

that the strength of a narrowly defeated Party candidate would contribute to the likelihood of success of his Party's Primary victor, and that the people would thereby gain a better candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Practically, I see only an invitation to logrolling and an opportunity for complicity among Primary candidates, particularly where one such candidate is merely acting as a "stalking-horse" to **test or temper opinion on volatile issues.**

The stipulation I most seriously contest in Section 4.05 is the specification that a Governor should take office on the third Wednesday in January following his election. As I noted in my address before the total Convention on September 29, 1967, this provision (in conjunction with Section 3.12) seriously impairs the exercise of leadership and initiative by the Governor-elect. It is my belief that this directive should be changed to allow the Governor-elect to be inaugurated on the first Wednesday in January. On that day, the newly-elected General Assembly could hold its brief but vital organizational meeting. I have also advocated that the regular session of the General Assembly be convened on the first Wednesday in February. The cumulative effect of these two recommendations would provide the Governor-elect with sufficient time and authority to assemble a personal staff, to review and possibly revise the budget and to prepare a legislative program. Without this adjustment in the draft to provide greater time, the execution of the will of the electorate, whose plurality can be interpreted as an implicit endorsement of the new Governor's programs and policies, is postponed if not circumvented for at least one year.

Finally, it is my belief that in the remote case of a tie vote between gubernatorial candidates, a runoff election between the two candidates receiving the largest and tie vote is the only equitable resolution consistent with our fundamental democratic values.

I base this contention upon the present political pattern of the State, where voter registration numbers approximately three Democrats to every one Republican. Yet, this Democratic party preponderance has not been reflected in the record of the past five gubernatorial elections where, in fact, three terms were won by Republican candidates and only two by a Democrat. However, the composition of the General Assembly throughout the period continued as a large Democratic majority.

In the case of a tie election decided by a joint session of the General Assembly, keeping in mind present registration figures and voting patterns, several facts can be immediately assumed: