

party. Yet section 13a of Article III of the Constitution requires the Governor to fill vacancies in the House of Delegates or Senate from lists submitted by the State Central Committee of the political party with which the Delegates or Senators so vacating had been affiliated.

While we are touching the subject of filling vacancies, it is interesting to note that under Article V of the Constitution a vacancy in the office of Attorney General is filled by the Governor; whereas, under Article VI a vacancy in either the office of Comptroller or State Treasurer is filled by the Governor, with advice and consent of the Senate. No ratification is required for an interim appointment to Attorney General and, incidentally, I assume that there is no party restriction there either. But ratification is required for an interim appointment to Comptroller or Treasurer.

Some of the gubernatorial duties enumerated in Article II of the Constitution are:

1. To be commander-in-chief of the military forces in the State — but not to take command in person without the consent of the Legislature; to call out the militia to repress invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the law.
2. To make and appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, all civil and military officers of the State — unless a different method of appointment is prescribed by law. These nominations must be made within 30 days from the commencement of the regular legislative session. Appointments during the recess of the Senate are to continue in force until the end of the next legislative session or until some other person is appointed to the same office, whichever first occurs. The nomination of a person appointed during recess shall be made to the Senate on the first day of the next regular meeting. If the vacancy occurs while the Senate is in session, the Governor must nominate before final adjournment unless the vacancy occurs within 10 days of that final adjournment.
3. Suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders of other military officers, and to remove him pursuant to a court martial sentence. To remove for incompetency or misconduct any civil officer who received appointment for a term of years.
4. The power to convene the Legislature or the Senate alone on extraordinary occasions; to direct the legislative sessions to be held away from the seat of government if it becomes an unsafe place.
5. Sign those bills he approves, except for the budget bill which requires no signature to become effective; and to veto those which he