

the need for an immediate decision must be demonstrated. Also, to obtain review of an initial decision, a respondent must satisfy the Commission that substantial matters are involved. However, no petition for review is to be denied if two members of the five man Commission believe it should be granted.

To speed the prosecution of new cases and to reduce an eighteen month backlog of pending investigations, the Federal Trade Commission staff was extensively reorganized as of July 1st. The new organizational structure centers responsibility for the investigation and trial of cases, with the expectation that delays in their prosecution will be eliminated or reduced. The principal change in the staffing pattern, which has been in operation since 1954, was to supplant the Bureaus of Investigation and Litigation by two new bureaus, one handling restraint of trade matters and the other deceptive practices, such as false advertising.

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UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The Uniform Commercial Code has now been adopted in thirteen jurisdictions. These are: Pennsylvania (1953), Massachusetts (1957), Kentucky (1958), Connecticut (1959), New Hampshire (1959), Arkansas (effective date, January 1, 1962), Wyoming (effective date, January 1, 1962), New Mexico (effective date, January 1, 1962), Rhode Island (effective date, January 2, 1962), Ohio (July 1, 1962), Illinois (effective date, July 1, 1962), Oklahoma (effective date, January 1, 1963), and Oregon (effective date, September 1, 1963).

In New Jersey, it has passed one house of the Legislature and two readings in the other house.

The Code has been endorsed by state bar associations in several other jurisdictions: District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Washington. It has also received endorsements from state bankers' associations in California, Maine, Michigan and Montana.

Pennsylvania has brought its statute up to date by adopting the 1958 Official Text with only minimal amendments.

MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENTS

The only amendment to the Code in Massachusetts was an exception in the fees required by Sections 9-403, 9-404, 9-405 and 9-406. Hereafter, for the registration of deeds in accordance with any of the above sections the fee is four dollars.¹

In a previous issue of the Review,² it was mentioned that the Massachu-

¹ Massachusetts Acts 1961, ch. 131, §§ 1-6.

² Vol. II, No. 2, p. 357. See pp. 357-358 for the text of the proposed amendment.

CURRENT LEGISLATION

setts House had before it a proposed change in Section 3-305(2). The bill passed both houses of the Legislature,³ but was amended to take it out of the Code provisions as to holders in due course. Evidently the Massachusetts Legislature is following the policy of the Code Committee, i.e., that piecemeal amending would destroy the entire purpose and utility of negotiable instruments.

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³ Massachusetts Acts 1961, ch. 595.