

One further remark, if you will, Mr. Chairman. Another reason why Maryland should pass this and put it in its constitution, even though we are the first state to do so, is that this is historically a very proper thing to do because Maryland was the first state that ever ceded any land to the federal government, and that land is, of course, what the City of Washington is on now. So it is in keeping with our tradition and with Maryland experience that we should adopt this in the constitution and take the lead among the states.

I am going on at great length, but I have one more remark. Delegate Henderson asked a question as to why we did not include lands prior to this, and I might say that I believe that under an unfortunate decision of the Court of Appeals we could not have done this, but the federal authorities hope that after one congressman leaves Congress, they will be able to enact a federal act to re-cede to Maryland all of the land which we have ceded to them, and then our legislature would respond by again ceding back to the federal government the same lands, with this constitutional provision.

Then all of the people now living on these enclaves would get their full rights, which we can figure no other way to do unless the Court of Appeals reverses itself.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Will Delegate Boyer yield for a question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Boyer.

DELEGATE BOYER: I would be very happy.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Would the presence of this article in the Maryland Constitution adversely affect Maryland in an attempt, for example, to obtain for our State the patent office in competition perhaps with some other state which may have no restrictions?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Boyer.

DELEGATE BOYER: We would certainly not want to do anything that would adversely affect the State of Maryland. To the best of my knowledge, it would not. In fact, it might put us in a better bargaining position.

There is a Supreme Court case, *Humble v. Louisiana*, I believe it is, where land was ceded to the federal government under very

similar circumstances that we would have in Maryland now. Exclusive jurisdiction went to the federal government, and it is impossible without the acquiescence of Congress to return it back to the state again.

This would, for all time, retain to the State of Maryland all the exclusive jurisdiction that is not turned over to the federal government, and we certainly have no intention, nor do I believe it would have any deterrent effect in obtaining the patent office or any other federal accommodations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions of the Committee Chairman?

Delegate Singer.

DELEGATE SINGER: Delegate Boyer, under section 4 of RP-2, you have removed the obstacles of voters in United States enclaves to vote in state elections.

Other than that and the rights heretofore recognized under the cases by statute, what other rights are involved if we adopt this provision?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Boyer.

DELEGATE BOYER: I am again going to have to yield to my expert on this matter, Delegate Storm.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, can you reply to the question?

DELEGATE STORM: I appreciate the Chairman calling me an expert. I certainly am not. However, I will list you some of the rights which are affected here.

The first group of rights are those cited by the majority decision which denied, in a divorce case, the relief sought. The majority opinion in that case, said,

"The State cannot take cognizance of any acts done in the ceded places after the cession. The inhabitants of these places cease to be inhabitants of the State and can no longer exercise any civil or political rights under the laws of the State. They cannot vote, they cannot have the benefit of the common schools of the State for their children, they are exempt from all state and county taxes, they are not entitled to receive State support for the relief of the poor, they are not affected on the reservation by state liquor laws. The law concerning delivery of products within the State has no application to deliveries within a federal enclave, and so on."

Then the minority opinion in the same case brought forth the fact that the conse-