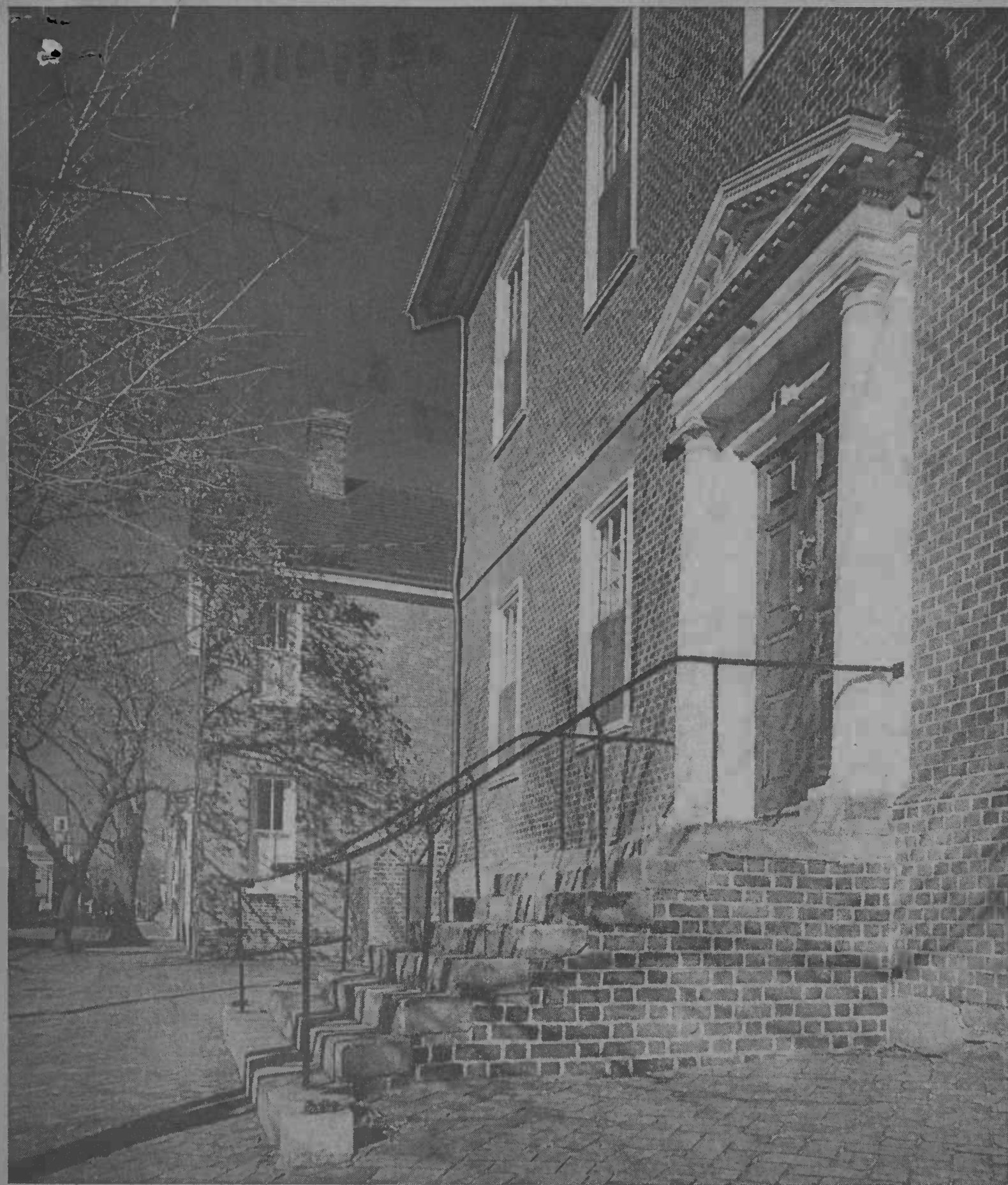




P H



Legislators

Continued from Page 1

the political subdivision where-
in such home or dwelling unit
is located, to receive a tax
credit equal to one half of the
property taxes imposed upon
the assessed value of such home
or dwelling unit, excluding land,
for the period during which said
home or dwelling unit remains
unsold or unrented immediately
following construction. (12 (I)
of Article 81)

P. G. BILL NO. 64—MUNI-
CIPAL ANNEXATION: to re-
quire the Municipal Corpora-
tions in Prince George's County
to obtain the approval of the
Board of County Commission-
ers for Prince George's County
in regard to any proposed mu-
nicipal annexation within said
County. (19B of Article 23A)

P. G. BILL NO. 65—PRO-
CEDURES FOR THE ENACT-
MENT OF ACTS, ORDI-
NANCES, RESOLUTIONS OR
AMENDMENTS THERETO: to
provide that all legislative ses-
sions of the Board of County
Commissioners of Prince
George's County shall be open
to the public; all votes taken on
acts, ordinances, resolutions
or amendments thereto, shall
be taken publicly and recorded
and shall be subject to public
hearings and notice. (18-1 (H))

P. G. BILL NO. 66—REDE-
VELOPMENT—URBAN RE-
NEWAL FOR THE TOWN OF
RIVERDALE: to authorize and
empower the Town of Riverdale
to carry out urban renewal pro-
jects and the redevelopment
and rehabilitation of slum or
blighted areas. (63-64 of Ar-
ticle 17)

P. G. BILL NO. 67—PEO-
PLE'S COURT OF PRINCE
GEORGE'S COUNTY: to in-
crease the salary of the full-
time judges of the People's
Court of Prince George's Coun-
ty and to require the Board of
County Commissioners for
Prince George's County to pro-
vide adequate facilities for the
work of the People's Court and
to increase the maximum pen-
sion of the full-time judges of
the People's Court, and cor-
recting an error therein. (108
(16) of Article 52)

P. G. BILL NO. 68—PRINCE
GEORGE'S COUNTY HISTOR-
ICAL AND CULTURAL TRUST:
to provide for the creation of
the Prince George's County
Historical and Cultural Trust,
and to constitute the Prince
George's County Planning
Board as Trustees in lieu of
Trustees selected by the Board
of County Commissioners.
(40A-1 through 40A-11)

P. G. BILL NO. 69—BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS OF ELEC-
TIONS: to provide that the Board
of Supervisors of Elections
shall be considered as a De-
partment Head for purposes
of the Merit System in Prince
George's County.

P. G. BILL NO. 70—ELEC-
TION DISTRICTS: to provide
for a revision of the Election
District Line which separates
the First and Tenth Election
Districts.

1A

County Legislators Will Conduct Hearing In Hyattsville Tonight

Raymond J. McDonough, Chairman of the Prince George's County Delegation to the General Assembly, has announced that a public hearing will be held at the County Service Building in Hyattsville on January 11 at 8 p.m.

Views on the following bills will be heard at that time:

P. G. BILL NO. 62—INCREASE IN SHERIFF'S EXPENSE ALLOWANCE: to provide that the sheriff shall be

furnished an automobile and to remove the monetary limit of \$37,500 on the compensation paid the deputies, assistants and staff and to make the compensation of these employees subject to approval by the County Commissioners (37 (P) of Article 87)

P. G. BILL NO. 63—TAX CREDIT FOR UNSOLD OR UNRENTED, NEWLY CONSTRUCTED SINGLE OR MULTIPLE-FAMILY HOMES OR DWELLING UNITS: to provide that the owner of such a home or dwelling house upon application to the governing body of

Continued on page 12

1A

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Continued on page 12

House Search Ends on Happy Note

By FRANCES LIDE

Star Staff Writer

She had been searching for one of those little Annapolis houses "about 12 feet wide" as a sort of "hideaway" or home away from home when the Maryland Legislature was in session, recalls Sen. Louise Gore, R-Montgomery County.

What she wound up with was a lease on the Ridout House, a beautifully proportioned Georgian residence, built about 1765, by John Ridout on the Duke of Gloucester street.

And she couldn't be happier with it.

She first saw the house about a year ago when she was being shown several places of historic note, Louise remembers.

Aside from its architectural worth, the Ridout residence has an interesting background, including an early association with George and Martha Washington, who were friends of the original owners and overnight guests there on occasion.

At the time of her first visit, it was unoccupied, most of the furniture was covered and the rugs stored away, Miss Gore said.

"But as soon as I entered the door, I knew that this was it. It's hard to describe, but there was a sense of warmth and welcome . . . I had never felt so much at home."

She didn't know then whether the house was available for rent.

Happily, however, arrangements were worked out with the present owner, Rear Adm. Frederick G. Richards (Ret.), who is now living in Moine. His late wife was a Ridout descendant.

The house was designed by William Buckland, distinguished architect of many colonial landmarks including Gunston Hall in Virginia and the famous Hammond-Harwood House in Annapolis.

The Ridouts must have made it a popular gathering place for public figures of the day.

English-born John Ridout was a close associate of Col. Horatio Sharpe, then governor of Maryland. Indeed he had come to America with Col. Sharpe to be his secretary when the latter was named governor in 1753.

Both men, as it happened, fell in love with the same girl—Mary Ogle, daughter of a former Maryland governor.

The fair Mary chose the young secretary over his more mature rival. From all accounts, however, the triangle created

Continued on Page D-4



—Star Photographer Glen Leach

Once again as in Colonial times the dining room walls echo the conversational parries of political thought.

House Hunt Ends

Continued From Page D-1

no ill will. To the contrary, the governor must have visited the Ridouts often, for one of the upstairs rooms is still called the "Col. Sharpe Chamber" in his honor.

The room, furnished today with a massive four-poster bed as well as a substantial bureau and wardrobe, probably was the one occupied by George and Martha Washington when they were overnight guests, Sen. Gore pointed out.

"There's a story," she said, "that when Martha Washington had completed a visit, she had a charming custom of leaving her nightcap as a token of her wish to return."

At any rate, a cap embroidered "Martha Custis" was one of the historic treasures at Ridout House until very recently, when it was placed in the Naval Academy museum.

There are various reports of visits to Ridout House by the Washingtons and G. W. himself specifically refers to being there in three entries in his diary, from 1771 to 1773.

It has been suggested that he didn't return after 1776, since the Ridouts were Loyalists.

Even though the Revolutionary War may have disrupted their association, it seems likely that the warmth of their friendship remained, however.

One of Louise Gore's favorite stories is Mary Ridout's own account of being in the gallery the day Gen. Washington appeared in the Senate chamber of the State House at Annapolis to resign his com-

mission at the end of the war.

The incident is a reminder, incidentally, that the State House served as the capital of the United States from November 1783 to August 1784.

In a letter to her mother, dated Jan. 16, 1784, Mary Ridout wrote in part: "I went with several others to see Gen. Washington resign his commission. The congress were assembled in the State House, both Houses of Assembly were present as spectators . . . the gallery full of ladies.

"The general seemed so much affected himself that everybody felt for him. He addressed congress in a short speech but very affecting. Many tears were shed. He has retired from all public business and designs to spend the rest of his days at his own seat.

"I think the world never produced a greater man and very few so good. . . ."

"Mary Ridout probably wrote that letter sitting in this very room" she speculated, during a recent interview in the sitting room.

Though the Ridout House far surpasses her original idea of a pied a terre in Annapolis, Miss Gore finds that it fits in perfectly with her life as a legislator.

She spends only three days a week there, usually returning on Thursdays to Marwood, her family home in Potomac.

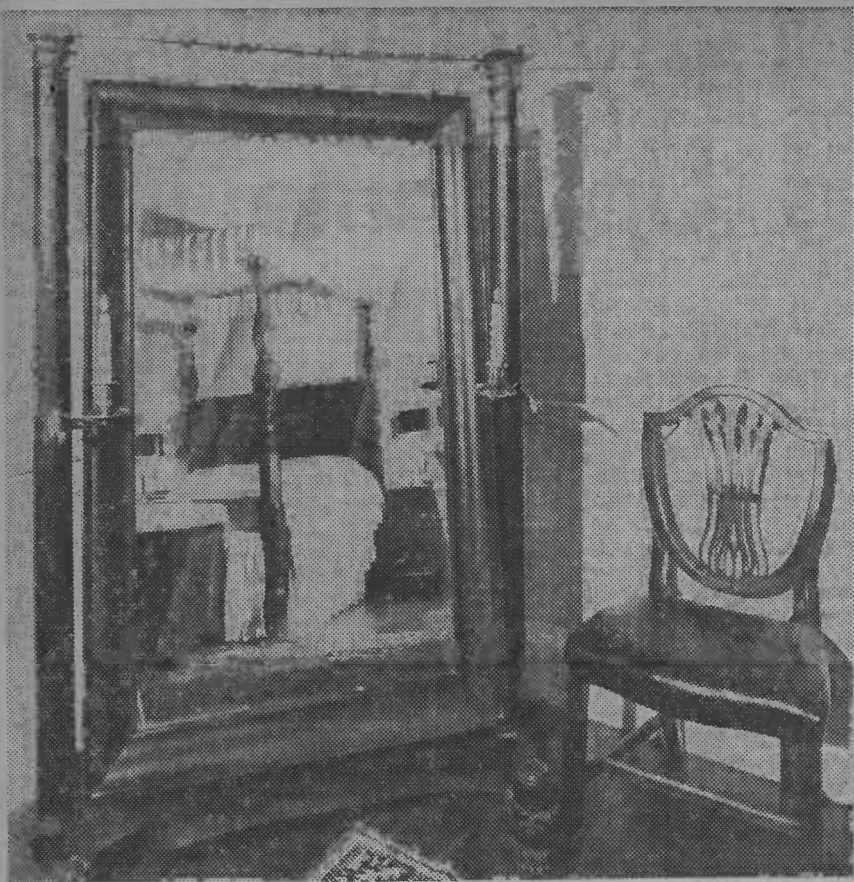
It provides a stimulating setting, however, in which to entertain constituents. Soon after she moved in last January, for instance, she began a series of coffees for statewide Republican women leaders who were

touring Annapolis in groups while the General Assembly was in session. Before the series was over, she had entertained about 700.

Student groups also have found the historic house fascinating. Louise likes to show them its treasures, including the large octagon-shaped drop leaf table which the John Ridouts used in the dining room. Because George Washington wrote several times of dining there, it is known as the Washington table.

Miss Gore also uses the residence as a setting for small dinners and informal gatherings of her colleagues in the Maryland legislature, who talk over problems of the State and their possible solutions. Thus, the role of the house seems to have come full circle as a setting for lively discussions concerned with the public events of the day.

It has still another dimension for Miss Gore because of her current involvement in promoting tourism in Maryland. She is chairman of the Legislative Council's Committee on Tourism — a group which meets between sessions — and becomes more engrossed each day in the importance of Maryland's historic heritage.



Still called the "Gav. Sharpe Chamber," this historic bedroom with its original furnishings was not only the guest room for the Ridouts' close friend, Maryland colonial Gov. Haratia Sharpe, but probably was the one occupied by George and Martha Washington on a visit to the Annapolis home.

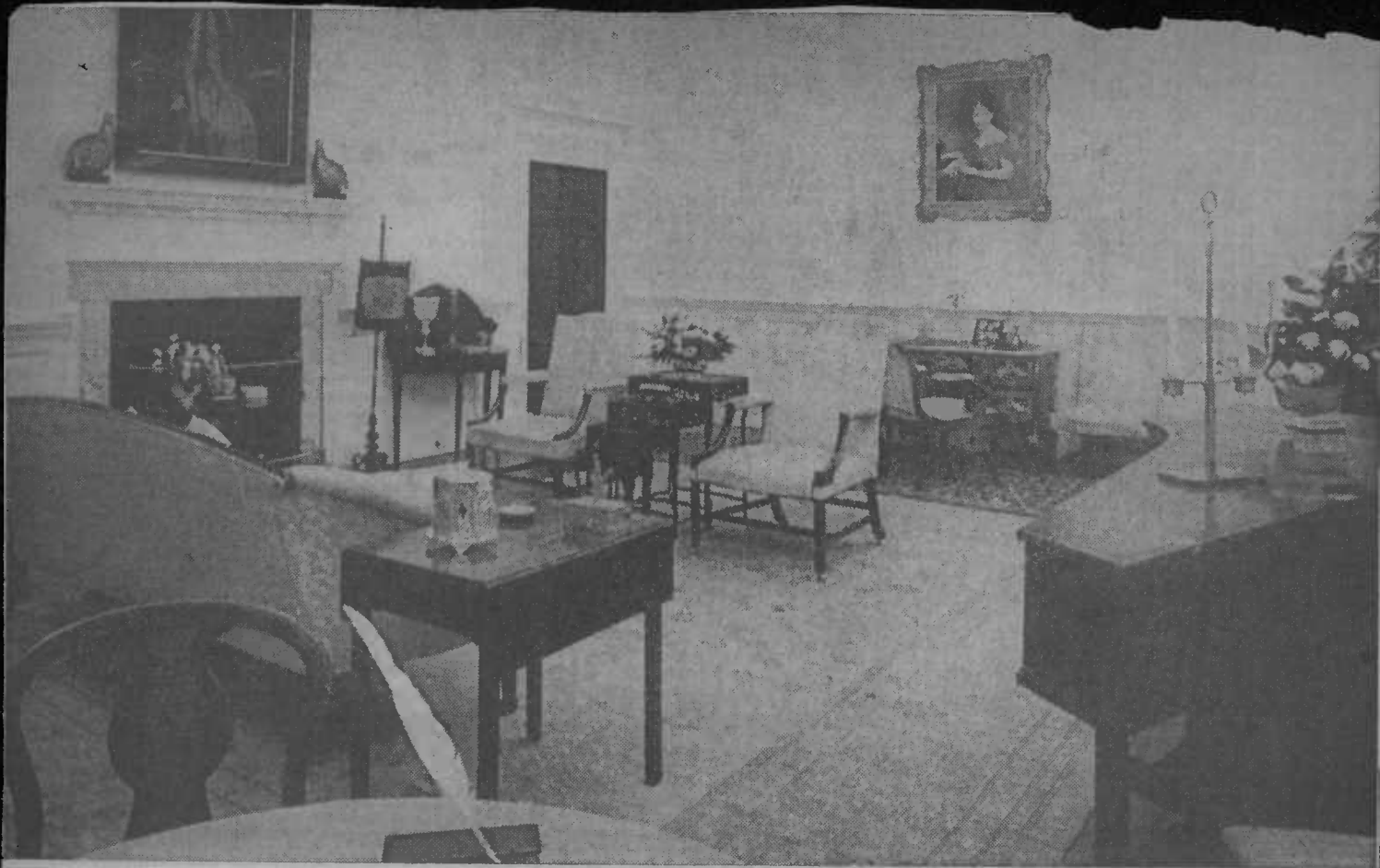


The octagon-shaped drop-leaf table on which George Washington often dined when the guest of John Ridout and his wife now graces the entrance foyer. Providing a decor accent is the antique mirror brought from Marwood, Sen. Gore's family home in Potomac.



-Star Photographer Glen Leach

A grandfather's clock graces the large entrance foyer.



The spacious drawing room contains original furnishings.

The Ridout House on Annapolis' historic Duke of Gloucester Street Miss Gore finds ideal for entertaining when the Maryland Legislature is in session.



Sen. Louise Gore, R-Montgomery County, pauses by the library's rose-friezed mantel which has only one other duplicate, in another Annapolis home.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY



YOUR VOICE IN ANNAPOLIS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

PRESIDENT (On Rostrum)
WILLIAM S. JAMES

- 1 JAMES A. PINE (D)
- 2 FREDERICK C. MALKUS, JR. (D)
- 3 MARY L. NOCK (D)
- 4 HARRY R. HUGHES (D)
- 5 JOSEPH A. BERTORELLI (D)
- 6 J. JOSEPH CURRAN, JR. (D)
- 7 EDWARD T. HALL (R)
- 8 GEORGE R. HUGHES, JR. (R)
- 9 GEORGE E. SNYDER (D)
- 10 ROBERT P. DEAN (D)
- 11 JAMES F. CLARK, JR. (D)
- 12 BLAIR LEE, III (D)
- 13 FRED L. WINELAND (D)
- 14 PAUL A. DORF (D)
- 15 JOHN W. STEFFEY (R)
- 16 PAUL J. BAILEY (R)
- 17 MEYER M. EMANUEL, JR. (D)
- 18 MARGARET C. SCHWEINHAUT (D)
- 19 VERDA WELCOME (D)
- 20 WILLIAM L. HODGES (D)
- 21 HARRY J. McGUIRK (D)
- 22 EDWARD T. CONROY (D)
- 23 LOUISE GORE (Miss) (R)
- 24 THOMAS M. ANDERSON, JR. (R)
- 25 HARRY J. CONNOLLY, SR. (D)
- 26 MELVIN A. STEINBERG (D)
- 27 ROYAL HART (D)
- 28 STENY H. HOYER (D)
- 29 ROY N. STATEN (D)
- 30 NORMAN R. STONE, JR. (D)
- 31 JOHN J. BISHOP, JR. (R)
- 32 JERVIS S. FINNEY (R)
- 33 FRANK J. McCOURT (D)
- 34 JOSEPH J. STASZAK (D)
- 35 CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, III (D)
- 36 JULIAN L. LAPIDES (D)
- 37 GOODLOE E. BYRON (D)
- 38 RONALD C. BRUBAKER (D)
- 39 THEODORE L. BERTIER, JR. (D)
- 40 CHARLES H. SMELSER (D)
- 41 SPARE
- 42 WILLIAM S. JAMES (D)
- 43 CARL L. FRIEDLER (D)
- 44 JOSEPH L. MANNING (D)

41

Spare

42

14th Sen. Dist.
President

33

8th Sen. Dist.
2nd Leg. Dist.

34

7th Sen. Dist.
1st Leg. Dist.

25

13th Sen. Dist.
1st Leg. Dist.

26

13th Sen. Dist.
2nd Leg. Dist.

17

4th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 4-B

18

3rd Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 3-B

9

1st Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 1-A

10

15th Sen. Dist.

1

13th Sen. Dist.
5th Leg. Dist.

2

16th Sen. Dist.

35

10th Sen. Dist.
4th Leg. Dist.

36

8th Sen. Dist.
2nd Leg. Dist.

27

4th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 4-B

28

4th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 4-C

19

10th Sen. Dist.
4th Leg. Dist.

20

12th Sen. Dist.
6th Leg. Dist.

11

3rd Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 3-C

12

3rd Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 3-B

3

16th Sen. Dist.

4

15th Sen. Dist.
Majority Leader

37

2nd Sen. Dist.

38

1st Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 1-B

29

13th Sen. Dist.
7th Leg. Dist.

30

13th Sen. Dist.
6th Leg. Dist.

21

12th Sen. Dist.
6th Leg. Dist.

22

4th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 4-A

13

4th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 4-C

14

11th Sen. Dist.
5th Leg. Dist.

5

7th Sen. Dist.
1st Leg. Dist.

6

9th Sen. Dist.
3rd Leg. Dist.

43

11th Sen. Dist.
5th Leg. Dist.

44

9th Sen. Dist.
3rd Leg. Dist.

39

6th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 6-A

40

2nd Sen. Dist.

31

13th Sen. Dist.
4th Leg. Dist.

32

13th Sen. Dist.
3rd Leg. Dist.

23

3rd Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 3-A

24

3rd Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 3-A

15

6th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 6-B

16

5th Sen. Dist.

7

6th Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 6-C
Minority Leader

8

1st Sen. Dist.
Sub-Dist. 1-C

DESK OFFICERS

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

PRESS

PRESS

WELCOME

Welcome to this Session of the Maryland General Assembly. We present this brochure to acquaint you with the Legislature and its proceedings.

For your convenience in identifying speakers on the floor and their location, we have provided a seating chart of the Senate on the left inside cover and of the House of Delegates on the right inside cover. While the Session is adjourned, you will find committee meetings scheduled for consideration of proposed legislation. At the appointed time, the day's session is opened by the presiding officer, and after prayer and roll call, the order of business is as follows:

1. Presentation of petitions, memorials and other papers.
2. Presentation of orders.
3. Introduction of bills.
4. Introduction of resolutions.
5. Introduction of visitors.
6. Laid over bills and unfinished business.
7. Reports of standing committees.
8. Reports of select committees.
9. Special orders of the day.
10. Bills and resolutions ready for third reading.

The information on the following pages contains a history of our law making body, its present method of operation and responsibilities, the description of its chambers and the process by which legislation is introduced, studied and decided.

We are YOUR VOICE IN ANNAPOLIS and we thank you for visiting us.

HISTORY

The Maryland General Assembly held its first session in St. Mary's in 1635, scarcely a year after the *Ark* and the *Dove* arrived with the first settlers. That session, as those which followed it, was a "general assembly" in the strictest sense in that it was comprised of all of the "free men" of the colony.

This first Maryland Legislature was a one-chamber (unicameral) body, comprised of the Governor, his Councillors and all the free men of the Province. By the third session in 1638, free men were instructed to meet and choose their representatives.

Although they sat as one body, a distinction was made between the Governor and the members of his Council and citizens of the Colony at large. An effort was made in the session of 1642 to separate the two groups but Governor Calvert demurred. The first division appears in the record of the 1646 session when the "upper house" is mentioned.

Men selected to represent their "hundreds" (communities) were called burgesses, and their legislative body was called the House of Burgesses. It bore that name through much of the Colonial period, although it frequently was called the House of Delegates or simply the "lower house."

The other chamber, after adoption of the bicameral system, was the Governor and his Council and it was called the "upper house." The Governor and his Council exercised executive as well as legislative authority. This legislative system endured through the Colonial period, ending when a new legislative body was created after independence from Great Britain.

HISTORY

The government of the Province of Maryland moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis in 1695, and the story of the General Assembly from that time to independence is a continuing conflict between the two houses, with the upper house clinging to the privilege and power of the Crown and Proprietor and the lower house asserting its growing strength and zeal for liberty. This struggle, stretching over a century, culminated in independence for Maryland with her twelve sister Colonies.

The first General Assembly under the State of Maryland met in 1777. It was comprised of a Senate and a House of Delegates.

Sessions of the General Assembly have been held continuously in Annapolis — the State Capital — with one spectacular exception. In April, 1861, after some Southern states had seceded from the Union, precipitating the American Civil War, Annapolis was considered a hotbed of secessionists. To insure a cooler climate for the legislative body, Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks ordered that the General Assembly meet in Frederick. Federal troops, meanwhile, had moved into Maryland and Southern sympathizers in both the Senate and House were placed under arrest, preventing a quorum, and secession was averted.

In the earliest infancy of the Republic, popular elements in Maryland sought to change the system of election and representation, but no significant gain was recorded until the new Constitution of 1851 abolished the Senatorial electoral college, giving each county and the city of Baltimore an elected Senator and reallocating the seats in the House on the basis of population. Legislative reapportionment was evident when Baltimore City got three Senators in the Constitutions of 1864 and 1867 and eventually this number was increased to six.

TODAY'S LAW MAKING BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

The present Maryland General Assembly, elected in 1966, was the first in which all Maryland citizens, as a result of the "one man, one vote" rule laid down by the courts, have substantially an equal voice, through their representatives in the Senate and the House of Delegates, in the deliberations and decisions of their State Legislature.

Reapportionment legislation in 1966, created the 16 Senatorial Districts and allocated Baltimore City and each of the 23 Counties, membership in both chambers on a population basis.

Forty-three Senators and 142 Delegates are elected by the people every four years.

A legislator must be a citizen of Maryland and resident of the State for 3 years preceding the date of his election, the last year of which must have been spent in the county or district he seeks to represent. At the time of election, a Senator must be at least 25 years old and a Delegate, 21 years of age.

Special sessions of the Legislature, or on extraordinary occasions of the Senate alone, may be called by the Governor. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

The following are duties and responsibilities of the Senate and the House of Delegates:

1. To pass laws necessary for the welfare of Maryland's citizens.
2. To pass public laws for counties and special taxing areas.
3. To decide the manner in which State funds are to be spent.
4. To supervise the State's administrative agencies.
5. To propose amendments to the State constitution.

The Legislature is instrumental in integrating public demands with public policy.

TODAY'S LAW MAKING BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

The sole power of impeachment of an officer of the State rests with the House of Delegates. The Senate tries all impeachment cases and two-thirds of the total number of Senators is required for a conviction.

The Legislative Council, composed of 30 members appointed from the Senate by its President and from the House of Delegates by its Speaker, meets regularly between sessions of the General Assembly. The Council reviews proposed legislation, holds studies and hearings, conducts investigations and prepares legislative proposals for the next session.

Members of the General Assembly are assisted by the following State agencies:

1. *Department of Legislative Reference*: provides research, library facilities and bill drafting services.
2. *Fiscal Research Bureau*: provides expert fiscal services in relation to taxation and financial affairs.
3. *Attorney General's Office*: provides necessary legal information for proposed legislation to conform with statutory and constitutional law.
4. *Offices of the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House*: provide daily journal of proceedings and act as custodians of the official records.

SENATE

The Senate, upon convening on the first day of its regular session, elects a President Pro Tem to preside until a President has been elected.

The President, having been elected, presides over each session maintaining order and decorum in the Chamber. He names the members of all committees and designates the chairmen and vice-chairmen.

The Majority Leader (chosen by the party which has a majority of seats) is also the Chairman of the Committee on Finance. One of the members of the minority party is chosen by that group as the Minority Leader of the Senate.

Standing committees to which bills of statewide importance are assigned include Finance, Economic Affairs and Judicial Proceedings. Standing committees which handle legislative procedure and routine are Rules, Executive Nominations, Entertainment and Joint Committee of Investigation. By mutual agreement, a Joint Committee for a specified purpose may be established by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Such a committee can elect its own chairman and vice chairman but both may not be from the same body.

Assisting the Senate officers and committees are the Secretary of the Senate, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Journal Clerk, Reading Clerk, Chief Page, Sergeant at Arms and Pages.

The Senate chamber is located in the section of the State House completed in 1905. It was recently refurbished to accommodate the number of Senators increased under reapportionment.

The marble and the wallcovering (silk with a painted design) came from Italy. There are no windows in the chamber and daylight is provided through a stained glass skylight. In the rear of the chamber hang pictures of two of the Governors of Maryland. The figures which adorn the President's desk are those of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson leaning on his walking stick. The chairs and carpeting are significantly designed in red, the color used by the Senate.

The Senate lounge is located behind the chamber. Two balconies in which spectators are invited to sit overlook the proceedings on the floor.

A roll call vote by the Reading Clerk indicates the Senator's yes or no when voting on any legislation or matter. The vote is tallied by the Reading Clerk and the result is announced by the President.

THE SENATE

President (on rostrum)
WILLIAM S. JAMES

1. JAMES A. PINE
24 W. Pennsylvania Ave., Towson (21204) D.
2. FREDERICK C. MALKUS, JR.
Spring St., Cambridge (21613) D.
3. MARY L. NOCK
P. O. Box 488, Salisbury (21801) D.
4. HARRY R. HUGHES
Denton (21629) D.
5. JOSEPH A. BERTORELLI
314 S. High St., Baltimore (21202) D.
6. JOSEPH CURRAN, JR.
1415 Limit St., Baltimore (21212) D.
7. EDWARD T. HALL
Prince Frederick (20678) R.
8. GEORGE R. HUGHES, JR.
Clark Keating Bldg., Cumberland (21502) R.
9. GEORGE E. SNOYER
539 W. Howard St., Hagerstown (21740) D.
10. ROBERT P. DEAN
Centerville (21617) D.
11. JAMES F. CLARK, JR.
Ellicott City (21042) D.
12. BLAIR LEE, III
400 Warrenton Dr., Silver Spring (20904) D.
13. FRED L. WINELAND
8673 River View Rd., Silesia (20022) D.
14. PAUL A. DORF
141 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
15. JOHN W. STEFFEY
18 E. Lexington St., Baltimore (21202) R.
16. PAUL J. BAILEY
Leonardtown (20650) R.
17. MEYER M. EMANUEL, JR.
1401 K St., N.W., Suite 421, Washington, D.C. (20005) D.
18. MARGARET C. SCHWEINHART
3601 Saul Rd., Kensington (20795) D.
19. VERDA WELCOME
2101 Liberty Heights Ave., Baltimore (21217) D.
20. WILLIAM L. HODGES
1225 W. Cross St., Baltimore (21230) D.
21. HARRY J. MCGUIRK
310 Long Island Ave., Baltimore (21229) D.
22. EDWARD T. CONROY
12432 Shawmont Lane, Bowie (20715) D.
23. LOUISE GORE (MISS)
11300 River Rd., Potomac (20854) R.
24. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, JR.
12 S. Adams St., Rockville (20850) R.
25. HARRY J. CONNOLLY, SR.
5623 Huntsmoor Rd., Baltimore (21227) D.
26. MELVIN A. STEINBERG
350 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
27. ROYAL HART
6233 Baltimore Ave., Riverdale (20840) D.
28. STENY H. HOYER
8386 Donnell Place, Forestville (20028) D.
29. ROY N. STATEN
3012 Dunglew Rd., Baltimore (21222) D.
30. NORMAN R. STONE, JR.
7833 St. Gregory Dr., Baltimore (21222) D.
31. JOHN J. BISHOP, JR.
203 Courtland Ave., Towson (21204) R.
32. JERVIS S. FINNEY
Valley Rd., Stevenson (21153) R.
33. FRANK J. MCCOURT
620 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
34. JOSEPH J. STASZAK
416 S. Imla St., Baltimore (21224) D.
35. CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, III
1213 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore (21217) D.
36. JULIAN L. LAPIDES
1528 Bolton St., Baltimore (21217) D.
37. GODDLOE E. BYRON
Law Bldg., Frederick (21701) D.
38. RONALD C. BRUBAKER
1 Washington St., Cumberland (21502) D.
39. THEODORE L. BERTIER, JR.
St. Stevens Rd., Millersville (21106) D.
40. CHARLES H. SMELSER
RFD #2, Union Bridge (21791) D.
41. SPARE D.
42. WILLIAM S. JAMES
Office St., Bel Air (21014) D.
43. CARL L. FRIEDLER
448 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
44. JOSEPH L. MANNING
301 N. Charles St., Baltimore (21201) D.

