with constitutional offices and in our comment --

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MR. SCANIAN: In other words, if the legislature prescribed the penalties for violating the statutory oath of public officials, including the prohibition against holding public office of trust, and a man violated that oath and was convicted for that and thereafter stood for State Senator for his County and was elected, he would be qualified and you couldn't stop him because the constitutional qualifications would override the statutory prohibition that the legislature proposed; isn't that true?

MRS. BOTHE: Apparently, that is true.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further comments? Let us move on to Article III, Section 50.

MRS. BOTHE: Article III, Section 50, I think
perhaps I best read. It says that the General Assembly
of Maryland shall have the power to provide by suitable
general enactment for the suspension of sentence by the
Court in criminal cases; for any form of the indeterminate
sentence in criminal cases, and for the release upon
parole in whatever manner the General Assembly may prescribe,
of convicts imprisoned under sentence for crimes.