

WHEREAS, there is a decreasing percentage of medical school graduates choosing the field of general practice; and

WHEREAS, the American Medical Association has adopted a report approving medical school teaching programs which offer the medical student opportunity for experience in the general practice of medicine and has urged all possible means to stimulate the formation of a department of general practice in each medical school; and

WHEREAS, other states are aware of this problem and are trying to cope with it; now therefore, be it

*Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Governor of Maryland is requested to appoint a Commission consisting of seven members, one to represent the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, one to represent the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, one to represent the Maryland Academy of General Practice, two general practitioners actively engaged in the practice of medicine in the State of Maryland as may be designated by the Governor, and two to represent the general public as may be selected by the Governor; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Commission investigate and study the extent of the problem of the shortage of general practitioners in the State of Maryland; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Governor is requested to make such funds available to the Commission as may be necessary to implement this study and for providing such personnel as may be necessary therefor; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Commission report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and to the General Assembly prior to the 1965 Session of the General Assembly.

Approved April 7, 1964.

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No. 4

(Senate Joint Resolution 2)

Joint Resolution to request the Legislative Council to study the problem of rapidly increasing campaign costs of persons seeking elective office.

Many members of the General Assembly of Maryland are concerned with the ever-increasing cost of running for elective office. Many other citizens in Maryland likewise share this concern.

Some of them express the feeling that personal wealth or special interest backing should not be a prerequisite for those seeking public office. Such situations often are not in the best interest of our representative form of government.

The right to seek public office should be available to all persons who can meet the legally established requirements and should not be restrictive from a financial standpoint. In order that this matter can receive every fair consideration and study, be it