Speaker (on rostrum)
MARVIN MANDEL

1. W. DALE HESS
Fallston (21047) D.
2. THOMAS HUHTER LOWE
Stewart Bldg., Easton (21601) D.
3. J. GLENN BEALL, JR.
Beall's Lane, Frostburg (21532) R.
4. WILLIAM M. HOUCK
P. O. Box 114, Thurmont (21788) D.
5. STEPHEN J. ARATA
1724 Hall Ave., Baltimore (21227) D.
6. JOHN C. COOLAHAN
5415 Odores Ave., Baltimore (21227) D.
7. J. EDWARD MALONE
5536 Oakland Ave., Baltimore (21227) D.
8. PAUL E. ALPERT
3 Leatydale Ct., Baltimore (21208) D.
9. LEONARD S. JACOBSON
7422 Kathdale Rd., Baltimore (21208) D.
10. RICHARD RYND
3222 Midfield Rd., Baltimore (21208) D.
11. WILLIAM RUSH
3307 Putty Hill Rd., Baltimore (21234) D.
12. LOUIS E. EINSCHUTZ
1307 Chapel Hill Or., Baltimore (21206) D.
13. WILLIAM T. EVANS
7824 St. Gregory Dr., Baltimore (21222) D.
14. WILLIAM O. JENSEN, JR.
2417 Bradford Rd., Baltimore (21234) D.
15. J. WILLIAM HIRKEL
1767 Weston Ave., Baltimore (21234) D.
16. NDRWOOD E. DEITRICH
1746 Taylor Ave., Baltimore (21234) D.
17. PRESTON A. HUTCHINSON
331 Lorraine Ave., Baltimore (21221) D.
18. LESTER V. JONES
Kingsville (21087) D.
19. JAMES KARDASH
Box 382, Rt. 13, Baltimore (21221) D.
20. JOSEPH J. SCHIRANO
102 Alcock Rd., Baltimore (21221) D.
21. JOHN S. ARNICK
1619 Gray Haven Ct., Baltimore (21222) D.
22. SAM P. D'ANNA
32 Patapsco Ave., Baltimore (21222) D.
23. DANIEL J. MINNICK, JR.
7100 Sollers Point Rd., Baltimore (21222) D.
24. C. A. PORTER HOPKINS
Falls Rd., Glyndon (21071) D.
25. HARRY W. NICE, 3RD
Stevenson & Valley Rds., Stevenson (21153) R.
26. GEORGE A. PRICE
Stockton Farm, Phoenix (21131) R.
27. WILLIAM J. HELMS, JR.
293 McKinsey Rd., Severna Park (21146) D.
28. TYRUS S. ATHEY
Jessup (20794) D.
29. ALFRED J. LIPIN
502 2nd Ave., S.W., Glen Burnie (21061) D.
30. SPARE D.
31. FRANKLIN A. THOMASON
302 Sycamore Rd., Linthicum (21090) D.
32. WILLIAM J. BURKHEAD
18 Country Club Dr., Glen Burnie (21061) D.
33. JEROME F. CONNELL, SR.
P. O. Box 610, Glen Burnie (21061) R.
34. DR. ARIS T. ALLEN
62 Cathedral St., Annapolis (21401) R.
35. MARVIN H. ANDERSON, JR.
92 Franklin St., Annapolis (21401) D.
36. WERNER H. FORNOS
Davidsonville (21035) D.
37. R. WILSON SCARFF
Upper Cross Rds., Fallston (21047) R.
38. WILLIAM C. GREER
Churchville (21028) D.
39. WINTON B. OSBORNE
Forest Hill (21050) D.
40. RUSSELL O. HICKMAN
D. Whaleyville (21872) D.
41. LORETTA NIMMERRICHTER
Waldorf (20601) D.
42. CALVIN L. COMPTON
Port Tobacco (20677) R.
43. ELROY C. BOYER
Chestertown (21620) D.
44. EDWIN WARFIELD, III
15 E. Saratoga St., Baltimore (21202) D.
45. HUGH BURGESS
74 Main St., Ellicott City (21042) D.
46. RICHARD C. MATTHEWS
111 Taylor Ave., Hampstead (21074) R.
47. JACOB M. YINGLING
178 Williams Ave., Westminster (21157) R.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

48. HENRY J. FOWLER
Mechanicsville (20659) D.
49. JOHN HANSON BRISCOE
Court House Dr., Leonardtown (20650) D.
50. CARTER M. HICKMAN
Church Hill RFD (21623) D.
51. RICHARD M. MATTHEWS
Court Lane Bldg., Cambridge (21613) D.
52. JOHN HARGREAVES
201 E. Central Ave., Federalsburg (21632) D.
53. JOSEPH J. LONG
204 White St., Salisbury (21801) D.
54. E. HOMER WHITE, JR.
724 Camden St., Salisbury (21801) D.
55. RICHARD GRUMBACHER
1151 The Terrace, Hagerstown (21740) D.
56. WILLIAM L. DONALDSON
102 E. Magnolia Ave., Hagerstown (21740) R.
57. IRWIN F. HOFFMAN
262 S. Potomac St., Hagerstown (21740) D.
58. FREDERICK C. WRIGHT, 3RD
Earle Bldg., Hagerstown (21740) D.
59. BENJAMIN O. AIKEN
Accident (21520) D.
60. EDWARD J. BAGLEY
7509 Chris-Mar Ave., Clinton (20735) D.
61. XAVIER A. ARAGONA
4409 Stardust Pl., Washington, D.C. (20022) D.
62. GILBERT R. GIORDANO
5216 Dalton St., Camp Springs (20031) D.
63. FREDERICK C. RUMMAGE
5700 Geo. Wash. Dr., Washington, D.C. (20031) D.
64. BERNARD W. DONOVAN
7608 Mason St., District Heights (20028) D.
65. RAYMOND J. McDONOUGH
5500 Indian Head Hwy., Dixon Hill (20021) D.
66. ERIC I. WEILE
921 Ray Rd., Hyattsville (20783) D.
67. FRANCIS J. SANTANGELO, SR.
7509 Chesapeake St., Landover (20785) D.
68. WILLIAM J. GOODMAN
6408 Kaslo Ct., Hyattsville (20784) D.
69. ROBERT W. BANNING
8394 Forest Hill Dr., Hyattsville (20782) D.
70. ARTHUR A. KING
3409 Newton St., Mt. Rainier (20822) D.
71. TRUEMAN C. S. MONTFORT
7411 Long Branch Dr., New Carrollton D.
72. ANN R. HULL (Mrs.)
1629 Drexel St., Takoma Park (20012) D.
73. PAULINE H. MENES (Mrs.)
3517 Marlboro Way, College Park (20740) D.
74. ANDREW O. MOTHERSHED
7112 Eversfield Dr., College Park (20740) D.
75. ARTHUR DORMAN
11107 Montgomery Rd., Beltsville (20705) D.
76. E. EARL REMSBERG
Buckeystown (21717) R.
77. C. CLIFTON VIRTS
5 W. Church St., Frederick (21701) D.
78. MURRAY ABRAMSON
933 Lake Dr., Baltimore (21217) D.
79. ALBERT F. BAUMANN
1505 Jackson St., Baltimore (21230) D.
80. MARGARET A. BURKPHY
1927 Griffiss Ave., Baltimore (21230) D.
81. GEORGE W. FREEBERGER
3045 Lorena Ave., Baltimore (21230) D.
82. JOHN A. RUTKOWSKI
314 Washburn Ave., Baltimore (21225) D.
83. PAUL E. WEISENGOFF
555 Brisbane Ave., Baltimore (21229) D.
84. JOSEPH M. WYATT, JR.
4921 Frederick Ave., Baltimore (21229) D.
85. HARVEY A. EPSTEIN
601 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
86. CALVIN A. DOUGLASS
1803 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore (21217) D.
87. LENA K. LEE
3701 Callow Ave., Baltimore (21217) D.
88. SOL J. FRIEDMAN
115 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
89. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN
5935-D Western Park Dr., Baltimore (21209) D.
90. ROSALIE SILBER ABRAMS
6205 Wirt Ave., Baltimore (21215) D.
91. MARVIN MANDEL
506 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
92. ALAN M. RESNICK
303 E. Fayette St., Baltimore (21202) D.
93. ALLEN B. SPECTOR
10 South St., Baltimore (21202) D.
94. THOMAS J. S. WAXTER, JR.
4403 Keswick Rd., Baltimore (21211) D.
95. R. CHARLES AVARA
3508 Coolidge Ave., Baltimore (21228) D.
96. MACLYN McCARTY, JR.
2825 Maryland Ave., Baltimore (21218) D.
97. WALTER S. ORLINSKY
1316 Bolton St., Baltimore (21217) D.
98. PAUL S. SARBANES
1704 Bolton St., Baltimore (21217) D.
99. ANDREW J. BURNS, JR.
6033 Belona Ave., Baltimore (21212) D.
100. GERALD J. CURRAN
2831 Montebello Ter., Baltimore (21214) D.
101. HENRY R. HERGENROEDER, JR.
5536 Perrino Pkwy., Baltimore (21212) D.
102. J. J. KENT, JR.
100 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
103. MARTIN A. KIRCHER
1215 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore (21201) D.
104. FRANK BUD McOUAOE
3017 E. Glenmore Ave., Baltimore (21214) D.
105. THOMAS J. MOONEY, III
628 E. 33rd St., Baltimore (21218) D.
106. JOHN F. X. O'BRIEN
8405 Alta Ave., Baltimore (21206) D.
107. TO BE APPOINTED D.
108. TROY BRAILEY
2405 Baker St., Baltimore (21216) D.
109. ISAIAH DIXON, JR.
1607 W. North Ave., Baltimore (21217) D.
110. JOSEPH S. BONVEGNA
3511 Gough St., Baltimore (21224) D.
111. JOSEPH E. BULLOCK
104 H. Highland Ave., Baltimore (21224) D.
112. RAYMOND A. DYPSKI
2824 Dillon St., Baltimore (21224) D.
113. CHARLES J. KRYSIAK
Court Square Bldg., Baltimore (21202) D.
114. JAMES J. SILK
2641 Hudson St., Baltimore (21224) D.
115. ELMER ELMO WALTERS
17 N. Cunley St., Baltimore (21224) D.
116. FLOYD E. ADAMS
2541 Kirk Ave., Baltimore (21218) D.
117. CAMILLO N. ANTONELLI
525 N. Ellwood Ave., Baltimore (21205) D.
118. HELEN B. CASSADY
816 H. Milton Ave., Baltimore (21205) D.
119. JOSEPH A. CHESTER
3027 E. Federal St., Baltimore (21213) D.
120. CARL HOLJUB
2634 Ashland Ave., Baltimore (21205) D.
121. LEONARD S. BLONDES
8730 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring (20900) D.
122. MARTIN S. BECKER
9511 Bruce Dr., Silver Spring (20901) D.
123. CHARLES A. DOCTER
9610 Hellridge Dr., Kensington (20795) D.
124. VICTOR L. CRAWFORD
1116 Nora Dr., Silver Spring (20904) D.
125. EUGENE J. ZANDER
2013 Franwall Ave., Silver Spring (20902) D.
126. EDNA P. COOK
8319 Piney Branch Rd., Silver Spring (20910) D.
127. HORACE K. WHALEN
7400 Arrow Wood Rd., Bethesda R.
128. JOHN W. AITKEN
19416 Muncaster Rd., Derwood (20752) R.
129. EDWARD J. CLARKE
5137 Westpath Way, Washington, D.C. (20016) R.
130. DANIEL J. CROBIN
5205 Wehaken Rd., Bethesda (20016) R.
131. ELAINE LADY
4101 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase (20015) R.
132. LESTER B. REED
Mt. Savage (21545) R.
133. NOEL S. COOK
14 Greene St., Cumberland (21502) R.
134. EDWARD T. EVANS
1315 Kentucky Ave., Cumberland (21502) R.
135. CARLTON YANK DIZE
Crisfield (21817) R.
136. ROBERT W. BENNER
The Willows, Chesapeake Beach, P.O. D.
137. C. LAWRENCE WISER
12702 Littleton St., Silver Spring (20906) D.
138. ALEXANDER BOLLING BELL
9618 Cottrell Ter., Silver Spring (20903) D.
139. JOHN A. WHITNEY
5104 Wessling Lane, Bethesda (20014) R.
140. DAVID A. SCOTT
5813 Lenox Rd., Bethesda (20034) R.
141. JOHN S. McINERNEY
101 S. Washington St., Rockville (20850) R.
142. SPARE D.
143. NANCY BROWN BURKHEIMER
12 Leedom Rd., Elktion (21921) D.
144. RICHARD D. MACKIE
Elktion (21921) D.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The Delegates elect a Speaker Pro Tem upon convening on the first day of its regular session, after which the Speaker is elected to preside at all sessions. The Speaker names the members of all committees and designates the chairmen and vice-chairmen. The party with the majority of elected seats elects a Majority Floor Leader and a Majority Whip. The Minority Floor Leader is chosen by his party as its representative in the House.

Standing committees to which bills of statewide importance are assigned include Alcoholic Beverages, Banking and Insurance, Judiciary, Labor, Metropolitan Affairs, Motor Vehicles, Natural Resources, Science, Education and Welfare, and Ways and Means. Standing committees which handle legislative procedure and routine are Joint Committee of Investigation, Rules, Organization and Executive Nominations. The Speaker, along with the President of the Senate, can establish a joint committee for a specified purpose.

Assisting the House officers and committees are the Chief Clerk, Assistant Chief Clerk, Journal Clerk, Reading Clerk, Sergeant at Arms and Pages.

The marble on the walls is from Italy and pictures of distinguished Maryland governmental leaders grace the chamber. The stained glass skylight provides daylight since this room has no outside wall. The chairs covered in blue indicate the color which identifies the House of Delegates. Behind the chamber is the Delegates' lounge. Two balconies overlook the floor of the chamber and spectators may view the activities on the floor.

ELECTRIC ROLL CALL VOTE RECORDER: On two sides of the House chamber is an electrical panel on which each member is listed by County, in the order of the date of origin of the County. Every member of the House has a small electrical switch on his desk which he presses to vote. Red and green lights beside the Delegates' names indicate the way they vote, a green light for affirmative, a red light for negative. The machine automatically totals and records the vote of the members. It also records and totals the members not voting. The result is announced by the Speaker.

PROCESS OF LEGISLATION

The ideas for legislation come from citizens, legislators, the Governor or study committees.

The drafting of legislation requires the skill of experienced and trained personnel. This service is rendered by Legislative Reference or the Office of the Attorney General.

A bill is filed ("goes into the hopper") with the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, is given a number and is readied for its first reading on the floor.

FIRST READING: The Reading Clerk, when the session has convened, reads the title and the presiding officer assigns the bill to the appropriate committee. Bills may be introduced in either chamber until the last 28 days of the session. After that, bills may be introduced only with the consent of two-thirds of the membership.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE: The members of each committee meet to discuss the suggested legislation. Citizens are encouraged to present their views on the subject matter by mail or by personal appearance. Legislative agents (lobbyists), representing organized interest groups, speak at these hearings, either to oppose or support the proposed legislation.

Unfavorable committee action, which may mean legislative death, frequently requires as much, or more, committee discussion and time as favorable committee action, which sends the bill to the floor for second reading and floor consideration.

PROCESS OF LEGISLATION

SECOND READING AND FLOOR CONSIDERATION: The bill is reported to the floor by the committee (favorably, unfavorably, or without recommendation, and with or without committee amendment). Test votes may be taken at this stage of a bill's progress. It is open to amendment from the floor, and the ultimate form of the bill must be determined on second reading. Committee action may be reversed but this is unusual.

THIRD READING: The bill must be printed for third reading with all amendments written in the final version. No amendments may be presented in the chamber of its origin, and the bill must be passed by a majority of the elected membership.

SECOND CHAMBER: The procedure follows a pattern identical as with that of the chamber in which the bill originated. If amended in the second chamber, final passage may occur without reprinting.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS ORIGINATING IN ONE CHAMBER AND AMENDED IN THE SECOND CHAMBER: The vote is taken here on a motion to concur or reject. If concurrence is voted, no reprinting of the bill is necessary for final action. If the rejection is voted, several courses of action are possible: 1) request to other chamber for withdrawal of amendment, or 2) upon refusal of withdrawal of amendment, either chamber may request a conference committee to adjust the differences between the two chambers.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE: A report of a conference committee goes back to both chambers to be adopted or rejected without amendment. If adopted, the bill is passed. If rejected, by either, the bill is dead.

CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS concerning legislation state:

1. No bill shall become law unless it is read on three different days of the session in each chamber, unless the requirement is suspended by a two-thirds vote of the membership.
2. The requirement of printing a bill for third reading in the chamber of origin is absolute and cannot be suspended.
3. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each chamber is a quorum for the transaction of business, but final passage requires a favorable vote of the majority of the elected members.
4. Every law shall embrace one subject and that shall be described in its title.
5. An emergency bill designed to become effective upon date of passage must be passed by a vote of three-fifths of elected membership.
6. A constitutional amendment must receive a vote of three-fifths of the elected membership.

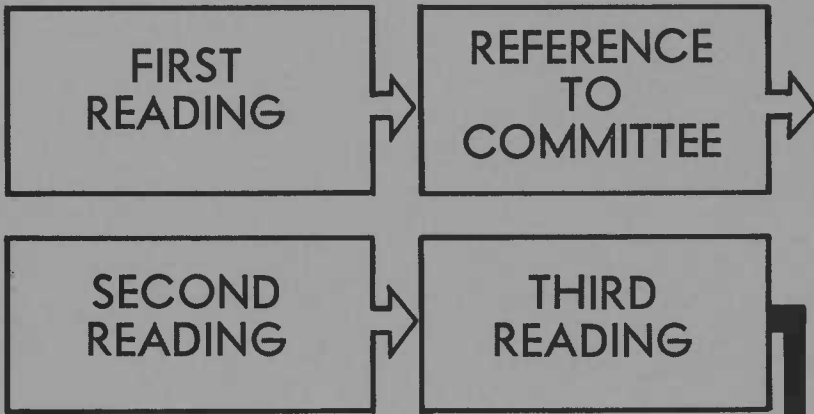
PRESENTATION OF BILL TO GOVERNOR: If a bill is presented to the Governor prior to the last six days of a session, he must sign or veto it or it will become law. If presented to him during the last six days of a session, he must give it his approval to make it a lawful enactment.

LEGISLATIVE POWER TO OVERRIDE VETO: If a bill is vetoed during a regular session, the veto message is considered immediately. If a bill presented during or after the last six days of a session is vetoed, the veto message must be considered immediately at the next regular or special session of the Legislature. A three-fifths vote of elected membership of both chambers is necessary to override the veto.

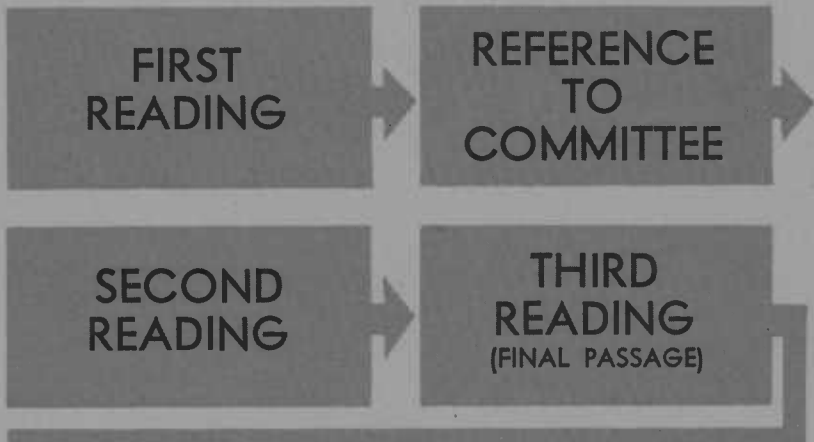
LEGISLATION THE GOVERNOR MAY NOT VETO: The Budget Bill presented by him to the General Assembly and constitutional amendments may not be vetoed. The Governor is responsible for presenting a balanced budget to the General Assembly with supporting data and recommendations. The Legislature, with certain limitations, has the power to reduce the Governor's budget proposals but it cannot increase them. The Supplementary Appropriations Bill is the one vehicle by which the Legislature may increase State appropriations.

THE ORIGIN OF A BILL

FIRST CHAMBER



SECOND CHAMBER



CONSIDERATION IN CHAMBER WHICH ORIGINATED BILL



The Legislature is constantly challenged to use its effective power to accomplish needed public safeguards.

With the citizen's understanding and knowledge of the basic legislative functions and central responsibilities, the Maryland General Assembly will be in a better position to perform its duties.

We, therefore, are deeply grateful to you for this indication of your interest in the General Assembly of Maryland.

Some of the information presented in this brochure will be changed if the new Constitution is adopted.

76 77
FREDERICK COUNTY

69 70 71 72 73 74 75
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

66 67 68

60 61 62 63 64 65
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

55 56 57 58 59
WASHINGTON COUNTY GARRETT COUNTY

50 51 52 53 54
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY DORCH-ESTER COUNTY CAROLINE COUNTY WICOMICO COUNTY

44 45 46 47 48 49
HOWARD COUNTY CARROLL COUNTY ST. MARY'S COUNTY

40 41 42 43
WORCESTER COUNTY CHARLES COUNTY KENT COUNTY

34 35 36 37 38 39
HARFORD COUNTY

24 25 26

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
BALTIMORE COUNTY

12 13

5 6 7 8 9 10 11
BALTIMORE COUNTY

1 2
MAJORITY WHIP HARFORD COUNTY MAJORITY LEADER TALBOT COUNTY

132 133 134 135 136 137 138
ALLEGANY COUNTY SOMERSET COUNTY CALVERT COUNTY

143 144
CECIL COUNTY

121 122 123 124 125 126
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

139 140 141
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

110 111 112 113 114
BALTIMORE CITY

127 128 129 130 131
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

96 97 98 99
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115 116 117 118 119 120
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88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95
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3 4
MINORITY LEADER ALLEGANY COUNTY CHMN. HOUSE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE FREDERICK COUNTY

80 81 82 83 84
BALTIMORE CITY

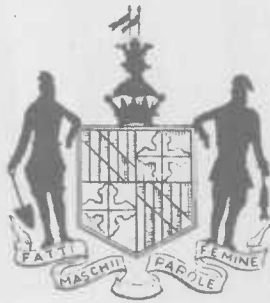
DESK OFFICERS
SPEAKER

PRESS

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

SPEAKER (On Rostrum)
MARVIN MANDEL

1	W. DALE HESS (D)	73	PAULINE H. MENES (Mrs.) (D)
2	THOMAS HUNTER LOWE (D)	74	ANDREW O. MOTHERSHEAD (D)
3	J. GLENN BEALL, JR. (R)	75	ARTHUR DORMAN (D)
4	WILLIAM M. HOUCK (D)	76	E. EARL REMSBERG (R)
5	STEPHEN J. ARATA (D)	77	C. CLIFTON VIRTS (D)
6	JOHN C. COOLAHAN (D)	78	MURRAY ABRAMSON (D)
7	J. EDWARD MALONE (D)	79	ALBERT F. BAUMANN (D)
8	PAUL E. ALPERT (D)	80	MARGARET A. MURPHY (D)
9	LEONARD S. JACOBSON (D)	81	GEORGE W. FREEBERGER (D)
10	RICHARD RYND (D)	82	JOHN A. RUTKOWSKI (D)
11	WILLIAM RUSH (D)	83	PAUL E. WEISENGOFF (D)
12	LOUIS E. EINSCHUTZ (D)	84	JOSEPH M. WYATT, JR. (D)
13	WILLIAM T. EVANS (D)	85	HARVEY A. EPSTEIN (D)
14	WILLIAM O. JENSEN, JR. (D)	86	CALVIN A. DOUGLASS (D)
15	J. WILLIAM HINKEL (D)	87	LENA K. LEE (D)
16	NORWOOD E. DEITRICH (D)	88	SOL J. FRIEDMAN (D)
17	PRESTON A. HUTCHINSON (D)	89	BENJAMIN L. CARDIN (D)
18	LESTER V. JONES (D)	90	ROSALIE SILBER ABRAMS (D)
19	JAMES KARDASH (D)	91	MARVIN MANDEL (D)
20	JOSEPH J. SCHIRANO (D)	92	ALAN M. RESNICK (D)
21	JOHN S. ARNICK (D)	93	ALLEN B. SPECTOR (D)
22	SAM P. D'ANNA (D)	94	THOMAS J. S. WAXTER, JR. (D)
23	DANIEL J. MINNICK, JR. (D)	95	R. CHARLES AVARA (D)
24	C. A. PORTER HOPKINS (R)	96	MACLYN McCARTY, JR. (D)
25	HARRY W. NICE, 3RD (R)	97	WALTER S. ORLINSKY (D)
26	GEORGE A. PRICE (R)	98	PAUL S. SARBANES (D)
27	WILLIAM J. HELMS, JR. (D)	99	ANDREW J. BURNS, JR. (D)
28	TYRAS S. ATHEY (D)	100	GERALD J. CURRAN (D)
29	ALFRED J. LIPIN (D)	101	HENRY R. HERGENROEDER, JR. (D)
30	SPARE	102	J. J. KENT, JR. (D)
31	FRANKLIN A. THOMASON (D)	103	MARTIN A. KIRCHER (D)
32	WILLIAM J. BURKHEAD (D)	104	FRANK BUD McQUADE (D)
33	JEROME F. CONNELL, SR. (D)	105	THOMAS J. MOONEY, III (D)
34	DR. ARIS T. ALLEN (R)	106	JOHN F. X. O'BRIEN (D)
35	MARVIN H. ANDERSON, JR. (D)	107	TO BE APPOINTED (D)
36	WERNER H. FORNOS (D)	108	TROY BRAILEY (D)
37	R. WILSON SCARFF (R)	109	ISAIAH DIXON, JR. (D)
38	WILLIAM C. GREER (D)	110	JOSEPH S. BONVEGNA (D)
39	WINTON B. OSBORNE (D)	111	JOSEPH E. BULLOCK (D)
40	RUSSELL O. HICKMAN (D)	112	RAYMOND A. DYPSKI (D)
41	LORETTA NIMMERRICHTER (R)	113	CHARLES J. KRYSIAK (D)
42	CALVIN L. COMPTON (R)	114	JAMES J. SILK (D)
43	ELROY C. BOYER (D)	115	ELMER ELMO WALTERS (D)
44	EDWIN WARFIELD, III (D)	116	FLOYD B. ADAMS (D)
45	HUGH BURGESS (D)	117	CAMILLO N. ANTONELLI (D)
46	RICHARD C. MATTHEWS (R)	118	HELEN B. CASSADY (D)
47	JACOB M. YINGLING (R)	119	JOSEPH A. CHESTER (D)
48	HENRY J. FOWLER (D)	120	CARL HOLUB (D)
49	JOHN HANSON BRISCOE (D)	121	LEONARD S. BLONDES (D)
50	CARTER M. HICKMAN (D)	122	MARTIN S. BECKER (D)
51	RICHARD M. MATTHEWS (D)	123	CHARLES A. DOCTER (D)
52	JOHN HARGREAVES (D)	124	VICTOR L. CRAWFORD (D)
53	JOSEPH J. LONG (D)	125	EUGENE J. ZANDER (D)
54	E. HOMER WHITE, JR. (D)	126	EDNA P. CDOK (D)
55	RICHARD GRUMBACHER (D)	127	HORACE K. WHALEN (R)
56	WILLIAM L. DONALDSON (R)	128	JOHN W. AITKEN (R)
57	IRWIN F. HOFFMAN (D)	129	EDWARD J. CLARKE (R)
58	FREDERICK C. WRIGHT, 3RD (D)	130	DANIEL J. CRONIN (R)
59	BENJAMIN O. AIKEN (D)	131	ELAINE LADY (R)
60	EDWARD J. BAGLEY (D)	132	LESTER B. REED (R)
61	XAVIER A. ARAGONA (D)	133	NOEL S. COOK (R)
62	GILBERT R. GIORDANO (D)	134	EDWARD T. EVANS (R)
63	FREDERICK C. RUMMAGE (D)	135	CARLTON YANK DIZE (R)
64	BERNARD W. DONOVAN (D)	136	ROBERT W. BENNER (R)
65	RAYMOND J. McDONOUGH (D)	137	C. LAWRENCE WISER (D)
66	ERIC I. WEILE (D)	138	ALEXANDER BOLLING BELL (D)
67	FRANCIS J. SANTANGELO, SR. (D)	139	JOHN A. WHITNEY (R)
68	WILLIAM J. GOODMAN (D)	140	DAVID A. SCOTT (R)
69	ROBERT W. BANNING (D)	141	JOHN S. McINERNEY (R)
70	ARTHUR A. KING (D)	142	SPARE
71	TRUEMAN C. S. MONTFORT (D)	143	NANCY BROWN BURKHEIMER (D)
72	ANN R. HULL (Mrs.) (D)	144	RICHARD D. MACKIE (D)



STATE OF MARYLAND

Maryland Legislators Face Fiscal Problems

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Economy moves and the effects of a proposed new state constitution loom as the major concerns among Maryland's 185 legislators preparing to convene for Wednesday's opening of the General Assembly.

The anxiety over finances stems from Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's plans to curtail spending sharply due to a \$10.4 million gap in a \$11.5 million surplus he had expected would launch the 1968-69 operating budget. No major tax increase is contemplated.

Lawmakers also are wondering if their pet legislative proposals can mesh with the new constitution and all its sweeping reforms if it is ratified in a special referendum May 14. The new charter would go into effect July 1.

Approaching the end of his first year in office, the Republican governor will submit his budget and a State of the State message to the Democratic-dominated legislature shortly after it meets at noon Wednesday for its annual 70-day session.

Although the new budget is expected to top the current operating appropriation of \$1.1 billion, Agnew has promised to seek no changes in the 3 percent sales tax and the 2 to 5 percent graduated income tax adopted

last year. This year's budget broke the billion dollar mark for the first time.

The governor, however, intends to ask for a \$5 and \$7 rise in the auto tag fee, plus raises in alcoholic beverage taxes that probably will spur the industry to jump the consumer's price for beer, wine and liquor.

Intense debate is anticipated again over such recurring items as repeal of the death penalty, easing the abortion law and broadening open housing and public accommodation laws.

Party caucuses Wednesday are scheduled to retain the same leadership, headed by Senate President William S. James, D-Harford, and House of Delegates Speaker Marvin Mandel, D-Baltimore City.

There are no indications of a change in the Republican minority leaders, Sen. Edward T. Hall, Calvert-Anne Arundel, and Del. J. Glenn Beall Jr., of Allegany County. There also appears to be no substantive challenge to replace Senate Majority Leader Harry R. Hughes, Upper Shore, and House Majority Leader Thomas H. Lowe, of Talbot County.

The first batch of legislation to be introduced, as is customary, will be more than 100 bills and resolutions drafted by the Legislative Council, the assembly's between-session study arm.

Receipts from the higher auto

levy, part of a proposed overall 33 percent increase in the price of all motor vehicle license plates, would be used to help accelerate the road building program.

The alcoholic beverage taxes would assist Agnew in initiating his ultimate \$20-million-a-year program of treatment and rehabilitation centers in each county for alcoholics and the mentally ill.

Agnew, in preparing his budget, slashed departmental requests that ran more than 30 percent above current appropriations. The governor earlier said he would be hard pressed to grant 15 percent increases, and that some agencies probably would get none at all.

The reductions are certain to irk those legislators who favor some state agencies over others, and work to satisfy their budgetary needs.

The \$10.4 million gap in revenues is attributed to a drop in sales tax collections reflecting a nationwide trend because of a tight-money market and a slowdown in buying, particularly new homes.

The constitutional convention's overwhelming adoption of a new state charter will encourage some legislators to be more cautious in their bill drafting.

The charter strengthens each branch of government and would

drastically limit assembly intrusion into local affairs.

In addition to programs for alcoholics and the mentally ill, Agnew also plans to request legislation to combat water pollution, aid low and middle income housing, and plan a mass transit system for metropolitan Baltimore.

Among legislation anticipated either from Agnew, the legislative council or individual lawmakers, are the following measures:

CONSUMER — More extensive meat inspection, rent escrow regulations to force landlords to make improvements, elimination of the movie censorship board, creation of a state agency to aid construction of low and middle income housing, strengthening the law against obscenity, and giving subpoena powers to the consumer protection office, a division of the attorney general's office.

CREDIT — Raising the maximum interest rate on loans from 6 to 7 percent, tightening the usury law, imposing controls over life insurance required by lenders of borrowers to guarantee repayment of loans, and "truth in lending" regulations.

ROADS — Extending the six-year construction program (adopted in 1964) to 10 years, and working it into a new five-year schedule open to

amendment each year.

AUTO SAFETY — Requiring suspected drunken drivers to submit to a chemical test for sobriety (implied consent), issuing auto tags every five years instead of annually, periodic re-examination of drivers, and using for the first time reflectorized license plates.

CRIME — Repeal of the death penalty, creation of public defender offices, compensating victims of crimes and uniform regulations to control the bail bond business.

EDUCATION — Creation of a state board to supervise community (junior) colleges, and increasing state financial aid to these schools.

HEALTH — Liberalize the abortion law, provide for the emergency commitment of suspected mental cases, outlaw the sale and use of jimson weed, which gives a psychedelic effect when eaten, and stricter controls over the sale of barbiturates and amphetamines.

LABOR — An attempt to guarantee workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, a measure unionists tried but failed to get written into the new constitution.

ELECTIONS — Establishment of a state election board to adopt rules and regulations for all balloting, and audit financial reports of candidates.

General Assembly

Continued from Page 1

They will be the first measures introduced.

Other top proposals ask for creation of a unified bar that would require all practicing lawyers to belong to the local and State Bar Associations and be subject to their rules; creation of a governing board for community colleges; a system to compensate victims of crimes; and codes of ethics for public officials.

Other Issues

Also, extensive revisions in the Insurance Code to block loopholes revealed by recent scandals; revision of the small loan laws; tightening of State meat inspection; abolition of the Board of Motion Picture Censors and rougher laws against showing of obscene movies; broader powers for preservation of open spaces; and endorsement of the principle of public defenders.

Also requiring public utilities to get Public Service Commission approval to exercise condemnation powers; an eight-bill package revising property settlement procedures to correct abuses turned up in the Washington suburbs; permission for a State grant to Charlotte Hall Military Academy; allowing State Police local divisions to aid in local law enforcement, and expansion of tourism services in the State.

MARYLAND

Agnew Offers Record Budget

Continued From Page A-1

nationwide slowdown in consumer spending, and might become worse if Congress enacts the 10 percent surcharge on income sought by President Johnson, Agnew said. He noted residents already will be paying more in contributions for Social Security.

Agnew said the state's financial pinch has forced him to abandon a \$10 million pay-as-you-go fund for construction. Created by the governor last year, about half of the fund will be used to meet an expected \$6.5 million deficit in the state's medical care program for the poor.

"We have cut down on spending—made severe cuts—and there is no question that some of these cuts will hurt," Agnew told reporters earlier.

"But lest you be concerned that this is a budget of austerity in a time of affluence, it should be remembered that last year's budget represented a substantial increase in state spending and that the state is continuing to provide over \$1.1 billion in services to its citizens," Agnew told lawmakers.

Two New Programs

The two new programs proposed by Agnew are:

1. A long-range water-pollution abatement program geared to a \$129 million bond issue. The money would be allocated to localities, which would be expected to seek Federal aid, mainly for the construction of sewage treatment plants, marina improvements, storm drainage projects and other facilities.

2. An ultimate \$20 million-a-year program of county centers to treat and rehabilitate alcoholics and the mentally ill. Funds would be distributed to a county on a 50-50 matching basis, with some of the state's share

coming from an across-the-board increase in alcoholic beverage taxes. The amount has not yet been decided.

Agnew's budget contains no funds for implementing the new constitution which is up for ratification in a May 14 statewide referendum. If approved the new charter would go into effect July 1.

The document raises Agnew's present \$25,000 salary to \$40,000, and would increase legislators' pay to \$8,000 but prohibit funds for expenses. They now receive \$2,400 a year, plus \$25 a day for expenses while in session.

An Agnew aide said these funds could be included in a later supplemental budget, or appropriated at a special session of the assembly, expected to be called if the constitution is ratified. Maryland law requires all annual budgets to be balanced.

Agnew said \$60.2 million in general fund revenues represents an increase of \$37.9 million (or 6.1 percent) of which \$35.2 million will go back to Baltimore City and the 23 counties as state aid or shared revenue.

To make up the rest of the \$1.15 billion budget, Agnew expects \$294.6 million in special state taxes limited for particular

and \$195.4 million in Federal aid (also up 9.9 percent).

The governor is asking for 1,558 new positions, including 92 additional state troopers. Costing \$9.6 million, the new jobs include 629 for education, 303 for health and mental hygiene, and 196 for correctional institutions.

Agnew's Task Force on Modern Management is expected to save more than \$1 million through a series of budgetary changes endorsed by the governor. These include abolishing demonstration (laboratory) schools at the state colleges, closing farms operated by correctional institutions and mental hospitals, increasing ambulance service to indigents who otherwise would have to be confined to hospitals, and abolishing the Censorship Board. It had asked for a budget of \$82,044.

for more efficient use of funds now asking that funds now for legislative college scholarships be pooled into the state loan fund for higher education.

Agnew also is asking for \$60,000 to begin a state government internship or Graduate Corps, and another \$60,000 to expand The Conservationist, a state magazine aimed at sportsmen, into a promotional periodical.

General Assembly Will Convene Next Wednesday In Annapolis

Maryland's General Assembly will convene next Wednesday with a heavy schedule of issues already lined up by the between-sessions Legislative Council.

And for the second year in a row, Governor Spiro T. Agnew has predicted that he must seek a tax program to finance the growing costs of State government sparked by the continuing population boom.

Facing Prince George's 5 senators and 16 delegates is a list of new taxes requested by the County Commissioners, who have predicted a \$5 million hike in budget needs for the coming fiscal year.

The delegation is still readying its own list of proposals for introduction on opening day.

Organization of the two Chambers is expected to remain unchanged, with Speaker Mar-

vin Mandel (D-Baltimore) presiding in the House of Delegates for the fourth year, and Senate President William S. James (D-Harford) handling the gavel in the Upper Chamber for the fifth year.

Floor leaders will be Senator Harry R. Hughes (D-Caroline), Senator Edward T. Hall (R-Calvert), Delegate Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot), and Delegate J. Glenn Beall, Jr., (Allegany). Senator Meyer M. Emanuel and Delegate Raymond J. McDonough will again head the Prince George's delegations.

The 79 bills and 13 Joint Resolutions authored by the Legislative Council span subjects ranging from tax assessment breaks for farmers to a re-writing of the State's Weights and Measures Code.

Continued

Agnew Unveils Record Budget Of \$1.15 Billion

Percentage Growth
Lowest Since '48;
No New Tax Plea

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—Gov. Spiro T. Agnew today asked the Maryland General Assembly for a record \$1.15 billion 1968-69 operating budget up \$82 million over current spending, but reflecting the smallest percentage growth in 20 years.

Forced by a revenue slump to curtail expenditures sharply and limit his new programs to mental health and pollution control, Agnew said his fiscal request represents only a 6.1 percent gain over the current 1967-68 appropriation. State agencies had asked for an increase of 27 percent.

Agnew, outlining his budget at the opening day of the annual 70-day session, said he would stand by an earlier pledge to seek no increases in the 2 to 5 percent graduated income tax adopted last year, or the 3 percent sales tax.

He did not rule out a possible tax boost next year if the present revenue rate continues to drag.

