

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF MARYLAND

CONSTITUTION OF 1867

nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State. And the Inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from, or under the Charter granted by His Majesty Charles the First to Caecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are the Trustees of the Public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Art. 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent; and every white male citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Art. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF 1968

and all other law, including common law, in force on June 30, 1968, insofar as it is not in conflict with this Constitution, shall continue in force until it expires by its own limitation or is lawfully changed. A law in effect on June 30, 1968, shall not be deemed in conflict with this Constitution solely because it was enacted pursuant to authority granted by a provision of the Constitution of 1867 as amended. All existing writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, property titles, and rights shall continue unaffected except as modified by law or in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 2.01. Voters in National, State, and County Elections.

Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of nineteen years, and who has been a resident of this State for six months and of the county in which he offers to vote for three months next preceding an election, shall be eligible to vote, and if registered shall be qualified to vote in that county in national, state, and county elections. If any county is divided into different electoral districts or into portions of different electoral districts for the election of any national, state, or county officer, then, to vote for such an officer, a person shall have been a resident of the electoral district for three months next preceding the election. Removal from one electoral district to another electoral district in this State shall not deprive a person of his qualification to vote in the electoral district from which he has removed until three months after his removal.

Section 3.01. Legislative Power.

The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall