

Delegate Storm, do you still have a question?

DELEGATE STORM: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

In that same section and in reference to the same question that Delegate Marion asked, Chairman Morgan, if Delegate Marion received a federal appointment in Washington or his work required him to go to the Virgin Islands or someplace else, and he returned after fulfilling his duties, would he still remain a registered voter if he kept his name on the books and had voted frequently enough to remain a qualified voter?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: Yes.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: I think that was Delegate Marion.

*(Laughter.)*

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: The word "occupational" has been inserted before "qualifications", in other words, the governor's appointees could have occupational qualifications specified by law. Would you explain to the Committee of the Whole why this word "occupational" was inserted there?

DELEGATE MORGAN: It was thought by a majority of the Committee that without the insertion of those words the legislature could not prescribe occupational qualifications.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: Chairman Morgan, in your opinion or in the opinion of the Committee, if they differ, could other qualifications be prescribed, for example, in appointing commissions and boards which would head the principal departments? Could the legislature require that a minority party member be one qualification for at least one of the members of the board?

I am still looking out for my brethren of the Republican party and want to be sure that in case a Democratic governor should be elected again that some of these boards and commissions could have a qualification that at least one Republican or at

least two if it is a five-man board could be appointed?

Would this be possible unless we remove the word "occupational"?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: You will recall that in the federal Constitution there is no provision such as this with respect to the President's appointments and yet Congress has provided any number of different kinds of qualifications: they have provided in the case of some commissions, for example, that no more than a majority of the members shall be members of the same political party.

That is just one type of qualification, and in my opinion the General Assembly could enact any reasonable qualification that they thought was desirable in any particular case.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: Would they be able to prescribe any qualifications other than professional since we have limited it by saying occupational or professional qualifications? Could they prescribe anything else?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: In my personal opinion they could, but I do not think that this necessarily operates as a limitation on the legislature. It is not expressly there as a limitation. It is just as an authorization to the General Assembly.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: I do not want to argue this, Mr. Chairman, but I thought that you previously said that without the word "occupational" the legislature could not put any such qualification in the law providing for the appointment of a head of a principal department.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: I think it might be desirable to broaden this language to provide for any reasonable qualification that the General Assembly determines to be desirable.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Storm.