

WHEREAS, Members of the General Assembly have personally noticed on some roads in the State that different speeds are fixed on various parts of the roads; and

WHEREAS, Such diversity of maximum speeds results from the fact that some roads are at one point within the jurisdiction of a particular county or city and at another place are under a different jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, The result of the setting of different maximum speeds by different political subdivisions causes only annoyance to the motoring public and presents an appearance of ridiculous governmental efficiency to the public in general; and

WHEREAS, While the problem of different maximum speeds arises mainly on secondary roads of the State, the conflict in maximum speeds may also exist on the State primary roads system; and

WHEREAS, The State Roads Commission ought to review the setting of maximum speeds on roads in the State and after consultation with the political subdivisions involved, to recommend and work towards obtaining uniformity of maximum speeds on particular roads in the State; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the State Roads Commission is urged to examine conflicting speed limits on roads in the State where different maximum speeds have been set for the road and to cooperatively work towards the setting of uniform and realistic maximum speeds on roads in the State; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this Resolution are sent to the Chairman-Director of the State Roads Commission, and to the Secretaries of the Maryland County Commissioners Association and the Maryland Municipal League.

Approved May 6, 1966.

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No. 45

(House Joint Resolution 19)

House Joint Resolution stating the intent and purpose of the General Assembly of Maryland with respect to welfare payments under the program of "Aid to Dependent Children."

Members of the General Assembly of Maryland are disturbed and apprehensive over the policy of the Department of Public Welfare throughout the State of Maryland in making grants of welfare funds, under the program for "Aid to Dependent Children," to persons and homes that do not observe accepted standards of morality.

The intent of the Assembly for the distribution of such funds is well illustrated by the provisions of the laws concerning juvenile courts and specifically the definition of "neglected child" in that law.

The juvenile court law defines a neglected child as, among other things, one who is living in a home which fails to provide a stable, moral environment. The law then goes on to provide that "In deter-