

attorneys in the United States. Before I introduce it, I would like to read the introductory statement in the record. I would like to impress on the gentlemen of your committee Mr. Schnader's qualifications.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Judge, we are a little pressed for time. Is that very long?

Judge MORGAN. No. It is about one paragraph.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. As I mentioned, the full committee meets at 11:15, and we must do our best to dispose of the bill by then.

Judge MORGAN. Let me say that Mr. Schnader's qualifications are there in the introductory portion of this paper, and this includes his article. I would like to introduce it.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Without objection, we will insert that in the record.

(The article referred to follows:)

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Just over a decade ago, in 1952, the uniform commercial code, most massive of all the uniform laws, was adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute. As of April 11, 1963, 23 of the 50 State legislatures had adopted it, and it is expected to be before many of the remaining legislatures this year. The article that follows is by William A. Schnader, who originally proposed the writing of the code and who has led since then in its completion and revision. He here explains its purposes and progress, urges its adoption in States that have not enacted it and, underscoring the need for uniformity, recommends that the code in each State, whether adopted in prior years or henceforth, be made to conform with the official text as now revised by a permanent editorial board for the code. Mr. Schnader, former attorney general of Pennsylvania, and former president of the National Association of Attorneys General, is now president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He was president of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws when he proposed the code and a member of the original editorial board for it. Currently he is chairman of the Commercial Code Committee of the NCCUSL and acting chairman of the permanent editorial board for the code.

THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—WHAT IS ACCOMPLISHED—WHAT REMAINS

(By William A. Schnader)

It is to be hoped that most readers of State Government have absorbed the excellent article in the summer 1962 issue by Walter P. Armstrong, Jr., president of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. His article was entitled "Uniform State Laws and the National Conference." Perhaps I shall be pardoned if I begin where Mr. Armstrong ended.

On page 189 of the summer issue, Mr. Armstrong stated a historical fact: that our Federal Constitution evolved from a conference of representatives from several of the colonies called to consider the possibility of unifying the laws of commerce so as to promote trade between them. On the next page, Mr. Armstrong concluded his article with this paragraph:

The greatest single achievement of the conference to date lies in this same field in the form of the commercial code, the product of more than 10 years of cooperative effort [by the NCCUSL] with the American Law Institute. This compendium of the laws of commerce is already the law of 18 States and is clearly destined to become that of many others in the very early future. The commercial code will greatly simplify and expedite interstate commerce. Moreover, in view of the fact that it is under the guise of authority granted by the commerce clause that the Federal Government most frequently undertakes to intervene in what would otherwise be exclusively State affairs, it may be that uniformity of State legislation in this field will prove a salutary antidote to this type of encroachment.

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STATE OR FEDERAL ACTION?

Are the States going to surrender to Congress one more field in which they have hitherto had a free hand? Are they going to delay in making the uniform com-