

ridden Baltimore City Court system. Services to elderly citizens were greatly expanded.

Highlights of Governor Hughes's second term included his campaign to save the Chesapeake Bay from centuries of pollution and abuse. Mustering widespread popular support for this program, he successfully enlisted the aid of his fellow governors from Virginia and Pennsylvania, the mayor of the District of Columbia, and the federal government. More than 700 leaders of government, environmental groups, and the business community packed the George Mason University auditorium in Fairfax, Virginia, for a 1983 conference to unveil the save-the-Bay program.

Also featured during the second Hughes term were a year-long 1984 celebration of Maryland's 350th anniversary, the emergence of the University of Maryland among the nation's top-ranked institutions of higher learning, a record increase in state support of public education, and the establishment of a National Institute for the Study and Prevention of Violence and Extremism at the Baltimore City campus of the University of Maryland.

Governor Hughes's concept for the institute on violence and extremism began taking shape shortly after his first inauguration. A group of leading citizens had brought to his attention a report of an upsurge in cross-burnings and synagogue desecrations. Shortly thereafter, in an address to the Montgomery County Bar Association, he publicly deplored such acts and called on all elected officials in Maryland to join him in speaking out against them. Later he successfully proposed state legislation providing more severe penalties for racially or religiously motivated violence and extremism, and he directed education and law enforcement officials to set up programs to combat the problem. Early in his second term he gained endorsement by the National Governors' Association of his proposal to establish the institute, and he provided initial funding for it in his budget for 1985.

Throughout his administration, Governor Hughes preserved Maryland's reputation for fiscal responsibility. Despite a prolonged national recession and accompanying reduction of a federal commitment to programs affecting less fortunate citizens, he increased state funding for children's day care, alcoholism and drug-addiction treatment, the transfer of patients to residential settings from institutions for the retarded and mentally ill, and similar programs. In aid to families with dependent children, the state rose from a national ranking of thirty-sixth to twenty-ninth; in the level of benefits

for unemployed workers, it rose from forty-second to twenty-sixth.

At the same time, Maryland retained its Triple-A bond rating from Moody's and from Standard and Poor's, a distinction that was shared by fewer than a dozen other states and that saved taxpayers millions of dollars through lower interest rates. Throughout these developments, the economy grew stronger.

Delegations headed by the Governor visited China, Europe, California, New York City, and Chicago to help attract new business and industry to the state. A special program was devised to familiarize local businesses with assistance available from the state for expansion within Maryland borders or for development of export trade. These efforts helped produce an average \$1 billion a year—four times the previous rate—in the commitment of new capital for expansion or settlement of business in Maryland. Thousands of new jobs were created, especially among high-technology firms, whose development in the Baltimore-Frederick-Washington triangle brought to that area the greatest concentration of electronic scientists and technicians in the nation. The state unemployment rate consistently ranged well below the national average. To help prepare a new generation of workers for the emerging computer and electronics industries and to ease the transition of many entering these industries from obsolescent crafts, Governor Hughes obtained legislative approval for the creation of a new Department of Employment and Training. By mid-decade, Maryland had become a leader in the rapidly developing field of high technology.

Governor Hughes was born in Easton, Maryland, a few miles from the Denton home of his parents, on November 13, 1926. He was educated in the public schools of Caroline County.

Enlisting at seventeen, he served a year-and-a-half with the U.S. Navy Air Corps in World War II. He later entered the University of Maryland and received a B.S. degree there in 1949. Before entering the University of Maryland he had attended Mercersburg Academy in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and Mount Saint Mary's College in Western Maryland. After receiving his undergraduate degree he entered the George Washington University School of Law and received his LL.B. degree in 1952. He was admitted to the practice of law in Maryland the same year and started practicing law in Denton in 1952.

Mr. Hughes was elected in 1954 to represent Caroline County in the Maryland House of Dele-