor athletic activity facilities. This has been considered by the Superintendent of the Institution as a top priority item for the last six years. A population of approximately 150 deaf children has no such outdoor facilities.

I need not go into the need for the dormitory at Castine. This is vital.

In this L. D. 1727 there is an additional item of \$250,000 above that in the other report to provide for the State Park Commission to acquire land for park purposes for the welfare of the people of the State of Maine. I would point out that Senator Hildreth has a bill which a year from November will be voted on, and this will provide additional money. But in the meantime the price of land is going up. Frequently these offerings are once-in-a-lifetime, and if they are not grabbed up, and if money is not available for the Park Commission to exercise its judgment in acquiring land, the people in the State suffer.

The next item is the additional requirements of the University of Maine Law School. Now, the University of Maine Law School is one of the items of which our State may be very proud. We have made an excellent beginning for a rather humble origin. Under the good guidance of Dean Godfrey and his dedicated and capable staff we now have an accredited law school of which everybody in the State may be proud. Incidentally, it fills in our New England Educational Compact a void, where land grant colleges in other states do not have a law school, and we in Maine do, and, accordingly, we are able to accept a few out-of-state students to balance our obligation in other educational fields. Now, the difference between the \$1,300,000 requested by the University and by the Law School, and the \$920,000 in Senator Albair's Report, represents very plainly and simply the removal of the fourth floor of the University of Maine Law School from the building. The Bureau of Public Improvements made this cut, and

they said "We do not have enough money statewide to build the building and, therefore, we are going to cut all construction projects in the State about 25%." Now, the full four floors would provide for 250 to 300 students in the year 1974-1975, which is the optimum projection of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maine for the Law School. The Federal Government would require in granting matching funds, which would be available here, that we not build a building and then have a shell of a floor. Federal matching funds require the complete and finished construction of a building. Therefore, the full \$1,300,000 is required to get the full amount of Federal matching funds. We can't build three floors and just have the walls and roof on for the fourth. Incidentally, the arbitrary 25% cut of B.P.I. was erroneous in that utility locations, steam lines, electric lines, sewer connections, paving, and other common costs of the building must be maintained, and we cannot cut the building a flat 25% merely by cutting off one floor. This is a most urgent need to put this building in, and not come up and have to have an expensive addition within four or five years.

I might at this juncture point out to you the lamentable time lag in these construction projects. The buildings which this Legislature is considering are in general three years from realization before they can be opened up and used by the using agency. Keep this in mind because it is an important point. There are buildings authorized by the 102nd Legislature, and many of them are at least a year away from now for use by the using agency. During this interim period of three years we have the cost of construction going up, and the cost of construction is going up faster than the cost of borrowed money. So, we are losing money by deferring for another two years construction which is vitally needed now.

The next item on the list is an item for greenhouses and the so-called headhouse, which is the corresponding building across the

head of the greenhouses at the University of Maine. This has been a top priority item with the Board of Trustees of the University for some time. It has an unfortunate misnomer in "greenhouse." Let me tell you what the project is, and I solicit your consideration of the vital need for this in the University's program. This project consists of a single-story masonry headhouse and several ranges of metal frame greenhouses to accommodate teaching and research activities of the Departments of Botany and Plant Pathology, Entomology, Forest and Plant and Soil Sciences. 45 staff members will make use of the greenhouse space. Greenhouse space will be made available for teaching purposes to all the departments previously mentioned in their regular graduate and undergraduate course offerings. The present greenhouses are in poor condition. They are antiquated and difficult to maintain. Their location in the shadow of Deering Hall precludes their proper use during the winter months. These facilities are of such poor quality that many of the staff members, regardless of their field of interest, feel it is a waste of time and effort to try to carry on research under such conditions. They provide no space for the storage of soil chemicals, pots, tools and other equipment. There is no space provision for setting up experiments free from the chance of contamination. The Departments firmly believe that the present greenhouse facilities are a serious deterrent to the University ever becoming a center of excellence in plant research. I think the need is there.

The next item is to build a Graduate Research and Advanced Study Building at the University of Maine in Portland. In this connection I should point out that this building will serve 60% of the population of the State of Maine. This is 660,000 people, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. This will answer the demands of local industry. It will answer the demands of local educational institutions. It will answer the demands of the students themselves by providing facilities for study and re-

search of an advanced graduate nature. It will hold and attract new industry. We have seen a tremendous wave of new growth of our existing industries and a wave of sophisticated industries coming into Maine in the last few months. It is going to continue. The very latest was General Electric moving into South Portland with their Heat Exchange Department. This is real sophisticated industry for the State of Maine.

You know there is a parallel here. This particular building is going to do for scientists, research people and management people exactly what we are doing for people in the vocational field. It is going to give people at this grade and in this field the tools, the facilities, to improve themselves. It is very important that these people coming to Maine, these people staying in the State, have available to them the opportunity to do this work. Without it, they don't come or they leave.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Maine has recently authorized the institution of a master program in engineering for the southwestern area. This will work in well.

We have heard a great deal of comment at this session about Oceanography. Oceanography requires biological laboratories, it requires computers, it requires all sorts of physics, chemistry laboratories, and so forth. This building will complement to a great extent our effort in the field of Oceanography.

I won't bother you by listing the industries that have moved in, the industries that we will see in the next few months coming. The Maine Medical Center is carrying on tremendously important medical research which would be complemented by this building.

One of the members of management of the Fairchild Semiconductor Plant, in testifying at the hearing on the need for this building, said that he had found it extremely difficult to recruit people. If he did not get these facilities his firm would probably not be able to expand in the State of Maine.

I might point out that Governor Curtis of a month or so ago, when

he was proposing an alternative program, did include in his program this building at \$1,500,000. The Academy for Educational Development did include the recommendation that such facility be included in the southwestern part of the State. All the members of the Education Study Committee have recommended that such a building be constructed in the southwestern part of the State. There are some 23,000 people directly affected in attending classes at the University of Maine statewide. These people are affected.

The last item on my Legislative Document 1727 which I would call to your attention is the University of Maine in Augusta for \$1,100,000. While we haven't debated this item in the Legislature, this was one of the good things that past Legislatures have done, and its acceptance by the people of the greater Augusta area is heartwarming, and more important, indicative of the interest of the people of the State of Maine in improving their lot.

I have gone to quite a long time here to explain these items and, as my good friend, Senator Albair, has pointed out, many of them are subjects of separate L. D.'s. My position is that one bond issue including all these is the right way to handle it. The items can be debated right here and now on the separate inclusion or exclusion of them. I also can assure those of us who are economy minded, and I hope I am one of them, that this bond issue at \$21,000,000 represents a bare-bones bond issue. It has no frills on it whatsoever. There are many worthwhile items that have been excluded.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate: Considering that we have the need for these items, considering the fact that we are faced with constantly increasing building costs which are going to spiral more and more, if you have been reading the papers lately, considering that the State can borrow its money even less than these costs are going up, and considering that all these items are essential for the welfare of the people of the State, I strongly urge you to vote

against the motion to accept Report "A", L. D. 1726.

