and liabilities of the merged credit union are assumed by the surviving credit union under whose charter the merger was effected. The rights and privileges of the members of the merged credit union shall remain intact. Credit union membership in the surviving credit union shall be available to persons within the field of membership of the merged credit union.

5. This section shall be construed to permit a credit union organized under any other statute to merge with one organized under this chapter, or to permit one organized under this chapter to merge with one organized under any other statute.

SEC. 16. Chapter five hundred thirty-three (533), Code 1975, is amended by adding the following new section:

New Section. **Corporate central credit union.** A credit union, in which all credit unions, the credit union league, and its affiliates in the state of Iowa are eligible for membership, may be established in this state and shall be known as a corporate central credit union. A corporate central credit union shall have all the powers, rights, restrictions and obligations imposed upon or granted credit unions established under the provisions of this chapter, except:

1. It shall not be required to transfer to the legal reserve of the corporation more than five percent of the corporation's net income for the year.

2. It may buy or sell investment securities and corporate bonds which are evidences of indebtedness. However, the buying and selling of such investment securities and corporate bonds shall be limited to buying and selling without recourse to marketable obligations evidencing indebtedness of any corporation or state or federal agency, under further definitions of the term "investment securities" as prescribed by the superintendent. The total amount of the investment securities of any one obligor or maker held by the credit union shall at no time exceed five percent of the shares, undivided earnings and reserves of the federal government. The aggregate total of the investment securities held by the credit union shall not exceed fifteen percent of the shares, undivided earnings and reserves of said credit union.

Approved April 8, 1975

CHAPTER 242 FAIR TRADE

S. F. 40

AN ACT relating to fair trade practices.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Chapter five hundred fifty (550), Code 1975, is repealed.

Approved February 28, 1975

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CHAPTER 243

TRADE PRACTICE ["PITTSBURGH PLUS"]

H. F. 131

AN ACT relating to a committee supervising steel trade practice.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Section five hundred fifty-three point twenty-four (553.24), Code 1975, is repealed.

Approved April 16, 1975

CHAPTER 244

MARRIAGE

S. F. 192

AN ACT relating to age requirements of applicants for marriage licenses, and to legitimacy of children born of certain marriages.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Section five hundred ninety-five point two (595.2), Code 1975, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

595.2 A marriage between a male and a female each eigh-Age. teen years of age or older is valid. A marriage between a male and a female either or both of whom have not attained that age may be valid under the circumstances prescribed in this section.

1. If either party to a marriage falsely represents himself or herself to be eighteen years of age or older at or before the time the marriage is solemnized, the marriage is valid unless the person who falsely represented his or her age chooses to void the marriage by making his or her true age known and verified by a birth certificate or other legal evidence of age in an annulment proceeding initiated at any time before he or she reaches his or her eighteenth birthday. A child born of a marriage voided under this subsection is legitimate.

2. A marriage license may be issued to a male and a female either or

both of whom are sixteen or seventeen years of age if:

a. The parents of the underaged party or parties certify in writing that they consent to the marriage. If one of the parents of any underaged party to a proposed marriage is dead or incompetent the certificate may be executed by the other parent, if both parents are dead or incompetent the guardian of the underaged party may execute the certificate, and if the parents are divorced the parent having legal custody may execute the certificate and

25 b. The certificate of consent of the parents, parent or guardian is ap-26 proved by a judge of the district court or, if both parents of any under-27 aged party to a proposed marriage are dead, incompetent or cannot be 28 located and the party has no guardian, the proposed marriage is approved by a judge of the district court. A judge shall grant approval 29 under this subsection only if he finds the underaged party or parties capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and that the mar-30 31 riage will serve the best interest of the underaged party or parties. 32