Unlike his 1967-68 budget message, Agnew today gave no hint of a change in the present State real estate tax of 17 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. A year ago, the governor indicated a need for a 2-cent hike, which was imposed last April by the State Board of Public Works.

Education, health and highways claim well over one-half of the budget proposals, with the University of Maryland slated for \$78.6 million, an increase of 10 percent. Nearly \$25 million is marked for the six state colleges, an increase of 13 percent.

The governor also submitted a 1968-69 capital construction budget of \$51 million, with the bulk slated for health and education projects. The sum is \$7.6 million less than that approved for the current fiscal year.

Referring to Maryland's gloomy financial picture, Agnew said collections from the sales tax and levies on corporate income have fallen \$18.8 million short of expectations.

The situation stems from a

See MARYLAND, Page A-8

McDonough Is Due Post In State House Shakeup

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Del. Raymond J. McDonough, chairman of the Democratic Prince Georges contingent in the House of Delegates, is scheduled to be named chairman of a new Economic Affairs Committee.

McDonough, now vice chairman of the judiciary committee, reportedly has been picked by Democratic House leaders to head the new committee and play a key role in a major shakeup of House organization.

House Speaker Marvin Mandel, D-Baltimore City, wants to realign the nine committees into four major groups, with each broken down into subcommittees.

The reorganization, subject to House approval today or tomorrow, is designed to expedite proceedings. The changes would be similar to last year's overhaul of the State Senate, when nearly a dozen subcommittees were consolidated into committees on finance, judicial proceedings and economic affairs.

McDonough, 46, is serving his

second term in the House. A graduate of George Washington University Law School, he also works as town attorney for Forest Heights and is chairman of the board of trustees for Cafritz Memorial Hospital.

Under the House reorganization plan, the judiciary committee, headed by Majority Leader Thomas H. Lowe, D-Talbot, and the ways and means committee, led by Del. William M. Houck, D-Frederick, would continue to be major units.

The other new major unit would be the committee on natural resources, reported to be headed by Del. John Hanson Briscoe, D-St. Marys.

The changes would relegate to subservient status, among others, the committees on labor and management, headed by Del. Leonard S. Blondes, D-Montgomery, and the committee on health, education and welfare, headed by Del. Edna S. Cook, D-Montgomery.

Their groups would become subcommittees of one of the four major committees.

A

Agnew Defends Plan To Close Lab Schools

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew yesterday issued a strong defense of his recent decision to end "laboratory" schools on the campuses of five Maryland state colleges next fall despite protests from college trustees.

Noting that all the state colleges have been transformed from teachers' colleges to liberal arts institutions, Agnew said, "The pupils can be as well taught in the adjoining public school districts."

The schools, which serve a total of 1040 pupils, "occupy \$12.5 million worth of classroom facilities needed by the colleges for other educational purposes," Agnew said.

"Towson, which has the largest of the schools, with 334 pupils is so hard-pressed for classroom space that it is having to use temporary buildings for college classes."

One original purpose of the schools was to provide a place for students to practice their teaching skills, but, the Governor said, "the experience

gained in teaching in a public school, instead of a laboratory school on campus, should be even better preparation for a career."

Agnew said the \$600,000 needed to operate these schools will be diverted to other educational purposes in his proposed budget for the coming fiscal year.

If any hardship is imposed on local school jurisdictions by the closing of the lab schools, he said, "temporary arrangements can be worked out with the public school officials to ease the transition."

He said that a consultant from the National Education Association recommended last year that the lab schools be closed.

When informed of the Governor's plan last month, the Board of Trustees of the Maryland State Colleges wrote Agnew that it was "a serious violation of executive authority . . . (and) arbitrary and narrow economics."

July 17, 1968

Bare Bones Budget

Md.: No State Tax Hike

By FRANCIS PORTER

ANNAPOLIS — Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew today unveiled a \$1.15 billion "consolidation and economy" budget program that avoids any new state taxes this year while passing up virtually all but normal growth expansion of government services.

But in his combined State-of-the-State and budget message to the opening session of the General Assembly, he said he will present later a massive water pollution control program — to be financed by a \$129 million bond issue — and a \$20 million expansion in the attack on alcoholism — to be paid for by an across-the-board hike in liquor taxes.

Altho the spending program contains a \$82 million increase over the present budget, the Governor noted that some \$13 million was "pre-shrunk" from requests made by department heads, leaving little to be trimmed by legislative reviewers. The 6.1 percent increase, he added, is the smallest in the last 20 years.

CUTTING THE FAT

He also gave heavy emphasis to the first visible results of the special task force on government re-organization he named on taking office a year ago. Actions on its recommendations could save more than \$4.5 million, he said.

That program includes abolishing the Board of Motion Picture Censors, the last such state board in the nation, to save its annual \$82,000 operating cost.

One casualty of the continuing slowdown in the State's economic boom was the Governor's pay-as-you-go capital improvements program, which got \$10 million last year.

SHIFT TO MEDICAID

He said \$5 million was programed for it this year, but skyrocketing hospital costs and restrictive Federal regulations in the Medicaid program had produced a crisis that required an emergency shift of the money to that field.

In a press briefing earlier, he went on to cite Medicaid as just one example of "over publicizing and under funding" of Federal aid programs that have left numerous state and local governments in financial binds.

"The whole concept of these programs is taking us in exactly the wrong direction," he said.

TIGHTEN THE BELT

The Governor asked for a major reform in the state's \$3.4 million college scholarship program, which is dished out in \$500 units by state senators. Warning that the cost could grow to \$7.1 million within four years and still be inadequate, he proposed that it be replaced with expansion of the loan system.

Briscoe, McDonough Due Major Roles

[From a Staff Correspondent]

Annapolis—Reorganization of the House of Delegates will probably catapult a 33-year-old St. Mary's county lawyer, and a second term legislator from the Washington suburbs into major committee chairmanships.

Although their nominations are still a closely kept secret, John Hanson Briscoe (D, St. Mary's) and Raymond J. McDonough (D., Prince George's) seem destined for stardom in the shuffled lineups.

While two major panels will be added to Ways and Means and Judiciary, none of the 43 Baltimore lawmakers will be given top slots.

Last year, three city delegates were chairmen of minor units, all of which are expected to be reconstituted as subcommittees of the four powerful House panels.

Committee Roles For All

Each of the 142 members of the House is slated for service on one of the major committees, since five minor bodies will be abolished.

Mr. McDonough is likely to

[Continued, Page D 2, Col. 3]



JOHN HANSON BRISCOE



RAYMOND J. McDONOUGH

Board Study Proposals Made

A study commission appointed by Governor Agnew has recommended that the University of Maryland Board of Regents continue to serve as the State Board of Agriculture.

The commission recommended several changes in the

board's structure and procedures.

It would require that the board be increased to twelve members, three appointed as representatives of agriculture.

Two members now represent agricultural interests.

The agriculture representatives would be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of an Agricultural Commission.

The study commission also recommended that the present Agricultural Advisory Board be

renamed the Maryland Agricultural Commission and it be increased from nine to fifteen members.

It recommended that the Agricultural Commission meet monthly and that the entire board of agriculture be required to meet with the commission at least four times a year.

The recommendations call for

a full-time executive secretary for the Agricultural Commission, whose headquarters would be in Annapolis.

The study commission suggested that it remain active for at least two more years to evaluate results of its proposals and study the need for further recommendations.

THE EVENING SUN January 17, 1968

Agnew Asks \$51 Million For Building Projects

By George Rodgers
(Staff Correspondent)

Annapolis—Governor Agnew today handed the General Assembly a cautious, \$51,098,100 capital budget calling for 132 State construction projects in fiscal 1968-1969.

verely retarded; and a 30-bed adolescent unit at Springfield State Hospital designed to prevent young patients from being mixed in with adults.

The largest single item is \$8,749,100 for a State Health Department laboratory in Baltimore to perform a wide range of public health tests and do medical research.

Public higher education—the six State colleges and the University of Maryland—would receive more than \$19,000,000, or about 39 per cent of the total.

Financed By Bonds . .

State bonds would finance the entire capital program. In his budget message today Mr. Agnew lamented having to scrap a plan for \$5,000,000 in cash down payments because of the General Fund shortage.

That shortage was reflected in the "hold-the-line" operating budget the Governor also presented to State lawmakers as they began their annual 70-day session today.

For the present fiscal year the General Assembly authorized \$48,700,700 in bond funds but added \$10,059,800 in General Funds for the Agnew "pay-as-you-go" plan.

Had To Shift Funds

The Governor had hoped to keep the program going in the next fiscal year, but the \$5,000,000 had to be shifted to head off a deficit in the State's Medicaid program.

Mr. Agnew told the lawmakers he was forced to "completely sacrifice that highly desirable fiscal policy which would save interest charges on long-term bonds."

When he launched the "pay-as-you-go" plan a year ago, the Chief Executive pointed out that borrowing for construction projects increased their cost by up to a third for interest alone.

"Normal Expansion"

Despite the fiscal pinch in the operating budget, stemming mainly from an anticipated drop in sales tax revenue, Mr. Agnew said today he tried in the capital budget to "allow a full, normal expansion of planned facilities."

Nonetheless, the \$51,098,100 program was distilled from more than 300 individual projects—costing some \$90,300,000—requested by 49 major State agencies and departments.

The Governor's capital budget report said Maryland's credit standing "remains sound" but that mounting State debt and rising demands for new facilities warranted caution in borrowing through bond issues.

Major Projects

Overall, eleven projects, most of them college or university buildings, accounted for about \$30,200,000 of the \$51,098,100 total.

The major projects include:

1. A \$3,211,300 vocational re-

[Continued, Page D 2, Col. 4]



ASSEMBLING ASSEMBLY PLANS—Governor Agnew (center) discusses today's convening of the General Assembly with William James (right) and Marvin Mandel, Senate and House leaders, respectively.

Assembly Told to Move With Caution

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17—A faltering economy will force Maryland to "proceed with caution" in the coming year, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew told the General Assembly at the opening of its annual 70-day session today.

In his first State of the State address, Agnew offered a wide-ranging 12-point legislative program to deal with problems such as pollution, alcoholism, traffic safety and housing for the poor. It is carefully devised to add little to current spending.

He told a joint session of the State Senate and House of Delegates that Maryland "can afford to meet our pressing and essential problems" but beyond that, it must "pull in its belt to live within the income available."

Faced with overwhelming Democratic majorities in both Houses, the Republican Governor was clearly apprehensive that partisan politics might shatter the year-long harmony between his Administration and the legislature.

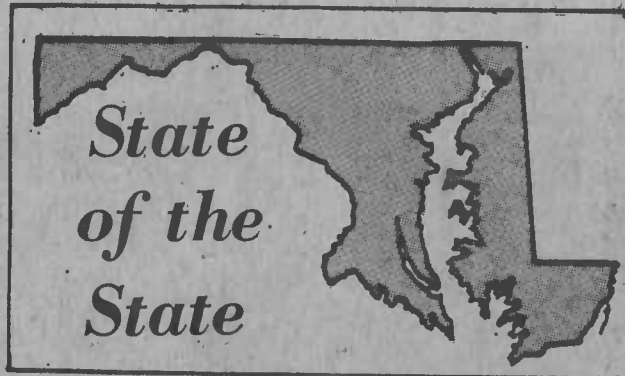
He called repeatedly for a "team effort" on the critical issues and said there would be "plenty of opportunity to flex party muscles over minor matters."

'Challenges Will Be Met'

He told legislators that "if we approach our tasks in the same spirit of bipartisanship and creativity that we molded into State policy last year, our challenges will be met and conquered."

This is the second session for both Agnew and the reappointed General Assembly but the Governor took office after the legislative convened last year and offered virtually no legislative program of his own.

Characterizing last year's session as one of "truly unusual accomplishment," Agnew said the major chal-



lenge this session would be meeting the need for greater State services despite falling revenues.

"The state of the State is good—but not good enough," he said. "The situation, while bleak, is not desperate, but it does demand attention and responsible action."

Priority Measures

The items given highest priority in Agnew's legislative package were a shift in the method of granting financial aid to college students and a comprehensive water pollution control program.

He would eliminate the present system of State scholarship grants, costing \$3.4 million a year and consisting mostly of State Senate patronage, and expand the Higher Education Loan program.

This program would provide \$84.5 million in a revolving fund for low-interest loans by 1973 and would "guarantee every academically qualified high school graduate a college education at the school of his choice, in or out of Maryland," Agnew said.

\$129 Million Bond Issue

He said he would ask authorization for a \$129 million bond issue to finance a comprehensive program "designed to cover virtually every factor essential to water quality con-

trol." The cost of debt service on the bonds will not show up until future budgets.

Water pollution "presently exists in such critical proportions that timid legislation and piecemeal administrative programs will no longer suffice."

His program would include authorization to provide State money to pre-pay Federal grants allowing localities to speed up construction of sewage treatment facilities. It would provide for storm drainage system improvement; regulation of marinas and water craft; demonstration projects, regional programs and research; and tax relief for industries installing expensive pollution abatement equipment.

Other proposals, made earlier and explained in greater detail today include:

- Initial financing and implementation of a statewide system of community mental health centers authorized under previous legislation, and to be financed by increasing the cost of care in State institutions paid by local governments.

- A model alcoholism treatment and control program financed by higher beverage taxes.

- Two programs to aid Bal-

timore's "urgent problems"—a request for legislative approval of a regional mass transit authority to plan, construct, finance and operate a rapid rail system there and state acquisition of Friendship Airport from the City.

- A broad-based attack on substandard housing conditions, including authorization of a State housing development fund to encourage local construction of low-cost housing; creation of a State housing authority to administer the program and establishment of a statewide housing code setting minimum health and safety standards.

- Expansion of public accommodation statutes "to assure that all citizens have the right to be served by any commercial enterprise professing to serve the general public," including taverns.

- Abolition of the capital punishment except for a life-terminer convicted of a later murder.

- Traffic safety measures including implied consent legislation and periodic inspection of vehicles.

- Changes in the local highway construction and maintenance program; replacing the present "under-funded and over-spent" program with an open-ended, five-year program that can be updated annually; adopting a new redistribution formula for motor vehicle revenues that would aid suburban counties; increasing vehicle registration fees by one third.

- Prison reform, financed in the new budget by a \$2.7 million increase in the Department of Correction budget and \$4.7 million in capital spending and legislation authorizing State matching funds for construction and staffing of regional detention centers.

Governor Presents Hold-Line Budget

[Continued From Page A 1]

agement "contributed to this year's emphasis on economy."

Surtax Prospect Effect

But he warned that the prospect of a Federal surtax could further dampen the already flickering flame of State solvency, and might result in a freeze on hiring.

Mr. Agnew said the task force was largely responsible for a program of \$4,500,000 in planned economies, and had cut 77 per cent of agency requests.

Doomed to extinction or swallowed up in larger agencies by task force decree are the Commission on Physical Fitness, the Hospital Commission, the Traffic Safety Commission, the Motion Picture Censor Board and the Apple Commission.

Also Missing

Also missing from the budget are appropriations to implement the new charter written by the Constitutional Convention, and a program to keep seething city slums below the boiling point next summer.

Mr. Agnew said that if the constitution is adopted in a special election in Maryland, funds will have to be made available to enact its sweeping revision of the State Government structure.

Siphoned Into Medicaid

An ambitious "pay-as-you-go" construction financing plan was also scrapped by the Governor in order to stave off bankruptcy for the beleaguered Medicaid program.

Siphoned into Medicaid was the "\$5,000,000 I had originally budgeted for a cash down payment on capital improvements next year," Mr. Agnew said, "completely sacrificing that highly desirable fiscal policy which would save interest charges on long-term bonds."

Nevertheless, a \$51,098,100 capital budget to underwrite 132 projects throughout the State was also presented by the Governor.

Eighty per cent of the construction will be for educational, health and mental health facilities and natural resources development.

Mr. Agnew, unlike last year, delayed announcing any changes in the State property tax rate of 17 cents, and said the new standard would be set by the Board of Public Works in March.

Will Probably Hold Steady

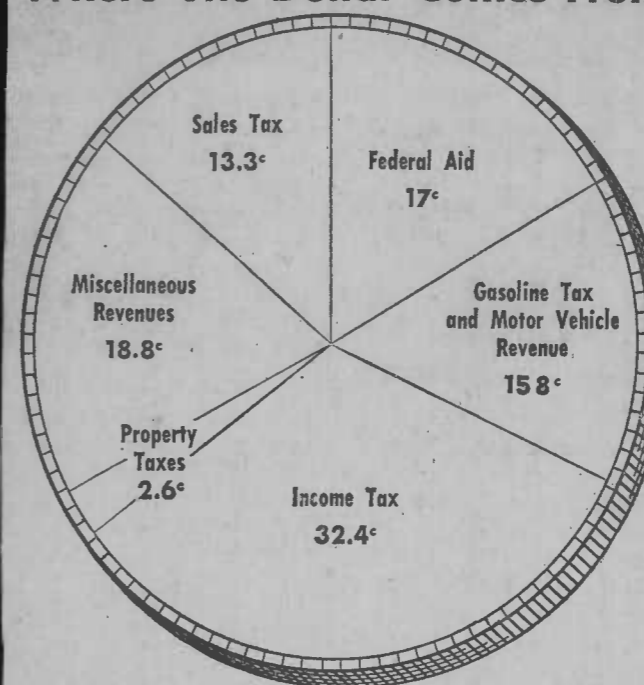
Present figures indicate the State will probably hold steady, but are subject to fluctuation.

Once again, public education will get the heaviest slice of the budget pie, 36.7 per cent of \$324,407,965. Major chunks are also directed to highways (16.2 per cent), health and mental hygiene (13 per cent), and welfare (10.1 per cent).

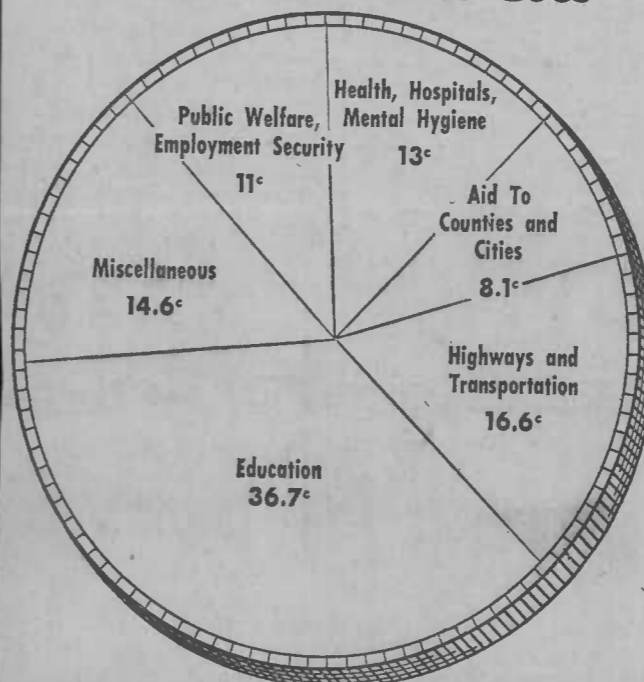
State aid accounts for 8.1 per cent of the budget, police protection 3 per cent, debt retirement 2.6 per cent, penal programs 1.8 per cent, and natural resources 1.2 per cent.

Agnew Pledges No New Taxes; Submits \$1.150 Billion Budget

Where The Dollar Comes From



Where The Dollar Goes



Spending Rise Is Lowest In 20 Years

By Michael Weiss
(Staff Correspondent)

Annapolis—Governor Agnew today unveiled a record \$1,150,272,851 budget for fiscal 1969, balanced without additional taxes and carrying the lowest spending increase in 20 years.

The "hold-the-line" measure emphasizes the State's precarious financial position, but is still \$82,000,000 higher than current expenditures, a gain of only 6.1 per cent.

Mr. Agnew submitted his message to the General Assembly as it convened in the State House

Reflects "Conscious Restraint"

He told a joint session of the Senate and House the budget reflected "a conscious restraint on spending policies and programs to reflect fiscal realities, but at the same time provide reasonable increases in essential services."

So narrow is the margin between revenues and outlay that the fiscal blueprint envisions only a slim \$526,237 surplus at the end of the year.

Mr. Agnew indicated he will request an across-the-board boost in alcoholic beverages taxes that could range up to \$5,000,000 to finance an ambitious community mental health program for alcoholics, one of two innovations he underscored.

The "broad scale attack on the problem of alcoholism" will require a matching \$10,000,000 contribution from the subdivisions, he said.

In addition, the Governor is seeking a \$129,000,000 revenue bond to launch "the most comprehensive and substantial effort ever" to combat water pollution.

He said the counties would have to kick in 25 per cent of the cost, but that State loans would be made available to them.

Boost Door Left Open

While decreasing no increases in the 3 per cent sales tax and the graduated income tax, Mr. Agnew would not close the door on possible boosts next year.

"I don't guess anybody could say unequivocally the situation couldn't occur where I wouldn't at least consider changes in these taxes," he told a press conference.

An infusion of State aid to the subdivisions through the 1967 fiscal reform program enabled him to forestall higher taxes, Mr. Agnew said.

Funds Funneled Back

Of this year's \$37,900,000 hike in general fund expenditures, raised primarily by the sales and income levies, \$35,200,000 is being funneled back to Baltimore city and the 23 counties.

"While the principal goal of last year was an expansion of ability to provide local services, this year's objective is a determination to live within the income available and not place further burdens on the general taxpayers," Mr. Agnew explained.

Mr. Agnew said a dip in anticipated sales tax returns, and the determined effort to slash nonessential services by his task force on modern man-

(Continued, Page A 2, Col. 7)

Consolidation Of Committees Voted in House

By Peter A. Jay
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17—In a major shakeup aimed at increased efficiency, the Maryland House of Delegates voted today to reorganize and consolidate its outdated committee structure.

Under new rules approved unanimously by the House, seven minor committees were merged into two new units of equal size and probably equal status with the long powerful House Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees.

Also created was a joint House-Senate Committee on Ethics to formulate strong conflict-of-interest regulations for members of the General Assembly.

The new committees, on Economic Matters and Natural Resources, like the existing Ways and Means and Judiciary units, will each have 35 or 36 members—thereby guaranteeing each delegate a seat on a large and presumably wide-ranging committee.

Follows Senate Pattern

The impact of the reorganization, supervised by House Speaker Marvin Mandel (D-Baltimore) and patterned on a similar and generally successful consolidation last year in the Senate, will depend largely on the bills the Speaker refers to the new units.

In the past, delegates serving on small committees often complained they were bypassed by all major legislation which was routinely referred to Judiciary or Ways and Means.

No formal announcement of chairmanship appointments was made, but the Economic Matters unit is widely expected to be headed by Del. Raymond J. McDonough (D), chairman of the Prince George's County delegation.

Del. Leonard S. Blondes (D-Montgomery) lost the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee, and Del. Edna P. Cook (D-Montgomery) lost her post as head of the Education Committee, both abolished in the reorganization.

The Natural Resources Com-

mittee is an expanded version of an already existing unit. Del. John Hanson Briscoe (D-St. Marys), who headed the smaller unit, is expected to be named chairman of the new one.

Dels. Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot), the majority floor leader, and William M. Houck (D-Frederick) are seen as certain to continue as chairmen respectively of Judiciary and Ways and Means.

Senate Leaders Picked

In other first-day matters, Sen. George R. Hughes Jr. (R-Alleghany) was named acting leader of the Senate's eight-member Republican minority. Hughes replaces Sen. Edward T. Hall (R-Anne Arundel), who is recuperating from a heart attack. Hughes is no relation to Sen. Harry R. Hughes (D-Upper Shore), the Senate's majority floor leader.

Sen. William S. James (D-Harford) was re-elected president of the Senate while the House unanimously named Mandel to continue as speaker.

Del. W. Dale Hess (D-Harford), the House majority whip, was re-elected to his post but stripped by the Democratic caucus of his privilege of sitting as an ex-officio member of all committees.

Hess, a former majority leader, lost that post in 1967 when the newly reapportioned House chose Lowe in his place. The position of whip was created to cushion his fall from power.

McDonough is expected to resign his Prince George's chairmanship to take the Economic Matters post, a prospect that today left the County's 16-member, all-Democratic delegation at loggerheads over the selection of a new leader.

Bills Introduced

Under the rule creating the Ethics Committee, which will consist of four senators and four delegates, legislators will be required to disclose pub-



By Bob Burchette—The Washington Post
Maryland Sen. Steny H. Hoyer of Prince George's gets organized in his Annapolis office with the help of his wife and brother-in-law, Garnet Pickett, at left.

Agnew Urges Tax Aid For the Elderly in 1967

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

Pictures on Page B-1

ANNAPOLIS—Gov. Spiro T. Agnew today asked for a tax break for the elderly as a follow-up to a 12-point program he submitted to the opening session of the Maryland General Assembly.

Stated for introduction today, the tax measure would restore the \$1,200 special retirement income deduction authorized by the 1965 legislature and "inadvertently omitted" in the 1967 law imposing a 2 to 5 percent graduated income tax.

The governor is having the measure introduced as an emergency bill so that its enactment would become effective immediately, and provide a tax break applicable to 1967 state income returns due April 15.

In a State-of-the-State address

at yesterday's opening of the annual 70-day session, Agnew made a strong plea for continued bipartisanship in attacking pressing statewide problems.

His bid for unity came as he presented a record \$1.15 billion operating budget for 1968-69 that requires no raise in the income and sales tax. An increase of \$82 million over the current appropriation, the proposal reflects only a 6.1 percent growth in expenditures, or the lowest in 20 years.

Agnew's legislative program, most of which has been outlined piecemeal over the last few weeks, includes programs for pollution abatement, mental health, better housing for low

See MARYLAND, Page A-3

licly all financial transactions with agencies of the State.

Bills introduced today, all by the General Assembly's between-sessions Legislative Council, would:

- Tighten the State's farm assessment policies, making it difficult for speculators to continue to pay low taxes on open land they are holding for development.

- Place new safeguards on real estate settlement procedures in an attempt to block a repetition of the title escrow scandal that rocked Washington's Maryland suburbs in 1966 and in 1967.

SPENDING—From Page A1

Agnew Gives 'Pre-Shrunk' Budget Of \$1.15 Billion to Md. Assembly

lion will be returned to the counties and municipalities in shared revenues or State aid.

"While the budget before you is a realistic response to the fiscal realities . . . and reflects a hold-the-line effort in many areas of State services," the Republican Governor told the predominantly Democratic legislature in his budget message, "it is not by any means austere."

"It provides for a reasonable growth in carefully selected areas and expands to a moderate degree the almost unprecedented increase in expenditures approved in last year's budget and the subsequent fiscal reform program."

While Agnew's "preshrunk" description was a bid to keep the budget intact, key lawmakers promised close scrutiny and cuts wherever possible.

Mandel Unimpressed

Democratic House Speaker Marvin Mandel (Baltimore) said he was not impressed by the low rate of growth and noted that the rise in dollars is great.

Chairman William M. Houck (D-Frederick) of the House, Ways and Means Committee and Senate President William S. James (D-Harford) both promised close scrutiny of all items.

Few surprises are in the document.

The costliest program, education, will get \$35 million or more for a total of \$423.4 million and will consume 38 cents of every revenue dollar. The biggest percentage increase goes to welfare, which would rise \$16.2 million—\$10 million of that in Federal funds—to a total of \$116 million or 10 cents of every revenue dollar.

The budget's precarious balance was achieved by restricting the growth of existing programs sharply and deferring new ones.

\$136 Million Denied

In all, the departments were denied \$136.2 million of the \$218.3 million increases they requested. Agnew credited his Task Force on Modern Management with saving \$5 million and indicated the biggest benefits are yet to come.

One recommended slash, certain to stir controversy in the Legislature, stems from the elimination of all money for the Board of Motion Pic-

ture Censors, whose function, Agnew said, "has been rendered totally ineffective by court decisions." Its budget this year was \$83,044.

While its dollar allocation would be larger, Agnew recommended cuts in the medical aid program for the elderly indigent, including the removal of 27,000 persons, 10 per cent of those on the rolls, after July 1. Agnew previously reversed a curtailment that he had ordered earlier for Jan. 1.

This program, Agnew said, was "one of the most painful to reduce." He said the State could handle the reduced program next year with \$5 million more, a total of \$51 million—only by restricting patients to 21 days in a hospital.

If the Federal Government will not allow this restriction, Agnew said, the cost will rise an additional \$2.3 million.

New York Similarity

The level of reduction proposed by Agnew is about the same as that included in the budget submitted yesterday to the New York Legislature by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Other cuts in the budget are elimination of laboratory schools at state colleges, of farming to raise food for state institutions and money-saving reorganizations of the Maryland Traffic Safety Commission and the Maryland Hospital Commission.

The number of State employees would rise by 1558, in comparison with an increase of 2139 this year.

Agnew also recommended that the present college scholarship system be replaced by an expanded student loan program.

The Governor said he would seek no increases in the income or sales taxes this year, the basic sources of income. But he said legislation will be submitted to increase alcoholic beverage levies to help pay for a community mental health and alcoholism program.

Past Moves Blocked

Past tax proposals have been blocked by Maryland's powerful beer lobby.

Agnew also confirmed that the price tag for a bond-financed water pollution program will be \$129 million.

The new operating budget will be financed by estimated revenues of nearly \$1.14 billion from existing sources plus a carry-over of about \$12 million, mostly made up of appropriations that various State

Elderly May Get Tax Break

Continued From Page A-1
income and elderly groups, stronger civil rights statutes, highway construction auto safety and virtual elimination of the death penalty.

Approaching the end of his first year in office, the Republican governor told the Democratic-dominated Assembly he will "resist these divisive pressures" nurtured by partisan pride and "ambition to take action not in the best interest of the state."

Agnew's address was hailed

MOVIE

Continued From Page A-1
been omitted from the proposed new state budget.

"Without it, this state will be overrun with the type of filth you have just seen," he warned. "The harm will be done to our young people who, if they see this kind of thing repeatedly, will begin believing they should behave this way too."

One of the invited viewers, state Sen. Verda Welcome, D-Baltimore City, said: "When this legislation comes up in Annapolis, the delegates will want to know why Maryland is the only state to have a censorship board, and why all the other states in the nation have discontinued them."

"Let the other states do as they want," snapped a guest. "If we want to keep something that the people of Maryland find is good, why shouldn't we have it?"

Asked why the board failed to delete some "terrible" scenes from a current motion picture called "The Graduate," Mrs. Avara said the censors had been hampered by Supreme Court rulings on the questions of censorship and obscenity.

Many of the women were eager to sign petitions to the legislature urging retention of the movie censorship board "to continue its present function of preventing obscene and lewd films from being shown in the state of Maryland."

A separate showing is scheduled tonight in the same place for the Baltimore Kiwanis Club, of which Gov. Spiro T. Agnew is a member. However, one of the governor's assistants yesterday said he did not think Agnew planned to attend.

by Republican leaders, but received cautious noncommittal appraisal by Democratic spokesmen.

Elsewhere in the legislature:

1. The leadership in the State Senate and House of Delegates moved to create a joint committee to prevent conflicts of interest by legislators. Expected to be voted upon today, the committee would partially comply with a conflicts section in the proposed state constitution.

2. Senate Republicans picked Sen. George R. Hughes of Allegany County to be acting minority leader, pending the return of Sen. Edward T. Hall of Calvert who is recovering from a heart attack suffered Jan. 11.

3. State Sen. Steny H. Hoyer, D-Prince Georges, prepared a measure to repeal a 1965 resolution asking Congress to call a federal constitutional convention to circumvent the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling.

The edict forced the Assembly to reapportion itself in 1965. Maryland is among 32 states which have petitioned Congress to call a convention. Hoyer's re-

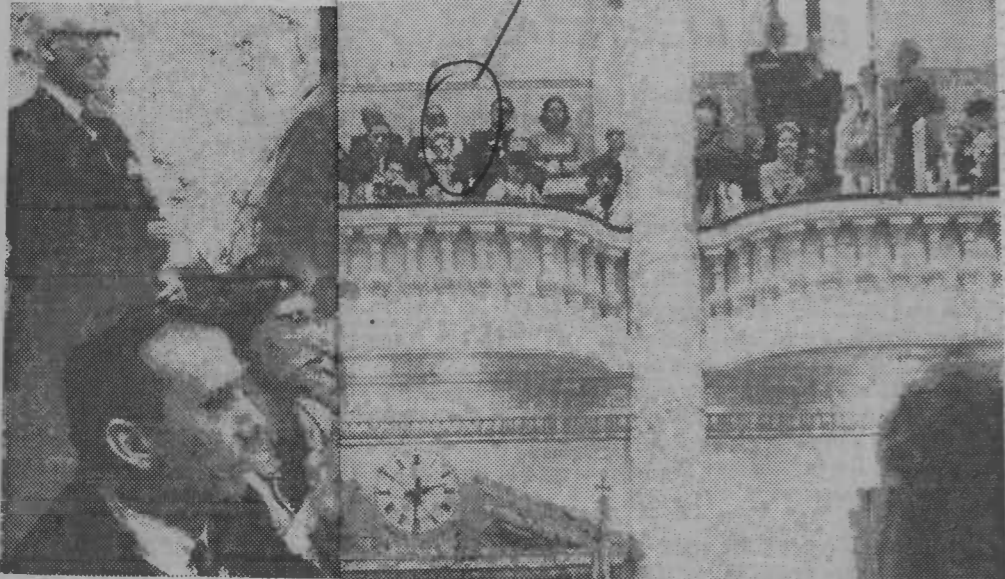
peal bid failed in last year's session.

4. Del. Raymond J. McDonough, D-Prince Georges, was named chairman of a newly formed committee on economic matters, and is expected to step down from his post as head of the 16-member Democratic county delegation. Leading contenders for the post are the vice chairman, Arthur Dorman, plus William J. Goodman and Andrew O. Mothershead.

5. State Sen. Edward T. Conroy, D-Prince Georges, prepared a resolution asking the Assembly to express support of the nation's military commitment in South Vietnam.

6. Also slated for introduction is a bill to ease the abortion law, which now permits the operation only to save a mother. The measure proposes that the medical profession define situations in which abortions may be performed.

Agnew's tax measure would allow persons 65 years and over to deduct up to \$1,200 in payments received as an annuity, pension or endowment under a private, municipal, state or federal retirement system.



Members of the Prince
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—Star Photographer Paul Schmick, United Press International

State of the State message in the Statehouse.

MEETS IN SERIOUS MOOD

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have characterized past opening days. Gov.
Spiro T. Agnew set the mood for the day as he
delivered his address matter-of-factly, offering
no surprises.

U. of Maryland Phasing Out Free Training of Teachers

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The University of Maryland is phasing out its tuition-free program for prospective public school teachers to help adjust to a \$5.9 million economy order by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, university president, told the state Senate Finance Committee yesterday that starting next September there will be no tuition exemption for freshmen planning to teach in public schools.

Students already enrolled in the tuition-free program will be allowed to complete their undergraduate work under the program. It is designed to encourage more persons to enter the teaching profession.

"This (phase-out) should be a statewide policy," Elkins told senators.

The lawmakers replied that while the university itself can end its role in the program, legislation is required to abolish it at the six state liberal arts colleges. Students enrolled in the program must promise to teach in Maryland public schools for two years.

Of the approximately 5,000 students now registered in the university's college of education, about 2,400 have signed up for the tuition-free program at a cost to the state of some \$1 million, Elkins said.

The university's board of regents last month cut \$5.9 million from its 1968-69 operating budget

Elkins said the faculty is "very unhappy" about the financial situation at the school. The \$5.9 million cutback forced a halving of the proposed 10 percent salary increase, and the federal government has reduced its grants for research, he said.

Earlier, Raleigh C. Hobson, state welfare director, told senators his department faces a \$3.6 million deficit next year because of cuts made in the proposed 1968-69 budget. A \$2.7 million deficit he predicted last week in current operations probably will be less than \$2 million, he added.

Hobson attributed the money problems to an increase in welfare rolls. He added that Agnew's deletion of funds the wel-

fare department sought for additional caseworkers will cause the state to lose some additional anticipated federal aid next year. Agnew's budget for welfare totals \$105.5 million, an increase of \$15.4 million.

Legislators adjourned yesterday for a long weekend. Some Senate committee rooms are still being repainted, and House Delegates leaders have not yet completed picking members of subcommittees to be created under a reorganization.

The realignment establishes committees on natural resources and economic matters as two new major units. The holdovers are Judiciary, and Ways and Means (Finance).

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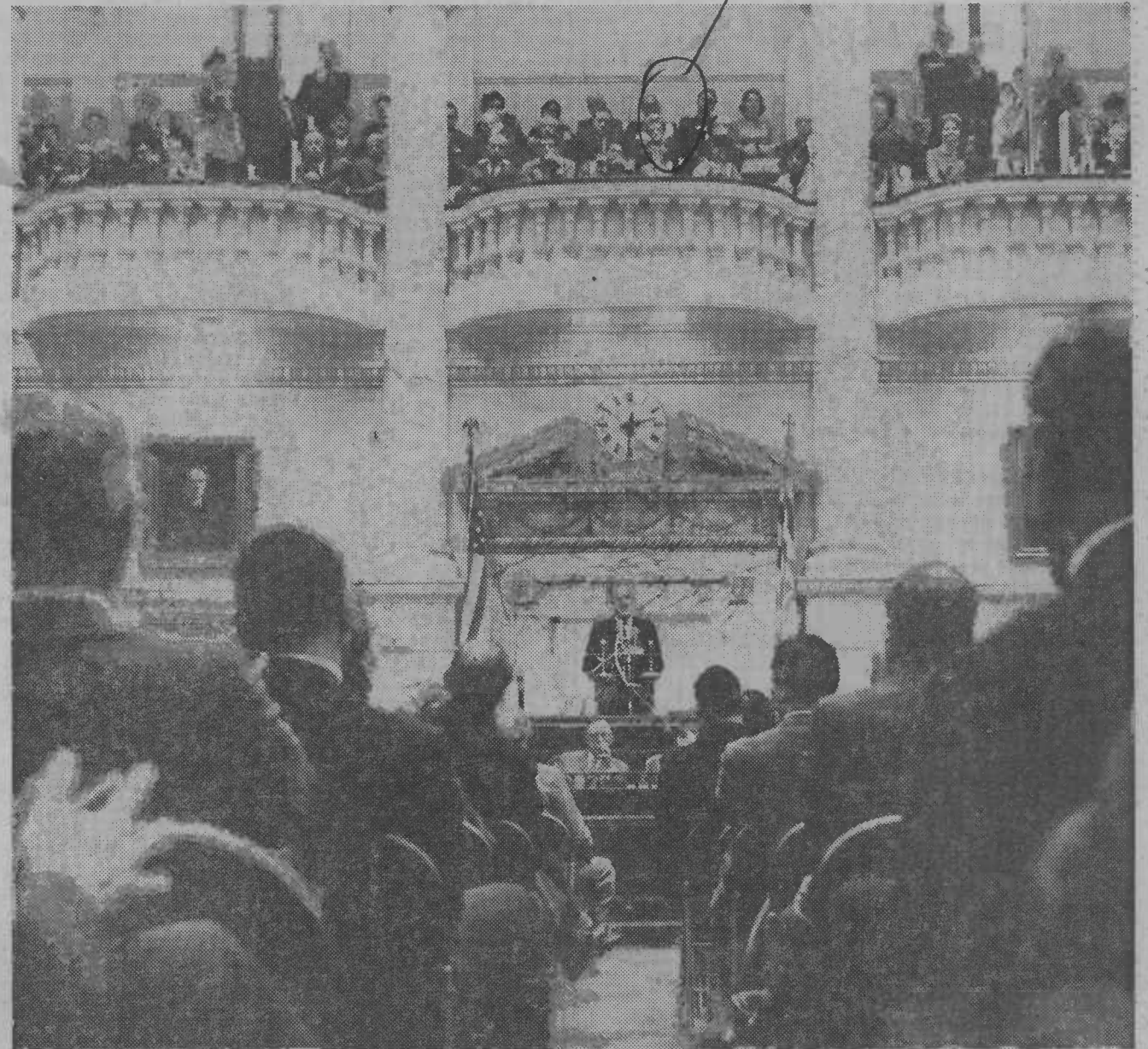
WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1968



Members of the Prince Georges delegation, from left, Trueman C. S. Monfort, Mrs. Ann R. Hull, Mrs. Pauline Menes, Andrew Mothershead and Arthur Dorman, applaud as General Assembly convenes.



Montgomery County delegates Leonard Blondes and Charles Docter get heads together at the start of the 70-day session.



—Star Photographer Paul Schmick, United Press International

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew delivers his budget and State of the State message in the Statehouse.



With the marble backdrop of the chamber, members of the Montgomery County delegation, all seated, get ready for long days; from

left, Martin Becker, Charles Docter, Victor Crawford, Eugene Zander, Edna P. Cook and Horace Whalen.

MARYLAND ASSEMBLY MEETS IN SERIOUS MOOD

The 120 delegates and 40 senators, faced with a record budget and a 70-day session of long work days, convened in Annapolis yesterday, with few vestiges of the light-heartedness that

have characterized past opening days. Gov. Spiro T. Agnew set the mood for the day as he delivered his address matter-of-factly, offering no surprises.



By Bob Burchette—The Washington Post

Maryland's Gov. Agnew

"The state of the State is good—but not good enough. The situation, while bleak, is not desperate, but it does demand attention and responsible action."

—Agnew report, Page A14

No Tax Rise Asked In Agnew's Budget

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17—Gov. Spiro T. Agnew today handed the Maryland General Assembly a precariously balanced \$1.15 billion operating budget for the coming year that he described as "preshrunk and tight." He asked for no increase in sales or income taxes, the State's basic sources of revenue.

Although the over-all spending program would top the current budget by \$82.1 million, Agnew said it calls for the smallest rate of increase in spending from the general fund in 20 years—6.1 per cent, or \$37.8 million. State agencies had sought a 27 per cent increase.

Last year's budget, Agnew's first, was 21 per cent greater than the "bare bones" budget enacted in 1966, the final year of Democratic Gov. J. Millard Tawes' administration. Overall, the budget proposed today is 7.7 per cent above the current one.

This contrasts sharply with the two-year budget of \$3 billion submitted to the Virginia legislature last week by Gov. Mills E. Godwin, which calls for an increase of 25 per cent in spending above the current biennium. The Virginia budget is the second installment of a massive spending program by the Godwin Administration to bring lagging public services up to national norms.

Of the \$37.8 million increase, Agnew said, \$35.2 mil-

See SPENDING, A14, Col. 1

Details of Gov. Agnew's proposed budget. Page A15.

Details of Maryland Budget

Agnew Asserts Request Is Effort To Hold the Line

The 1968-69 Maryland operating budget presented yesterday by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew calls for only a 7.7 per cent increase over the current budget and, in Agnew's words, is "a hold-the-line effort . . . a realistic response" to the fiscal strictures facing this administration.

It will finance little more than the natural growth of programs already under way although it does propose new efforts in the pressing problems of water pollution, alcoholism, mental health and traffic safety.

Following are key segments of the budget.

Education

The most expensive item in the State budget, education would feel a sharp economy bite.

New programs, salary increases and personnel additions would be restricted to the barest necessities.

Public education would continue to take a little more than one-third of the total budget. It would consume \$423 million of the \$1.5 billion available to the State.

Though school spending would rise by \$35.1 million, it would be only 9 per cent over this year. It would nevertheless account for 69.5 per cent of the total general fund increase in the budget.

Three-fourths of the money would go to the State Department of Education, which oversees and partially finances public schooling throughout the State. One-fourth would support higher education in the University of Maryland and the State college system.

Spending by the State Department of Education would go up \$22.4 million, mostly to pump more money into present programs.

An incentive program of State grants to local school construction projects would grow \$6 million to \$49 million.

State of the State

lion. A projected increase of 2300 junior college students would require a mandated \$5.2 million in additional State funds. Programs for handicapped children would double, to \$17.5 million.

The University's budget would grow 10 per cent to \$78.6 million and the State College system's would increase at the same rate.

For the additional money, the University would get 288 new employees—most of them at the University Hospital in Baltimore and at the new Baltimore County campus.

The new positions, Agnew said, would "maintain current operating standards in the quality of its programs."

Bowie State College would get 59 new employees, the second largest increase in the State college system. Nineteen would be faculty members.

The State's educational and cultural television system is scheduled to be on the air by mid-1969, and the budget would fund hiring of an initial 70-man staff.

In a long-range attempt to cut spending and at the same time aid more college-bound youths, Agnew proposed ending the State scholarship program and replacing it with a revolving fund to supply low interest educational loans. His budget asks \$1 million immediately to initiate the program.

A cut of \$600,000 would result from Agnew's proposal to discontinue demonstration elementary schools at the State colleges.

The capital budget, financed by bond issues, proposes \$3.4 million for a major building at the University's Baltimore County campus; \$3.3 million for a fine arts building at Towson State College; \$1.6 million for a school of architecture at College Park; \$2 million for a library at Morgan State and \$3 million for a vocational rehabilitation center at Montebello State Hospital.

Government

The cost of administering Maryland's government would change little, continuing to use less than 4 per cent of the total budget.

With pride, Agnew noted that his innovation of last year, a task force on modern management, has already found new ways to do things and programs that could be scrapped. So far, according to his calculations, it has saved the State more than \$5 million "and the major results are yet to come."

Agnew is asking a modest \$10,000 budget increase for his own staff; the judicial branch budget will be slightly



By Bob Burchette—The Washington Post
Gov. Spiro T. Agnew telling the Assembly of Maryland's predicament

lower than last year and the Legislature is asking only \$209,000 more—to establish a new division of budget review to assist it in overseeing the Governor's spending proposals. Computerization and staff increases will add to the Comptroller's budget.

A new 16-member management audit agency would be created in the Governor's office to continue executive branch functions now performed by the State auditor, who is about to be transferred from the Governor's control to the Legislature's.

With \$60,000 Agnew would start a model management intern program, to train potential State employees "to assume the responsibilities of being the State's leaders of tomorrow."

Not listed in the capital budget, but not far in the future, according to Agnew, are requests for a \$25 million State office building in the Washington suburban area and a \$4 million legislative office building in Annapolis. Initial requests may come later this year.

Welfare

The item showing the largest proportionate increase in the proposed budget is public welfare. It would rise 16 per cent, to \$116.6 million. Of the increase, \$10 million would come from Federal funds.

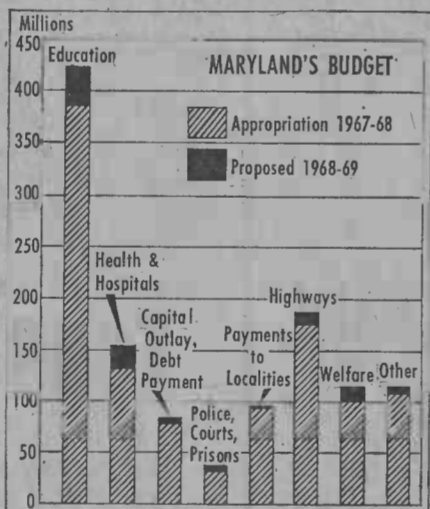
The increase is almost evenly divided between the additional assistance payments required by a growing population and administrative expansion.

Major expansion is planned in the day-care-center program. Of 254 new positions requested in the Welfare Department, 232 would staff 17 new day care centers. The new centers would bring the total to 26 and provide services for 1300 children.

Public Safety, Prisons

The Michaelson Report, a lengthy study of the riot-torn, scandal-ridden prison conditions in Maryland, has had a major impact on proposed spending in this area for next year.

Costs of operating the penal system



The Washington Post Jan. 18, 1968

would increase 16 per cent with the greatest rise in spending at the antiquated State Penitentiary in Baltimore.

Of 192 new positions at the penitentiary, 116 result from recommendations of the Michaelson report. Most would staff a new reception, diagnostic and classification center and others would do work now being done by inmates which the report considers improper for them.

An Agnew decision to end farming operations by the penal system would save \$133,000.

The State Police system would grow by 130 to 1350 employees. Of the new positions, 92 would be troopers and 38 civilians.

Capital spending proposed includes \$2 million for a training school for

older boys; \$1.4 million for penitentiary renovation; \$1.2 million for new buildings at the Correctional Institution at Hagerstown.

Recreation and Resources

Agnew would combine efforts to clean up Maryland's water and air with a hard sell program to entice industry and tourists.

He promises "the most comprehensive and substantial effort ever launched in this State to combat water pollution" and, though the current budget request does not mention it, he will ask the legislature later for approval of a \$129 million bond issue to finance it.

He would strengthen the new Air Quality Control Division by adding 20 positions, more than doubling the present 12-man staff. He would increase the Department of Water Resources budget by half, to \$1.1 million, adding 25 positions, 22 to be "directly involved in the water quality programs" approved by the Department of Interior last year under the Federal Water Quality Act.

Agnew is asking a 30 per cent increase in the budget of the Department of Economic Development, "to accelerate our advertising efforts and provide professional assistance to those subdivisions seeking to develop and promote their prime tourist attractions."

He asks \$60,000 in additional funds to convert "the Maryland Conservationist," a wildlife magazine, into a new "Maryland Magazine" of broader content and appeal.

Health and Hospitals

The cause of much of Maryland's present fiscal plight is the unexpectedly high cost of Medicaid.

Even with stringent new restrictions imposed by Agnew, it will cost \$5 million more than the \$46 million in State funds budgeted for this year.

For next year, Agnew proposes holding the line at \$51 million, necessitating further restrictions and service cutbacks as hospital costs rise.

The bright spot is the expected full implementation of the community mental health program initiated in 1966, and a new program that, according to Agnew, will be "a broad scale attack on the problem of alcoholism that may be without parallel in this country."

Details will come later, and the programs would be paid for by increased local government participation and an increase in alcoholic beverage taxes.

For immediate development of the community-based mental health program Agnew has asked \$4.5 million.

The Department of Mental Hygiene would have the largest personnel increase after the Department of Education—252 new employees, bringing the total to 6692.

Its budget would increase 20 per cent to \$55.4 million, reflecting "the cost of the new comprehensive Community Mental Health Program, improving staffing ratios necessitated by increasing admissions and raising the level of care."

The State Health Department budget would rise 11 per cent to \$104 million.

Much of this increase would be for the State supported local health services, up \$4 million to \$17.6 million.

The State medical care services show the effects of recent Agnew-imposed restrictions, among them curtailment of dental care and limitations on inpatient and outpatient treatment. This item rose from \$37 million to \$56 million last year, but Agnew is asking only \$60 million for next year.

The Metropolitan Washington Retardation Center in Beltsville, nearing completion, would be given initial staffing and planning funds for further construction to its eventual 500-bed capacity.

Capital requests include \$8.7 million for a new health department laboratory in Baltimore.

Highways

Major highway construction is financed by bond issues that do not appear in the general budget.

Programs that do appear—the 6-year construction schedule for critical projects and highway maintenance—reflect the lessened revenues. Both are tied to special highway user funds.

Of the total \$187 million State Roads Commission budget, up 7 per cent, \$79.4 million would be for highway construction, \$17 million for maintenance (slightly less than the \$17.2 million budgeted this year), \$57 million for local streets and roads and \$32.6 million for prior bond issues.

In a related area, Agnew proposes reconstituting the Maryland Traffic Safety Commission, which has had little power in the past, by giving it full coordinating authority over traffic safety activities of all other State agencies.

ck 'Pre-Shrunk'

City Life

in Greater Washington

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1968

gling for New Geome

By Paul Richard

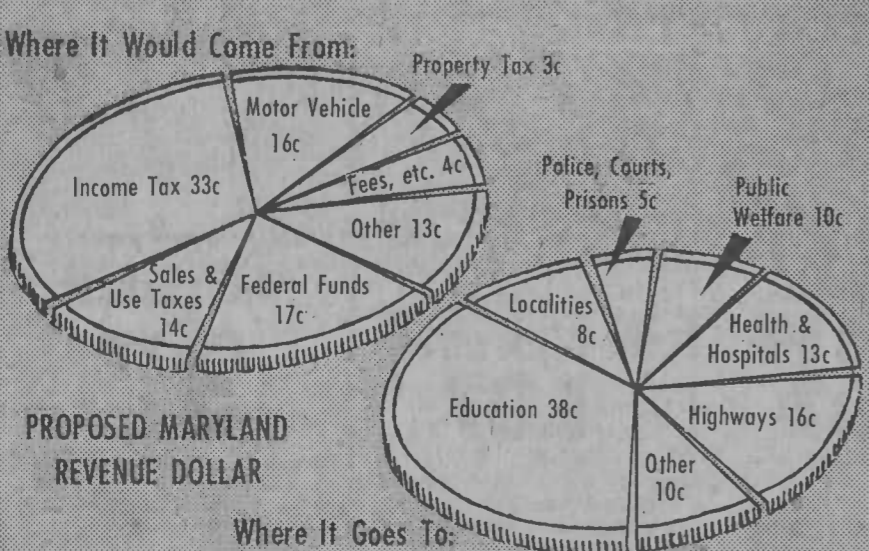
Washington Post Staff Writer

Maurits Cornelius Escher is a Dutch artist who boggles minds.

Escher lives in a peculiar world where water flows uphill through impossible buildings, where vanishing birds fly in precise triangular formations, where magical alligators wander about and snort.

These and other extraordinary things are now taking place on the walls of the Mickelson Gallery, 707 G St. N.W. Escher has made them possible with the aid of fastidiously drafted woodcuts and lithographs and engravings that seem to obey familiar laws of geometry but don't.

Three of Escher's prints,



Agnew Budget

OBITUARIES

EVENTS TODAY

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See Harm To 2 Key Agencies

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18—
Criticism of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's budget, which he called "preshrunk and tight," came swiftly today as two Maryland officials charged that vital State programs will be badly hurt.

Disappointment was expressed by Welfare Director Raleigh C. Hobson and Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president of the University of Maryland, hard on the heels of Agnew's budget presentation Wednesday.

Hobson and Dr. Elkins testified at a preliminary joint hearing by the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

Hobson said his department's curtailed budget contains an estimated built-in deficit of \$3.6 million in welfare payments in the next fiscal year plus a drop of \$1.7 million in Federal subsidies caused by the congressionally ordered welfare "freeze."

10,000-Case Shortage

The built-in deficit will result from the budget allowing a caseload 10,000 short of the anticipated 147,450 individuals and families that the department expects, Hobson said.

In addition, Hobson declared, the Governor's budget allows for none of the 168 case workers and other employees needed to handle 13,500 more dependent children expected to be on the rolls.

This would violate Federal standards, he said, and thereby

Agnew Budget

OBITUARIES

EVENTS TODAY

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See Harm To 2 Key Agencies

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18—Criticism of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's budget, which he called "preshrunk and tight," came swiftly today as two Maryland officials charged that vital State programs will be badly hurt.

Disappointment was expressed by Welfare Director Raleigh C. Hobson and Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president of the University of Maryland, hard on the heels of Agnew's budget presentation Wednesday.

Hobson and Dr. Elkins testified at a preliminary joint hearing by the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

Hobson said his department's curtailed budget contains an estimated built-in deficit of \$3.6 million in welfare payments in the next fiscal year plus a drop of \$1.7 million in Federal subsidies caused by the congressionally ordered welfare "freeze."

10,000-Case Shortage

The built-in deficit will result from the budget allowing a caseload 10,000 short of the anticipated 147,450 individuals and families that the department expects, Hobson said.

In addition, Hobson declared, the Governor's budget allows for none of the 168 case workers and other employees needed to handle 13,500 more dependent children expected to be on the rolls.

This would violate Federal standards, he said, and thereby result in a loss of \$2 million in aid from Washington.

Hobson said the Governor's budget will permit no increase in benefits now regarded as too skimpy. These include rent allowances ranging from \$31 to \$45 a month and food allowances of \$38 per child.

Reaction Predicted

He predicted a "tremendous reaction" among welfare recipients as a result of having to hold the line on benefits.

When the Welfare Department's original request for an additional \$65 million was announced several months ago, an organization of Baltimore recipients attacked it as too small. Agnew's budget calls for only a \$16 million rise, the highest proportional increase granted any State agency this year.

Hobson also scaled down an earlier estimate of the likely welfare deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30.

His office reported to the State Board of Public Works last week that the deficit would be about \$2.7 million, about equivalent to a full month's welfare payments. This raised the prospect that benefits might have to be curtailed if the State cannot provide a deficiency appropriation.

Today he said the caseload has leveled enough to trim that figure to \$2.4 million. Additional Federal reimbursements under the new welfare law should cut it further to \$2 million, and increased So-
See MARYLAND, B2, Col. 4

Electric Forms



Democrats Given Deadlock Deadline

By Peter A. Jay
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18 — the General Assembly, the Prince George's County's 16 members of the House of Delegates, all Democrats, have been given ten days to break an 8-to-8 deadlock and choose a new chairman.

Del. Raymond J. McDonough, the incumbent chairman, is leaving the post to head the new House Economic Matters Committee.

McDonough said he would continue as chairman until Jan. 27 at the latest. If the impasse is unbroken then, he said, House Speaker Marvin Mandel (D-Baltimore) will name the delegation chairman.

The delegation is divided, generally along liberal-conservative lines, between Dels. William J. Goodman and Bernard W. Donovan. Goodman is a liberal, while Donovan appears a more acceptable choice to the delegation's more conservative members — chiefly those from southern Prince George's.

Seniority Pattern

If no compromise candidate is selected, and Mandel names a new chairman, McDonough said, the choice would probably be made on a seniority basis. That would give the post to Goodman, the only Prince George's delegate besides McDonough now beginning his second full term in the House.

In other developments at

the General Assembly, the Montgomery and Prince George's delegations introduced more than 60 local bills that have been screened at public hearings.

Spokesmen for both delegations said today's bills represented nearly all the local measures that the suburban counties will introduce this year.

WSSC Measure

Probably the most controversial local bill introduced is a Montgomery County measure to give the County Council full control over the budget of the semi-autonomous Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

The bill is rigorously opposed by the Sanitary Commission but was cleared for introduction by the Montgomery delegation by a bipartisan 11-to-1 vote.

The delegation also intends to introduce a similar bill giving the elected Council budgetary control over the appointed Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Prince George's County is considering parallel measures.

Also introduced was a Montgomery bill to amend the State farm assessment law to close a loophole that permits speculators to pay low taxes on open land that they are waiting to develop.



Associated Press

Frederick County's three members of Maryland's House of Delegates compare views during a session at Annapolis. They are William M. Houck, E. Earl Remsberg and C. Clifton Virts. Houck and Virts are Democrats, Remsberg is Republican.

MARYLAND—From Page B1

2 Officials Attack Agnew Budget

cial Security benefits may trim it even more.

Dr. Elkins was accompanied to the meeting by seven members of the University's Board of Regents, which recently voted its reluctant acceptance of a \$5.9 million cut in the institution's general fund budget.

"I guess it is fair to say that the faculty is very unhappy about the severe cuts that have been made," Dr. Elkins said.

He said the reduction, which he declared will slow the university's drive toward

educational excellence, will make it easier for other institutions to raid Maryland's higher education.

Under Maryland's 101-year-old constitution, which may be replaced later this year by a new document, the legislature cannot increase the Governor's budget. Any rises must come through supplemental budget requests originated by Agnew.

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Letters to the Editor

A Tax Break for the Elderly

Bill Would Patch Hole in Law

By a Washington Post Staff Writer
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18—A legislative error that inadvertently dropped the pensions and annuities received by elderly persons from Maryland's list of approved tax deductions would be corrected by a bill introduced today in the General Assembly.

The measure would restore the deduction of up to

\$1200 previously allowed persons over 65 for their retirement incomes. The provision was intended to be incorporated last year in the State's comprehensive tax reform law but, after being repealed as part of the old tax package, was lost in the shuffle of new legislation.

The bill was introduced today at the request of Gov.

Spiro T. Agnew as an emergency measure—one that takes effect immediately upon passage. It is expected to clear both houses without opposition.

The Governor's office said the bill would cost the State about \$75,000 in tax revenue. No estimate of the number of elderly persons affected was immediately available.

For the New Constitution

Sir: Just a few weeks after the signing of the United States Constitution in 1787, George Washington wrote to his friend, Col. David Humphreys, "The Constitution . . . is not free from imperfections, but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the convention was composed and the diversity of interests that are to be attended to. . . . I think it would be wise in the people to accept what is offered to them and I wish it may be by as great a majority of them as it was by that of the convention."

General Washington's words could well be applied to the proposed Maryland constitution. The document reflects the best thinking of 142 delegates from all walks of life. It embodies a plan for a structure of government which holds promise of meeting the telling requirements of our times. It sets forth a court and judicial system which is fashioned in modern garb with a four-tier State-wide structure and with judges further removed from political overtones. Truly, justice can be meted out more readily without special favor and with consistency and efficiency. The document outlines a plan for an executive department that includes a lieutenant-governor and strengthens the powers of the governor to give him greater control over the principal administrative departments so that his ideas may become effective.

It streamlines the Legislature and its processes so that laws may be passed more readily and legis-

lators become more visible to their constituents and more viable as representatives. It sets up a system of shared powers so that the General Assembly deals with State-wide requirements, and mandated county home-rule governments deal with purely local needs. It permits multi-county governmental units to come into existence to deal with persistent problems such as metropolitanism, planning and zoning, health, sewage, pure water, air pollution, and mass transportation on the basis of new geographical components related to people's needs.

The proposed constitution gives restored meaning to the important concept of federalism. Most Americans have been concerned about the abdication of the states in respect to the reserved powers assigned to them under the Federal Constitution. In recent years we have seen the national Government take over practically all responsibilities in respect to civil rights, poverty, urban affairs, and a whole host of problem areas. The states have become ineffective in coping with domestic problems which under the reserve powers concept were originally assigned to their domain. True, our times demand more action on the national level. But the states need to restore their own power to act so that solutions are cooperatively worked out at both levels.

What the proposed Maryland constitution seeks is to re-create a strong and effective State government. This is why the document includes such incisive statements

against discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin, and against invasions of personal privacy. It is why the voting age is to be lowered to 19 and new residents are to have more liberal requirements for voting and holding office. It is why a conflict-of-interest clause is embodied to keep officeholders impeccably honest. It is also why there is expressed concern for the farmer and for the consumer, and why there is a creedal statement about the natural resources of the State. It is also why the old and valued statements of former State constitutions which deal with freedom of religion and expression, rights of the accused, the role of public education, powers to tax, and a whole host of protections for the citizen have been embodied, with some changes, in the document. It is these portions of the document which deal with the personal rights and general provisions that show the deep concern for the individual, and that government is the servant of the people.

All in all the proposed constitution gives Maryland a document fashioned to meet the needs of our complex times. It gives our State the machinery to deal effectively with pervasive group problems and to assure liberty and justice to individuals.

I would urge all citizens to read and study the document and, on May 14, to vote it into effect.

Harry Bard,
Convention Delegate, 5th District, Baltimore City.
Baltimore.

Educational Cuts

Sir: The members of the faculty and staff of Coppin State College are gravely troubled by recent news reports of Governor Agnew's plans to eliminate from the executive budget two crucial educational items. The two items affected are the campus laboratory schools and the tuition waiver program for prospective teachers.

The matter of the continued existence of the laboratory schools has been under study both by the board of trustees of the State colleges and the respective faculties of the individual colleges. These schools are a part of the educational training program for future teachers. It does not seem that educational policy and methods should be subject to purely financial decision. "Academic freedom" becomes an empty phrase if the chief executive is to dictate what methods will be used in training teachers—or any other students.

The elimination of financial assistance to teacher education students who pledge to teach in Maryland would be catastrophic. With the shortage of qualified teachers does the Governor really intend to lessen the already diminishing supply of teachers? Has he no regard for the literary and cognitive development of future voters? We read that he stated free tuition would continue for medical, dental and nursing students. Are these more important than teachers? The shortage is just as critical. Is Maryland going to say to high school students who want to become her future teachers, "You may become a teacher if you have the money" when we need them so much?

As professional persons we view apprehensively the future implications of these intended actions. As concerned citizens we raise this protest in defense of Maryland's future citizens, her children who cannot speak for themselves.

Joseph Durham,
Chairman, Committee of Faculty and Staff, Coppin State College.
Baltimore.

Prince Georges To Seek Airpark Bond Issue

Airport-Industrial Park Site Is Located Near Upper Marlboro

By JAMES MACNEES
[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Jan. 21—The Prince Georges county delegation is expected to seek General Assembly authority this week for a \$10,000,000 bond issue to construct a new airport-industrial park at the intersection of U.S. 301 and route 214, about 5 miles north of Upper Marlboro.

The project, its backers say, could change the county's image from that of a "bedroom community" supplying employees to the Federal Government, to that of a focal point for the Baltimore - Washington - Annapolis prestige market area.

Integral Part

The airport would be an integral part of the county's planned 1,800-acre industrial airpark. The airpark is designed to spur economic development through light industry as well as to provide additional general airport facilities within the county.

It would supply, in effect, what the airport site selection committee calls the "missing link" in the county—adequate transportation.

The site, itself, is described as "near perfect" for the industrial airpark concept, with over-the-road truck transport on major highways in four directions, a rail line connection and nearness to the site for the Outer Beltway, which is scheduled for construction in about ten years.

Matthew M. Witenstein, presi-

dent of Capital Research Associates, who was retained by the county to probe the economic aspects of the project, says he finds it "hard to avoid superlatives" when talking about it.

Prince Georges county has been looking for an airport site for the last ten years. Many public and private committees have probed the question of a location which would be acceptable to all concerned. There had been no success until the present committee, headed by Ben Woodward, president of the Arundel Supply Corporation and chairman of the Airport Committee, settled on the present site.

Added Feature

Three months ago, the committee, plus Thomas B. Bourne 4th, of Thomas Bourne Associates, Inc.; County Commissioner Frank J. Aluisi, a former site committee member; Francis B. Francois, vice chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and L. David Ritter, Jr., project coordinator for the airpark, decided to propose an added feature—a certificated airplane mechanics school.

Estimated Revenues

Mr. Witenstein's studies estimate that revenues from the airpark should reach \$1,384,000 annually within five years. Total revenue should reach \$27,690,000 over twenty years.

Airpark planners said Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Greenville, S.C., are now the nearest points where training in business aircraft servicing comparable to that planned is now available.

Prince Georges county, then, they said, is practically virgin territory in this respect. They also declared that the graduate

from aviation school has a product he can sell anywhere in the country. They estimated initial enrollment for the proposed school at about 200 including all levels, ranging from beginning mechanics to those in engineering training.

The Federal Aviation Agency has estimated a need for 138,000 general aviation mechanics, traffic controllers and meteorologists with in the next ten years.

General Aviation, as opposed to commercial airlines, has some 105,000 planes flying now—33,000 of them business aircraft.

The Air Transport Association has recommended that General Aviation be separated from commercial airports, such as Friendship International, National and Dulles. The Federal Aviation Agency views the project as a "reliever" facility to take up a portion of the future growth of the general aviation business.

Plans Changed

The Airport's plans for a 5,400-foot dunway have already been realigned to accommodate the flight pattern of planes using Andrews Air Force Base at Suitland, Md. Its visual flight rules are guaranteed immediately and the FAA is "sure", the committee says, that instrument capability will be granted when needed.

Mr. Ritter says construction should begin on the airport itself by next July. "The first planes will be landing there by the spring of 1969," he predicts.

The county commissioners have made a formal request for a Federal grant of \$1,700,000—50 per cent of the construction cost of the airport. The other \$1,700,000 would be raised half through a State aviation grant and half through county funds. A later request for about \$700,000 is expected to be made to the Department of Health, Education and welfare to equip the proposed school.

This revenue, Mr. Witenstein said, would come from land sales of 50 acres a year at \$20,000 an acre and from rents from facilities such as office, exhibition and hangar spaces.

The bonds requested would have a 30-year maturity date, but, based on revenue estimates, it is expected that the county could pay them off in fifteen to twenty years, according to Gladys Spellman, chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

The airstrip itself will run north-south, roughly paralleling U.S. 301. Plans call for "clear zones" at both ends of the runway, in contrast to Andrews Air Force Base, where developers have built homes virtually to the edge of field.

Model Ordinance

Mr. Ritter explains, in addition, that the Maryland Park and Planning Commission is about to adopt a model airport ordinance involving the types of facilities which can be constructed beneath the flight pat-

tern in the area of the new airpark site.

In the briefing for the delegation members, Mrs. Spellman said that "in no time" the land around the airpark site would be "selling by the inch instead of by the square foot."

She said, "This is the way the county is going to go," adding that the commissioner's site committee had "reached the point of desperation" in finding a suitable location.

The area is considered to be one of a number of "employment sites" proposed in a corridor running down to Upper Marlboro as locations for groupings of light industry.

Parks Impossible

Mrs. Spellman said the "economic facts of life" are such "that it is impossible now to have a green space (park-like) corridor in the area."

Mr. Woodward said the business community, as well as the county, would benefit from multiple types of employment generated at the airport.

Mr. Ritter said the Pennsylvania Railroad has already expressed its interest in the county's airpark plans and is anxious to accommodate the freight traffic it is expected to generate.

Taxes Rank Low

In their research on the airpark, the commissioners found that tax assistance ranked eighteenth or nineteenth among factors bearing heavily on the desire of industries to relocate. Of much greater appeal, they found was a stable economy and favorable Government relations.

They will soon canvass some 30,000 companies to invite their inspection of the proposed facility, the market area and its ground and air transportation complex.

The FAA is also said to be interested in heliport facilities from which air taxis might serve the complete circuit of Baltimore, Friendship, Washington, National and Dulles airports from the proposed airpark.

600 Acres On Option

The county now has options on some 600 acres of land, another 400 acres may have to be condemned and the remainder negotiated, Mr. Ritter says.

Because Prince Georges is not a charter county, its bonding must be approved by the General Assembly. This is thought to be assured, since the plan has the backing of the county commissioners, the county delegation and the Park and Planning Commission.

The commissioners, Mrs. Spellman says, see the airport-industrial center as providing revenues to support the county's schools and libraries in the future.

Old Image Scored

Mr. Goodman declares that the new facility will destroy the old image of "poor Prince Georges county," the place where Federal employees at less than the Grade 7 level go to look for housing.

"We're going for an aggressive image," he says.

GAMBLE—From Page A1

Pinball Ban Urged By Maryland Unit

of his group's recommendations.

Although the Miles Commission has made no specific charges of links between public officials and racketeers it argued in an interim report that "organized criminal gambling is widespread" in Maryland.

"It taxes credulity to believe its existence on such a scale could exist without the racketeers involved enjoying some degree of police and political protection," the Commission concluded in an earlier study of Baltimore's numbers racket.

Legislation creating the permanent Commission would give it subpoena powers and full-time investigators. The Commissioners would be appointed by the Governor and responsible only to him. The Commission would be limited to investigation, with its findings turned over to State's attorneys for prosecution.

In calling for the abolition of pinball machines, the Miles report argued that "pinball machines are more offensive to law and order than slot machines."

Miles estimated that there are more than 6000 pinball machines in Maryland and said between 80 and 90 per cent of them are actually

being operated as gambling devices in violation of the law. He estimated the machines gross \$60 million a year.

The call for abolition of pinball machines follows a Dec. 13 raid in which 78 persons were arrested and 183 machines confiscated in a statewide crackdown.

Miles said the commission is drafting legislation to outlaw pinball machines, probably by the end of the year. The machines currently are legal as "amusement devices." They are relatively evenly distributed by population concentrations throughout the State.

In rejecting the plea for a continuation of Southern Maryland's slot machines, the Miles Commission essentially rejected the perennial argument of the slots forces that the machines are essential to the Southern Maryland economy.

Legal in Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Anne Arundel counties, slot machines are in the process of being phased out and will be prohibited after July 1.

The Calvert County dog track was envisioned by a group calling itself the Calvert County Recreation Association, Inc., as a replacement for jobs and tax revenues lost in the slots ban. The group said it had a site ten miles below Upper Marlboro off Rte. 4 and promised a \$10 million total investment in the project.

The Miles Commission said the group was unable to substantiate its predictions of success for the project and revenues that would accrue to the State from pari-mutuel betting. But the Commission took no stand against a dog track as such.

A spokesman for Agnew said the Governor was reading the report and that he would have no immediate comment.

The recommendations for abolition of slots and pinball machines follow suggestions in earlier Miles Commission reports that commercial bingo be outlawed and that Maryland take a strong stand against lotteries.

In a Dec. 11 report, the Commission urged that bingo sponsored by such nonprofit groups as churches and volunteer fire departments be allowed to continue in Maryland, but urged outlawing commercial bingo as it is played in Anne Arundel County's bingo parlors.

On Dec. 14, the Commission criticized Maryland's Constitutional Convention for its stand on lotteries. It argued the Convention had adopted "nothing more than a prohibition against the State or its political subdivisions" conducting a lottery.

This, the Miles Commission contended, could conceivably "let the bars down for private entrepreneurs to conduct lotteries."

Md. Ban Urged on Pinballs

Watchdog Unit On Gamblers, Crime Asked

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

Maryland's Gambling Study Commission urged yesterday that pinball machines—an estimated \$60-million-a-year business—be outlawed in the State and recommended creation of a permanent investigative commission to probe gambling and organized crime.

In a report to Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the Commission also urged rejection of proposals to extend the life of Southern Maryland's slot machines and to license a dog racing track with pari-mutuel betting in Calvert County.

Yesterday's report leaves only an examination of race track gambling in Maryland remaining before the study commission, appointed by Agnew last April. Commission Chairman Clarence W. Miles said horse racing in Maryland "needs overhauling" and promised a final report on this by April.

But he added the Commission had uncovered no corruption in Maryland's horse tracks and said his group's recommendations would be directed towards improved administration to make Maryland tracks more competitive with those of other states.

Yesterday's report to Agnew was accompanied by a draft of legislation to create the permanent investigating commission, which Miles argued should be "free from entangling alliance" with any other State agency.

One of the Commission's key functions, Miles said, would be "to probe whether or not there exists any close relationship between those profiting from crime and those presumably charged with responsibility for good government."

He argued that the permanent investigating commission is "the most important"

See GAMBLE, A7, Col. 1

2-Year Schools to Have Effect

Md. Colleges Face Changes

By Don Robinson

Washington Post Staff Writer

There will be significant changes in the patterns of Maryland public college enrollment over the next few years.

A growing share of students fresh out of high school will seek their first college experience in the sprouting network of community colleges.

As they graduate from the two-year schools, those students will in increasing numbers enter University of Maryland classrooms as juniors.

Seeking to hold down its total enrollment, the University can be expected to raise admission standards and put a ceiling on entering freshmen.

At the University's big College Park campus, the consequence will be a more even balance between the lower division (freshman and sophomore), upper division (junior and senior) and graduate student's.

The University's new (opened in 1966) Baltimore County campus at Catonsville will boom as it relieves the pressure on College Park.

Wider Range of Fields

And the four-year State colleges, being converted from teacher-training institutions to full-scale liberal arts colleges, will assume more responsibility for students seeking degrees in a wide range of fields.

Precisely because the community colleges and newly

multi-purpose State colleges furnish freshmen with opportunities that formerly did not exist, it has become politically and educationally feasible for the University to increase the quality of its student body as it imposes a limit on the size of its academic colossus at College Park.

The last great surge of enrollment occurred between 1962 and 1965, three years that saw the number of Maryland public high school graduating seniors increase 56 per cent, from 26,533 to 41,331.

There has been a breathing spell since 1965, with the number of graduating seniors remaining on a plateau of 41,000 to 42,000. But beginning in 1969, the number will again start a steady climb. Projections show 45,629 graduates in 1970 and 57,175 by 1975.

Two-Part Plan

Those numbers will build pressure for implementation of a plan worked out by University administrators in 1965 but held in abeyance since.

The plan contains two essential elements: (a) fixing a ceiling of 6200—approximately the 1965 level—on new freshmen accepted at College Park and (b) holding the number of freshmen accepted by the combined Catonsville and College Park campuses to roughly the same proportion of high school graduates served by College Park alone in 1965.

The University as a whole would be serving some 50,600 students by 1975 if these con-

trols were imposed, compared with an estimated 62,200 without controls.

Clearly, then, the plan implies a moderate raising of admission requirements. The University already is preparing a device to gauge admission standards to the size of entering class.

Predicting Success

Called a "predictive index," the device combines several elements—high school grades, entrance exam scores and high school class ranking—to produce a measure of the student applicant's predicted success at the University.

With such an index, the size of any entering class can be controlled simply by raising or lowering the minimum required index score. The index is being tested this year to determine its accuracy; it is not yet being used to govern admissions.

According to current thinking, academic admission requirements will remain identical for College Park and Catonsville. Some applicants would be funneled to Catonsville because they live closer to that campus than to College Park.

If the controls are implemented, according to the 1965 projections the College Park campus would enroll 37,860 and the Catonsville campus 12,880 students by 1975. Enrollments today are about 29,600 at College Park and 1400 (freshmen and sophomores) at Catonsville.

At College Park, lower division students would decline

from 52 per cent of total enrollment in 1965 to 37 per cent in 1975, upper division enrollment would rise from 22 to 26 per cent and graduate enrollment would rise from 18 to 30 per cent. (The remaining 7 per cent is accounted for by specially classified students.)

The University already has received support in principle for its plan to curb enrollment from the Maryland Advisory Council for Higher Education.

The preliminary draft of a State higher education master plan prepared by the Council strongly urges the University to hold down its enrollment and raise its admission standards.

The Council suggests that the community colleges be expanded rapidly to absorb the greatest share of the coming increase in numbers of students seeking a place in the college classroom.

Md. Takes Lumps on Road Cuts

The Federal Government announced yesterday a freeze on \$600 million in national highway funds — and drew an anguished outcry from Maryland, which under the cutbacks stands to lose the money for nearly two-thirds of its scheduled 1968 road construction.

The Government called the cutback an anti-inflation move.

Nor was District Highway Director Thomas F. Airis pleased. He called the cut "serious" and said it would cost the District \$6.9 in funds which would have to "come out of a variety of smaller projects, most likely our non-interstate highways."

Virginia's road program apparently got off the lightest. It only expected to lose \$6.3 million.

That compared to \$36 million for Maryland, a threatened loss that Gov. Spiro T. Agnew said in a telegram to Transportation Secretary Alan S. Boyd would have a "drastic economic and social impact on Maryland," particularly on employment of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

The cutback was expected to affect such planned Maryland projects as the widening of the Capital Beltway and Interstate Route 70S, and the widening of Interstate Route 95 between the Capital and Baltimore Beltways.

In the District, there was speculation that the freeze might give Secretary Boyd more time to settle arguments about the future shape of the city's freeway system, like the wisdom of building a Three Sisters Bridge.

'I USED TO WALK ON THOSE STONES'

(Montgomery and/or Prince Georges)

Residents Draw the Line

By JACK VITEK

History, custom, county patriotism and the teary-eyed feeling were brought to bear last night on a 220-year-old boundary dispute which could make 136 Prince Georges residents the reluctant citizens of Montgomery County.

Both county governments joined to try to settle a dispute that started in 1748 and was almost settled in 1963 with a State bill for a neat, straight line until citizens in the area extending between Sandy Spring road and the Patuxent River convinced Gov. J. Millard Tawes to veto it.

Prince Georgians gave mainly patriotic reasons for not wanting a straight boundary slicing them into Montgomery. Dr. Earl Myers, speaking for a 60-member group, said for 150 years they had voted, paid taxes, used the roads, schools and health facilities of Prince Georges and wanted it to stay that way.

"I'm the kind of person who can still get tears in my eyes when I hear the Star Spangled Banner," said Mrs. William H. Owen, "and I want to live in Prince Georges."

But they hinted at more concrete reasons, for instance, that developers could make a "semi-legal killing" off zoning advantages if the land were ruled in Montgomery, tho a sand and gravel contractor said his interests were simply in being able to go to court and



Dr. Myers and his map.

say "this land is in this county and this in that."

Dr. Myers said he had to go to court to stop tax bills coming from both counties and a farmer who said he had deeds showing his land in both counties.

The Prince Georges acc-in-the-hole was a boundary marker found by divers in 1965 under 40 feet of Rocky Gorge Reservoir which would support the crooked old boundary which

they claim "custom and usage" has established anyway.

Old-time resident H. Burton Shipley, 78, said he remembered that marker: "I sat on it, walked on it." Nor did he have much faith in State-hired surveyors: "Surveyors are wonderful, but when they're hired by someone with money they're going to

put the line where they want it."

Prince Georges Del. Arthur Dorman, a student of the dispute over several years, testified rather exasperatedly and then remarked, "Well, anyway, I've come up with some beautiful old maps."

County Maps Subsidized Rental Plan

The new Prince Georges County Housing Authority will ask for federal funds to subsidize rents for low-income families in 300 apartments and houses scattered around the county.

The application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development received the required approval of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday and should be acted upon sometime this spring, according to Jim Reid, director of the county's Department of Community Development. About \$2 million will be sought.

The request for federal funds is the first for the five-member Prince Georges agency appointed last October.

There are at least 250 families, Reid said, who the authority wants to relocated from their present substandard homes.

The funds are administered by HUD's Housing Assistance Administration to provide subsidies on a sliding scale for low-income families.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1968

THE 200-YEAR 'WAR'

Hearing Fires Up Old Issue Of Counties' Lost Boundary

By ANNE CHRISTMAS
Star Staff Writer

A straight line is not the happiest distance between two points, scores of Prince Georges County residents told a joint meeting of Montgomery County Council members and Prince Georges Commissioners in a public hearing last night over a 200-year-old border dispute between the two counties.

Approximately 150 citizens appeared at the Chesapeake & Potomac Building auditorium off Rte. 29, near Burtonsville, in hope of reaching some agreement on the counties' lost boundary running from Route 198 north to the Howard County line.

Closely identified with the his-

toric squabble were representatives of some 60 families who have long regarded themselves as residents of Prince Georges, where they have paid taxes, voted, sent their children to school, and have become a part of the Laurel community.

The controversy has been waged periodically over an imaginary line between the two countries, which never has been clearly defined, from Rt. 198 north to the Howard County line.

Persons living in the area have been taxed according to an age-old policy of taxation according to the location of the farmhouse on the property, which has become outmoded in recent years.

If that elusive line between the two counties is straightened out, said Conrad Shamel, 6001 Brooklyn Bridge Road, he will be transformed into an unwilling resident of Montgomery County.

"Some of my best friends live in Montgomery County, and it's a nice place to visit," he said. "However, my home, according to tax and highway maps, has been in Prince Georges County for 162 years. If I am forced to become a resident of Montgomery, I promise to become a carping critic of appointed and elected officials there."

Another dissenter was P. G. Melbourne III of 2209 Brooklyn Bridge Road, who owns a Laurel real estate firm.

"I can't understand why the Prince Georges commissioners sit by and let people be moved somewhere they don't want to be," Melbourne complained.

Gladys Spellman, president of the Prince Georges commission-

ers, who presided at the hearing, observed: "We are all reasonable people, and this is not the Alsace-Lorraine border."

"These are people who care where they live, and we're delighted that they care. There is nothing magic about a straight line, and we simply want to settle this question and keep the citizens happy."

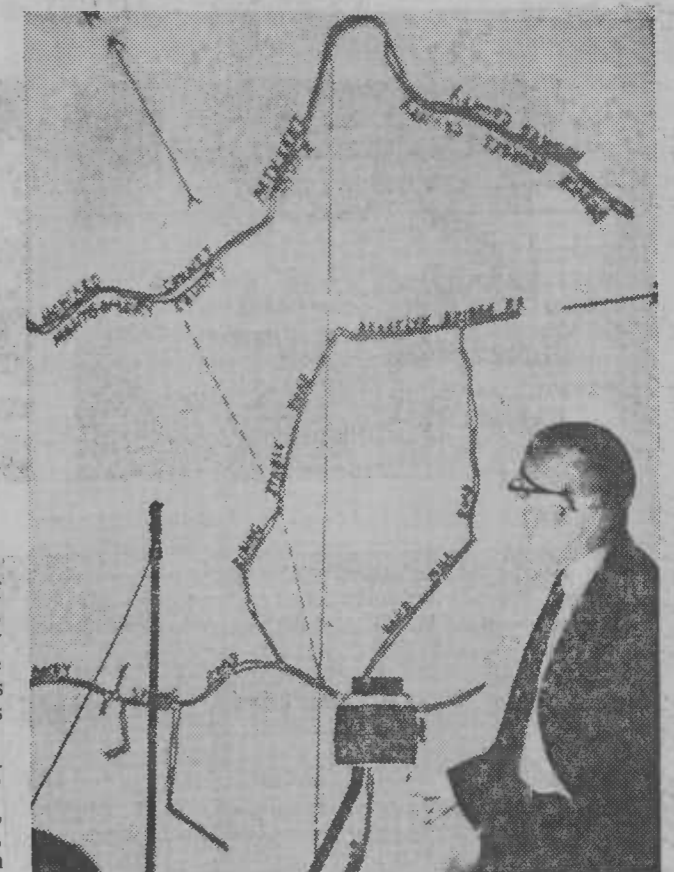
Burton Shipley, former University of Maryland athletic coach, said he has spent all of his 78 years in Prince Georges County, and has a vivid memory of a missing boundary stone which was located by skin divers in Rocky Gorge several years ago.

"Why give Montgomery County something they don't need?" he demanded. "Watch out, they're going to steal it from us, but we won't let them if we can help it."

"Forget that straight line. I tell you, I saw that boundary stone, sat on it, saw the markings on it, and know exactly where it is located, with 40 feet of water over it. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission later covered it with water, but it's still there."

Mrs. William H. Owens, representing the West Laurel Civic Association, said: "We have a great deal of pride in Maryland and in Prince Georges County. We choose to live in Prince Georges and I don't want this disruption to 40 families along Brooklyn Bridge Road, for the sake of a straight line."

"We are suspicious. Why does Montgomery County keep bringing it up. We want to be left alone . . . just leave us where we are."



—Star Photographer Walter Oates

Merl D. Myers, president of the Patuxent Old Line Association of Laurel, stands before map of the disputed area.

At that point, Mrs. Spellman pointed out that Prince Georges County brought it up this time.

Merl D. Myers, president of the Patuxent Old Line Association of Laurel, representing 60 residents, pointed out that the straight line in question has been under dispute for 200 years, and surveyed in 1868, 1870 and 1872, "but the surveyors never got paid."

Montgomery County Councilman Cletus Barnett said wistfully: "I don't know how Montgomery County became cast in the role of villain in this dispute. We have no territorial ambitions

about Prince Georges, we just want to do what the people want to have done. Now we know, and hopefully the matter will be concluded."

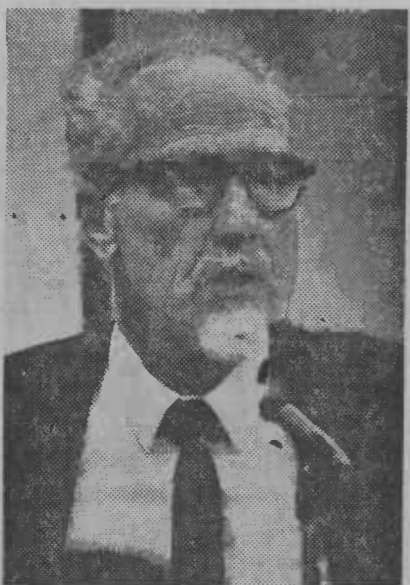
Mrs. Spellman said that the entire question would be taken to the legislative delegations of the two counties with a request to "settle this quickly, once and for all." She pointed out that all the persons who testified had expressed their eagerness to remain in Prince Georges County, including owners of two tracts in Montgomery County who indicated that they, too, would like to be included in Prince Georges.



About 150 persons attend a hearing on the long-disputed "lost boundary" between Montgomery and Prince Georges counties last night.



Mrs. Gladys Spellman



Dr. James W. Smith



Burton Shipley

Among those who spoke at the hearing were a commissioner, a doctor and a former coach.

Agnew Commission Drafts Statewide Housing Code

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24—Draft legislation that would set minimum standards for all housing in Maryland was submitted to Gov. Spiro T. Agnew today.

Under the proposed minimum housing act prepared by the Governor's Commission on Statewide Housing Standards, all counties and municipalities in the State would be required to adopt and enforce local codes establishing standards for acceptable dwelling units.

The measure, which would be administered and financed jointly by the local jurisdictions and the State Health Department, is aimed primarily at the State's rural areas. It would be put into effect gradually, over a ten-year period.

Most counties, including Montgomery and Prince George's, already have strict housing codes. The codes, however, are not always enforced, for officials are often reluctant to oust home owners who can't afford repairs.

The proposed State measure permits officials to defer compliance with the law in poverty cases, although it requires each deferred case to be reviewed every three months. U.S. Census figures cited by the Commission show that 172,500, or 18.6 per cent, of Maryland's dwelling units are substandard. The highest percentage of substandard housing, the Commission said, is on the Eastern Shore.

Gov. Agnew received the report without comment. Aides said the Governor would not

make a statement on the proposed legislation until he had time to study it.

Welfare Eligibility

A package of four bills that would liberalize Maryland's eligibility requirements for welfare assistance has been introduced by two Baltimore delegates.

The bills, by Dels. Isaiah Dixon Jr. and Thomas J. S. Waxter Jr., both Democrats, would strike from the Maryland Code a law requiring two years of residence in the State before an applicant can receive various welfare benefits.

The law is currently suspended pending resolution of a test case now awaiting trial in Federal District Court in Baltimore. A similar challenge to state residency requirements for welfare aid is before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Bill Reconsidered

The Senate Economic Affairs Committee, at the request of a lobbyist, has agreed to reconsider a bill intended to outlaw assessments by mutual automobile insurance companies against their policyholders.

The bill was approved unanimously Tuesday, but Sen. James A. Pine (D-Baltimore County), the Committee chairman, then agreed to delay approval at the request of Paul T. McHenry, a lobbyist for various insurance interests.

The Committee indicated it will re-approve the measure

after considering amendments affecting some small mutual fire insurance companies operating in rural counties.

Assembly Renews Fight On Debt 'Consolidators'

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The debt management issue reappeared in the Maryland General Assembly today as opposing sides prepared to battle again over the controversial adjunct to credit living.

Del. Arthur Dorman, D-Prince Georges, said he will introduce a statewide bill tomorrow to outlaw debt management. It already is prohibited, by local ordinance, in Baltimore City.

State Sen. Royal Hart, D-Prince Georges, said he will sponsor Dorman's bill in the upper chamber as a counter move to a measure introduced yesterday by State Sen. John W. Steffey, R-Anne Arundel.

Steffey's measure would require debt management firms to be licensed annually, inspected and regulated by the state administrator of loan laws.

Dorman Argues Case

Under debt management, a company consolidates a person's debts and arranges for him to make repayments in smaller total installments than he has been paying.

For this service the company usually will charge an initial fee, plus another levy of up to 15 percent of the total debt, and then another "prepayment charge" if the debt is paid off before the prescribed time.

Dorman, whose bill passed the House of Delegates last year and failed in the Senate, argued that the companies give citizens a false sense of security that debts will be paid off at a reduced rate. The firms actually are increasing a person's debts with all the service and other charges, he added.

"If the General Assembly regulates debt management it will be giving state sanction to a business that should not be allowed to exist," Dorman said.

"Necessary Service"

Steffey, however, said his bill would rigidly regulate "a necessary service for low-income people." He said there are not enough nonprofit consumer counseling services throughout the state to advise persons overburdened with financial commitments and in need of proper debt management advice.

Under his bill, Steffey said debt management firms no longer would be free to charge a

wide range of exorbitant fees, and later "skip out" with a client's money.

The senator's bill allows a debt management firm to charge a client an initial investigation fee of up to \$25, a service charge of up to 10 percent of the principal amount owed, and a prepayment charge of up to 25 percent of the remaining sum.

The measure also requires a debt management company operator to be bonded by at least \$25,000. Contracts with clients could not run for more than two years.

Fought by Lobby

Dorman's bill last year was vigorously fought by a lobby for the Barden Investment and Management Corp. of Chicago, which has debt management offices in Laurel, Mount Rainier and Hagerstown. A regulatory bill weaker than the Steffey measure was introduced in the House last year and died.

A bill to outlaw debt management in the District is part of a consumer protection legislative package sponsored by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md. Final hearings on the package will be held next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday by the Senate District Committee's business and commerce subcommittee.

Rep. Joel Broyhill, R-Va., is the sponsor of similar legislation pending in a subcommittee of the House District Committee. It also has a bill by Rep. Charles C. Diggs, D-Mich., to regulate debt management in the District.

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C.
Thursday, January 25, 1968

Legislator Wants U.S. Out of Roads Business

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—A Maryland legislator today launched a campaign to have the states take over the federal interstate road-building program and keep its supporting taxes that now go to Washington.

The plan calls for Congress not to extend the multimillion-dollar program and its wide range of accompanying taxes.

States then, at their discretion, could bolster their own roadbuilding by adopting as state levies some of the federal taxes that would die with the expiration of the interstate program.

State Sen. James Clark Jr., D-Howard, Montgomery, initiated the campaign today by submitting a resolution petitioning the Maryland congressional delegation to oppose any move to continue the interstate program, scheduled to end in 1972.

Hopes to Carry Weight

Clark said copies of his resolution will be sent to legislative leaders in each of the other 49 state capitals.

"If enough state legislatures petition their congressmen on this matter, it should carry some weight and I think we could end the program," Clark said.

The states would get more roads for their money since none of the tax revenue would be channeled through Washington for reallocation under a complex distribution formula, such as is now the case, the legislator said.

Payments Exceed Return

In addition, he said the state roads would not have to be built in accordance with the rigid and costly standards now set for interstate highway projects.

"Maryland motorists pay more in the federal taxes than the state gets back in aid for the interstate highway program," Clark said.

"This interstate program was a good thing when it was started because we needed something to coordinate all the extensive roadbuilding being started at that time," the senator said.

"But now I think the states have had it up to here," he added, placing his index finger across his eyebrows.

Clark complained that federal interstate standards are stricter than necessary and raise the cost of the projects. Sometimes specifications are changed after a project has been started, and this increases the cost even more, he added.

Cites 1966 Outlay

Maryland motorists in 1966 paid \$66.6 million in federal taxes to the interstate program, but the state got back only \$62.7 million, Clark said.

In 1965 the taxes totalled \$65.7 million and Maryland got back \$60.5 million. The previous year the payment was \$63.9 million and the return, \$58.7 million, he said.

The revenue is collected from a 4 cents per gallon tax on gasoline, 6 cents a gallon on oil, plus a truck levy of \$3 per 1,000 pounds for vehicles weighing over 26,000.

In addition, Clark said the federal government also imposes taxes of 8 percent on auto parts and accessories, 10 cents a pound on tires and tubes, and five cents a pound on recapped tires.

A state would not necessarily have to impose all these taxes, but the levies on gasoline, oil and tires would give a state road program a good financial boost, Clark said.

County Legislators Back Agnew Bid to Cut Roads Power

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Key legislators from Montgomery and Prince Georges counties are supporting a proposal to strip county governments of their present power to help decide short-range roadbuilding programs.

A major item in Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's legislative program, the measure is expected to be introduced shortly in the Maryland General Assembly.

The suburban Washington lawmakers, along with the governor, feel the power of county commissioners and councils to help draft road construction timetables has led to confusion, delays and an undesirable patch-

work approach to a statewide highway system.

In adopting a \$282-million, six-year road program in 1964, the General Assembly provided that the construction schedule be reviewed every two years. The county governing bodies, along with their state senators, were given the power to change the priority of projects or make substitutions in their jurisdictions.

"This has produced nothing but a big mess, with county commissioners and legislators wrangling over whose area was going to get the most roads first," complained Del. Raymond J. McDonough, chairman of the Prince Georges Democratic delegation.

"It's parochialism at its highest point," he added.

Del. Leonard S. Blondes, D-Montgomery, co-chairman of that county's group in the House of Delegates, agreed that the system has bred more problems than it has solved.

"How do you ever hope to get a good soup with 200 cooks stirring the pot?" is the illustration used by State Sen. Blair Lee III, D-Montgomery, chairman of the county's senatorial group.

Five-Month Study

Lee served on the special nine-man Committee on Highway Financing named by Agnew and Senate President William S. James, D-Harford, to conduct a five-month study of Maryland highway building. Lee also is vice chairman of the senate finance committee, which will rule on the study when it is submitted as legislation.

Elimination of county powers over state road building programs was one of the 25 recommendations submitted by the committee. It was headed by Robert E. Redding of Kensington.

The committee noted that after the 1966 elections, roads commission officials traveled throughout the state to acquaint newly-elected county officials and legislators with the road program. The highway agency was asked by some of the newcomers to make a number of substitutions in the building program.

Some counties ask for changes even after the roads commission had done preliminary work and prepared to take bids on a project, according to the highway agency.

"With such an appalling diffusion of authority it is indeed remarkable that highways get built at all," the Redding Committee said.

In his State of the State address at last Wednesday's opening of the General Assembly, Agnew endorsed the committee proposal to give the roads commission a free hand in highway building "without having to obtain prior approval of local legislators and county commissioners."

Del. William M. Houck, D-Frederick, chairman of the house ways and means committee and a member of the Redding Committee, said it was "asinine" to have laymen (county commissioners) try to do the work of highway engineers.

Houck recalled the county veto authority was put in the 1964 law because legislators felt the State Roads Commission had not been adhering closely enough to local roadbuilding needs.

The Maryland Association of Counties has not yet made a formal comment on the Redding Committee report, but is expected to take a position before the assembly adjourns its 70-day session.

Lee noted that under the Redding Committee proposal, there would be legislative control over roadbuilding by a requirement that the commission do in the following 12-month period only what would be specifically authorized and budgeted by the assembly.

The year's construction timetable would be the first phase of a five-year program submitted annually to the assembly. Lawmakers could make changes only in that first phase of each five-year program.

Formulation of the five-year program would be based on a roads commission 20-year needs study, which county governments would have full participation in preparing.

Md. Cut \$36 Million In U.S. Highway Aid

Maryland stands to lose nearly half the Federal highway money it expected this fiscal year—\$36 million—under a decision announced yesterday to freeze \$600 million in national highway funds.

The District of Columbia and Virginia would lose lesser amounts but the combined loss for all three jurisdictions would be a thumping \$50 million.

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland fired off a telegram immediately to Transportation Secretary Alan S. Boyd, saying that the cutback would eliminate nearly two-thirds of the road construction that Maryland planned this year.

District highway director Thomas F. Airis called the cutback "serious." He said the District stands to lose about \$6.9 million, "which will come out of a variety of smaller projects, most likely our non-interstate highways."

Virginia was much less hard hit since it is current in obligating Federal matching funds allotted to it. Maryland and the District, however, had much of their 1967 Federal allocation uncommitted.

Federal Budget Director Charles L. Schultze said yesterday that Federal highway aid this year would be held back to 95 per cent of the amount that each state obligated during 1967 for road projects.

Agnew's telegram said that the slash will have a "drastic economic and social impact on Maryland," particularly on employment of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

He said the cutback will cost Maryland nearly \$36 million this year.

Since Maryland road work—notably on the Baltimore freeway system—lagged last year, and thus Federal moneys were unobligated, the reduction in Maryland amounts to nearly half of what Maryland had expected to receive in fiscal 1968, Agnew said.

Agnew added that since Maryland had stepped up its programming for this year, the freeze could slash construction activity in calendar 1968 by nearly 67 per cent.

"Any reduction will delay highway construction in Maryland and seriously harm the State's economy," he said.

While no specific Maryland projects were listed, the cut-

back could affect such projects as the widening of the Capital Beltway and Interstate Rte. 70S, Interstate Rte. 95 between the Capital and Baltimore Beltways, the rebuilding of U.S. Rte. 40 into Interstate 70N between Frederick and Ellicott City and the controversial East-West Expressway in Baltimore.

Virginia's Highway Department said that the State will receive \$120.4 million in Federal highway funds for 1968, while the State had expected to get \$126.7 million.

Thus Virginia's ability to keep its road program up to schedule means it would lose only \$6.3 million compared with Maryland's \$36 million loss.

The Federal Government pays 90 per cent of the cost of building Federal and inter-

See **CUTBACK**, A9, Col. 5

Combatants in the 20-year war over freeways in Washington agree that the conflict must be settled soon. Details, Page C1.

Gambling in Maryland

Maryland's Gambling Study Commission has very wisely recommended against an extension of slot machine gambling in southern counties, against a dog track and against pinball machines. Governor Agnew ought to act on their advice.

It is very well established that most paper crimes—larceny, forgery, defalcation and misappropriation of funds—spring from efforts to get funds for gambling or to pay gambling losses. It is also very well established that gambling enterprises attract a host of camp followers recruited from the criminal underworld who are never content with any limits on legalized gambling. One state government after another has discovered that it is not possible to do business with this fraternity.

Crimes of violence, insofar as they do not spring from mental aberration or impulse, are frequently the consequence of gambling disputes. The gambler brings in his train the corruption of authority, the subversion of the police, the pollution of public morals, the invasion of legislative bodies and the seduction of the young. There is not one good thing that can be said for it. It provides a veritable seed bed for crime. The state which prepares this soil and nurture such crops has no right to be surprised at the crime rate. A state can have gambling and it can have an acceptable program for law enforcement. It has no right to expect that it can have both.

Watchdog Committee

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25—Sen. Fred L. Wineland (D-Prince Georges) was selected as one of the four Senate members of a new legislative joint committee to pass upon potential conflicts of interest and other ethical problems of legislators.

Other senators chosen were Paul A. Dorf (D-Baltimore), George E. Snyder (D-Washington) and George R. Hughes Jr. (R-Allegany).

House Speaker Marvin Mandel (D-Baltimore) is expected to appoint himself along with Dels. Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot), William M. Houck (D-Frederick) and J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R-Allegany).

No Charter Shifts Seen In Assembly

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25—The current session of the Maryland General Assembly is probably powerless to draft amendments to the proposed new State constitution, Attorney General Francis B. Burch said today.

He refused to guess whether the Assembly has the authority to write its own new version of the State's basic charter and put it up for approval at the Nov. 5 general election. It is considered highly unlikely that the Assembly will write its own proposed constitution.

These developments came to light today after the Baltimore Board of Estimates approved the hiring of William L. Marbury, a noted constitutional lawyer. He will be a consultant to Baltimore officials on any Assembly action on the constitution that would affect the City.

This sparked demands in the Senate, chiefly by Baltimore area lawmakers, that Burch be pressed to hand down his decision on amendments swiftly.

The Burch decision was requested recently by Carl N. Eversteine, the director of the Department of Legislative Reference, in behalf of legislative leaders.

There has been private talk among some legislators that the Assembly should seek to revise the draft document and then possibly offer its own constitution to the voters.

Burch told a reporter today that he is "leaning toward the point of view" that the Assembly cannot prepare amendments to the draft at this session. He said he expects to have his formal opinion available next week.

Two sore points among legislators in the draft constitution are the proposed reduction in size of the two legislative houses, the Senate from 43 to 40 and the House of Delegates from 142 to 120. All assemblymen would have to run from single-member districts, a requirement opposed by organization Democrats in Baltimore and Baltimore County and by Republican Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

Burch said Deputy Attorney General Robert F. Sweeney has been unable to find precedence for the unique situation facing the Maryland legislature.

The Attorney General said the Assembly probably could propose amendments to the present Constitution to be voted on in November—something that could become an exercise in futility, since such amendments would die if the voters decide to approve the Convention's constitution in May.

Major Drive Is Set To Close Maryland Farmland Loophole

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—A statewide effort to close the loophole in Maryland's farmland assessment law which benefits land developers and speculators will be launched tomorrow in the General Assembly.

Del. Charles A. Docter, D-Montgomery, who has introduced an identical bill for his county, said the statewide measure will be cosponsored by 22 other delegates from Prince Georges, Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties and Baltimore City.

The proposed bill would require a heavy tax payment at the time the land actually is converted from agricultural to other use. The taxes would be computed by keeping a double set of assessments on farmland, one showing its value on the basis of farm use and the other showing its actual market value.

The payments would be for taxes on the difference between the two assessments, plus 5 percent interest per year. However, the total amount of the taxes due could not exceed 25 percent of the assessed valuation of the land at the time the payment actually is due.

Special Lower Rate

Under Maryland law, land devoted to farming is assessed at a special rate lower than that for non-agricultural property. In Montgomery, the average farm's tax reduction is about 87 percent.

Civic groups long have been critical of the law as it applies to Montgomery because land developers and speculators buy large tracts of land years in advance of development but maintain the land as farms to get the tax break which was designed basically to aid legitimate farmers.

Joining as cosponsors of the bill are Delegates Pauline H. Menes, Arthur A. King, William H. Goodman, Ann R. Hull, and Arthur Dorman, all from Prince Georges; Leonard S. Jacobson, Paul E. Alpert and William O. Jensen Jr., of Baltimore County; Martin S. Becker, Alexander B. Bell, Leonard S. Blondes, Victor L. Crawford, C. Lawrence Wisner, Eugene Zander and John A. Whitney, all of Montgomery; Joseph A. Chester, Paul E. Weisengoff, Walter J. Orlinsky, Allan A. Resnick, Maclyn McCarty, Allen B. Spector and Thomas J. S. Waxter Jr., all of Baltimore City.

All but Whitney are Democrats.

No Penalty for Farmers

"Our bill will in no way penalize the legitimate farmer," Docter said. "It merely permits our counties to tax that part of the value of the land which has absolutely nothing to do with farmers."

Two weeks ago, William H.

Hussmann Jr., Montgomery County government's planning coordinator, estimated "conservatively" that his county loses \$5.6 million in tax revenue annually because of the loophole.

Prince Georges and Baltimore County cosponsors of Docter's bill said they also plan to ask their assessment officials to advise them as to the revenue loss in their counties.

Docter's local bill is now in the House Ways and Means Committee. Del. William M. Houck, D-Frederick, committee chairman, said last week that the bill stands little chance of getting out of that committee and that he doubted if any hearings would be held on it.

Houck said the bill probably was unconstitutional because it proposes to set up a separate assessment system for Montgomery. Docter said Friday that he hopes to have the bill moved out of Ways and Means and back into the county delegation, but Houck said he would oppose this because the bill deals "with a statewide matter."

Compromise Offered

Another Montgomery bill calling for a compromise, phased-in approach was introduced Friday by Republican Del. David A. Scott. His bill would enable assessors in fiscal 1972-73 to collect 50 percent of the difference between the lower farmland assessment for a tract of land and the assessment the land would receive without the preferential assessment.

A third local bill, sponsored by Whitney, would take an indirect approach. It would authorize the Montgomery County Council to increase the real property transfer tax from the present maximum of 1 percent to 6 percent in any land transfer for which the seller had been receiving the preferential assessment at any time during the preceding five years, and any land which had been rezoned to a more intensive use.

In addition to these bills, the Legislative Council last fall cleared for introduction a statewide bill which would remove the preferential assessment only from land rezoned or subdivided after July 1, 1968, or sold for a price more than seven times greater than its assessment.

This bill, Docter said, "will not result in a closing of the loophole until the year 2000—if then."

MARYLAND CAR INSURANCE

81 Firms Get Rate Rise

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—An average 7.1 percent increase in automotive insurance premium rates for 81 firms was approved today by Maryland State Insurance Commissioner Newton I. Steers Jr.

Effective Feb. 14, the increase will add about \$10.43 a year to premiums paid by motorists to the 81 companies handling about 28 percent of the auto insurance business in Maryland.

The new rate schedule provides for a 13.1 percent rate increase for bodily injury and property damage liability coverage, the two types of policies required by Maryland law. Car owners without this must pay an uninsured liability fee when they purchase their auto tags. Steers said that the new rate schedule carries an 8.5 percent increase for collision insurance and a 14 percent reduction for

other forms such as protection from wind, fire and vandalism damage.

When averaged out, the overall increase is 7.1 percent. Most motorists have policies in all four categories and thus will be paying under the 7.1 percent increase, Steers said.

Affected by the increase will be about 30 percent of car owners. See INSURANCE, Page A-4

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland
(Democrat, Prince George's County)

The General Assembly convened last week in a spirit of serious camaraderie but our real work will not begin until this week.

The Governor's annual message was received with due caution after he warned the legislature against political partisanship.

This implied that on major matters of state, members of the legislature are immature and not above playing politics, a tack which aroused the suspicions of old Annapolis hands that the Governor might be playing politics with the Democratic majority before that majority has had a chance to go to work.

In addition, Democratic legislators found little in the message to cheer and quite a bit which they are going to weigh most carefully. For example, Governor Agnew is backing increases in the motor vehicle and alcoholic beverage taxes, which will hit a large group of our citizens in the pocketbook.

One of the first pieces of legislation I am introducing in the new session is a bill to give the people of Prince George's County an opportunity to petition to referendum ordinances passed by the board of county commissioners, with the exception of budget matters.

Two Bills

Actually, I am introducing two bills, one pertaining only to Prince George's County and the other a statewide bill.

The reason for two measures to achieve the same purpose is that if the statewide bill gets lost in the legislative mill, we can fall back on the county bill.

The county commissioners obviously act many times as a legislative body in adopting county ordinances and it's unthinkable that the people should have NO means of redress. In general, my measures follow the procedure laid down in petitioning state bills to referendum, and Montgomery County bills.

One of the first important acts of the Democratic leadership last week was to move toward creation of a joint House-Senate committee on ethics.

If called to serve upon this committee, I would be more than happy to do so. I served on the subcommittee which drafted conflict-of-interest legislation and on the special unit which investigated the State Racing Commission.

I have long advocated that all elected officials (county as well as state) should disclose their unofficial or "outside" business transactions with the state (or county).

However, in all probability, the ethics committee will be composed of the chairmen of the major committees.

The ethics committee will establish a code of rules, the chief one being that no member of the General Assembly shall enter into any transaction with the state involving a monetary consideration without disclosing the monetary consideration.

The ethics committee would have the authority to recommend civil or criminal action against any member who failed to make such a disclosure or otherwise broke the code of rules to be established.

The committee would be empowered to meet and render an opinion at any time, including dates when the General Assembly is not in session.

Once again I have been assigned to serve on the Senate committee on economic affairs. This committee considers all legislation dealing with the economic health and growth of our state, as well as such matters as air pollution and revolving credit.

The committee room is directly above my office in the County of Appeals Building, which is connected to the State House by a tunnel.