The PRESIDENT; The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I would like to rise in support of the motion of the good Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair, that we accept the Majority Ought to Pass Report.

I think all of us have enjoyed, and I certainly have, the arguments advanced by the good Senator from Cumberland, Senator Berry. I feel basically that the difference between the two items and the two reports here is approximately 1.24 million dollars. The difference, as the good Senator has said, is in the L. D.'s that are going back and forth. I would say this, that they can rise or fall on their own merits, and I would feel this way: that if they did finally reach the stage where they would be enacted, I think that very serious consideration should be given perhaps to include them in a bond issue, a big bond issue.

I will say this, however, that many things have been cut out of here and, as you say, Senator Berry, the bill that you have is down to the bare minimum. I would like to point out this: that the State of Maine at this time has a prime interest rate on its issuance of bonds or its money that it borrows, and we are in a very enviable position in this area. As Senator Albair says, we will have a total of \$57,000,000 in bonds that will be a product of this Legislature, and I think that anyone looking at that figure—I know things are changing and the value of the dollar is not as great as it was ten years ago—when I think of ten years ago, if an issue of \$57,000,000 was brought out, there would be a great many people who would be very much upset about the Legislature passing such an item.

On the other hand, there is one thing that has been overlooked, and that is that basically no one has mentioned anything about the cost of maintaining all this. The new facilities will certainly add to current services, and someone has

got to come up somewhere along the line with the answers. Now, with reference to the \$45,000 of the Southern Maine Vocational Institute, I personally feel that the purchase of that land would be definitely a good investment.

Now, as far as Skowhegan, which is in my back yard, is concerned, I look at this area and I know what is happening there and what is there. I am wondering if, maybe something that I am sure I know about better than all the other areas, if perhaps this would not apply to some of these other areas. For example, there are approximately 30 inmates up in that institution. The Majority Report Bond Issue here is giving them some money for fire prevention and safety, and it is making renovations to the staff. That is good. That is what is needed up there, but at the present time it is not right to increase any more or put new buildings up there. I think of the Somerset County delegation, of which there eight of us, I believe that if this bill were passed, the Minority Report were passed, there would be four members in the House that would kill the whole bill on account of that one item in there because they honestly feel it is not needed.

I am saying this because I realize that these other L. D.'s are going, and let them stand on their own merits, and let's accept this Majority Ought to Pass in New Draft Report.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I rise in support of the position which the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Berry, has taken on this.

I think that everyone here is agreed that these items are needed which the Senator has mentioned. The only question is whether or not you buy them now or whether you buy them later.

I would like to cite to you an experience which I had, which I know is duplicated by probably every member here who has served on a local board of some kind dur-

ing the past ten years and have seen the way that the costs of construction have risen. In 1957 we were discussing the building of a 125-bed hospital in Presque Isle. At that time we could have built it for \$2,000,000. We cut back, however, and the cost on it was \$1,500,000, and we built an 80-bed hospital. Now we find that we need the extra beds, must have them, that the cost now to do that is \$1,200,000, more than double the amount which we could have done it for at that time.

I would also mention that so far as the outstanding indebtedness of the State of Maine is concerned, we are one of the very lowest per capita in the entire Nation, as far as our outstanding indebtedness is concerned. The figure of \$90,000,000 has been mentioned. It has very little meaning unless you can compare it with something else, and I would suggest to you that the Central Maine Power Company, a small private utility, their outstanding bonded indebtedness is \$106,000,000.

Now, someone mentioned that we have some bonds which are outstanding which are unissued. Of course, that is true. But this does not give an accurate picture because some of these bonds are authorized away ahead of time, and before those are outstanding others will be retired. And we are retiring our bonds at something like \$7,000,000 per biennium.

As to the \$50,000,000 which has been mentioned that relates to the Maine Industrial Building Authority and the Maine Recreation Authority, almost all of the people who are familiar with finances in the State and throughout New England agree that these will probably never be issued.

Of the outstanding bonds that we have of \$90,000,000, \$50,000,000 of those will be paid from dedicated revenues, that is, from highway taxes or from kids paying their room rent at the dorms. So, we are talking about \$40,000,000 which will come out of the pockets of the general taxpayers of Maine. It seems to me it would be wise for us to take these steps now because this does represent the most inexpensive way that the State could

accomplish these very worthwhile objectives.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I just heard the great gentleman from Aroostook mention that this is the cheapest way to do it. I would like to say that over the past few weeks here he has been opposed in one particular area of voting for a tax that would pay for progress in many other areas of — we will say current services— but I will say that we are talking about construction perhaps, but we are including in there the staffing and so forth, and the upkeep of all these particular buildings, and yet this is the easy way out perhaps for the Minority Party, to bond as much as they can and then go home and say "We didn't spend any money." But somewhere along the line somebody has got to pay for anything that they get.

Mr. President, I would request a division when the vote is taken.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair.

Mr. ALBAIR of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: If I correctly understood my good colleague, Senator Harding, from Aroostook, he is saying "We should do it now." Well, I would suggest this: I will do it now, if you will do the sales tax now instead of waiting two years.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: There are many ways to raise money to accomplish what we have to do. I have supported tax measures to raise the necessary money to do this and the other things necessary to do, and I will continue to support tax measures that will accomplish those things.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Penobscot, Senator MacLeod.

Mr. MacLEOD of Penobscot: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I rise to support the motion of the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair, to accept the Majority

Ought to Pass Report on this bond issue.

The Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson, has referred to the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding, as voting for bonds and not voting for spending measures. This is amazing to me, the inconsistency, that he can vote for department head raises, he can vote for the Department of Municipal Affairs, he can vote for the Maine Rural Youth Corps, he can vote for the large supplemental bill, which came out yesterday, as opposed to the Majority Report, Report "B" was about double, and he voted for that. He can do all this and make it all sound so plausible while he is talking. I agree with the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson, that when you approve a bond issue of some \$20,000,000, you are automatically approving increased expenditures to the State Government in the future. And the Minority Party, at least in this body, and probably in the other body, so far has been very reluctant to pay for the expenses of State Government to do something in the way of programs.

I would like to refer to one item on Report "B" that the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Berry, referred to. If I may borrow Senator Albair's B.P.I. Report, which we are all given at the first of the session, I spent two and a half hours in my room the day before yesterday trying to find somewhere in there the Research and Advanced Study Building in Portland for \$1,800,000. I couldn't find it anywhere at any amount. I contacted a high official at the University of Maine yesterday and I asked him if this was part of their recommendation, and he said "No." I asked him if he were opposed to the construction of this down there, and he said "Let's put it this way: We are always interested in advancing education whatever way we can."

