

vetoed. Five hundred and twenty-six House bills passed both Houses; 503 were signed by the Governor and 23 were vetoed. In addition, the Governor exercised his right to item veto several sums in another bill, the 1963 General Construction Loan.

Since the Governor made these 37 vetoes and the item vetoes after the adjournment of the General Assembly, they must be returned to the two Houses at the next session for a vote on sustaining or overriding the vetoes.

One hundred and thirty-two joint resolutions were introduced, 40 in the Senate and 92 in the House. Twenty-five Senate joint resolutions and 40 House joint resolutions, a total of 65, passed both Houses.

The proposal to open places of public accommodation to persons of all races, which had failed of passage during the regular session and the first special session of 1962, was adopted at the 1963 session. It was effective only in Baltimore City and certain of the counties of the State. The powers of the State Commission on Interracial Problems were expanded in a companion bill.

Two substantial revisions of State law were approved at the session. The laws governing the procedure for acquiring private property for public use were rewritten. A new insurance code was adopted to replace the old insurance laws. Both acts represented the recommendations of study commissions.

The 1963 session approved two uniform acts and two compacts. The Uniform Commercial Code governing commercial transactions was adopted; it becomes effective in 1964. The Uniform Foreign Money Judgments Recognition Act was also adopted. The General Assembly approved the entry of the State into the Interstate Compact on Mental Health and the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

Acts extending State regulation into two new activities were adopted. Under one, trusts established for investment in real estate were authorized and regulated. In the other, the condominium or horizontal estate in real property was similarly recognized and regulated.

Important legislation was enacted at the session relating to higher education. An act resulting from the report of a Gubernatorial commission organized the State teachers' colleges and Morgan State College into a State liberal arts college system under the supervision of a Board of Trustees. The act also created an Advisory Council for Higher Education to coordinate the State's system of higher education.

Another act created a Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation to lend funds to students to defray costs of education at colleges and universities.

A series of bills and joint resolutions approved by the session were designed to curb problems of illegitimacy. The most important bill changes the procedure for determining paternity of illegitimates and provides for court orders for support. The State's former bastardy laws, which were criminal proceedings, were repealed and replaced by a civil procedure.

Only two amendments of the State Constitution were adopted by the session; both will be submitted to the voters for approval at the general election of 1964. The first changes the time allowed to a charter board to prepare a home rule charter for a county. The second transfers the probate functions of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County to the Circuit Court for that County.

Other enactments of interest of the 1963 session include the following: a bill permitted clerks of courts and their designated deputies to perform marriage ceremonies; another authorized establishment of Historic Area Zoning as a zoning classification; others authorized an additional \$250,000 in State bonds for area redevelopment projects