

WHEREAS, The General Assembly by Joint Resolution requested the Council for Higher Education to give top priority to expedite its development of a Master Plan for Higher Education; and

WHEREAS, The Maryland Council for Higher Education, with the cooperation of many educators and outstanding citizens of the State, has developed and presented a Master Plan for Higher Education in Maryland: Phase I; and

WHEREAS, The Master Plan is an important contribution to the future of higher education in the State and will serve as a sound foundation for further planning and development; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of Maryland hereby expresses its appreciation and commendation to the Maryland Council for Higher Education and to the many outstanding educators and citizens who have assisted it, for the Master Plan for Higher Education in Maryland: Phase I; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Master Plan be recognized as the basis for planning and coordination and as the guideline for continued development of higher education in the State of Maryland; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the members of the Maryland Council for Higher Education and to its Director.

Approved May 2, 1969.

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No. 16

(Senate Joint Resolution 59)

Senate Joint Resolution urging the Congress of the United States to amend the federal laws applicable to national banks to make such banks subject to taxation by the states of the United States.

WHEREAS, By an 1864 Act of Congress the limits to which states could tax national banks were fixed. At this time national banks were authorized to issue currency, stock in national banks was owned by the United States and representatives of the federal government sat on boards of directors of national banks. With the creation of the Federal Reserve Bank system during the 1930's, national banks are no longer authorized to issue currency and the federal government no longer participates in the operation of national banks, and

WHEREAS, Despite these changes in its character, the continued exemption of national banks from various forms of state taxation was emphasized by a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. Holding that national banks were exempt from state sales and use taxes, the opinion of the Court stated that if a change in the tax status of national banks is to be made, the change must be made by Congress; and

WHEREAS, As one of the dissenting justices of the Supreme Court noted a national bank today is nothing more than a privately owned