I must say also, in reference to my good friend from Kennebec, Senator Katz, that the same thing applied to the \$1,100,000 for the University of Maine at Augusta, which is included in this larger bond issue, that the University did not have this as part of their prior-

ities that they presented to the B.P.I. in the Budget Office.

The greenhouse and the headhouse at the University of Maine was there and had a very high priority. I know that the Senator from Penobscot, my colleague, Senator Curtis, has an amendment for that \$400,000 ready to be put onto Report "A" if Report "A" is accepted. I would hope that the Majority Report would be accepted.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Katz.

Mr. KATZ of Kennebec: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I shall support the motion for the acceptance of the Majority Report, but just to put the record straight, I would refer Senator MacLeod to the University. The University does support the bond issue for the University of Maine in Augusta, and the Trustees now formally support the bond issue for the University of Maine in Augusta.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Berry.

Mr. BERRY of Cumberland: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I had not intended to rise until Senator MacLeod cast some question on the background of the Graduate Building. The need for the building I explained in my previous remarks. The question of the sensitivity of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maine to area higher education needs would be a field which it might well be advisable not to enter at this stage of the game. I would hope that my background and foundation material, which I gave the members of this body in my previous remarks, would remove the impression given by the good Senator from Penobscot, Senator MacLeod, that there is no need for the building.

The need for these facilities, not only this particular building, but all of them, starts with the people of the State. Personalities, institutions, and even we Legislators, are not of concern. The people are the ones who are going to benefit or suffer by our actions, and all these items which I have called to your atten-

tion I have taken a stand on because of the need for them. I am sure you all know me well enough to know that I do not lightly and frivolously depart either from my party or from the other members of my Committee, whose judgment and association I hold in the highest esteem. However, I believe that the needs of the State are above all.

I point out once again that what we are talking about is 1.2 million dollars. Whether it is 20 or 21.6, or something like that, the bond issue will go through very well with the people of the State. It will not impair the financial standing of the State. It will construct for the people of the State the things they need.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question? The pending motion is the motion of the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Albair, that the Senate now accept the Majority Report, Ought to Pass in New Draft, "A". The Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson, has requested that the vote be taken by a division.

As many as are in favor of accepting the Majority Report will stand and remain standing until counted. Those opposed will stand and remain standing until counted.

A division was had. 18 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and 13 Senators having voted in the negative, the motion prevailed and the Majority Report, Ought to Pass in New Draft "A" was Accepted, and the Bill Read Once.

Thereupon, under suspension of the rules, the Bill was given its Second Reading and Passed to be Engrossed.

Sent down forthwith for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate the second tabled and today assigned matter,

(H. P. 1045) (L. D. 1517) Bill, "An Act Relating to Hours of County Offices of Androscoggin County."

Tabled—June 21, 1967 by Senator Couturier of Androscoggin.

Pending—Consideration.

(In Senate—June 9, 1967 Passed to be Engrossed as Amended by

Committee Amendment "A", Filing S-396.)

(In House—June 15, 1967 Passed to be Engrossed as Amended by Committee Amendment "A" and as Amended by House Amendment "B", Filing H-443 in Non-concurrence.)

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Couturier.

Mr. COUTURIER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I can understand why you would have made that mistake because this morning I got the impression that the Senators from Aroostook were starting to quarrel just as much as the Senators from Androscoggin. (Laughter)

Then on motion by Mr. Couturier of Androscoggin, retabled and specially assigned for later in today's session.

The President laid before the Senate the third tabled and today assigned matter (S. P. 654) (L. D. 1666) Bill, "An Act Regulating Snow Traveling Vehicles."

Tabled—June 21, 1967 by Senator Johnson of Somerset.

Pending—Consideration.

(In House—June 15, 1967 Passed to be Engrossed as Amended by Senate Amendment "A", Filing S-171 and as Amended by House Amendment "A", Filing H-359, as Amended by House Amendment "A", Filing H-393 Thereto, and Amended by House Amendment "B", Filing H-417 and "D", Filing H-428.)

In Senate—June 20, 1967 Senate Concurred.)

(In Senate—June 21, 1967 Senate Reconsidered its former Action whereby it Receded and Concurred, tabled pending consideration.)

On motion by Mr. Johnson of Somerset, retabled and specially assigned for later in today's session.

The President laid before the Senate the fourth tabled and today assigned matter (S. P. 373) (L. D. 986) Bill, "An Act Reducing Maximum Amount and Duration of Small Loans and Establishing

Equitable Rates for Small Loan Agencies.”

Tabled—June 21, 1967 by Senator MacLeod of Penobscot.

Pending—Passage to be En-grossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Penobscot, Senator MacLeod.

Mr. MacLEOD: Mr. President, I offer Senate Amendment “B” and move its adoption.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Penobscot, Senator MacLeod presents Senate Amendment “B” and moves its adoption. The Secretary will read Senate Amendment “B”.

Senate Amendment “B”, Filing S-287, was read by the Secretary as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENT “B” to S. P. 373, L. D. 986, Bill, “An Act Reducing Maximum Amount and Duration of Small Loans and Establishing Equitable Rates for Small Loan Agencies.”

Amend said Bill by adding at the end, a new section, as follows:

‘Sec. 8. **Appropriation.** There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Department of Banks and Banking the sum of \$17,884 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 and the sum of \$17,108 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969 to carry out the purposes of this Act. The breakdown shall be as follows:

	1967-68	1968-69
BANKS AND		
BANKING,		
DEPARTMENT		
OF		
Personal		
Services (2)	\$12,792	(2) \$13,441
All Other	3,667	3,667
Capital		
Expenditure	1,425	—
	\$17,884	\$17,108’

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills.

Mr. MILLS of Franklin: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I would speak in opposition to this motion to amend. When I left the Senate Chamber last evening, rather late yesterday afternoon, I understood definitely that

the vehicle which would contain an appropriation in regards to the Banks and Banking Department for an possible financing of the problems which might arise in the administration of the small loan bills, that the vehicle would be L. D. 681, L. D. 681 is an administration bill. It is a bill which came from the Banking Department itself and it pertains, if you will notice, to the regulatory powers of the department. It pertains to their methods of operation and the duties that they carry out. It is definitely administrative in nature. For that reason, the very highest authorities hereabouts, I felt, agreed that it was to be the vehicle for carrying such appropriation as might be necessary in this regard.

Now, I arrive this morning and it is announced to me by the good Senator, Senator MacLeod, that the vehicle is to be my bill, this bill which is now before us 986, and I think if you will notice the titles—you don’t have to go beyond the title of the two measures to see that the logic of the conclusion which I thought was reached yesterday for putting such appropriation as might be necessary onto the other one. The title of this bill is Bill, “An Act Reducing Maximum Amount and Duration of Small Loans and Establishing Equitable Rates for Small Loan Agencies.” They have rates now. They have maximum amounts now. This bill of mine would change those. This bill of mine would also have the very important provision, we feel, of reducing the duration of such loans to 36 months.

