

courts will come into effect. There will be new district courts appointed in those counties which do not have full-time judges and these district court judges will have the qualifications set up in the new constitution.

Section 24 relates to judicial qualifications and provides that the judicial qualifications in the new constitution shall not apply except in the Court of Appeals, Intermediate Appellate Court, and Superior Court. In other words, the new judicial qualifications will not apply on the district level until the district court comes into existence on January 1, 1970.

Section 25 relates to filling vacancies in Court of Appeals, Intermediate Appellate Court or Superior Court.

Sections 5.15 and 5.21 relate to the nominating commissions. We suspend the operating effect of the nominating commissions until July 1, 1969. The reason for that is that the machinery establishing the nominating commissions requires one year to become effective. Then we provide that prior to the time that the nominating commissions go into effect, vacancies in the three highest tiers will be filled by the governor.

In section 26, filling vacancies in courts of limited jurisdiction, we provide that prior to January 1, 1970, which is when the district courts come into effect, the full-time courts in Baltimore City and in the People's Courts in Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Wicomico will be filled by judges by appointment. The persons who fill those vacancies have to fill the requirements in the new constitution.

Note the next to the last sentence, "Each person so appointed shall be subject to continuance in office by the procedures and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this constitution."

In other words, the six-year term goes into effect as to these appointments "prior to January 1, 1970," and "any vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of judge of any other People's Court, Municipal Court or the Housing Court of Baltimore County, or the office of any substitute or part-time People's Court judge in any county or in the office of justice of the peace shall be filled by the governor by appointment of a person qualified to fill such office under the law creating the office or under Section 5.14 of this Constitution," but these appointments expire December 1, 1969, when the new District Courts come into effect.

Section 27 relates to the full-time judges and provides — the second sentence is the gist of it — that these judges in the Court of Appeals and other full-time judges that are required to stand for retention in office in November of 1968 shall do so for eight-year terms and subject to the conditions of the new constitution, that is, in the elections of November of 1968.

Section 28 pertains to the election of judges who are continued in office and it makes provision for their standing for election at the next general election.

Section 29 means after they have completed their regular term.

Section 29 relates to judicial retirement and provides that the judicial retirement section does not apply to the Orphans' Court or to the part-time judges in the People's Court.

Section 30 relates to judicial compensation and provides that the part-time judges are not entitled to the same judicial compensation as the full-time judges. That is the reference except for the second to the last sentence. The second to the last sentence is that the compensation shall not be reduced while they are in office. That holds. The last sentence provides that their pension shall not be reduced. That still holds. As to uniformity of compensation, the part-time judges are not entitled to it.

Section 31 just makes it clear that the restriction on non-judicial activities does not apply to judges of the Orphans' Courts and other part-time judges.

Section 32 holds off the Commission on Judicial Disabilities, and does not go into effect until this commission comes into effect.

Section 33 provides that the Circuit Court in Baltimore City and the clerk for the Circuit Court of the county shall become the clerk of the superior court of the county, and in the case of Baltimore City they will become the superior court of Baltimore City. This transfers the function of clerk over to the new courts.

Section 34, Register of Wills, provides that the office of register of wills terminates on January 1, 1971, as a constitutional office. Of course, it could be continued as a legislative office. Such continuation is not inconsistent with the new court setup, and, of course, we have continued the present force of the Constitution with regard to registers of wills until the date of January 1, 1971. In other words, that date