All residents of Maryland are always welcome to drop by my office during the session. There you will find Mrs. Gen Roberts, who has worked for me in Annapolis for five years; Lou DiTrani, of Oxon Hill, who began serving as my legislative assistant during the session last year, and Mrs. Veronica Raugust of Clinton, who has been working in my county office since last May.

ABOUT \$35 MORE...
mium payments.

The 23.7 percent hike request was filed about Oct. 9, and was an alternative to a 32.1 percent increase application turned down by Steers on Sept. 21.

Rates Set in '65

Current rates were set Jan. 27, 1965, when a 14.3 percent boost was approved. A 23 percent increase sought in January 1966 was rejected by former Insurance Commissioner Francis B. Burch, now state attorney general.

In refusing to approve the 23.7 percent increase last Friday, Steers laid down a 16-page "set of principles" designed to provide guidelines for anticipated revisions.

The principles, in part, said the insurance companies should give policy holders some of the economic benefits of corporate capital gains in the form of lower rates.

In a two-page statement today, Steers quoted the Insurance Rating Board as saying: "This emergency action on our part does not imply agreement with any of the principles enunciated in your statement dated Jan. 19, 1968, but is being made because of the urgent need of our companies to achieve some rate relief in Maryland promptly."

Informed of Steers' refusal to grant the 23.7 percent increase last Friday, the rating board filed a new application.

When the companies submitted their request for a 23.7 percent hike last October they said studies showed that a 42.4 percent jump was justified if the "normal rate-making procedure" were followed.

Spokesmen for the insurance companies based their application on an increase in the number of accidents and the rising costs of settling claims.

The 81 firms represented by the Insurance Rating Board are stock companies. Today's increase is expected to prompt a filing of similar rate boost applications by mutual and large independent stock companies.

News
1/31/68



An Editorial

Where Were We? Where ARE We?

THE bold, massive communist attacks yesterday on Saigon, eight provincial capitals and 30 or 40 lesser towns were a shocker.

American Military Police having to land on the roof of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon under fire to recapture the supposedly "guerilla-proof" building from communists who held it six hours! That scene alone is enough to force the Johnson Administration to stamp invalid its optimistic assessment the war is showing "continual and steady progress."

The half-dozen jets destroyed at Da-Nang, the sacking of part of Pleiku, the seizure of the radio station and railroad terminal at Qui Nhon, the street fighting in Nha Trang, Ban Me Thout, Tuy Hoa, Kontum, Hoi An and Saigon itself are all evidence of the vulnerability of those supposedly "secure" areas to Viet Cong assaults, when and where our foes want to strike.

There is small consolation in the fact that the communists took advantage of the relaxation and revelry of the lunar New Year's "truce" to strike. The sneak attack and the broken word are the rule in this war, not the exception. The fact is intelligence and defense were both wretched, and the responsibility rests primarily with the South Vietnamese charged with security.

Once again American hopes and ex-

pectations in Vietnam have been blasted by our costly bad habit of underestimating our enemy and overestimating our ally.

The success of the co-ordinated communist attacks becomes all the more stunning in the light of Gen. Westmoreland's Jan. 17 prediction of stepped-up communist activity around Tet. "Tet is an emotional time when family and friends gather. Any display of strength by the Viet Cong would benefit the enemy both psychologically and politically."

Particularly, the communists' New Year's Day triumph gives them a tremendous boost on the eve of the coming key battle of Khe Sanh. Doubtless their success yesterday especially in the Highlands and Central Coast cities, was due in part to the thinning out of U.S. troops in preparation for that battle.

If this kind of Viet Cong attack had occurred as the war's opener — a sort of Pearl Harbor — it would be easier to understand, and more forgivable. But the war has now been raging five years, and the U.S. has been on the scene in strength for nearly three years. Is this the sort of defeat we should be suffering when we have a half-million men on the ground, and our top officials, flown back from Saigon to report just two months ago, tell us things are going well?

"Ye have turned the corner..." —Gen. Westmoreland

Legislators Gird To Implement Md. Constitution

Agnew Deplores Bowie's Remark On 'Negroes and Knives Go Together'

By Douglas Watson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Prince George's Circuit Judge William B. Bowie's remark that "Negroes and knives go together" has been pointedly criticized by Maryland's Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

In a taped television interview to be shown tonight, Agnew called the remark "a very careless statement, an overgeneralization which inflamed the Negro community and, I think, rightly inflamed them."

"However, I don't think the matter is one that could not have been put to rest had the man that made the statement forthrightly admitted that it was an uncircumspect statement and apologized for it."

Judge Bowie had made his comment in a whispered bench conference last November before sentencing Ella Mae Brown, a 53-year-old Negro, to eight

years in prison for the fatal stabbing last June of her common-law husband.

His statement brought NAACP pickets to the Upper Marlboro courthouse, criticism from the Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities and a brief by the American Civil Liberties Union challenging Bowie's competence to hear cases involving Negro defendants.

The Republican governor, who did not appoint Bowie and is not empowered to remove him, added, "We get so bound up in our desire to protect ourselves from ever making a mistake that we can't say we're wrong."

The Prince George's delegation to the Maryland Legislature has on its agenda consideration of an item calling for the initiation of impeachment proceedings against Bowie.

Agnew, appearing on WMAL-TV's 'Close Up' show, also urged that wel-

fare payments should be standardized among the states and distributed by a Federal agency to eliminate inequities and the welfare burden borne by states with the more generous programs that attract the poor from other areas.

"We want a winner," Agnew said in explaining why he thinks the GOP will give New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller its presidential nomination.

He said that it is not absolutely necessary for Rockefeller to enter the primary races. Agnew advised his fellow Republicans to avoid trying "to second-guess" President Johnson in the international area, but to concentrate on domestic issues.

After one year as Maryland's chief executive, he described his relationship with the State's Democratic Legislature as "one of the pleasant surprises."

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27 — Maryland's legislative leadership will move Monday toward undertaking the mammoth task of bringing State laws into line with the proposed new Constitution.

Del. Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot), majority leader of the House of Delegates and chairman of its Judiciary Committee, said he will submit a resolution creating a special 21-member committee to do the job.

The committee would be activated if Maryland voters agree at a special referendum May 14 to approve the new charter, recently drafted at the Constitutional Convention here.

If adopted, the new document would become effective July 1, although various provisions of the present Constitution would remain operative during a transition period reaching into early 1971.

Legislative action is needed to carry out many provisions of the new Constitution. In addition, laws must be enacted to replace many sections of the old Constitution that are being eliminated.

Revision of Code

Lowe's resolution says this will entail "a complete revision of every article of the Annotated Code of Maryland," the three-foot shelf of law books under which the State and all its citizens and businesses operate.

If the new Constitution is adopted, Lowe said the revision "will be the principal task of the Legislature for the time ahead."

H. Vernon Eney, president of the Constitutional Convention, and House Speaker Marvin Mandel (D-Baltimore) have predicted the General Assembly will be called into several special sessions over the next two or three years to enact the needed laws.

The committee proposed under Lowe's resolution would consist of seven members of the House of Delegates to be chosen by Mandel, seven members of the State Senate to be chosen by Senate President William S. James (D-Harford) and seven members of the Constitutional Convention to be chosen by Eney.

The Committee would be provided with a "permanent and competent staff" of technical and professional assistants.

Meeting on Finance

In another area, the leadership announced it would seek an early conference with Maryland's congressional delegation to discuss financial problems created by State programs that are financed partly with Federal money. Gov. Spiro T. Agnew or an aide will be invited to attend.

"We no longer know how much program in which the Federal Government participates will cost our State," Mandel declared. The chief problem, he said, is over-control from Washington, a situation frequently attacked by Agnew.

Currently, the biggest worry is in the medical care program for the aged and indigent. Skyrocketing costs are causing a deficit of \$5 million this year, and Agnew has warned that about 27,000 eligible persons must be cut off the rolls July 1 to keep the program solvent in the coming year.

Other problem areas include welfare and highways. Sen. James Clark Jr. (D-Montgomery, Howard) introduced a resolution this week urging that the Federal highway program and all taxation financing it be returned to the State.

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Pr. George's Passes Pollution Law

By Peter Winterblie
Washington Post Staff Writer

Prince George's County Board of Commissioners enacted an air pollution control ordinance yesterday, becoming the fourth jurisdiction in the metropolitan area to have such a law.

The ordinance, nearly identical to the model law prepared by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, bars the use of high sulphur content fuels and places strict controls on open burning.

Sulphur content in fuel oils used in heating will be limited to 2 per cent immediately, 1.5 per cent by

July 1, and 1 per cent beginning July 1, 1968.

An exemption until Dec. 1, 1973, was granted the Potomac Electric Power Co. plant at Chalk Point in southern Prince George's County, following testimony at a November public hearing that the coal-burning plant could not acquire enough low-sulphur fuel to remain in operation if fuel oil standards were applied to coal.

Under the ordinance, the plant has until July 1, 1970, to submit plans for the "desulphurization" of all smokestack gases, and until the 1973 date to install the de-

proval.

proval. The new measure also gives the County fire marshal broad powers to control all open burning in the County, and provides the County Health Department with the power to declare an emergency in the event of heavy air pollution.

Montgomery County and the city of Rockville in Maryland, and the city of Falls Church in Virginia have passed similar ordinances. Other jurisdictions are approaching final ap-

Prince Georges Senators Probe WSSC Fund Policies

By JOHN HONRAHAN
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Prince Georges County senators have launched a probe of the financial policies of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, which has been under fire recently for spending \$59,005 on convention and bond-signing trips in the last three years.

With the most intensive questioning coming from Sens. Meyer M. Emanuel Jr. and Royal Hart, the five-member Democratic contingent grilled WSSC officials for two hours Friday. Emanuel said additional questioning of the officials on the agency's financial policies will be held later.

In addition to the convention trips the bicounty sewer and water agency says are necessary to maintain its good rating, the commission revealed Friday, it also has attempted to polish its public image by enrolling six land acquisition agents in a personality course.

Although WSSC officials repeated their previous contention that various three-day bond-signing trips to New York helped the agency get better interest rates, some of the senators remained unconvinced.

"I deal with bankers, too," Emanuel said, "and my impression is that bankers are pretty hard-nosed characters. All this la-de-da doesn't fool anyone. I'm usually damned suspicious of someone who butters me up first before a business proposition."

John B. Kenkel, the commis-

sion's general counsel, reiterated his view that the commissioners and staff officials are "selling themselves" for future bond issues by making a good impression on the bankers and the rating officials while in New York.

"Are you going to tell me that it was personalities, and not the financial situation, that got you the interest rate?" Emanuel asked.

Kenkel said that "personalities are important" in dealing with the financial community. He said a banker is "likely to give you more of his time if he has met you socially than if you just walk into his bank from off the streets."

Sen. Edward T. Conroy and Hart both questioned the need for taking a large number on the trip and for spending three days away from home. On one bond-signing trip last May, some 25 went to New York on a bus chartered by the commission. This included nine WSSC officials, bankers, friends of commissioners and wives.

The WSSC has maintained that it paid the expenses only for the commission officials, with the agency being reimbursed for wives' expenses. Theater tickets, meals and night-club costs were paid for by individuals, bankers or businessmen, the agency said.

Emanuel said Friday's hearing was prompted by charges of junketing first made against the commission on Jan. 8 by Del.

Charles A. Docter, D-Montgomery.

Hart also asked agency officials about complaints that some WSSC right-of-way agents have brow-beaten landowners during negotiations under the "quick-take" condemnation powers.

Kenkel answered that the commission "emphasizes politeness and courtesy by the agents in our day-to-day activities." In addition, he said, the agents attend public relations seminars at the Right-of-Way Association convention. Also, he said, "We have enrolled six agents in a Dale Carnegie course."

Meanwhile, the Prince Georges County delegation met for 30 minutes behind closed doors Friday, but failed to resolve the impasse over its choice of a new chairman.

Incumbent chairman Raymond J. McDonough, who is giving up his delegation leadership because of his new assignment as chairman of the House Economic Matters Committee, said no vote on any candidate was taken yesterday because Del. Francis J. Santangelo Sr. was ill. He said the choice will definitely be made Monday "even if we have to stay here all night." Nine votes are needed to elect a chairman. All 16 members of the delegation are Democrats.

At a previous meeting, there was a deadlock between Dels. Bernard W. Donovan and William J. Goodman for the post. Delegation sources said that Del. Andrew O. Mothershead is likely to emerge as a compromise choice for the post.

Registers of Wills Set Rally To Oppose New Constitution

By JOHN HANRAHAN
Star Staff Writer

The Maryland Register of Wills Association has issued hundreds of invitations to political and civic leaders to attend a Feb. 16 rally designed to mobilize statewide opposition to the proposed new state constitution.

The association has invited mayors, sheriffs, county commissioners, county council members and various other courthouse officials from all 23 counties and Baltimore City.

In addition, the 24 individual registers of wills have sent invitations to Republican and Democratic central committees, members of the General Assembly and leaders of major civic organizations.

The proposed constitution makes no mention of the register of wills and various other courthouse offices. However, drafters of the document also provided that no official elected

under the present constitution would be ousted until his current term expires on Jan. 1, 1971.

The new constitution does not prohibit the General Assembly from establishing the office of register of wills, but the drafters envisioned it as an appointive position under the supervision of the Superior Court, which would replace the present Circuit Court.

Gertrude C. Wright, register of wills for Charles County and president of the statewide association, said yesterday that her organization hopes to attract 200 officials to the meeting, scheduled from 2 to 6 p.m. at the National Guard Armory in Annapolis.

Mrs. Wright said her 75-member association is by itself "too small to fight the constitution" and so had decided by majority vote to schedule the protest meeting and unite the opposition to the new charter.

Foes Invited

The list of speakers for the meeting includes such opponents of the new constitution as State Sen. Frederick C. Malkus Jr., D-Lower Shore; State Sen. Paul J. Bailey, R-Charles-St. Marys; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barnes, chairman of the Save Our State Committee, and A. J. Clifford, also Save Our State.

The invitations asks officials to "attend a meeting to discuss the practical application of the proposed constitution," but Mrs. Wright made it clear where her group stands on the document, which goes to referendum May 14.

"The proposed constitution would take the register of wills,

sheriff and other courthouse offices out of the constitution, which means the people would no longer get to vote on these offices," Mrs. Wright said.

"We feel the general public is a better judge of what's good and what's bad and should have the right to vote for these officials, rather than have all of these offices appointive."

Neutrals Invited

Mrs. Wright said most of the invitations had been sent to officials and groups which have already expressed their unhappiness with the new constitution. In addition, she said, invitations have been sent to others "who haven't made up their minds, who are neutral or who aren't adequately informed."

Although some members of her organization were opposed to fighting the constitution, Mrs. Wright said that they would "abide by the wishes of the majority of the members of their association."

Winifred E. Scott, Montgomery County's register of wills, could not be reached for comment yesterday. However, county legislators said that their invitations to the Annapolis meeting had come from her.

Genella S. McGinniss, register of wills for Prince Georges County, also was unavailable for comment.

Countermeasures to support the proposed constitution are expected to be launched throughout the state soon. In Montgomery County, the Republican and Democratic organizations have announced their intention of combining forces to work for the passage of the document.

Could School Backers Shift, Hear Ask County Budget Cut In Legislature

By Art Porter

Prince George's 16 House of Delegates members tomorrow are slated to pick a new chairman to succeed Delegate Raymond J. McDonough, who takes over the gavel of the House Economic Matters Committee.

House re-organization set-aside 3 major committees to replace the 19 groups that handled the all-important committee work in previous sessions gave Del. McDonough his new post and Prince George's its first Assembly chairmanship in two years.

Three other county members get subcommittee chairs in the House, and two Senators retain their vice-chairmanships in the Upper Chamber.

Candidates to head the county Delegation are Dels. William J. Goodman, Arthur Dorman and Bernard J. Donovan.

As the Assembly began its first full week of the session that must end March 26, bills continued to pour into the hop-pers in both Houses.

Sen. Edward T. Conroy introduced bills to expand the Consumer Protection Office established last year through bills he sponsored. The measures would provide stronger enforcement powers for the office, which is part of the Attorney General's Department, and set tougher civil and criminal liabilities for offenders.

Zoning Proposal

The Senator also proposed that the County Commissioners must vote by a two-thirds margin to override a recommendation of a municipality's governing body on a zoning matter within a town or city. Another bill would permit police to cooperate with departments in neighboring jurisdictions in fighting crime.

Sen. Steny H. Hoyer, along with Sen. Clarence Mitchell (D., Baltimore), sponsored a bill that would repeal the Assembly's endorsement four years ago of a resolution to call a national Constitutional Convention for the purpose of drawing an amendment to overturn the Sup-

reme Court's one-man one-vote decision on state senates.

Maryland was the 31st state to adopt the so-called "Dirksen Amendment" resolution approval of only 2 more states is needed.

Some portions of Governor Spiro T. Agnew's sweeping legislative program brought sharp reaction from county and legislative leaders.

The County Commissioners voiced objections to the Governor's call for elimination of local veto power over road programs, which in turn would mean turning over virtually all decisions on state highways to members of the State Roads Commission.

'Pressure' Feared

The Commissioners said they want assurances that state officials will not be subject to political pressures.

House Majority Leader Thomas-Hunter Lowe (D., Talbot) lashed out at a proposal to establish a state investigating unit to look into gambling and other organized crime. Such a "super-snooper outfit," he warned, could become "an arm of tyranny."

In his combined State-of-the-State and budget message last week, the Governor also gave details of his plans for a \$129 million water pollution control program and a \$20 million expansion of mental health facilities for treating alcoholics.

Other priorities he listed: abolition of the death penalty except for second capital crimes committed by prisoners or parolees, stepped-up urban renewal programs, and passage of the "implied consent" law which requires suspected drunk drivers to submit to chemical tests or lose their driving permits.

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Montgomery County Board of Education was showered with suggestions last night on how to reduce the proposed \$109.4-million school operating budget for 1968-69.

At a four-hour public hearing traditional supporters of school spending joined their traditional foes in urging that expenditures be held below the 18 per cent increase over current spending requested by Superintendent Homer O. Elseroad. Both groups noted the widespread public opposition to higher taxes expressed in December at hearings on a proposed increase in the County income tax surcharge.

A majority of the 65 speakers, representing P-TAs and groups concerned with handicapped children, supported the budget requests. Most urged more funds for the special projects in which they were interested.

Critics of the budget included both major civic alliances—the Allied Civic Group, frequently critical of Board requests; and the County Civic Federation, which usually supports the Board. Other critical groups included the Committee for the Public Schools, which helped elect all seven School Board members, and even the County Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. About 500 persons attended the hearing.

William Hughes, president of the teachers' union said the budget contained nearly \$2.9 million in unnecessary budget requests, including what he described as inflated figures for summer school teachers and in-step increases for teachers and administrators. He suggested putting the money into a higher base pay of \$6500 and adding more physical education, art and music teachers.

The Montgomery County Educator Association, which represent 70 per cent of the County's teachers and administrators, issued a long statement in support of the budget that did not even mention its salary dispute with Superintendent Elseroad.

Negotiators for the Education Association and the school administration met all day yesterday and are scheduled to get together this morning for their third session since negotiations resumed on Friday. Eberly said both sides had agreed not to discuss the talks in public.

Howard J. Hausman, chairman of the Committee for the Public Schools urged in his testimony that "the compound rate of increases in school costs be kept under control."

Hausman said the expansion of the 12-month program to include 30 per cent of all teachers might have to be limited slightly. He also suggested that the salary package might be reworked to offer a higher base pay but smaller annual increments in the pay scale.

Agnew Expected to Ask 33% Liquor Tax Rise

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Gov. Spiro T. Agnew reportedly will press the General Assembly for an across-the-board 33 per cent increase in alcoholic beverage taxes to help finance an ultimate \$20 million-a-year program for helping alcoholics and the mentally ill.

The tax rise would be the key-stone of the governor's ambitious project calling for treatment centers in each of the 23 counties and Baltimore City. The facilities would provide mostly day care treatment and rehabilitation, although there would be limited space for overnight confinement.

Agnew formally has withheld the amount of the tax increase he will seek, but legislative authorities said the governor has settled on a one-third boost in the levies.

Expects Price Rise

The 33 per cent increase would raise the tax on beer from 3 to 4 cents a gallon, on wine from 20 to 27 cents a gallon, and on hard liquor from \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon.

Outlining his plans earlier, Agnew said the alcoholic beverage industry probably would raise its prices to consumers if the General Assembly grants his request for the tax hike. He said then his proposal for a tax increase would be "minimal."

"Industry would not necessarily have to raise prices, but this

has been the pattern, and it probably will," Agnew said.

Spokesmen for the industry, unavailable for comment yesterday, have repeatedly told lawmakers that any increase in the tax would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices.

A special legislative tax study committee considered, then shelved, last summer a proposal to raise the beer tax to 6 cents, the wine tax to 25 cents, and the levy on hard liquor to \$1.75.

Sees Rejection by House

A state Senate leader said the higher levy probably would be approved by that chamber, but be rejected in the House of Delegates. This is the fate that befell a similar proposal sponsored last year by State Sen. Louise Gore, R-Montgomery.

An influential House member said the alcoholic beverage tax was too shaky a foundation on which to build an expensive treatment program.

If there should be a decline in alcoholic beverage taxes, such as has occurred in sales tax collections, the state would be struck with an expensive program that would require raising other taxes to continue, he said.

SCHOOLS

House Leery of Student Loan Proposal

Agnew Scholarship Plan Is Hit

By FRANCIS PORTER

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's plan to abolish Maryland's \$6.5 million college scholarship program and replace it with liberal student loans got a rude reception from a House committee yesterday in the State Legislature. C. William Anthony, executive director of the scholarship board, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the Governor's plan would leave Maryland as the only state without a paid scholarship program.

Abolishing the program — which now pays from \$250 to \$1500 a year to some 2200 college and university students — "would undoubtedly mean many from lower income families could not go on to higher education," he said.

Del. Paul Sarbanes (D., Balti-

more) warned that "for kids down and out, a loan doesn't mean a thing because banks look at them just like any other customer, and this includes half the people who are eligible to go on to college."

The committee demanded more information on the Governor's proposal which would add \$1.7 million to a revolving fund for student loans and pay service charges to banks who advance money to students.

The Senate, meanwhile, began investigating the legality of abolishing scholarships without repealing the numerous laws passed to set up the programs. Senators can now each dispense 58 scholarship units — at \$250 each — annually with maximum of six (or \$1500) to any one student.

2 PER LEGISLATOR

House members each may keep two students on tuition-free scholarships at the University of Maryland. There are also numerous state scholarships awarded on merit exams in specialized fields.

Most senators, including all of those from Prince Georges, Montgomery and Baltimore

Counties, turn their scholarships over to the state to be awarded strictly on merit.

In other action, selection of a new chairman for Prince Georges 16-member House delegation was dumped in speaker Marlon Mandel's lap last night when Del. Raymond J. McDonough resigned the job and the members split 8-8 on three votes for a new man. The delegation battled three hours thru twenty ballots without agreement on Monday.

Agnew's Plan to Cut State Aid Under Fire

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Abolish the outright grants and replace them with low interest loans. Over the next five years, he said, \$65 million could be made available for loans at a cost to the State of only \$16.5 million.

The Governor's budget would immediately shift \$1 million of the present scholarship fund to the loan program, as part of a gradual end to scholarships.

Anticipating difficulties for his proposal, Agnew told legislators in his State of the State address, "I realize the sensitivity of scholarships to you... but I call on you to make the political sacrifice of giving them up."

Criticism came during a budget hearing today as legislators questioned James A. Leamer Jr., executive director of the Maryland Higher Education Loan Corp., and William Anthony, executive director of the State Scholarship Board.

When the law takes effect on July 1, the circuit courts can set the date for local referendums after receiving petitions from 15 per cent of the persons who cast ballots in the last Presidential election.

Spokesmen for the Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax County and City chambers of commerce said yesterday they were working on legal details that must be cleared up before they can begin circulating petitions.

Still to be decided, they all agreed, is whether to seek the vote along with the Nov. 5 national elections, or in a special referendum before that.

"We don't want any slipshod, halfway measures," said Robert J. Parcellis, president of both the Northern Virginia Restaurant Association and the Fairfax City Chamber of Commerce.

"With proper voter turnout we'll win. The majority of the people favor the legislation. We've just got to get them to the polls."

man comm (D-Prin of the ters Ce Edward gomer whip, Clar in labi is the very republican holding a committee office in either House.

McDonough has resigned as chairman of the Prince Georges's delegation, which is deadlocked 8 to 8 over selection of a new chairman. A decision, possibly to be imposed by the House leadership, is expected this week.

Teacher Unions

Legislation to formalize procedures for determining teach-

Pr. George's Seeks Bonds for Transit

The Prince George's County Commissioners voted yesterday to ask the legislature for power to issue \$88 million in bonds to raise the County's first cash contribution for the proposed area mass transit system.

"This commits us to building our share of the transit system," Board Vice Chairman Francis B. Francois said after the vote.

In asking for the bonding authority, the Commissioners stressed the need for flexibility in repayment, saying it was possible that the County would want to use the property tax, income tax or other levies as a means of paying off the bonds.

The \$88 million represents the estimated cost to the County of its 12-mile section of the 96-mile system, which is now being reviewed at public hearings throughout the metropolitan area.

While the total County obligation would amount to as much as \$231 million, the amount over \$88 million is to be financed by revenue bonds that are expected to be repaid by fares after the transit system begins operation.

At the second of three public hearings in Prince George's last night, a representative of the Southern Prince George's Board of

Trade said that the cost of the transit system is likely to exceed current estimates and warned that the project might have to be abandoned midway for lack of funds.

Citing the unforeseen rise in costs in other metropolitan areas attempting to build mass transit systems, Robert Puskar, secretary of the trade group, said, "We are not anxious to replace 5 and 10 cent gambling in Southern Maryland with million and billion dollar gambling in Prince George's County."

Puskar's statement brought a sharp rejoinder from Montgomery County's Transit Commission member, James P. Gleason, who said, "Let's assume that the system does exceed estimated costs—what other solution is there to our transportation crisis?"

Other speakers at the hearing, which drew about 60 persons, continued the many complaints from those areas not served by the proposed transit system. Spokesmen from Bowie, Cheverly, and Upper Marlboro called for the lines to be redrawn to serve their areas.

The final public hearing in Prince George's is scheduled for 2 p.m. today at the County Service Building in Hyattsville. At 8 p.m. the scene will shift to Montgomery County with a hearing in Rockville.

Montgomery County planners told the County Council yesterday that they had little enthusiasm for a "criss-cross" layout for the County's rapid transit routes.

Richard Tustian, associate director of planning for the County Planning Board, said it is a "basic assumption of the rapid transit system that it will not serve intracounty riders," but will serve to take commuters into and out of Washington.

The criss-cross pattern, known from the shape of its routes as "Plan X," would probably not attract a significantly greater number of riders or have less effect on long-range planning than the routes now being formally considered Tustian said.

Councilman Richmond M. Keeney replied that "if you

merely have routes going in and out of Washington, it doesn't give flexibility to County residents. There is a need for serving the people out here with greater lateral movement."

Caroline Freeland, chairman of the Planning Board, said that several cross-county routes had been studied before Plan X was doodled on a consultant's scratchpad, but "they were only slightly better."

Public hearings on Montgomery County's part of the metropolitan system will begin tonight in Rockville. The official proposal by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority calls for two routes, one up Georgia avenue from Silver Spring to Glenmont, the other up Rockville Pike from Tenley Circle to

Rockville. This is known as "Plan A."

The Planning Board supports an alternative known as "Plan B." This would terminate the Rockville Pike line at Pooks Hill and run the second line northwest from Silver Spring to Rockville along the B&O right of way.

It would be substantially cheaper, but would not serve the Wheaton-Glenmont area directly.

Plan X, never formally presented by the transit planners, would add to Plan B a section running northeastward from Pooks Hill, crossing the second line at Kensington, and ending in Wheaton-Glenmont.

Keeney said that if Plan B is adopted by the WMATA in place of Plan A, then a further study of Plan X could be added later.

Montgomery Housing Suit Supported

Suburban Maryland Fair of witnesses to show that Housing and 52 other Mont-

he was not convinced there is a law under which Floyd can be convicted. However, he said he felt that the prosecution and the

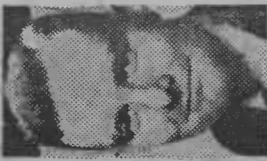
They were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Goodman of Madison Heights, whose property adjoins that of Floyd. After the deaths, two of the pack of five dogs, both German shepherds, were impounded and identified as belonging to Floyd. Later he gave his permission to have the two dogs destroyed.

Commonwealths Attorney J. B. Wyckoff called a long list of witnesses to show that the construction trades. Many of the unions have made significant strides in recent years, they note but the

Dec. 17 while playing in the woods at the rear of their home. They were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Goodman of Madison Heights, whose property adjoins that of Floyd. After the deaths, two of the pack of five dogs, both German shepherds, were impounded and identified as belonging to Floyd. Later he gave his permission to have the two dogs destroyed.

the construction trades. Many of the unions have made significant strides in recent years, they note but the

Agnew Ends 1st Year With Image Intact



By
Jack
Eisen

mental bureaus from coast to coast.

THE EFFECTS of their tenure at the State level are especially noteworthy, for they are formulating "program" solutions to problems long neglected in the name of economy.

So long as these managers stick to the issues, reducing party politics to cost and benefits, they find themselves relatively immune from partisan attacks.

This seems true in Agnew's case. Conversations with about 20 legislators of both parties, leaders and followers alike, showed that the Agnew image is pretty much the same among them as it seems to be among the citizenry generally.

The fact that Agnew may sometimes be wrong, that he makes decisions that he himself later reverses, such as the abortive Jan. 1 curtailment of the medical aid program, does not detract from this view.

Agnew is, in fact, much the same man who traveled the political circuit 15

months ago as Baltimore County executive, explaining why he and not veteran Democratic office-seeker George P. Mahoney was the one who could deal with the big issues facing the fast-growing, urbanizing Free State.

AGNEW IS NOT without his critics, but even they shun broadside attacks. Some Democrats claim Agnew is prone to "shoot from the hip" without adequate facts as, it has been alleged, he did in cutting some parts of the tight new State budget or in asserting—partly on the basis of cocktail party conversation—that there is "a general deterioration of discipline" among Maryland school children.

A Montgomery Countyian says Agnew is too Baltimore area oriented. A Baltimore City lawmaker says he is too suburban-oriented. A delegate from Baltimore County, which Agnew once served as County Executive, says he is too city-oriented. An Eastern Shore Democrat says he

fails to grasp the problems of the State's 19 predominant rural counties.

Also, some lawmakers and department heads contend Agnew is too remote and inaccessible—that he is insulated by a phalanx of staffers much larger than that of his Democratic predecessor, J. Millard Tawes.

To Agnew and his staff, these alleged vices are among his main virtues.

IF HE SHOOTs from the hip, as is charged, it is because he is forthright and an activist, his aides say. If he is too Baltimore-oriented—which Agnew vigorously denies—it is because the health, education, welfare, employment, economic, transportation and assorted social ills of the Nation's sixth largest city form Maryland's most pressing problem.

If he seems remote, the rebuttal goes, it is because Agnew has ended the old-fashioned courthouse-type rule of Maryland, and has given administrative and technical specialists on his staff responsibility to deal

with problems without all of them repeatedly landing on the Governor's desk.

As for attention to rural problems, Agnew is able to point to the visits he made early in his term to every county seat to solicit opinions from local officials.

Almost to a man, these officials complained chiefly about road problems which, statistics show, are far more severe in urban areas.

The conversations with legislators brought no complaints of Agnew's role in the presidential sweepstakes—his support of Nelson A. Rockefeller as "the best man for the job." The Democrats may disagree, but they accept the Governor's position as one of principle.

Some key Democrats believe that Agnew is governing well, and so long as they and their constituents agree with his programs, they know they would wreck it only at their own peril.

For now, at least, Agnew remains a good guy who wears a white hat that has barely begun to get dusty.

Elkins Says Agnew Budget Cut May Cause Rise in Tuition Fees

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31 — A University of Maryland tuition rise of 25 to 30 per cent is possible next year if the State's tight budgets persist, University President Wilson H. Elkins warned today.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Dr. Elkins said additional money is needed if the University is not to "roll in mediocrity."

Already, he said, the University is losing key faculty members to schools that pay higher salaries. When classes begin next fall, Elkins declared, it now appears that seven of the 15 department chairmanships in the College of Arts and Sciences will be vacant.

Budget Difference

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's proposed budget calls for a \$78.7 million outlay for the University, an increase of 11 per cent over the current year. This is \$5.9 million under what the University requested.

Dr. Elkins said a 15 per cent rise would be needed to maintain a "status quo" in educational quality.

"This is the first budget in my 14 years at the University that failed to meet . . . reasonable requirements," he declared.

The proposed tuition increase cannot be considered by the Board of Regents until the 1969-70 school year, Dr. Elkins testified. The Board voted last fall to raise tuition for Maryland residents beginning in the 1968-69 school year from \$270 to \$300.

Salary Decrease

Dr. Elkins said the salary scale for full professors may slip in the coming year from the Class B category of the American Association of University Professors to Class C. He said Maryland's average faculty salary is \$10,500, \$3500 a year under the average of the 30 top universities in the country.

Dr. Elkins' testimony was received noncommittally by the Committee, which has power to cut not to raise the Governor's budget.

Jerome B. Wolff, chairman of the State Roads Commission, told a House Ways and Means Committee budget hearing that the recently ordered cutback in the Federal highway program will not curtail work on Maryland's pri-

mary and secondary road system. These are the highways that bear U.S. and Maryland route numbers.

The U.S. Department of Transportation said that in calendar year 1968 the states will be allocated 95 per cent of the amount they obligated during fiscal 1967.

Wolff testified that this cutback, if enforced strictly, would be "devastating," run-

ning to perhaps \$36 million for Maryland. He said he was encouraged however, by the Federal agency's announcement that it might ease the rule for Maryland and other hard-hit states.

Whatever the decision, Wolff said, the entire cut will be imposed on the interstate freeway system leaving projects on primary and secondary roads intact.

from the state authorization to float the bonds might enable the county "to use our money to buy land now, while it is still available. . . ."

Hoyer said today he is inclined to go along with the suggestion. "This is just my initial thought and I am not sure yet that I will introduce such a bill," Hoyer said.

THE EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.

Thursday, February 1, 1968

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Metro Area

Act Alone on Parkway, Mrs. Spellman Suggests

Chairman Gladys Spellman of the Prince Georges Board of County Commissioners has suggested eliminating a requirement for federal matching funds to enable the county to acquire land immediately for a long-sought extension to the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Writes to Hoyer

The Maryland General Assembly last year authorized Prince Georges to float \$4.5 million in bonds to match federal funds for acquiring right-of-way for the proposed extension, which the commissioners want built along the Potomac River. Congress, however, has failed to act on an appropriation bill for the project, which the Interior Department has endorsed as a means of protecting the river's shoreline.

In a letter last week to State Sen. Stony H. Hoyer, D-Prince Georges, Mrs. Spellman said that eliminating the requirement for the federal matching funds

from the state authorization to float the bonds might enable the county "to use our money to buy land now, while it is still available. . . ."

Hoyer said today he is inclined to go along with the suggestion. "This is just my initial thought and I am not sure yet that I will introduce such a bill," Hoyer said.

Expects Support

"I think I would have the concurrence of the other four Prince Georges senators, and I believe it is the only way we are ever going to acquire that shoreline property because I feel the federal government is never going to come up with its contribution," Hoyer said.

"At least in this way we would have some shoreline parkland even though it didn't have a parkway running through it. I believe we can buy some of the property easily from certain people who are willing to sell," he added.

Back Tax to Aid Mentally Ill, Agnew Urges Liquor Industry

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew will try to coax officials of the alcoholic beverage industry tomorrow to support a 33 percent tax increase on beer, wine and liquor to help build treatment centers for the mentally ill.

Agnew is summoning industry representatives here, knowing their formidable lobby has killed all past attempts to raise levies on alcoholic beverages.

One top-echelon officer of the beer industry yesterday confirmed Agnew's earlier prediction that brewers again will launch a concerted attack against any attempt to raise the tax, which Agnew is preparing to recommend.

Warned on Prices

He also concurred in another Agnew prediction that any tax rise would result in an increase in the price of beer. The officer added that brewers probably will begin right away computing

exactly how much they will jump the price.

A special legislative tax committee studying the subject last summer was told by brewers that an increase in the present 3 cents a gallon beer tax to 6 cents would force a consumer price increase of 5 cents a bottle and 10 cents for a six-pack.

Agnew's plans, reportedly calling for a 33 percent across the board increase, would raise the beer tax to 4 cents a gallon. The levy on wine would go from 20 cents to 27 cents a gallon and on hard liquor from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a gallon.

