

the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law."⁵

". . . and he (the President) shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."⁶

"The President, Vice President and all civil officers of United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."⁷

The Maryland Constitution contains the following provisions:

NATIONAL PATTERN

The governor, as well as other major state officials, may be removed by impeachment and conviction in every state except Oregon. As at the federal level, this procedure is rarely used; only thirteen governors have been impeached and of these only six were convicted and removed from office. The most recent impeachments of governors include the impeachment of Governor Sulzer of New York in 1913, Governor Ferguson of Texas in 1917, Governor Walton and Governor Johnson of Oklahoma in 1923 and 1929, all of whom were convicted. Governor Huey Long of Louisiana was impeached in 1929, but the trial was never completed. Governor Moodie of North Dakota was impeached in 1935, but was never tried.

In Nebraska an impeachment is voted by the unicameral legislature, but is

"The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases; but a majority of all the members must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to the law and evidence; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of all the senators elected."⁸

"Any judge shall be removed from office by the Governor, on conviction in a Court of Law, of incompetency, of wilful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime, or on impeachment, according to this Constitution or the laws of the State. . . ."⁹

tried by the Supreme Court; or if a judge of the Supreme Court is involved, he is tried by all the district judges of the State. In Missouri the trial is also conducted by the Supreme Court.

In twenty-nine states, judges may be removed by the joint address of the legislature, or joint resolution. In Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Vermont a two-thirds vote of all members of the legislature is required to impeach.

Literature on impeachment proceedings in Congress indicates a lack of interest on the part of the members, except during roll-calls. The congressmen and senators consider it an infringement on their time, that their presence is required more on legislative matters than on such proceedings. The political aspects are not to be overlooked. The consensus seems to be that it is more advisable to allow tenure to be determined by expiration of terms. Both on the state and federal levels the threat of

⁵ U.S. CONST. art. I, §3.

⁶ U.S. CONST. art. II, §2.

⁷ U.S. CONST. art. II, §4.

⁸ MD. CONST. art III, §26.

⁹ MD. CONST. art. IV, §4.