Now, I am naturally concerned in this area and I want to see this bill live, and I don’t want it to be taken to the slaughterhouse. I think it might possibly be slaughtered if it lands on the Appropriations Table as many other worthy measure do and perhaps necessarily have to, but I want to keep this free of appropriation if it is at all possible and that is because I want to see the bill survive, and because I felt that it is logical and proper that the appropriation provision should go on the department’s own bill which is num-

ber 681, which is also on the calendar, and which is also tabled—681 is Item 13—and when that comes up I would definitely move to amend it to carry this appropriation as I understood yesterday that it was to be done.

I was asked yesterday afternoon to leave this to someone else, which I did do, and I come in this morning and I find the appropriation all prepared to be on my bill. I don't want to have an albatross put around its neck at this juncture. Having survived thus far, I think it is entitled to go through to enactment, and I think that if you study it you will see that the prospective cost of the idea of expense is quite remote and quite conjectural, so I hope that the motion to amend, as Senator MacLeod has offered, Senate Amendment "B", will be rejected and I promise you that when Item 13 is arrived at on Page 7 that I will prepare a similar amendment to offer in that regard on 681 where I truly believe it belongs.

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is on the motion of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator MacLeod, that the Senate adopt Senate Amendment "B".

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Penobscot, Senator MacLeod.

Mr. MacLEOD of Penobscot: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: There are five bills that are involved with interest rates, truth-in-lending, disclosure, etc., 681, 493, 986, and the two truth-in-lending bills we gave the second reading to today. Last night, the Senator from Franklin is correct in stating, that at that time I felt that L. D. 681 was the proper vehicle to use to put the cost of enforcement on. Upon further thinking about it and on reading 986, what 986 does—first of all 681 is a change in the law giving the Commissioner more enforcement powers which shouldn't have any direct cost—I felt that the appropriation money should go on the bill that is going to require the most enforcement and the most extra work by the Department of Banks and Banking. The major change in 986 is that at the end

of 36 months any note or renewal of any note would then revert to an eight per cent simple interest rate. This is to stop the business of a man borrowing \$500 ten years ago and having your same note, or renewal of a note and he still owes \$450 and he has paid maybe \$4,000 or \$5,000 in interest. That was the purpose of the Senator from Franklin in putting this provision in 986, and the Committee accepted this.

But I was furnished by the Department of Banks and Banking, who went to the Bureau of the Budget and talked to Mr. Berry as to what he felt it would take for this to work if L. D. 986 is enacted into law, and I would like to quote from this: "In order to ascertain that the maximum duration of loans were strictly adhered to" this is the 36 months provision "a test check of open loans would not be adequate. It would be necessary for the examiners to check every open loan in the office, tracing back to prior renewals until such time as each loan was originally opened. It would also be necessary to check paid loans in the same fashion to determine that the paid loans and any prior renewals, if any, exceed the 36 months duration.

"L. D. 986 can open the door to several avenues of collusion; in order to circumvent the 36 months' provision. As an example of how this could be done, a borrower who has a balance of \$150 requests additional cash in the amount of \$900. His current loan has been open for a period of 30 months, needless to say, the loan manager will be reluctant to show this as a renewal with only six months to go. It would be possible, however, for the loan manager to escape detection of the above renewal by showing the \$150 old balance as a straight pay-out and pre-dating the new note and ledger card several days in advance. In order to confirm renewal dates in situations such as described above, it may be necessary for the examiner to go see and contact the borrower involved.

"It is anticipated that the length of examinations would increase

from a one or two-day examination to a week or more."

The original request for three additional people was reduced by me this morning along with the travel expenditures and the all other category by one-third so the total appropriation now to enforce this would be around \$35,000 for the biennium. I would like to assure the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills, that our Committee has spent six months with these bills and we reported them out in all cases unanimously except for truth-in-lending which we took up yesterday, and I don't want to see any of these bills die on the Appropriations Table. On the other hand I want to act in a responsible fashion, and if a bill is going to have a direct cost involved, that is where the appropriation should be. There is no appropriation on the truth-in-lending bills and there should be on those too because there are over 5,000 retail accounts that are going to have to be, if not investigated, checked over every now and then to see if they are complying with the provisions of the truth-in-lending act. So, I feel this \$34,000 is not too much in any way to give two additional people to the Department of Banks and Banking for the provisions of these five very important bills. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills.

Mr. MILLS of Franklin: Mr. President, I just received a note that seems rather incredible. It says they have just killed the GOP reapportionment plan 76 to 66 in the House. I think those of us in Franklin County can give cause to rejoicing.

I hope that this motion of the Senator will not prevail and that the appropriation will be where it belongs on the administration's own bill.

The PRESIDENT: As many as are in favor of the Adoption of Senate Amendment "B" will say "Yes". Those opposed "No".

A viva voce vote being had, and the Chair being in doubt ordered a division.

A division was had, 10 Senators having voted in the affirmative,

and 18 Senators having voted in the negative, the motion to adopt Senate Amendment "B" did not prevail.

Thereupon, the Senate voted to Pass the Bill, As Amended, to be Engrossed in non-concurrence. Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Good of Cumberland, the Senate voted to reconsider its action earlier in today's session whereby it Passed to be Engrossed Bill, "An Act Relating to Truth-in-Lending and Disclosure of Interest and Finance Charges in Retail Sales." (H. P. 1215) (L. D. 1728)

On further motion by the same Senator, tabled until later in today's session pending Passage to be Engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate the sixth tabled and unassigned matter (S. P. 456) (L. D. 1133) Bill, "An Act Relating to Coverage Under Employment Security Law." Tabled June 13 by Senator Johnson of Somerset pending Enactment.

On motion by Mr. Johnson of Somerset, retabled and specially assigned for later in today's session.

The President laid before the Senate the thirteenth tabled and unassigned matter (H. P. 468) (L. D. 681) Bill, "An Act Revising Laws Relating to Licensed Small Loan Agencies." Tabled June 21 by Senator Mills of Franklin pending Enactment.

On motion by Mr. Katz of Kennebec, retabled and specially assigned for later in today's session.

On motion by Mr. Berry of Cumberland, the Senate voted to take from the Special Appropriations Table (H. P. 690) (L. D. 971) "An Act Relating to Claims Against Estates of Deceased Recipients of Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled."

On motion by Mr. Johnson of Somerset, tabled, unassigned, pending Enactment.

On motion by Mr. Ross of Piscataquis, Recessed until three o'clock this afternoon.

After Recess

Called to Order by the President.

Out of Order

**Under Suspension of the Rules
Additional Paper from the House
Non-concurrent Matter
Emergency**

Bill, An Act to Appropriate and Provide Moneys for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1968 and June 30, 1969. (S. P. 597) (L. D. 1575)

In House, June 14, failed of enactment.

In Senate, June 16, passed to be enacted.

Comes from the House, having failed of enactment.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President, I move that we Insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Somerset moves that the Senate Insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I think the people of Maine expect us at this time to recognize the physical realities of the situation that exists in Augusta. This is not a situation where one party controls two-thirds of the House, two-thirds of the Senate and the Governorship, but the physical realities are that one party controls a two-thirds majority in the Senate. It does not control two-thirds majority in the House, and the other party controls the Governorship.

I think that the people of Maine expect at this time that the Governor and the leaders of the two political parties will sit down and come out with something which is meaningful for the people of Maine. I truly don't see how we can arrive at a compromise which can be passed and which will meet the approval which is necessary through this Committee of Conference. I think that we could do something which would be much

more meaningful than this, and it is on this basis and on the basis that we have now broken practically all legislative records for the length of time that we have met and the hour is very late, we must come up by June 30th with a Current Services Budget at least to keep the store open, so to speak, and for all of these reasons I feel this is a most inadvisable method of proceeding, and I would ask that when the vote is taken that it be taken by a division.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President, I think the good Senator from Aroostook will agree that any time an issue or any bill comes to an impasse between one body and the other, the next logical step is a Committee of Conference. I have been on four this year and we have resolved two, and I would now move, Mr. President, the pending question.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills.

Mr. MILLS of Franklin: Mr. President, I don't observe any alternative to this procedure. It is recognized that we have to compromise our differences, and I don't know what vehicle there is left unless it is the vehicle of a Committee of Conference. I fail to hear from Senator Harding how he would resolve the situation because the appropriations measure is in this bill, and also the tax measure is in the bill, and you just can't kill off the appropriations measure. We just can't let the matter die. In order to keep the vehicle going for a compromise, it seems to me that this is the only alternative, and I didn't hear you, good Senator Harding, offer any other way out of this dilemma except what has been suggested, this Committee of Conference.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President, in answer to the inquiry which the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills, has made, I would think that it would be imperative that the legislative leaders of both

parties, who are the only people who can speak for both parties, be a party to this. A Committee of Conference, as the good Senator is aware, the appointments are made by the presiding officer. I do not know who the members of this Committee of Conference will be. No suggestions have been made as to who they will be, but if there is to be a compromise, it is most essential that the only people who can speak for their respective parties are the leaders of those parties and would be the people who arrive at a compromise, and this is the weakness in this particular suggestion and why I suggest that it will not be productive towards the ends that we wish to seek.

The PRESIDENT: As many as are in favor of the motion of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson, that the Senate Insist and Request a Committee of Conference will rise and remain standing until counted. Those opposed will rise and remain standing until counted.

A division was had. 24 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and 7 Senators having voted in the negative, the motion to Insist and ask for a Committee of Conference prevailed.

Thereupon, the President appointed the following Conferees to the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate:

Senators: WYMAN

of Washington
ALBAIR of Aroostook
MacLEOD of Penobscot

On motion by Mr. Johnson of Somerset, and under suspension of the rules, sent down forthwith for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate (H. P. 381) (L. D. 528) Bill, "An Act Increasing the Terms of Trustees for the Maine Maritime Academy." Tabled earlier in today's session by the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Katz.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Washington, Senator Wyman.

Mr. WYMAN of Washington: Mr. President, I now present Senate Amendment "A" and move its adoption.

Senate Amendment "A", Filing S-289, was read by the Secretary as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 1220, L. D. 1736, Bill, "An Act Increasing the Terms of Trustees for the Maine Maritime Academy."

Amend said Bill in section 1 by striking out all of the last underlined paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following:

'The affairs of the school shall be controlled by a board of 12 trustees, as heretofore appointed, all residents of the State of Maine, who, together with their successors, shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. All trustees appointed after the effective date of this Act shall serve for terms of 5 years and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council for the remainder of the unexpired term, but the majority of the board shall carry on business during the existence of any vacancy on the board.'

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted and, under suspension of the rules, the Bill was given its Second Reading, and the Bill, As Amended, Passed to be Engrossed in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate Item 7-1 Bill, "An Act Relating to Truth-in-Lending and Disclosure of Interest and Finance Charges in Retail Sales." (H. P. 1512) (L. D. 1728). Tabled earlier in today's session by the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

On motion by Mr. Good of Cumberland, the Senate voted to Pass the Bill to be Engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate the second tabled and specially assigned matter (H. P. 1045) (L. D. 1517) Bill, "An Act Relating to Hours of County Offices of Androscoggin County." Tabled earlier in today's session by the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Couturier.

On motion by Mr. Boisvert of Androscoggin, retabled and specially assigned for Friday, June 23, pending further consideration.

The President laid before the Senate the third tabled and specially assigned matter (S. P. 654) (L. D. 1666) Bill, "An Act Regulating Snow Traveling Vehicles." Retabled earlier in today's session by the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

Mr. GOOD of Cumberland: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: This is the third item on Page 5 as the President has pointed out "An Act Regulating Snow Traveling Vehicles." There have been several amendments placed on the bill. I think it is a worthy bill. It had state-wide interest. Thousands of these snow traveling vehicles traveling up to 40 miles per hour, traveling throughout the state in the winter—this bill, in essence, would require that they be registered and that they carry a registration number. There are certain regulations that go along with the bill regulating their use. There have been some amendments placed on the bill. Some of them I don't favor too strongly, because they weaken the bill to some extent, but we feel that after experience there can be adjustments made in the law. We find that one of the amendments, House Amendment "B", Filing H-417, is in conflict with House Amendment "A" in one respect. I don't wish to go into all the amendments at this time, but I have in the past couple of hours cleared all these amendments with the Engrossing Department and we can indefinitely postpone this House Amendment "B", Filing 417, and substitute another amendment which takes its place, then the bill is all in good order. So without going into what all the amendments do at this time, for the purpose of doing just that, I would move that we recede from our action whereby we passed this bill to be engrossed.

Thereupon, the Senate voted to recede from its former action whereby it passed this bill to be engrossed.

House Amendment "B" was read by the Secretary. Then on motion by the same Senator, the Senate voted to indefinitely postpone House Amendment "B".

House Amendment "D" was Read and Adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair now recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

Mr. GOOD of Cumberland: Mr. President, I offer Senate Amendment "D" and move its adoption.

Senate Amendment "D" was read by the Secretary as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENT "D" to S. P. 654, L. D. 1666, Bill, "An Act Regulating Snow Traveling Vehicles."