Outlining his plans for an ultimate \$20 million a year program of treatment and rehabilitation centers for alcoholics and the mentally ill, Agnew earlier said he would consult with industry officials before formally announcing his plans for a tax increase. It would have to be approved by the General Assembly.

"This is a discriminatory tax — it singles us out to pay for this program," complained an

officer of one of the six breweries in Maryland.

"We could not absorb such a tax increase, but would have to pass it on to the consumer," he added.

An administration official, however, contended that the liquor tax increase would add only 10 cents to the retail price of a fifth of bourbon. This would amount to one half a cent more on the price of a highball in a bar, he said.

Elsewhere, in the General Assembly, the State Senate's Judicial Proceedings Committee voted 10-2 in favor of a resolution to repeal a 1965 petition to Congress to call a constitutional convention. The main purpose of the conclave would be to circumvent Supreme Court decisions ordering that both houses of a state legislature be apportioned on the one-man, one-vote principle.

34 Petitions Needed

The Assembly while reapportioning itself in 1965 under a Supreme Court directive, also became one of 32 states to submit a convention petition to Congress. Requests from 34 states are needed before Congress can act.

State Senator Steny H. Hoyer, D-Prince Georges, a co-sponsor of the resolution, got the same proposal through the Senate last year. It failed in the House of Delegates when caught in adjournment logjam.

At a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, lawmakers were told that Agnew cuts in the University of Maryland budget might force the school to increase tuition 25 to 30 percent in 1969-70. The present \$270 tuition will be raised to \$300 in September.

Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, University president, said that tough the \$78.7 million budget submitted by Agnew represents an 11 percent increase over the current appropriations, the school needed a 15 percent raise.

Cut Budget

The university, acting under an Agnew economy order, earlier cut \$5.9 million from its budget request. This trimmed a planned pay increase for the faculty and has led to a number of resignations, Elkins said.

Sens. Verda Welcome and Clarence Mitchell, D-Baltimore City, introduced a bill to increase the six-cent per-package cigarette tax to 12 cents. The additional levy would raise an estimated \$15 million a year which would be earmarked for education.

Plan Rally for Feb. 16

Registers to Oppose Charter

In the first organized display of opposition to the proposed State constitution, the Maryland Register of Wills Association has scheduled a rally in Annapolis on Feb. 16 to bring together local officials who plan to fight the charter's adoption.

Association president Gertrude C. Wright, the Charles County register of wills, said a majority of her 75-member group opposes the draft because it removes registers of wills, sheriffs and other elected courthouse officers from the constitution. "Our organization voted that if they took the registers

of wills out of the constitution, we would work against it," Mrs. Wright said yesterday.

The proposed constitution, which will be voted on in a state-wide referendum May 14, makes no mention of the courthouse offices, which would be filled by appointment unless the General Assembly decided to continue them as elective posts.

Mrs. Wright said the registers of wills of Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore city have each been given 30 to 50 invitations to pass on to county council members, mayors, Democratic and Republi-

can party officials, civic association leaders and members of the General Assembly as well as constitutional officers.

The rally will be held at the Annapolis National Guard Armory at 2 p.m. "We'll be very happy if we can get a couple hundred people there," Mrs. Wright said.

MARYLAND—From Page B1

More in Assembly Hit Agnew's College Cuts

perimposed his judgment on the Board of Trustees. If that is the way the Board is to be treated, then the State of Maryland is in bad trouble." In a press conference today, Agnew attempted to rebut Elkins' complaint yesterday that "this is the first budget in 14 years at the University that fails to meet reasonable requirements of the University."

Selecting from recent years of low budget increases, Agnew presented figures showing that the ratio of increased enrollment to increased spending had been worse than his proposed budget at least twice since 1955.

Ban on Gifts

Baltimore area business unexpectedly asked today that a ban on corporation contributions to political candidates be continued.

A bill to revise the Fair Election Practices law before the Maryland legislature would end the ban, allowing such contributions and requiring that they be publicly reported.

William S. Wilson, representing the Baltimore Cham-

ber of Commerce, told the House Judiciary Committee that by ending the ban the State would be "entering a risky area" that would open campaigning up to "big money and abuse."

Other sources said privately that business liked the ban because it gave them an excuse not to contribute.

Committee Chairman Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot) said removal of the ban would "let us see which corporations are trying to buy which candidates. The corporations with evil intent can already donate under the table if they want."

Contributions by corporations are prohibited in 32 states.

Gain for GOP

Del. Edward J. Clarke (R-Montgomery), the House minority whip, has been appointed vice chairman of the labor and management subcommittee of the House Economic Matters Committee. It was reported incorrectly yesterday that he was named vice chairman of the full committee. He is the only Republican to hold a committee or subcommittee office.

Move to Amend Md. Charter Set

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 28—The first attempt to amend the proposed new Maryland constitution will be launched Monday night by Sen. Blair Lee III (D-Montgomery).

Lee's announced purpose is to "correct an error" made in the final steps of drafting the new document by providing that a new legislative auditor be appointed, not elected by the General Assembly.

His move, if successful and ruled to be legal, could clear the way for attempts by other lawmakers to rewrite controversial sections of the new charter, including those reducing the size of the General Assembly and requiring elections of legislators from single-member districts.

Attorney General Francis B. Burch said last week he is leaning toward the view that the current General Assembly cannot propose amendments to the new Constitution.

His formal opinion is expected soon.

The new constitution will be voted upon in a special State-wide referendum May 14, seven weeks after the Assembly session ends. The document would take effect July 1.

Any proposed amendments would be put before the voters at the Nov. 5 general election. Lee's proposal provides the first test of the amendment procedure.

Lee said the Constitutional Convention's Committee on Finance and Taxation favored the creation of the new post of legislative auditor, who would be a careerist responsible for post-audits of the blocks of executive agencies. The executive branch would continue its own current audits.

Lee said that the adopted draft provides that the new auditor "shall be elected by and responsible to the General Assembly."

Lee said the election "brainstorm opens the door to selection of the auditor on a political basis and is completely at odds" with a pending bill to set up the auditor and his staff as a division of a new legislative Department of Fiscal Services.

Legislative Council, the between-sessions arm of the Assembly, and would call for the appointment of auditor "on a completely professional basis," Lee said.

"It should also be noted Lee continued, "that the election provision is out of step with the general philosophy of the new Constitution, which tries to eliminate unnecessary details concerning the selection of office holders."

The new charter eliminates the election of a state Treasurer by the Legislature.

More in Md. Assembly Hit Schools Cuts

By Richard Homan

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1—Gov.

Spiro T. Agnew's troubles with the General Assembly over his education budget mounted today as Senate Finance Committee members accused him of improperly elimi-

nating funds for the State Scholarship program.

The criticism followed similar charges made a day earlier by the House Ways and Means Committee and a sharp attack on Agnew's cuts in the education budget by University of Maryland President Wilson H. Elkins.

Finance Committee Chairman Harry R. Hughes (D-Upper Shore) said the Governor had "put us in a legislative box" by eliminating the scholarship funds in anticipation of the creation of a new higher education loan program.

Legislation to establish the low interest loan program has not yet been drafted and B. Melvin Cole, Agnew's education adviser, said material was still being gathered for it.

Agnew has proposed a gradual end of the \$3.4 million yearly program of outright scholarship grants, most of which are distributed as State Senate patronage. He would replace them with a revolving loan fund that would provide \$85 million for needy students within five years.

Finance Committee mem-

bers contended that Agnew should not have shifted money from the scholarship program in anticipation of the enactment of the loan program.

"We are reviewing the budget and haven't seen the legislation yet," Hughes said. "We can't do an intelligent job of screening."

Sen. Paul A. Dorf (D-Baltimore) said, "I think this is a new concept of government—that we abolish a law by tightening the purse strings."

Sen. Roy N. Staten (D-Baltimore County) former chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said the proper method would have

been to include the money in the scholarship program, introduce the legislation to create the new program, and, if it was enacted, transfer the money then.

Comer S. Coppie, executive director of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges, heatedly told the Committee that neither his board nor the Advisory Council on Higher Education had had "any meaningful discussion" with Agnew's staff on the proposed change in student aid programs.

Coppie, who is resigning next month, said Agnew "su-

See MARYLAND, B6, Col. 1



SENATOR HUGHES
... raps procedure

Suburb
and
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County Acts to Use Parkway Fund

Gladys N. Spellman, chairman of the Prince George's Commissioners, has asked the County's legislative delegation to eliminate a requirement for Federal matching funds, so that the Commissioners can issue \$5 million in bonds to acquire land on the Potomac shoreline.

In a letter to State Sen. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Prince George's) released yesterday, Mrs. Spellman asked that the matching funds requirement be dropped to "enable us to use our money to buy land now, while it is still available, while it can be bought at something less than an astronomical price, and before it is developed past the point of no return."

The 1966 General Assembly gave the Commissioners authority to issue the bonds to purchase land along the route of the proposed George Washington Memorial Parkway. However, the exercise of the bonding authority was made contingent upon Congress appropriating funds for the project, which it has failed to do.

Mrs. Spellman said that the conditional authority has the County "tied up in a hopeless stalemate — requiring Federal matching funds which may not be forthcoming until after there is no land left for the parkway."

Student Burned

A 14-year-old Silver Spring youth was in satisfactory condition at Washington Sanitarium last night with burns on his hands and chest suffered in an accident at his 9th grade industrial arts class.

Mark Schick, of 416 Torrington pl., a student at Eastern Junior High School, was injured when a welding torch ignited thinner on a paint brush he was carrying.

Frank G. Edwards, principal of the school, said the teacher, Phillip F. Warner, "grabbed the boy and put out the fire right there." Warner was also taken to Washington Sanitarium, where he was treated for burns on his hands and released.

Economy Plea

Millions of tax dollars are being spent on interagency coordinating committees that would be better used on a general overhaul of the Federal Government's administrative structure, Rep.

Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.), said yesterday.

"The time is ripe," Mathias said, "not for any search for scandal, not for a hostile probe, but for a general overhauling to make the massive Federal establishment more responsive to current demands and more capable of meeting future needs."

Mathias told a Senate government operations subcommittee he was unable to estimate how much money is spent on interagency coordinating work. But, he said, 26 such units in the Agriculture Department

alone spent about \$12 million in 1966 just for secretarial costs.

"These are a continuing drain," he said. "The faucet is running year after year." What is needed, he said, "is not more coordination of existing offices but rather a thorough reassessment of the allocation of responsibilities within the executive branch as a whole."

Youth Accused

The Fairfax County fire marshal's office has arrested an Alexandria youth and accused him of setting fire to

three moving vans owned by the company for which he worked.

Walter Allen Lam, 19, of 4331 Duke st., Alexandria, has been charged with malicious burning of personal property. The fire Wednesday night at the Paxton Van Line, 5305 Portroyal rd., near Ravensworth shopping center, destroyed three vans worth a total of \$35,000.

A company spokesman said the youth had worked at the firm for less than a month. Fire investigator Alfred Savia made the arrest.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Utility Firms Won't Oppose Md. Land Condemnation Bill

By Peter A. Jay

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1—A bill that would require utility companies to obtain State authorization before acquiring land by condemnation met with an unexpectedly mild reaction today from Maryland's electric power industry.

The measure, drafted after a dispute over a controversial Potomac Edison proposal to bring high tension power lines near the Civil War battlefield of Antietam in Western Maryland, would require a Public Service Commission hearing before utilities could exercise their power of eminent domain in major land acquisitions.

As drafted by the General Assembly's Legislative Council, the bill would have required Public Service Commission approval of every condemnation of land by a utility company.

But that, Commission Chair-

man Solomon Liss told the Judicial Proceedings Committee of the State Senate, "goes much too far."

Liss, to the obvious relief of the utility company representatives in the hearing room, proposed amendments to the measure that would require hearings only in condemnation cases involving high tension transmission lines and generating stations.

The original bill, he said, "would hamstring the companies and require us to hold a hearing every time they put up a telephone pole." The committee accepted his amendments without discussion.

Without exception, the utility representatives then said they would not oppose the amended bill.

Testifying in favor of the amended measure was Bernard F. Hillenbrand, a Bethesda resident who owns a farm near Antietam across which Potomac Edison

planned to run a 500,000-volt line.

At no time was he given the opportunity to testify against the project, Hillenbrand said. "We've given these companies a monopoly," he said, "and there's got to be a measure of public control."

ABORTION—From Page A1

3 Area Bishops Hit Md. Abortion Bill

principles" that man "is the user, not the proprietor, of human life."

The proposal, embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Delegates by Del. Allen B. Spector (D-Baltimore), would bring abortion within the Maryland medical practices law and permit physicians to terminate pregnancy under provisions to be set up by the Maryland Medical and Chirogical Faculty, the State's medical society.

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew endorsed the new approach to the Maryland abortion law last month, observing, "I have always felt that the question of abortions is a medical question, not a legal one."

Under the bill's provisions, the bishops warned, "One person would be free to decide whether another innocent human person should live or die.

"His decision and action in eliminating an unborn child would be subject to no external restrictions and no social accountability."

The churchmen said their opposition was based on social rather than religious grounds and stressed they did not believe "every immoral act should be prohibited by statute."

They wrote, "We reaffirm our view that religious freedom requires that government should not impose the tenets of a particular religion upon all whom it governs solely because they are the tenets of a religion.

"Our opposition is based upon our belief that any law

which imperils the right to life of an innocent person is a social evil. Our civilization, our culture and the traditions of our state and country are directly opposed to such notions."

Drastic Departure

Dr. Irving Cushner, a Baltimore obstetrician who headed the Faculty committee that prepared the provisions, said the medical situations the provisions list as justifying therapeutic abortion are those pregnancies threatening the death or physical or mental impairment of the mother or the birth of a mentally or physically defective child.

The provisions, which were approved by the Faculty council Jan. 25, urge that abortions be performed only by physicians who are surgically qualified, he said.

Other suggestions of the guidelines:

- Physicians contemplating abortions should seek consultation opinions in writing from one or more other doctors who are professionally competent.

- They should keep adequate written records of abortions they perform.

- Hospitals should seek written consent for the operation from women whose pregnancies are to be terminated and should establish reviewing mechanisms.

- Hospitals should file annual reports on abortions performed in their operating rooms to their own medical directors and governing boards and to the Commission on Medical Discipline that

would be created by the Spector bill if enacted.

Dr. Cushner noted, however, that the provisions will not have the force of law if the Spector bill passes and that physicians and hospitals could deviate from them if they felt they had reason to.

The Maryland Catholic Conference, the agency of the three dioceses for statewide affairs, also fought a somewhat less sweeping liberalization of Maryland abortion law that died in the Senate last year after winning approval in the House of Delegates.

(The Archdiocese of Washington includes Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Calvert and Charles counties in Maryland; the Diocese of Wilmington includes the Maryland Eastern Shore.)

Secular Ethics

The basic principles of "secular ethics" on which the bishops' new statement on abortion was based is the same as that they employed last year:

3 Bishops Hit Abortion Bill In Maryland

By William K. MacKaye
Washington Post Staff Writer

Three Roman Catholic bishops yesterday announced their "unequivocal disapproval" of a bill pending before the Maryland General Assembly that would repeal the anti-abortion provisions of the State's criminal code.

The three prelates — Lawrence Cardinal Shehan of Baltimore, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle of Washington and the Right Rev. Msgr. Paul J. Taggart, administrator of the Diocese of Wilmington, Del. — described the Spector bill as "a drastic departure from these sound and time-honored

See ABORTION, A20, Col. 4

that legislation permitting pregnancy-termination to increase flies in the face of an increasing "reverence for life", which in other areas has led to a general abandonment of capital punishment as a legal tool and to a growing public suspicion of war as a method of enforcing political decisions.

Montgomery Teachers Call Strike Today; Schools Open

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Staff Writer

A strike was called last night by the Montgomery County Education Association (MCEA), which represents about 70 per cent of the County's 5700 teachers and school administrators. The strike was to begin this morning.

The heavy majority vote was on a show of hands by the delegate Assembly of the Education Association at Julius West Junior High School in Rockville last night.

School Superintendent Homer O. Elserbad urged parents to send their children to school as usual. He said the system would try to staff teacherless

classes for which Education Association members do not show up by using administrators and substitute teachers. There are about 116,000 children in the school system.

One immediate question was how many Association members would support the strike call. MCEA leaders predicted "more than 50 per cent" of the school system's professional staff would stay home.

The Education Association's rival organization, the Montgomery County Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO), said its 400 teacher members would honor the picket lines.

However, in a statement late last night the executive committee of the Federation of

Teachers criticized the lack of a secret ballot on the strike vote and left the decision on participating up to the personal conscience of its members.

Salary talks between the Association and the schools broke down at noon yesterday with the two sides \$3.4 million apart in the cost of their salary proposals. No further talks were scheduled.

The Washington area's first teacher strike follows more than a year of competition between the striking MCEA, an affiliate of the National Education Association, and the rival

See TEACHERS, A17, Col. 2

Assembly Doubtful On Pollution Fight

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Gov. Spiro T. Agnew today submitted to the General Assembly his \$129 million water pollution control program which some legislative leaders say may be unconstitutional.

As drafted by the governor's staff, the sweeping proposal embraces so many facets of pollution that it probably violates a state constitutional requirement that a bill must be limited to one particular subject, several ranking lawmakers said.

The measure, lauded by Agnew as the "single most important comprehensive program Maryland has embarked on," was prepared under the direct supervision of Robert Montgomery, the governor's \$20,000-a-year personal legislative aide.

The bill not only creates a \$120 million bond issue for anti-pollution projects, but also sets up a 9-member science advisory board, provides tax relief for industries which fight contamination, and calls for a series of reports from state agencies on other ways to attack the problem.

Bond bills "have always been limited to just that, and any of these other programs have been established in separate legislation — it's the law," one member of the leadership echelon said.

This requirement was brought home to Agnew and the legislature last year when the governor had to call a special session of the Assembly June 22 to straighten out his \$120 million tax-state aid bill. The Court of Appeals ruled the law unconstitutional since it did not confine itself to one subject.

Senate Majority Leader Harry R. Hughes, D-Upper Shore, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that while he had not yet reviewed the pollution bill, "it certainly bears close study in view of the way the court ruled last summer."

"This bill may well be unconstitutional," observed House Majority Leader Thomas H. Lowe, D-Talbot.

"The bill is full of all sorts of goodies," Sen. Blair Lee III, D-Montgomery, vice chairman of the Finance Committee, said in scanning the measure.

Senate President William S. James, D-Harford, noted that the Assembly a year ago enacted a \$50 million bond bill designed to help localities build sewage treatment plants for the next four years.

A spokesman for the state Health Department said yesterday that although none of the \$50

million bond authorization has been sold, \$43 million has been obligated to sewage treatment project plans already approved by both his department and the federal government.

"If more money is needed it seems the best way to get it would be to put it in another bill like the one we passed last year," James said.

Lawmakers who believe the bill is unconstitutional say Agnew will either have to submit his program in new and separate measures, or else get legislators to delete large portions of the bill and then reintroduce them in separate proposals.

Outlined earlier by the governor and formally unveiled yesterday, the \$129 million program provides \$100 million in state grants and to repay federal grants used for the construction of sewage treatment plants and related facilities.

There also would be a \$25 million revolving fund for loans to counties to build lateral sewers and other facilities not eligible for other state assistance. Loans would have to be repaid within 30 years, and no more than \$250,000 could be spent on a single project.

Of the total \$129 million, Agnew said he expected about \$63 million would be recovered by the state through the loan program and payments under federal aid projects. The money then would again be lent for pollution control projects, he said. In addition, the program provides \$4 million to match federal grants for planning and developing river basins and other re-

gional water pollution control programs.

With the approval of the State Department of Water Resources, industries would not have to pay a sales tax on pollution abatement equipment, and their waste treatment facilities would not be subject to state and local taxes.

The nine-member science advisory board, to be appointed by the governor and receive money only for expenses, would channel to the water pollution program "the advice and assistance of colleges, private industry and other agencies."

Elsewhere in the General Assembly yesterday:

1. The Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee was told by spokesmen for several utilities that they had no objection to a proposal requiring them to obtain the approval of the Public Service Commission before condemning land needed for the erection of high-voltage transmission lines.

2. Hughes joined some other members of the Finance Committee in complaining that while Agnew has offered scholarships for

scholarships for request, he has insisted to abrogate the law mandating that the money be used for the state medical program. The bill would allow the state medical program to be used for other medical indigents on whom the state has no program.

Members of the Montgomery County Education Association prepare strike signs at Rockville headquarters.

By Vic Casamenio—The Washington Post

Members of the Montgomery County Education Association prepare strike signs at Rockville headquarters.

TEACHER—From Page A1

County Teachers Call Strike

American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO).

Members of the Washington Teachers Union (AFL-CIO) came close to a strike in December. Baltimore City's teachers' union members did strike last spring.

The salary dispute comes at a time when the County Council has warned that it is caught in a budget squeeze that may require higher taxes. Members of the County Board of Education stressed yesterday that they will not increase next year's \$109.4 million operating budget request, already up 18 per cent over current spending.

Just before talks broke down, the school administration raised its offer to a starting teachers' salary of \$6250 and a \$6200 base for the teachers' pay scale from which raises are calculated.

Elseroad said this would cost \$1.1 million more than salary recommendations in the proposed 1968-69 budget.

The Education Association sought a \$6400 salary base plus a \$200 across-the-board raise for more experienced teachers. The proposal would set starting salaries at \$6600.

An association spokesman said the group's proposal would cost about \$4.5 million above Elseroad's budget request.

In his offer yesterday, Elseroad agreed to postpone for six months the implementation of a \$300,000 proposal that would provide extra pay to teachers who take on added responsibilities.

The Association asked that the plan be dropped until it had been studied further by a committee of teachers and administrators.

In December, the Board of Education approved raising the base pay of \$6100, an increase of \$220 over the present \$5880.

Pay proposals by other Washington school systems this year range from \$6200 in Arlington to \$7000 in one pay bill under consideration by Congress for District of Columbia teachers.

The National Education Association, of which MCEA is an affiliate, has set a goal of \$8000 for teachers' starting salaries.

After negotiations broke down, the Board endorsed Superintendent Elseroad's final \$6250 offer at an open session in the afternoon. It turned down a suggestion by Association President David Eberly that a mediator be appointed to help resolve the dispute. Board members said they could not let an outsider take on the Board's responsibility for setting school policies.

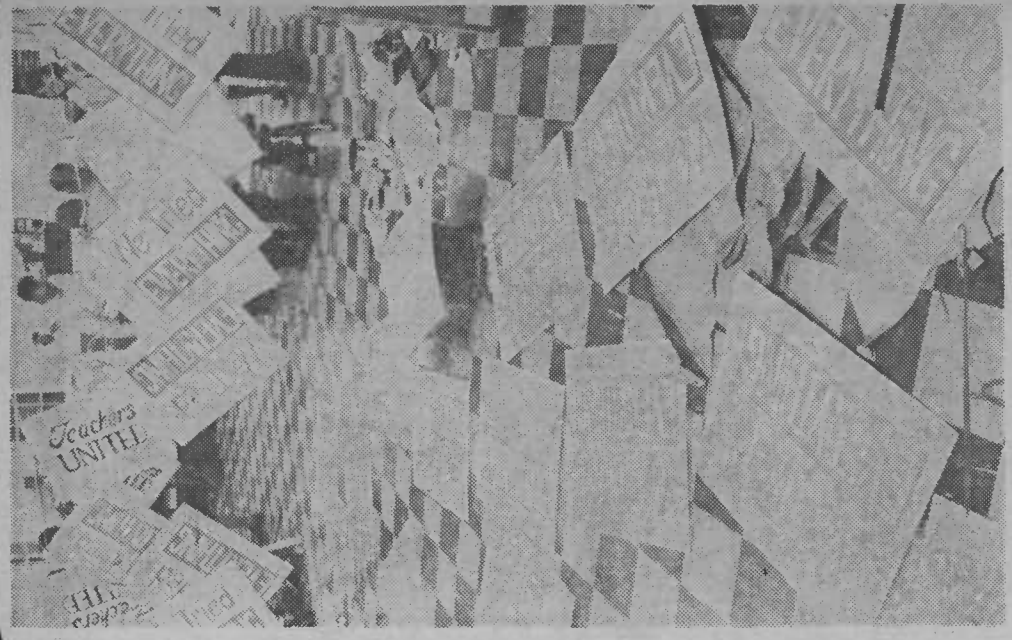
Elseroad said a strike would be illegal because the common law forbids a work stoppage by public employees. He added that the strikers would be violating their oath as teachers, which pledges them to abide by regulations of the State Board of Education, including its requirement that teachers work on all regular school days.

The Education Association's lawyer, Victor Crawford, contended that a work stoppage would be "absolutely legal" until a court rules otherwise.

The Board will meet today with its attorney, Charles W. Prettyman, to discuss legal action, including the possibility of an injunction.

Teachers will not be paid for the days they stay out of school, Elseroad said.

Both the National Education Association and the union see Montgomery as bellwether on salaries and representation for suburbs throughout the country.



WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1968

Students in Holiday Mood Pick Sides in Strike

By DONALD FITZHUGH
and DONALD SMITH
Star Staff Writers

In the early morning grayness outside Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, as rush-hour traffic whizzed down East-West Highway past about 10 picketing teachers, Bill Ring stood in the midst of his confused fellow members of the junior class and appraised the situation.

"In my 12 years in this school system," he said, "this is the first time the teachers have stood up for something. They're pretty good teachers."

But near him, in other excited knots of students, a holiday atmosphere prevailed, and not because it was Groundhog Day.

"Hot dog!" grinned one youth. "No chemistry today!"

So it went this morning at many of Montgomery County's 169 public schools as pupils came face-to-face with the issue that was dividing their teachers — and face-to-face with empty teachers' seats.

A mood of tense exuberance was evident as students arrived at school, eager to see the effect of their teachers' walkout threat and to learn whether classes would be called off.

"It's the first morning I can remember that my kids have been anxious for the bus to school," said one Montgomery parent.

Standing outside Montgomery Blair High School shortly before 8 a.m., 17-year-old Debby Anderson said her parents had "left it up to my con-



Students frolic in the gymnasium of Hoover Junior High School while teachers picket outside.

—(Star Photographer Bernie Boston)

science" whether to go to school today.

Debby made her decision. It would be "disrespectful," she said, to go into school when teachers were striking because "they are being underpaid."

By 9:30 a.m., only 300 to 400 of Montgomery Blair's usual

2,200 students were in the building. Many of the boycotting students there and elsewhere expressed sympathy with the teachers, but ulterior motives were obvious in some cases.

"We all hope it will last from now until a few weeks from now," said a gleeful

young picket-watcher at Herbert Hoover Junior High in Rockville.

"We're all on the teachers' side," said Hoover pupil Tom Hintz. "We're putting posters up all over the place: 'Give 'em more pay' and stuff like that."

About a dozen teen-agers from Montgomery Blair went to help control unsupervised youngsters at Highland View Elementary School.

"There are only two adults there (at Highland View)," said Mrs. Clarence L. Huntley, "and they are going out of their minds." Her daughter and other Montgomery Blair students were organizing a baby-sitting mission at Highland View, where Mrs. Huntley has three other children.

Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School pupils poured out of their buildings at 11:10 a.m. when a fire alarm went off. School officials suspected it was triggered by one of many students wandering about from teacherless classes.

At Richard Montgomery High School in Rockville, where 38 of the 105-member teaching staff were present, 30 substitutes, parents and administrators took classes while the rest of the vacancies were filled by students.

Most of the secondary school pupils who attended class throughout the county seemed concerned with their attendance record. Despite the large number of absences at Montgomery Blair, only about 300 of the 2,000 Bethesda-Chevy Chase students were absent at the opening bell.

Some of those outside the building joined the picketing teachers, carrying signs saying "Seniors Support Teachers," and "Juniors Support Teachers." Others carried an aluminum pitcher of coffee to the picket line.



—Star Photographer Ken Heinen

Picketing teachers at Springbrook High School came prepared with picnic baskets.

Agnew Seeking To Mollify Foes Of Student Plan

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 2—Faced with stiff opposition to his plan to replace State scholarships with student loans, Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew said today he was seeking a compromise with leaders of the Democratic-controlled legislature.

For the first time, he indicated that major changes in the student assistance programs may not be possible this session.

"I hope there will be a compromise," the Republican Governor said at a news conference. "There is no reason to think that some changes cannot be made this year by compromise."

Earlier, in anticipation of full legislative acceptance of his program, Agnew shifted all funds for new scholarships to the loan program in his proposed 1968-69 budget.

Move Criticized

The shift of funds before approval of the new program angered legislators and brought sharp criticism this week from members of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Agnew was accused of attempting to force acceptance of the loan program by drying up funds available for scholarships. The legislature cannot add money to programs in the Governor's budget.

The Governor said he told legislative leaders "that I'm not trying to use a technique of forcing them into avenues of action." He added, "I wanted to assure them that no matter what they do with the programs, I will properly fund their mandate."

The legislators reportedly disagreed with Agnew's proposal to abolish the scholarships, but the Governor said they agreed with him that the State should control such things as the curriculums of prospective teachers educated under State grants.

Governor's Proposal

Agnew has proposed replacing the \$3.4 million program of yearly scholarships, most distributed as State Senate patronage, with a low-interest loan program that would provide \$85 million within five years.

The legislation, however, has not been drafted or introduced.

State Sen. James Clark (D-Howard, Montgomery) said today that Agnew's "failure to supply details has obscured the merits of this program."

Clark said, "I personally believe that a compromise might be worked out where the scholarship program could be reduced and at the same time the loan program could be expanded."

"What the members of the legislature fear is that the banks may not lend money freely enough to the students. This could result in situations where students in lower income brackets may be denied an education."

Liquor Taxes

Gov. Agnew met with representatives of Maryland's alcoholic beverage industry today to explain his plan to finance community mental health and alcoholism centers by increasing beer, wine and liquor taxes by about a third.

"I don't think I convinced them," Agnew told newsmen, although he said the discussion clarified the issues for him and the industry spokesman.

Under the proposal, beer taxes would go from 3 to 4 cents a gallon (an average of less than 1 cent per six pack), the wine tax from 20 to 30 cents a gallon and that on hard liquor from \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon (or 10 cents a fifth).

One-Man, One-Vote

The State Senate gave initial approval to a resolution that would withdraw Maryland's request to Congress to call a National constitutional convention to overturn one-man, one-vote rulings.

A final vote will be taken later, but a brief discussion indicated there will be little opposition.

State Investments

State Treasurer John A. Luetkemeyer said his office

Put Slots, Pinballs On Par, Md. Urged

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—The chairman of the Governor's Commission on Gambling has told Maryland legislators they should give slot machines a reprieve unless they outlaw pinball games.

In a letter sent each legislator, Clarence W. Miles wrote:

"Unless you repeal existing laws, slot machines will end as of July 1, 1968. There is no real difference between slot and pinball machines in the actual playing of them.

"Each is clearly a gambling device. Hence, to prohibit slots and put the stamp of legislative approval on pinball machines is neither logical nor equitable.

coffers and an insignificant amount to each of the local governments concerned."

The operators of slot machines pay only a license fee.

The Miles Commission proposed to exempt pinball machines operated by fraternal, religious, charitable, war veterans' organizations and volunteer fire companies.

STOCKS

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Pr. George's Delegates Elect Bagley

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 2 — Prince George's County's 16 members of the House of Delegates celebrated Groundhog Day today by ending a bitter 17-day deadlock and selecting Del. Edward J. Bagley (D) as their new chairman.

Bagley's selection, made unanimously in a closed session punctuated by frequent shouts, leaves the delegation free to act on nearly 60 local measures which have piled up since the General Assembly convened Jan. 12. The new chairman said some of these bills would be considered Monday.

Bagley is a member of the all-Democratic delegation's conservative bloc, which deadlocked over the largely ceremonial chairmanship with eight more liberal delegates when 1967 chairman Del. Raymond J. McDonough resigned to head the House Economic Matters Committee.

McDonough, a member of



EDWARD J. BAGLEY
... in conservative bloc

and Bagley will serve through the 1969 session of the legislature, after which a new election must be held.

Bagley, 40, is a Massachusetts-born attorney and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's criminal law subcommittee. The Prince George's delegation amended its own rules to allow him to serve as chairman and keep the committee post.

Only 11 delegates were present today as the 34th and last ballot for the chairmanship was taken. But absent members from both camps said they were glad to have the matter settled.

Masking Invective

Bagley, Gorman and McDonough were closeted for more than an hour this morning with House Speaker Marvin Mandel (D-Baltimore), who promised to name the Prince George's chairman himself if

the delegation failed to make a choice.

Later, delegation staff members tried to prevent reporters outside the delegation's meeting room from overhearing the invective within by turning a portable radio to full volume.

"That's not fair," said administrative assistant Anne Higgins to a reporter taking notes outside the closed door. "You'll have to leave." Shortly afterwards, the delegates filed out to report their pleasure at Bagley's election.

Bagley, who lives in Clinton, said during his freshman year in the Assembly last year that he "made it a practice never to talk to the press." But after his election today, he called reporters into his new office and announced that he hoped the delegation would function smoothly under his leadership.

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For the first time, he indicated that major changes in the student assistance programs may not be possible this session.

"I hope there will be a compromise," the Republican Governor said at a news conference.

Agnew said the panel was simply an ethics committee member. The panel would return about 10 per cent more—or about \$5 million in investment funds. Luetkener said, but Maryland would not do so without legislative authorization.

was preparing legislation that would allow Maryland to invest its unspent funds in Federal National Mortgage Association mortgages.

State funds now are invested primarily in bank certificates of deposit.

FNMA investments, Luetkener told the Senate Finance Committee.

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Pr. George Investigate

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"Each is clearly a gambling device. Hence, to prohibit slots and put the stamp of legislative approval on pinball machines is neither logical nor equitable.

"Both should go or both should remain, but we believe both should be outlawed."

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew said earlier this week he would support the Commission's recommendation to prohibit coin-operating devices from which it is possible to calculate cash pay-offs.

The Commission also rejected pleas that slot machines be allowed to continue in the four Southern Maryland counties. The 1963 legislature decreed that they go out of legal existence gradually by next July 1.

There have been repeated efforts to have the legislature reconsider, and others are expected this year, including one to couple the slots with pinball machines and tax them heavily.

"The slot machines produce very substantial revenue for the counties wherein they are located and a relatively small amount for the State," Miles wrote in his argument to the legislators.

"The pinball machines in 1966 contributed approximately \$65,000 to the State's coffers and an insignificant amount to each of the local governments concerned."

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Legality Tests to Test

observer said yesterday.

**Suburb
and
State**

Bill Would Save Wilderness Areas

A bill authorizing the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks to acquire wilderness land and preserve it in an unspoiled state will be introduced Monday in the General Assembly.

The measure is sponsored by Deis. John Hanson Briscoe (D-St. Mary's), chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, and C.A. Porter Hopkins (R-Baltimore County).

It would authorize the purchase of "natural areas," as distinct from parkland, which have retained a wilderness character and have unusual ecological or geological value.

Wetlands or wilderness acquired by the Department of Forests and Parks would, under the bill, be managed and maintained for the preservation of their natural conditions.

Unlike parkland, natural areas will not be intensively developed for recreational use.

Scholarship Bill

A bill to revise Maryland's scholarship laws and create a six-member board to administer State scholarships



Adams Studio

CHARLES A. DOCTER
... writes scholarship bill

will be introduced in the General Assembly Monday by two Democrats.

The measure, by Dels. Charles A. Docter (Montgomery) and Leonard S. Jacobson (Baltimore County), would revamp the existing system under which state senators distribute scholarships among the constituents.

An alternative proposal, backed by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, would end the State scholarship program entirely and substitute a system of student loans.

Service Sought

The Fairfax Community Action Project has asked the Post Office Department to find out why Cooktown, a tiny Negro enclave within the town limits of Herndon, does not get mail service.

FCAP spokesman Leo W. Burroughs Jr. charged that Herndon Postmaster William Ireland "has been unable to justify or logically give any sensible reason for the denial of service" to Cooktown's 15 families. Residents must now pick up their mail at the town post-office two miles away.

Ireland said that home deliveries are not made in the area because the walk takes more time than postal regulations allow. Other sections of the town, some white, do not receive home deliveries either, Ireland said.

Concert Today

The District 4-B All Regional Band, composed of student musicians from Northern Virginia, will give a concert at 2:30 p.m. today at the West Springfield High School on Rolling Road.

Guest conductor of the 113-member Senior High School Band will be Dr. Donald Hunsberger, conductor of the Eastman Wind Ensemble. James Tibbs, su-

pervisor of music in Fairfax County, will conduct the 105-member Junior Band. The public is invited.

Smith to Resign

James L. Smith, executive director of the Fairfax County Hospital and Health Center Commission, will resign effective May 1.

Smith, who took the \$20,000-a-year job early last year, said he planned to return to private business.

