

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

No. 57

(House Joint Resolution 12)

House Joint Resolution expressing the sentiment of the General Assembly that Dr. [[Charles]] Samuel A. Mudd was innocent of any complicity in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

WHEREAS, Dr. [[Charles]] Samuel A. Mudd was the Southern Maryland doctor who treated the leg of John Wilkes Booth broken when the actor jumped from a theater box after assassinating President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in our nation's capital in April of 1865; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Mudd was unjustly convicted as a conspirator and imprisoned for years before receiving a pardon from President Andrew Johnson; and

WHEREAS, A pardon does not admit innocence but merely indicates forgiveness; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Mudd was following his professional duty as a physician in treating an injured patient whose identity was unknown to him; and

WHEREAS, History has subsequently revealed that Dr. [[Charles]] Samuel A. Mudd acted only as a physician and not as a conspirator and was innocent of the assassination plot; and

WHEREAS, The good name of the Mudd family has suffered enough the past century for the wrong done to their ancestor; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That it is the sentiment of the General Assembly of Maryland that Doctor [[Charles]] Samuel A. Mudd was innocent of any complicity in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and that a Presidential Proclamation declaring the good Doctor Mudd's innocence is in order; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this Resolution be delivered to the Mudd Family and to the White House.

Approved May 24, 1973.

No. 58

(House Joint Resolution 33)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the Governor to report annually to the General Assembly of Maryland on the status of each board, committee, commission or other unit established by gubernatorial action.

WHEREAS, The Governor frequently establishes boards, committees, or commissions by executive action, for such purposes as studying aspects of government or areas of law, obtaining recommendations or advice, implementing the Code of Ethics for Officers and Employees of the Executive Branch, and the like; and

WHEREAS, These bodies have fiscal and other impact on State government and frequently operate in areas and perform functions with respect to which the