Amend said Bill in section 1 by adding at the end of subsection 2 of that part designated "§ 2158" the following underlined sentence: **'The provisions of section 1312 relating to weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood and its admission as evidence shall apply to this subsection.'**

Senate Amendment "D" was Adopted, and the Bill, As Amended, Passed to be Engrossed in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate the thirteenth tabled and unassigned matter (H. P. 468) (L. D. 681) Bill, "An Act Revising Laws Relating to Licensed Small Loan Agencies." Retabled earlier in today's session by the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Katz.

On motion by Mr. Mills of Franklin, and under suspension of the rules, the Senate voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed this bill to be engrossed.

Then the same Senator presented Senate Amendment "D" and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment "D", Filing S-288, was read by the Secretary as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENT "D" to H.P. 468, L.D. 681, Bill, "An Act Revising Laws Relating to Licensed Small Loan Agencies."

Amend said Bill by adding at the end, a new section, as follows:

'Sec. 7. Appropriation. There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Department of Banks and Banking the sum of \$17,884 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 and the sum of \$17,108 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969 to carry out the purposes of this Act. The breakdown shall be as follows:

	1967-68	1968-69
BANKS AND BANKING,		
DEPARTMENT OF		
Personal Services	(2) \$12,792	(2) \$13,441
All Other	3,667	3,667
Capital Expenditure	1,425	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$17,884	\$17,108

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills.

Mr. MILLS of Franklin: Mr. President, in speaking briefly on this proposed amendment, I would point out that these bills will not go into effect until into the Fall, 90 days after the adjournment of this Legislature. Then it is anticipated by many, of course, that the custom will be followed of a Special Session of the Legislature, probably next winter. The amount of funds which are now available to the Department of Banks and Banking have been studied by a former member of the Appropriations Committee who is particularly conversant with the department's needs and its probable demands in regards to these various bills. These have been studied in view of the measures and the possible requirements that may be made of the department during the next two years, and it is felt that, by any stretch, the adoption of this amendment will take care of its financial needs in regard to the truth-in-lending situation and in regard to the small loan bills which are pending and which possibly will be passed, so if the adoption of this amendment is had today on this bill, this should be the only bill that should be required to go to the Appropriations Table, that the others might well pass and be enacted into law without that requirement. I, therefore, move,

Mr. President, for the adoption of this amendment which does call for some \$34,000.

On motion by Mr. Mills of Franklin, Senate Amendment "D" was Adopted, and the Bill, As Amended, Passed to be Engrossed in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate the sixth tabled and unassigned matter (S. P. 456) (L. D. 1133) Bill, "An Act Relating to Coverage Under Employment Security Law". Retabled earlier in today's session by the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson, pending Enactment.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President, I move the pending question.

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is on the enactment of the bill.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

Mr. GOOD of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that L. D. 1133 be indefinitely postponed. This bill has never been debated in the Senate. It had its two first readings here and was passed to be engrossed without debate, and came back into the Senate and has been on the Table off and on for I don't know how long, so I think that this bill should be discussed. I haven't heard anyone who had a good word to say for this bill. I don't understand how it has lived so long. The fact is it should be grateful for the length of life that it has already had, and here it is one step short of enactment.

I talked to a lot of people about this bill, and in a minute I will point out the four features of this bill. I will also point out any good features that it might have. This bill, in essence, which is L. D. 1133, came out of Committee with a divided report, so those who voted that it Ought Not to Pass were aware at that time that there was something wrong here. Now, this bill would reduce the coverage for unemployment compensation

benefits to one employee. If an employer had one employee, under this bill, then he would be required to make contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund for that one employee and the beginning rate would be \$27 a thousand or, if the employee earned \$3,000, why the employer would have to contribute \$81 that year, and for his other two employees if he had three. Now, the present law doesn't cover one employee. If an employer has one, two or three employees, he is not required to contribute to the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The law today is that the employer must employ four or more employees for any one day of twenty weeks and the weeks do not necessarily have to be consecutive.

Now what are the arguments of reducing it to one? Well, of course, the argument in favor of reducing it to one would be that if one employee had worked long enough and for some reason or other he became unemployed, he would be entitled to unemployment compensation benefits for 26 weeks provided he was out of work that long and was otherwise entitled and was not precluded from receiving benefits for some reasons that I will point out later. However, in the instances where you have one employee, their incident of unemployment is small. These one employee instances are cases employed for years without being discharged because of discontinuance of the business. That is one of the reasons of reducing it to one. Another reason for reducing it to one would be if an employee worked for "A" and earned \$1,500 and "A" did not have covered employment, and then if the employee worked for "B" and earned \$1,500 and "B" was under covered employment, and he should lose both jobs because of qualifying reasons, his weekly benefits would only be based upon the amount he earned in covered employment, but of course the chance of that situation happening is quite remote. Another reason for having it reduced to one is that some of the larger companies who pay unemployment compensation say that it is

unfair competition. They can't compete with these little fellows because they are not contributing to the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

In the United States today, we have 21 states that have a law as proposed in this bill to reduce it to one employee. Four states have reduced it to three, but like Maine, there are 27 states that only cover for four or more so they must know something.

Looking at this bill, this does more than reduce it to one or more. This does some other things. On the second line here it says "Any employing unit within either the current or preceding calendar year." Now, I understand that if this bill is enacted that the employers who employed one of more in 1966 will have to go back and make contributions for the year 1966. That will be a surprise to quite a lot of employers when the inspectors come along and tell them that they will have to contribute for last year, if the money is available.

Then in another change here it says "An employer is covered if he has paid wages in the amount of \$450 or more during a quarter." That is not in the present law. So, if an employer employed "A" and he paid him \$200 in a quarter, and he employed "B" and he paid him \$250 in the quarter, that is a total of \$450, he automatically comes under the Unemployment Security Law for two years at least. Now, neither one of these gentlemen, however, may be eligible for unemployment compensation because the law says he must have at least earned \$600. Secondly, of course, they may not become unemployed. Thirdly, maybe they are going back to school or something and, therefore, they are no longer available for work.

This bill also makes another big change. It reduces it from 20 weeks to 13 weeks. So there is at least three changes in this from the existing law. Perhaps they could be corrected by an amendment, but there are some other inequities that can't be corrected by an amendment which I will point out.

As I say, there are three instances when people are not eli-

gible to receive unemployment compensation, although the employer has contributed to the fund. Take this example, for instance: I know of an individual who is running a summer business at the lake, and he employs a year-round gardener or caretaker at his place of business. Now, if this bill is passed, the fact that he employs this one year-round employee is going to bring all his summer help under this law and he will have to make a contribution on all of his summer help. Now, they may never be able to receive unemployment compensation, for several reasons. First, none of them may have earned \$600, but he has still got to contribute. Secondly, most of them are going back to school, so they are not available for work. Of course, if they become unemployed the next spring perhaps they would. Then you have other categories in the summer business that have seasonal exemptions, and the employer contributes to the fund for all of his help. The only time they can receive unemployment compensation, as one example, would be from April 15 to October 1, because they are in seasonal employment. If they are unemployed at any other time other than that they are not eligible to receive unemployment compensation. The only time they are eligible to receive unemployment compensation is if they are unemployed during the session as determined by the Unemployment Security Commission. But still the employer makes his contribution.

