

by the two recently completed high speed beltways that entirely encircle our two major metropolitan areas — Baltimore and the District of Columbia.

That time changes everything is something Maryland accepts, for unlike those areas which fearfully cling to history for stature and respect, Maryland has always used the years as touchstones. We are proud of being one of the oldest states — the Maryland colony was founded in 1634 — and we cherish our unique heritage of spiritual freedom and genteel living, but we are equally proud of having constructively met and risen above the challenges of history. This does not mean, however, that our character is irresolute, nor that our institutions are weak, but it does mean that our way is and has been to recognize and assimilate that change which truly promotes the general welfare.

A government defines itself by viewing those changes which confront it as problems or challenges. We have had challenges, and in overcoming them, have kept pace with the present and — what is more important — have prepared ourselves for the even more stringent demands of the future. Of particular importance in getting in step with the future was the establishment of the Department of Economic Development in 1959. In retrospect, I can't imagine how we ever did without it. Until its inception, there was no agency in the State that business and industry could look to for accurate and objective information and where it could rely on the maintaining of confidences often absolutely necessary in the business world. Today the businessman investigating Maryland gets finger-tip responses to all his informational needs in one trip to the Department of Economic Development. The Department, headed by Bernard Manekin, the Chairman of the Economic Development Commission, and by Director George W. Hubley, Jr., can feel immeasurable satisfaction in its achievements. I know that I have been than satisfied. The forces which led to the institution of the Department of Economic Development were the ones felt by many sections of the country, but their impact was compounded in Maryland.

Our population had grown tremendously — between 1950 and 1960 Maryland's population increased by more than 30 per cent, the highest of any economically mature area east of the Mississippi. The coming of age of the post war babies was not the only cause of this new challenge, for Maryland, exerting almost no organized effort to attract outsiders, was suddenly caught in the middle of a new economic — and consequently social — revolution. We had become a