Of course, the principle of the law is good. We know that it is to take care of economic chaos that might happen in the case of mass unemployment in the State. But I don't believe that it applies to these small establishments. Today we have 8,800 employers in the State in covered employment. There are approximately 275,000 employees, which is good. 8,800 employers, 275,000 employees; this is well and good. This law would more than double the number of employers to almost 20,000. Over 11,000 more employers would be brought in under this, but only

18,000 employees. And many of those, as I have pointed out, are in steady employment. The fact is that there are so few employees brought in under this that the gain to the fund is estimated to be over \$600,000 a year. How do we arrive at that figure? Well, the tax on these 11,000 new employers that they want to bring in under this—and these are the Maine Employment Security figures—would be approximately \$1,400,000 a year. And it is estimated that they will only pay out in benefits maybe \$800,000 a year. So, there is a net gain to the fund of over \$600,000.

In addition to this, of course, if this bill should pass, they are going to have to hire eight new inspectors to pick up these people who didn't pay in 1966, and those in 1967 and 1968. Therefore, I believe that the detriments outweigh the benefits, and I hope you will vote for the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The PRESIDENT: The pending motion is the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Lund.

Mr. LUND of Kennebec: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: This poor little rascal doesn't seem to have anybody to speak for it, and I thought somebody ought to speak for it before it goes down to oblivion. At least I want to suggest that this little fellow has an honorable origin. He found his origin in the Republican Platform. We had two planks of some significance in the area of labor. One was extending industrial accident coverage to the person employed by an employer with one or more. That has already been defeated. It was lobbied fairly heavily, as I recall it, and it didn't survive the gaff. I hope that this one, at least, might have the breath of life a little bit longer.

I didn't really comprehend, I guess, what a vicious piece of legislation this was. All we were trying to do, I think, was to see to it that the person who was working for an employer, with a work force of one, two or three, might receive the same benefits as the person

who is working for an employer who employs four, five, six or more. As I recall it, there was a good deal of sentiment expressed that there is an inequity, not between the employer employing thousands, but between the person who is employing four people who now does bear the cost of this insurance, and the employer who is now excluded under our present law.

It seems to me that this can't be such a terrible blunder if 21 states adopted it, and I am at least very pleased to hear the good gentleman from Cumberland say, as I understood him to say, that the principle of the law is good.

Now, I don't pretend to be an expert on labor law, and I am not, and I perhaps shouldn't be venturing into this area of specialty in which the good Senator from Cumberland is so well versed. But it does seem to me that if there are some problems that could have been resolved they might have been resolved. If this principle has been adopted by 21 states, and has survived this far, at least we ought to have a division before it goes to its defeat.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I have a feeling that this is an excellent bill. I am not sure where the good Senator from Cumberland was when I read a three-page speech on this, but it is in the record. I am not sure whether I was the only one — it happened, I guess, four weeks ago. So it was, I would say, fairly well explained, except that perhaps I did not go into the details that the good Senator from Cumberland did in some of the bad features.

One of the bad features that he mentioned is that the Commission could charge back to 1966. But, if you will look closely, you will see that it says "they may." In other words, it would be like anyone setting up an insurance program. We will say perhaps in the Senate here someone was laid off tomorrow morning, and we decided we were going into this field of giving them some income while they are

laid off here, but the funny part of it is that we haven't made any provisions for any moneys. We can go to the bank and borrow it, but still that wouldn't be fair either because we would still be in the hole. So, if we decided we would go back a year for everyone in here, if we needed the money and people were laid off, it would be a very impractical way of taking care of it, and I doubt very much that any employer will be assessed for the year 1966.

Now, this bill was a part of, I might say, both party platforms. I would say that in fairness to the Republican Party, I feel that they were — I may be wrong here and I would like to be corrected — but I feel they were the only ones that did put this bill in. I would like to say that I have got to give them credit for doing it. And I will say that during this session of the Legislature we have done very little to help the working man in the field of employment security, which has to do with the people that receive benefits when they are out of work. We have done that, we'll say, in spite of our promises in our platforms to help these people.

Apparently there is some reluctance on the part of some because it does — I will agree with the good Senator from Cumberland — hit a few areas that are perhaps not necessary, but the fact is that they all do come under a part of it. And anyone that is in the insurance business realizes that to take out a policy with any company who will guaranty them an income, we'll say, of \$50 a week if they are disabled or injured perhaps, not unemployed, — well, I guess we could qualify that — and unemployed too, but it would be being out of work due to physical ailments and so forth, it would probably cost a sum of \$100 a year roughly. It would vary with certain companies, depending on what extra benefits you receive. Well, it would cost these companies, as the good Senator says, I believe he said \$81 it would cost for a year. But I would like to say that the \$81 that the employer would pay in for each employee over the year is less than the figure that I have just mentioned. I would say that this figure

would only be the first year. After that it would drop down to 51c per week per employee, which brings up a total of approximately \$26.52.

Now the fund, as the gentleman said, would increase \$600,000. The figure, to be accurate and exact, is \$596,000. Well, the first year I doubt that a great many would benefit from this, but I believe in the future years the figure would run up a little bit higher.

This bill is very simple. Its effect when enacted, as the good Senator has mentioned, will provide insurance against unemployment for some 20,000 workers, and bring in under the act about 9,800 employers, for a net gain in dollars to the Unemployment Trust Fund of about \$596,000.

The definition of an employer is spelled out in this bill. It is simple, concise, and it is easily administered. It provides that if an employer has employed one or more people for 13 weeks in a calendar year he becomes a subject employer under the Maine Employment Security Law. Or if he paid wages of \$450 to one or more people in the calendar year he becomes subject. This \$450 feature, and many states have adopted it or a similar provision, is to clearly define the difference between a potential subject employer and one who hires casual workers to perform limited services for him. In 17 states an employer, to come under the act, must have one or more employees to whom he has paid anywhere from \$100 in a quarter to \$500. So, you see these other states that do have this have varying amounts. Ours is very fair. I would say it is good because it is higher than many. Maine is one of 26 states that have four or more for 20 weeks. This particular bill pertains to employers only actually. It lays down the rules by which he becomes an assenting employer. If one or more employees he hires are covered for benefits they come under the general law.

The economic conditions today, and right now, are particularly favorable to this improvement, and they can be effected with the least cost and the least impact. I feel,

as a member of the Republican Party, and as one who feels that this bill is a good bill, and does not do all the damage that the gentleman from Cumberland says, I would be against the motion for indefinite postponement.

I remember making this remark once before here: that any person who has lost his job, whether it is with a small employer or whether a large corporation, is just as badly unemployed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Hancock, Senator Young.

Mr. YOUNG of Hancock: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I had some remarks to speak in favor of this bill against the motion to indefinitely postpone, but the good Senator from Somerset has covered most all I had to say, except in one instance he made an error. It is after three years that that low of one-half of one percent, plus .4%, or 51c a week, will cost each employee. And the tax is only on the first \$3,000 of an individual's annual pay.

One other thing that hasn't been mentioned is that there were 2,847 firms that voluntarily covered themselves under this law. I oppose the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Harding.

Mr. HARDING of Aroostook: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I rise in opposition to the motion which the good Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, has made. I believe that this has been very well covered. I would only add this: that every advance that has been made for the working man in Maine, or in any other state, there have always been serious objections raised as to why this could not be done, starting with the 75c minimum hourly wage, up through to the improvements which were made last session in the Workmen's Compensation Act. But after these improvements have been made, I have found, and this has been the experience throughout not only this State but the other

states, there have been few who would want to turn the clock back.

This is a plank in the Republican Platform, and it is a good plank. It is one which I certainly can wholeheartedly endorse, and I would hope that the motion which the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, has made would be defeated. If no one has asked for a division, Mr. President, when the vote is taken I would ask that it be taken by a division.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from York, Senator Farley.

Mr. FARLEY of York: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: As a member of Farley's Express in the City of Biddeford, we had always been under the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Social Security Unemployment. We carried it on for years and years. We always thought it was a great benefit; if we wanted to lay our men off, we could, and they would have something coming to them.

Two years ago we received a letter from the Unemployment Commissioners, where we had dropped down to three members, they were to take us off the rolls, but the members who were working for us, if they were laid off, they would be taken care of for a year. I, myself, as an employer of men, think it is a great thing to have, because in all businesses you have a depression, more so in the trucking business, but you have some place, for the small amount of money that you pay in, so that the man who works for you and has a family will have something coming in. Now, for the last couple years it has cost us a little something, but we don't lay any of them off because they are family men and we carry them. But I do agree with the Senator from Somerset County that it is a good bill, regardless of a political platform of either party, because it does give the employer who has two and three persons working for him somewhere where he can go if he has to lay them off.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

Mr. GOOD of Cumberland: Mr. President and Members of the Senate. It is interesting to note the support for a bill to provide unemployment compensation. I only wish we had had the support on the bill for reducing workmen's compensation to one, which would have taken care of an employee when he was injured, when he really needed it, and if he wanted to or could have got a job, he could not, because of injury. If a person is unemployed and he is in good health the chances are that he can get a job. As I say, I wish we had had the same support on the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

I am sorry if the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson, did speak on the bill. It was so long ago that I don't remember just what he said.

It was pointed out that we haven't liberalized the unemployment compensation law this session. Well, I don't think we want to pass a bill just to compensate for something we haven't done if the bill isn't worthy. There was a bill in here to increase the unemployment compensation for a period of 39 weeks. Of course, we could have passed that, but that is a perennial, of course. That is in every year, and they turn that down every two years. Of course, there was another bill in here to provide benefits for dependents of those unemployed. We could have passed that, but that is a perennial, so we turned that down. The fact is that there haven't been too many bills to amend the Unemployment Compensation Law in this session.

We did pass a bill amending the Unemployment Compensation Law, and it was a good bill, providing for the payment of unemployment compensation for those attending authorized vocational schools. Then in the whole area of labor legislation, if you want to bring that into it, we have increased the minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.40, and a year from now it is going to \$1.50. We passed one of the most comprehensive occupational disease bills in the country. The lawyers had a meeting the other day to find out how much of a harvest

they could reap out of it. That is going to pay workmen's compensation for any occupational disease. Heretofore they had to be enumerated. That is a big step forward for the field of labor in the State of Maine. I was all for it. We also amended a bill that was passed by the last session of the Legislature, which was in such poor shape that it had to be redrafted, providing for a minimum wage in public construction. It was a very good bill, and will up the minimum wage for those in construction work substantially. In this session of the Legislature we had a reclassification of employees brought in under the minimum wage, such as bellhops, counter waitresses, doormen, chambermaids, we have brought all of them under the minimum wage at this session of the Legislature. For the first time in the history of Maine we have brought all the students in under the minimum wage.

I don't know what other labor bills we passed this session of the Legislature in favor of labor, but those are a few that I bring to mind. However, this bill, I felt, was doing more harm than good.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Franklin, Senator Mills.

Mr. MILLS of Franklin: Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I know that the remarks of the good Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, about the Bar meeting in regard to Workmen's Compensation was facetious, but I would like to point out that this is the one bill of all of these labor bills that have been mentioned, I think practically the only bill, among all the labor bills that have been mentioned by him as having been considered and passed at this session, that would definitely affect the lawyers. And it is interesting to see that I think most of the lawyers of the Senate will be voting for this, because it does mean something to them financially, it is going to cost them some money. I am sure most of the lawyers of the Senate appreciate that and want to do it, and recognize and honor the pledges that we made in the Party Platform.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Stern.

Mr. STERN of Penobscot: Mr. President, I want to go on record as opposing the motion for indefinite postponement made by the good Senator Good from Cumberland.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question? The pending question is the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

As many as are in favor of indefinite postponement will stand and remain standing until counted. Those opposed to indefinite postponement will stand and remain standing until counted.

A division was had. 13 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and 17 Senators having voted in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone did not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good.

Mr. GOOD of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have an amendment here to this bill which I think would improve the bill and it would strike out the \$450 qualification and leave the present law as it is. It would strike out the thirteen weeks and leave the twenty weeks as it is, and it would forestall the Employment Security Commission going back to 1966, and it would reduce the coverage from four to one, so with the permission of the Senate, I would ask for the permission of the Senate to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering this amendment.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, now moves that the Senate suspend the rules and reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON of Somerset: Mr. President, it seems to me that if the gentleman had been sincere in offering this amendment, we could have arranged this some time ago, and as far as I'm concerned, I would move against the motion for reconsideration.

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is on the motion of the

Senator from Cumberland, Senator Good, that we reconsider our action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

As many as are in favor of reconsideration will stand up and remain standing until counted. Those opposed to reconsideration will stand and remain standing until counted.

A division was had. 15 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and 15 having voted in the nega-

tive; 15 being less than two-thirds of the numbers voting, the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Thereupon the bill was Passed to be Enacted, and having been signed by the President, was by the Secretary: presented to the Governor for his approval.

On motion by Mr. Ross of Piscataquis.

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.