McCarthy Aide

Murat W. Williams, former ambassador to El Salvador and State Department coordinator of intelligence, has been named chairman of the Virginia Citizens for McCarthy.

His appointment was announced here this weekend at the headquarters of the McCarthy for President organization. A career diplo-

mat for 25 years, Williams, 53, has operated a farm in Orange County, Va., since he left the State Department in 1965.

He said in a statement announcing his selection to head the Virginia campaign for Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) that "in Vietnam, the United States is in the wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place."

From staff reports and news dispatches

Hess Hits Agnew, Asks Cut In Budget of Executive Dept.

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The House of Delegates majority whip is pressing for a cutback in Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's executive department budget in retaliation for the governor's reduction of requested health and education programs.

Del. W. Dale Hess, D-Harford, vice chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said he will urge the group to trim funds that the governor is requesting to continue his Task Force on Modern Management.

The executive unit was heralded by Agnew as a team that would both streamline and economize government operations, but it has, in effect, hindered some state programs, according to Hess.

Noting that Agnew has called for a tight budget in 1968-69, Hess said that perhaps the best place to start economizing would be in the governor's own department.

Would Violate Pact

To do so would violate a long-standing gentleman's agreement wherein the legislature has approved the governor's budget request for his executive department. The gover-

nor, in turn, has placed in his budget proposal exactly what is sought by the Assembly leadership for its operations.

A growing number of lawmakers has become increasingly irked at Agnew's choice of economies as set forth in the budget he submitted to the Assembly when it opened Jan. 17.

The dissidents note that while Agnew has called for "tightening the belt," he has endorsed a special committee proposal to give a tax break to business.

The committee, composed of legislators picked by Agnew to recommend business tax reforms, recommends that the 5 1/4 percent corporate income tax be raised to 7 percent, but that the 3 percent levy on manufacturing equipment be reduced to 2 percent.

\$12 Million in Prospect

Increasing the corporate income tax without the companion reduction would bring the state another \$8.4 million next year and about \$12 million annually afterwards, some legislators contend.

While softening the tax burden on business, the restive lawmakers note that Agnew slashed fiscal requests forwarded to him by the Health Department, the

University of Maryland and the state colleges.

Agnew also has not included funds to continue the state's medicaid program for some 27,000 indigents past June 30.

In spite of the economies, Agnew contends his budget reflects increases over current appropriations. The cutbacks were forced by revenue estimates showing that tax collections will not be as large as earlier expected, the governor has said.

Agnew yesterday said the business tax revision would improve Maryland's overall economic posture and help keep the ranks of labor employed.

Hess, however, contends that the formation of Agnew's task force, at considerable expense to taxpayers, has not only failed to coordinate and modernize government, but has helped form policy that led to cutbacks in budget requests for health and education.

State budget records show that Agnew's departmental requests for 1968-69 are \$527,531, while \$164,306 was allotted to former Gov. J. Millard Tawes during his last year in office. Agnew became governor in January, 1967.

Maryland Bill Asks 8% Rate On Mortgages

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — A bill to increase the interest rate ceiling from 6 to 8 percent on mortgage loans in Maryland was to be introduced in the General Assembly today by Del. Andrew O. Mothershead, D-Prince Georges.

Mothershead said the bill is needed to help spur the lagging building industry in Montgomery and Prince Georges County which he described as hurt by the 6 percent rate.

He cited figures to show that permits obtained for apartment construction in the two counties totaled 20,549, with a dollar value of \$141.1 million in 1966, but that the figures had declined to 6,024 units and \$52.3 million last year.

Single-family home construction permits also had dipped from 5,858 to 5,252, with the value dropping from \$97.4 million to \$76.5 million. In addition, Mothershead said, many of these recent permits have not yet been used because of difficulties in obtaining financing.

Already pending in the General Assembly is a bill prepared by the legislature's interim arm, the Legislative Council, which would raise the interest rate to 7 percent and would permit lenders to impose various "points" or discounts.

Under Mothershead's bill, lenders would be prohibited from imposing points.

TOWER LIGHT

Vol. XX, No. 13 TOWSON STATE COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21204 Feb. 9, 1968

Ronald Reagan - - - East

Agnew Expels Labs, Scholarships

by DAVE STURM

In a move that some observers have likened to California Governor Ronald Reagan's budget cut-backs, Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew has introduced a budget that would end state financial support for the teacher tuition waiver program, and laboratory schools such as TSC's Lida Lee Tall School, as well as freeze faculty salaries at the state colleges. The proposal, which was made public last month, has met with fierce opposition from parties concerned with higher education throughout the state.

Lab Need

In his paper emphasizing the need for the laboratory school, Dr. Robert Erhlinger pointed out, "... the achievable level of public education in Maryland would be impaired for years to come if Lida Lee Tall were to be dissolved..." and "Its state sponsorship is vital for the potential of its contributions in educational research and teacher education." The State of Maryland desperately needs innovations in education techniques. Maryland schools, especially those in inner-city Baltimore, show a tendency toward stagnation that must be arrested. The research carried on in the laboratory schools served as a primary agent in the progress of improved teaching methods. Gov. Agnew's proposal will encourage the lack of innovation and the growing stagnancy in Maryland's school. However, Dr. Hawkins recently stated in light of further developments that "The door seems to be open for further utilization of Lida Lee Tall." Mr. David Cornthwaite added that if Gov. Agnew decides to include Lida Lee Tall's budget in the state sup-

port, he would like to retain those teachers we have and increase their number, it would be best to put the saved money into better salaries for teachers." The student added that he intended to teach but was also paying tuition. It might be noted that Mr. Agnew has made no proposal to increase the salaries of Maryland teachers.

A petition has been written to Governor Agnew deploring his proposal to eliminate teacher education scholarships. Signatures are being collected in the student center until Friday, Feb. 9. By Thursday afternoon, 1260 students had signed. Other groups, such as the Public School Teachers Association,

have expressed "shock" at the new proposal. H. Orville Berwick, the executive secretary, reported that the P.S.T.A. was "adamantly opposed" to the discontinuation of the present program.

In his 600 word pre-election message to Towson State students (Tower Light, Oct. 31, 1966), Spiro T. Agnew managed, remarkably, to say virtually nothing. We cannot accuse him of breaking a campaign promise. Gov. Agnew has managed to take a great backward stride in education in Maryland. new has achieved the nickname "Ronald Reagan-East".

plemental budget (yet to be decided on), the school will reopen in the fall. He added that closing Lida Lee Tall would cause a serious financial harm to the educational systems of either the county or the city.

Teacher Demand

All of the State Colleges in Maryland combined managed to turn out about 200 qualified teachers per year. The annual demand for new teachers exceeds 6000. No statement could speak more truly for retaining the teacher-education scholarships, One student remarked, "While saving a miserable pittance by ending the teach-education scholarships, Agnew will have to increase teacher salaries if he wants to keep Maryland teachers in Maryland's school systems." Some hold different opinions. One student explained: "There are already more applications for Maryland teaching jobs than jobs themselves. This is due to the influx of out of state teachers. If we

Letters to the Editor

Montgomery County Teachers on Strike

Your editorial of Feb. 5 speaks of one of the "progressive and imaginative" ideas of the Montgomery County Board of Education, an idea known as the Differentiated Responsibility Schedule. The Differentiated Responsibility Schedule is a cause of dissatisfaction among many teachers in the County.

The D.R.S. provides for positions which would "require highly competent teachers to perform duties and assume responsibility which are different and, in our opinion, greater than those of the teacher with the usual classroom assignment." (Report of the Salary Advisory Committee to the Montgomery County Board of Education, September, 1967.) These other duties have not been fully defined, but would not be regular teaching assignments. People holding these positions are to be selected by the administration and are to receive the highest salaries.

We feel that no position has greater responsibility than that of the teacher who works directly with children. A major strength of the elementary school is that the teacher can know each child as an individual, with his own personality, strengths, weaknesses, learning patterns and special interests—and can adjust methods and timing of his teaching to suit the particular child and the particular class.

We list a few other objections to the D.R.S.

1. The D.R.S. would not lower class size, because it would withdraw teachers from the class for at least part of the time.

2. The successful teacher has the greatest impact on the educational system by working directly with children on a full-time basis.

3. A principal would have greater difficulty in selecting from several qualified teachers on his staff the one or two who would be chosen to earn a higher salary.

4. The morale of a small school would inevitably be weakened by the loss of the concept of a teacher being "one among equals."

We agree that the D.R.S. is an "imaginative" proposal, but we believe that it would be divisive, and detrimental to good education.

FRANCES GEORGE
MARY B. KENEALY
ELIZABETH J. LEANING
LOIS LORD
OSCEOLA C. SEXTON
N. LAMAR SOLOMON
Teachers, Montgomery County Schools.
Chevy Chase.

The school teachers of Montgomery County, Maryland have set a wonderful example for their children: If at first you don't succeed, quit!

Now, if we can just get the doctors and the ministers to go on strike...

MARGARET S. BRADFORD,
Alexandria.

I am not against raising taxes in Montgomery County for improved education when it is the only reasonable alternative. However, research in the last thirty years in how people learn (some examples: Jerome Bruner and his associates at Harvard, Kenneth Eble and John Holt) has shown over and over that the usual classroom is the poorest place to learn and that virtually no lasting learning goes on there. There is a way to satisfy everyone in the current dispute, to increase the teach-

ers' salaries and to improve the children's education without raising taxes. We can take advantage of modern techniques of instruction which require fewer teachers per pupil. All these techniques involve allowing the pupils more freedom to investigate on their own.

With the rich facilities of the Montgomery County schools, the art, sports, and science equipment, the books and the grounds, all children should love learning and fight to go to school—if the atmosphere of the schools were conducive to learning and the children had free access to these facilities. Since this approach has proven successful even in enormous public schools, Montgomery County should seriously consider this alternative before putting money wrung from reluctant taxpayers into bolstering an antiquated system.

MARY BELLE FREY,
Gaithersburg.

The worst thing I have heard regarding the Montgomery County teachers' strike was the statement made on television Feb. 2 that because of the strike students would "have more respect for their teachers."

How can anyone, student or otherwise, have any respect for those who do not fulfill the obligations they accepted when they took a job to teach for the 1967-1968 year? The example these teachers are setting will teach that integrity means nothing. Rather than conducting themselves as responsible adults they have lowered themselves to the level of a small child throwing a tantrum.

GEORGIA A. MILLER,
Silver Spring.

It is not accepted in the code of ethics for professional people to strike. The Montgomery County school teachers should achieve their ends in other ways, not by striking.

However, if they insist then time clocks should be installed to ensure an eight-hour teaching day, supervisors or foreman hired, and a 12-month year instituted as with other non-professionals.

H. V. MANICKE,
Oxon Hill.

During the last five years many Montgomery County citizens have joined together to protect the integrity of professional education decisions against a sometimes unfriendly School Board and County Council; to establish the right of teachers, as well as blue collar school employees, to organize and bargain collectively; to demonstrate in the 1964 and 1966 elections that the anti-education results of the 1962 elections were not a true indication of the public's attitude in Montgomery County; and to defeat, at the Constitutional Convention, a proposal that the new Constitution prohibit strikes by all governmental employees. The strike called by the Montgomery County Education Association reverses the old adage—the Association union is kicking its friends in the teeth and immeasurably strengthening the hands of its enemies.

I believe that most of our experienced teachers are underpaid. It may be that even some of our new teachers are

underpaid. However, the last decade has seen a sustained and substantial rise in teachers' salaries. The School Board is prepared to continue this rise. Under such circumstances, and in view of the competition between the Association union and the Federation of Teachers union, the strike seems to be a triumph of the desire to be militaristic over the need to be responsible.

HERBERT L. CHABOT,
Rockville.

Execution

The photograph on the front page (Feb. 2) showing South Vietnamese Police Chief Loan executing a sportshirt clad "Vietcong officer" by shooting him in the head on a Saigon street says more about the South Vietnamese regime than any words could ever do. Nor is the horror and injustice of it diminished by your "explanation" below the picture.

This country decried the announced intention of the Hanoi government to try American pilots as war criminals. In South Vietnam the enemy, or suspected enemy, isn't even offered this consideration.

MARCIA McDONELL,
Washington.

On Feb. 2, I was an unsuspecting witness to a murder. In the privacy of my own home, while watching a national NBC news program I saw an ally of the United States shoot and kill a Vietcong prisoner. This human being was a prisoner of war, and therefore privileged to the protections and rights of a prisoner of war, granted by the Geneva Convention.

The American people, by saying nothing, condone this action. We rave about the atrocities committed by the Vietcong enemy, and say nothing about this.

I must take exception to being shown the actual shooting, including all the blood and gore of such a crime. We parents try to shield our children from violent fictional programs on television. Are we now going to have to censor the network television newscasts?

I also object to the front page picture of the same shooting in *The Washington Post*.

Have we Americans, proud of our justice and fairness, become so cautious about blooded killing of another human being means nothing?

MRS. J. G. PATTEN,
Baileys Crossroads.

What is the press trying to prove by daily showing these gory blood and guts pictures of executions and dead or dying soldiers in Vietnam and other trouble spots in the world—including our city streets?

Has the world become so immune to the horrors of war that this type of newscasting has become the only way to shock people into reading the paper or has the news gotten so bad that this is all that is left to photograph any more?

With tens of thousands of Americans already protesting the war in Vietnam, I think the news wire services and the papers themselves should take it upon themselves to use a bit more discretion in the photos it releases to the public.

TIPPY SCHROYER,
Mount Rainier, Md.

County Delegates Push To Ban Teacher Strikes

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Two leaders of the Montgomery County legislative delegation said yesterday they will press for early action on teacher union bills that would specifically outlaw a strike such as the one that closed schools in their county.

State Sen. Blair Lee III and Del. Leonard S. Blondes, both Democrats, deplored the walk-out and accused the National Education Association of intervening as the strike leader to establish a militant image at the expense of using pupils as "guinea pigs" and "pawns."

Lee, chairman of Montgomery's five-man senate group, and Blondes, co-chairman of the county's 16-member house delegation, said the strike underscores the need for early General Assembly action on the teacher organization bills.

Lee said he will try to have the measures aired within the next few weeks before the finance committee, of which he is vice chairman. Blondes, a member of the ways and means committee, said that group will hold a hearing within the next two weeks.

Strike Spurs Action

"The teacher strike in Montgomery County has made senators more inclined to act on this subject," said Sen. James Clark Jr., D-Howard, Montgomery.

"The NEA has decided it must become very militant, and wants to use Montgomery County children as guinea pigs," complained Lee, a co-sponsor of one of the anti-strike bills.

"I don't like my children being used this way," he added.

"Teachers have a definite right to bargain and negotiate, but they have no right to use the children as pawns," Blondes said.

On Friday, the National Education Association was ordered by the Montgomery Circuit Court to show cause Tuesday why it should not be held in contempt of a court order forbidding further strike activities by the Montgomery County Education Association.

NEA Takes Over

The NEA stepped in earlier Friday to lead the teacher strike that began Feb. 1. The MCEA, an affiliate of the NEA, has 4,200 members, of which all but 40 belong to the NEA. Montgomery has a total of approximately 5,700 teachers.

"The MCEA in the last 25 years has built up a reservoir of good will and I hate to see them blow it all in one week," Lee said.

Senate President William S. James, D-Harford, introduced one of the teacher union bills co-sponsored by Lee and 17 others. They include Majority Leader Harry R. Hughes, D-Upper Shore, and acting Minority Leader George R. Hughes, R-Allegany.

Endorsed by the Maryland

State Teachers Association, the same bill has been introduced in the House of Delegates by Del. Edna P. Cook, D-Montgomery, and 47 co-sponsors, including Blondes and majority whip W. Dale Hess, D-Harford.

Sen. Royal Hart, D-Prince Georges, also has submitted a bill similar in many respects to the measures by James and Cook.

Provides for Arbitration

One big difference, however, is that the Hart bill provides for binding arbitration. The measure also outlaws strikes.

"I think my bill weighs the scales — if we are going to take away the right to strike I think we should give the teachers a provision for binding arbitration," Hart said.

James said one of the conditions of employment in public service is that a person does not have the right to strike as do those in private employment.

"The purpose of government is to provide necessary services and basic regulations that should not be interrupted," James said.

"My bill attempts to provide machinery for peacefully resolving disputes, and any other approach is chaotic and contrary to the concepts of basic law and order," James added.

Need 30 Percent to Bargain

The measures by James and Cook would permit a teacher organization with at least 30 percent of the employees to become the official bargaining agent. If a rival group could show it had at least 10 percent of the teachers in its membership, an election would be held to settle the dispute.

Teachers would have a chance to ballot on whether or not they wanted a bargaining group at all. The decisions would have to be made in each county by June 15.

In this proposal and the Hart bill, bargaining groups involved in a teacher strike would lose their representation rights for two years.

Hart's bill provides the same procedures as the James-Cook plan for determining which teacher organization shall be the official bargaining group. In addition, Hart's bill stipulates that an election to settle a recognition dispute must be held if the balloting is requested on petitions signed by at least 30 percent of a county's teaching force. Teachers in each county would have to make a choice by June 15, 1969.

The bills provide that in case of a negotiation deadlock between the teacher group and a school board, each side would pick one mediator, and then the two would pick a third member.

Under Hart's provision for binding arbitration, terms submitted by the mediation group would be mandatory upon the board if approved by a majority of teachers voting in an election on the terms.

Sharp Cutback In Medical Aid Advised in Md.

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7—Maryland's medical-aid program for the poor and elderly must be deeply cut if it is to remain within next year's proposed \$50-million budget, State Health Commissioner William J. Peeples warned today.

After hearing his testimony, the House Ways and Means Committee unofficially agreed to join with health officials in an attempt to hammer out a curtailed program.

Such cuts would reduce the level of service to individual patients as well as slash thousands from the list of 276,831 Marylanders — two-thirds of them in Baltimore—now eligible for assistance, Dr. Peeples said. He gave no details of possible cuts.

Agnew Proposal

The budget proposed by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, which he has described as economical but not austere, already calls for dropping about 27,000 from the eligible list when the new fiscal year begins July 1. These are people whose treatment is paid for entirely by the State without subsidy from the Federal Government.

Agnew previously had ordered the 27,000 removed from the rolls Jan. 1, but later retreated and shifted \$5 million in construction money to cover the deficit through June 30.

Of the \$50 million Medicaid budget for the coming fiscal year, \$22.5 million would come from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the balance from taxation on Marylanders.

Dr. Peeples told the Committee that one economy tentatively imposed by Agnew's recommended budget—the restriction of hospital stays to 21 days instead of the 30 now permitted—was flatly rejected Tuesday in a conference with HEW officials in Washington.

\$3.8 Million Item

This item alone will run the Medicaid program \$3.8 million deeper into the red. Replying to questions, he said other parts of the Medicaid program also are under-funded by the Agnew budget.

The Department asked for \$92.6 million for Medicaid next year but the proposed budget allows only \$50.2 million.

"This means," observed Del. Paul F. Sarbanes (D-Baltimore), "that the budget . . . contains a built-in crisis" like the one that is causing a \$5 million deficit this year.

"That is exactly right, maybe worse," Dr. Peeples replied.

Mixed Mood

The mood of the Committee was a mixture of anger and frustration as Dr. Peeples testified. The legislature cannot increase the Governor's budget. Agnew's cuts were made reluctantly to keep state spending within revenues, leaving an estimated surplus of only \$580,000.

In a related development, the Health Department de-

livered to legislative committees a previously secret list of 114 doctors who received \$5000 or more in Medicaid fees in fiscal 1967. Dr. Peeples said a spot-check in Baltimore found no evidence of bill padding or other irregularities.

Only two of the 114 were from the Washington suburbs — Dr. George S. Mayouf of Hyattsville, who grossed \$12,455 for treating 833 patients, and Dr. L. W. Malin of Riverdale, who took in \$5519 for treating 767 patients.

Md. Plans Six More Toll Roads

From News Dispatches

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7—The Maryland State Roads Commission gave its staff permission today to draw up legislation that would create six additional toll roads, including two in suburban Washington.

The Commission ordered its director to prepare bills for introduction at this session of the legislature.

The six roads were listed by a consultant as suitable for toll facilities. They include the proposed Anacostia-Southeast Freeway in southern Prince George's County, and a Washington-Frederick route parallel to congested Interstate 70S through Montgomery County.

The other roads suggested for tolls, all in the Baltimore area, include the Northwest Expressway, Perring Parkway, the Arundel Expressway and the Back River Bridge. Some of these already are under construction.

Commission Chairman Jerome B. Wolff said last October that Maryland can foresee raising only about one-third of

the \$7 billion it will need for building roads in the 1975-1985 decade. Tolls would provide necessary funds if no alternative can be found, he said.

If approved by the lawmakers, the new rules would be retroactive to last Dec. 31 and would keep Maryland from losing 10 per cent of its Federal highway funds. The rules would primarily affect roadside billboards.

Agnew 'Under Fire'

Maryland's Republican Governor Agnew is having a little trouble with his state legislature, which is controlled by the loyal (?) Democratic opposition.

In part, this is due to the governor's handling of the budget, scholarships and the like. As to these matters, we have no opinion to express at this time. It seems quite clear, however, that there has been an attempt to hit Governor Agnew below the belt in the matter of his choice of people to serve on his "Draft Rockefeller Committee."

For reasons which he has not seen fit to share with us, Mr. Agnew for some months now has been vigorously pushing the apparently reluctant dragon who presides in Albany for the Republican presidential nomination. Why shouldn't he?

A Mr. Thomas H. Lowe, who is the Democratic majority leader of the Maryland House of Delegates, has come forward with what he thinks, or pretends to think, is a good reason. If one cuts to the heart of Mr. Lowe's complaint, however, it comes down to something like this: The men appointed by Governor Agnew

to the Draft Rockefeller Committee are "shadow people" whose banks enjoy the benefit of large deposits of state funds. This sounds like a pretty sinister piece of business. Especially when Mr. Lowe caps his rhetorical charge with the comment that he could see millions of reasons, presumably having some relation to millions of dollars, why the governor picked these suspect characters for membership on his committee.

But wait a minute. Let's hear from the minority leader of the House of Delegates, J. Glenn Beall Jr.

Mr. Lowe had hardly settled into his chair when Mr. Beall took the floor to point out that the decision as to which banks receive deposits of state funds is made by a Mr. Luetkemeyer, that this gentleman was elected to his post by the House of Delegates, and that the House made its choice on the basis of a recommendation by Mr. Lowe, of all people.

What came next? Well, according to our reporter, Jim Rowland, Mr. Lowe simply sat there and grinned. Just think of it—he didn't even have the grace to blush.

Protecting Future "Pueblos"

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is very appropriately inquiring into the policies that are to govern hereafter the deployment of ships like the Pueblo. It is only too apparent that ships of this kind can involve the foreign policy of the United States and by inadvertence commit the nation to a course upon which it would not wish to embark by deliberate choice.

Risks are inherent in all operations of this kind. The gains have to be weighed against these risks. If the risks really become those of large scale war, they are very great indeed and the gains, in order to justify such dreadful hazards, would have to be so great as almost to exceed the capacity of the imagination.

As the Pueblo has demonstrated, the risks are very great in waters where the historic conventions of international usage are not acknowledged by states which adhere to none of the conventions. The fact that the behavior of North Korea was unprecedented and contrary to all previous international usage is an explanation for the chances that were taken with the Pueblo. They cannot be cited as occasion for a subsequent episode. Now we know that we deal, in the case of North Korea, with an international outlaw that cannot be depended upon to respect any of the usages that have prevailed among civilized nations in the past.

The inherent threat of this particular outlaw is magnified by the extent to which the great Communist powers still are hostage to the provocative action of the least responsible "fellow people's socialist republics." It is not just a risk of war with North Korea—but a risk of war with the Soviet Union that is involved.

One way to avoid the risk would be to cancel all such missions in waters adjacent to North Korea—but that might involve the sacrifice of both direct interception data essential to our interests and the abandonment of principles on which we claim the right to operate on the high seas, beyond the territorial waters of any country.

If we propose, in future, to reassert our undoubted rights under international usage, without risking the capture of another ship and crew, it is clear that precautions we did not take with the Pueblo must be embraced.

To arm such a vessel for its own defense is one alternative, but that probably would mean the employment of a class of ship that would make operations of this kind unreasonably costly. To give it armed escort would be provocative on the one hand and disruptive of its functions—as Secretary McNamara has pointed out.

Since we deal with a local situation, so far encountered only in Korean waters, the most acceptable alternative would seem to be preparation for the swift defense of any vessel attacked while on the high seas in this region. Shore-based and carrier-based aircraft, held in reserve sufficiently remote as to be neither compromising nor provocative, looks like the best military answer.

There must be a suitable and effective safeguard against the repetition of the Pueblo disaster. The people of the United States are entitled to assurance that such measures are being taken; and the government in North Korea is entitled to fair warning that they have been taken.

Wineland Offers Bill To Permit County Referenda

State Senator Fred L. Wineland said this week that he has introduced a bill to give the people of Prince George's County clear powers to petition to referendum ordinances passed by the Board of County Commissioners.

At present the people have a right to take to referendum state legislation but there is now no law which permits this on county actions.

Under its charter system, Montgomery County does have this right but Prince George's, not being a charter government, has no similar provision.

Senator Wineland's bill provides that any citizen or group of citizens who disagree with a county ordinance, may, upon obtaining necessary signatures (five per cent of those who voted for Governor at the last general election) petition to referendum and thus require a countywide vote on the disputed ordinance, or the ordinance at issue.

In introducing the bill, Senator Wineland said, "It is shocking to me that the people of our county do not now have the right to show in an effective way their disagreement with an ordinance passed by our county government.

"It seems to me that this is a basic right in a democratic nation and I cannot believe that anyone will oppose this Bill for in doing so they would be denying to the people that which belongs only to them."

As with the state law, Senator Wineland's bill exempts only taxation and budgetary matters.

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland
(Democrat, Prince George's County)

In order to strengthen President Johnson's hand and to express the will of the people of Maryland, I offered a resolution in the State Senate last week protesting the North Korean piracy of the "Pueblo". The resolution passed unanimously 33 to 0 after senators from all over our State spoke in its support.

After suitable printing, the Resolution now goes to the White House and to Congress. Following is the text:

"Senate Resolution 15, protesting the act of piracy committed by North Korea against a naval vessel of the United States and supporting the actions of the United States Government in this serious matter.

"On Monday, January 22, 1968, the Communist Government of North Korea committed an act of piracy against the United States with the armed seizure of the USS "Pueblo" in international waters near Korea.

"The facts of this outrageous incident, as reported by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg to a meeting of the United Nations Security Council, disclose that a naval intelligence ship of the U.S. Navy, the "Pueblo", was accosted by a vessel of North Korea while in international waters off the shores of Korea, and after being surrounded by several North Korean vessels was boarded and forcibly taken to a North Korean port.

"The evidence presented by Ambassador Goldberg clearly shows that the "Pueblo" was in international waters, more than twelve miles from the coast line of Korea, and that the subsequent boarding and seizure of the "Pueblo" was a dangerous and precipitous act devoid of justification or excuse.

Act Not New

"Such an action on the part of North Korea is not new. Recently a band of assassins from North Korea attempted to take the life of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea and failed. Other acts of piracy involving the seizure of South Korean fishing vessels and the kidnapping of South Korean nationals have been successful.

"Such acts are clearly an indication of the desperate condition in which North Korea finds itself today. Since the Korean Armistice, South Korea with the help of the free world

has prospered economically; North Korea with its communist help and resources has not prospered. The tyrannical regime in control of North Korea must learn that they cannot substitute for their failures, piratical attacks upon the free nations of the World.

"To date the United States Government has insisted on resolution of this attack by diplomatic means. If no results are forthcoming, then this government must consider other and more forceful means.

"Throughout the history of the United States, other governments have committed acts of piracy against the United States but have suffered retribution, as at Tripoli and prior to the War of 1812.

"America is a free nation because its government has protected the liberty and the property of its people. In this latest act of piracy by North Korea, the very ideals upon which our nation has been founded are now jeopardized. The USS "Pueblo" and its crew must be released immediately.

Countian Aboard

"Now as we face this clear and present danger to our security, the members of the Senate of Maryland have followed with increasing concern the seizure of the "Pueblo", and in the case of the Prince George's County senators, with a special interest because of the presence on the "Pueblo" of a resident of the county, Marine Sergeant Robert J. Chicca; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Senate of Maryland express their shock with the act of piracy committed by North Korea against a naval vessel of the United States and we extend our unqualified support to the actions of President Lyndon B. Johnson and the United States Government in resolving this crisis in a manner which will uphold American honor, ideals and prestige in the world, and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, to Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, to the members of the President's Cabinet, and to Senators Daniel B. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings and Representatives George H. Fallon, Samuel N. Friedel, Edward A. Garmatz, Gilbert Gude, Clarence D. Long, Hervey G. Machen, Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., and Rogers C. B. Morton."

STRIKE—
From Page A1

Teachers End Strike; Pay Offer Is \$6340

extra pay for taking on extra responsibilities.

Eberly told the delegates the package represents "an honorable settlement, one that will be acceptable to teachers . . . It is an achievement for the teachers of Montgomery County that was worth the effort and sacrifice that were made by thousands of people."

He said Association negotiators recommend approval of the settlement by the membership. The proposal rejected by the group last week did not have the recommendation of Association negotiators.

About 1000 Association members showed up last night to hear Eberly present the details of the settlement at Shady Grove Music Fair in Gaithersburg.

A few members criticized the proposed salary scale as too low. Eberly limited debate, encouraging the teachers to discuss the package in their schools before voting today.

A major question raised by the settlement is where the money will come from. The package would cost an estimated \$2.7 million more than the \$66.5 million asked for professional salaries in the Superintendent's original budget request. It would require about \$171,000 more than the \$6325 starting pay offer rejected last week.

The Board of Education already is under strong pressure to cut back expenditures. Many civic groups made clear at recent public hearings their preference for cutbacks in programs rather than a tax increase. The proposed budget total of \$109.4 million was 18

per cent above current spending and would require a 26 per cent increase in the County's contribution to school spending.

Board President Lucy Keker said Board members already had approved the settlement informally. If it is ratified by the delegate assembly tonight, she said, it would probably be acted on officially at the Board's regular all-day meeting Tuesday.

On Feb. 1, when the Board agreed to offer starting salaries of \$6250 rather than the \$6100 originally proposed by Elseroad, Board members promised that the additional \$1.1 million would be taken from parts of the budget designed primarily to improve quality of education rather than simply to keep pace with growth.

Mrs. Keker said last night that virtually all of the extra \$1.6 million needed for the settlement would be added to the total budget despite public pressure to hold down school spending.

Board members indicated previously that a reduction might be made in the planned increase in the 12-month program, which Elseroad had hoped to expand to 30 per cent of the professional staff.

Other possible targets for cut-backs include \$1.3 million for hiring 119 teachers more than those needed for growth in order to cut class size, \$330,000 to rent a computer, \$64,000 for television production, and funds for additional teacher aides, lunchroom supervisors, secretaries, library books, and another public relations officer.

The Board expects to complete work on the budget by

the end of the week, and then will pass it on to the County Council, which must take final action by April 15. The Council could instruct the Board to reduce budget items. Mrs. Keker pointed out that last year it asked the board to reduce starting pay by \$20. She said the Council had made no pledges of what it might do with the new budget.

The package, made public yesterday at the Delegate Assembly meeting in Rockville, is similar to the five-point plan turned down last week. The major difference is elimination of a clause that would have prevented the Association from striking or imposing other sanctions against the school system in case of disagreement on matters covered by the settlement.

The Association originally opposed this provision on the grounds that it might prevent the group from striking over salary issues in the 1970 budget. Although the Association rescinded its opposition over the weekend, the clause does not appear in the package to be voted on today.

Eberly called the strike a victory. He said the teachers have "made it known to this community that teachers as a group are strong and courageous . . . an effective political force."

The \$6340 starting salary would be \$460 above the current base pay. It compares with \$6100 originally proposed by Superintendent Homer O. Elseroad; with \$6250 that teachers rejected before going on strike, and with \$6325 rejected last week. During negotiations the Association had asked \$6600.

The ten-member committee set up under the agreement will study "changing concepts of professional responsibility and staff organization" that have been a source of disagreement between the school system and the Association during negotiations.

Elseroad proposed a "differentiated responsibility schedule" that would pay teachers extra money for taking on special duties. Teachers have criticized the plan, calling it "merit pay" and suggesting that it caused problems by requiring evaluation of a teacher's effectiveness.

Particular issues to be studied by the committee include qualifications of teachers, evaluation of teachers, and new developments in teaching methods. The committee will be composed of five representatives of the superintendent and five Association members, would make recommendations to the Board on these issues.

Most speakers at the Delegate Assembly meeting accepted the settlement. One teacher said he would go back to school, we'll go ahead—to improve the position of this Commonwealth to competition."

She pointed out that Montgomery County officials have been talking about raising the starting salary to \$6660 in 1971, compared with \$7200 proposed by officials in Fairfax County.

Another teacher from Upper Shore said the "Democratic leadership has a responsibility to bring order out of

chaos in this matter as soon as possible."

Montgomery Students Meet to Form a Union

About 30 students from six Montgomery County high schools met yesterday to discuss formation of a student union that they hope will give students a say in running the schools.

Norman Soloman, 15, a junior at Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring, organized the meeting at his home. He said the new group, which is independent of the student councils, hopes to attract members from all 18 County high schools so it will have the power to "talk to the peo-

ple who make the big decisions" at school headquarters in Rockville.

In a platform distributed yesterday, the organizers listed the group's basic principles as:

- Education should exist for the students, and all other considerations should be secondary.

- Students are entitled to the protections of the Bill of Rights in dealing with school disciplinary authorities.

- Students should participate in making all basic decisions that affect them.

The new group, which plans a mass meeting early next month, intends to take positions on school policies and to set up committees to study school problems.

School Proposals By Agnew Blasted

By George Bowen
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11 (AP)

The Maryland Senate's Democratic floor leader urged today a united party front in firm opposition to Republican Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's recommended changes and economy moves in higher education.

Sen. Harry R. Hughes (D-Upper Shore) said the "Democratic leadership has a responsibility to bring order out of

chaos in this matter as soon as possible."

His party call to arms was the first on a major issue since Agnew took office last year. Democrats control both houses of the Maryland Legislature by overwhelming margins.

"Much confusion and concern has arisen regarding the policies and programs of the State of Maryland in higher

education" as a result of Agnew's proposals and methods, Hughes said.

"This alarm is due to many reasons, none of which in my opinion are political."

The furor over Agnew's proposals to eliminate all scholarships and free tuition for teacher training and closing of teacher demonstration schools, has been almost constant since the Legislature convened Jan. 17.

It reached a pitch last Friday when the Attorney General advised that the Governor erred when he sought to omit money for the scholarships from his budget.

He still is not required to finance the tuition waivers for student teachers or the schools at five state colleges.

"I recommend that the Democratic leadership of the General Assembly take a firm position that no major change should be made during this session in the State scholarship programs and the program providing free tuition at the State colleges for teacher training," Hughes said.

"In addition, we should recommend reinstatement of funds to continue the demonstration schools at the State colleges . . ."

Hughes recommended establishment of a legislative committee to study the question of aid for college students "to allow time for an orderly transition to any changes . . ."

"Only in this way should major policy in higher education be altered or new policy established."

Hughes said whatever the answer may be, "it will not be found hastily."

The Democratic floor leader took issue with any idea the senators were opposed to eliminating scholarships because they award some of them.

He pointed out there are two other programs administered by the State Scholarship Board and that Agnew had recommended ending all of them.

"Opposition has been voiced from many quarters, not just legislators," Hughes said.

Teachers Call Off Strike

\$6340 Base Pay Is Top in Area; Vote Set Today

By Ellen Hoffman
and Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Staff Writers

Montgomery County teachers called off their strike yesterday after their negotiators reported a settlement offer raising the base salary to \$6340 a year.

Classes will be resumed today, with teachers reporting at their regular times and students 90 minutes later than usual.

The new base salary would be the highest current in the metropolitan area. It would be a 7.8 per cent increase over Montgomery's current \$5880 base pay.

When the base figure rises, higher salaries go up also. For instance, a fully experienced teacher with a master's degree, now getting \$11,936 a year, will get \$12,870 under the new pay scale.

The settlement figure was \$15 higher than the offer the teachers rejected at a mass meeting last Thursday.

The Delegate Assembly of the Montgomery County Education Association, which led the nine-day strike, voted by a wide margin to go back to work after Association President David Eberly read the settlement terms and recommended acceptance.

But the Association will poll its members—70 per cent of the County's 5700 teachers and professional staff—during the day. The Delegate Assembly will meet again at Julius West Junior High School at 8 o'clock tonight to ratify the action of the membership.

In addition to the salary increases, the proposed agreement would provide:

- A "no reprisals" clause preventing retaliation against teachers who took part in the strike.
- Establishment of a committee of Association members and school officials to study a proposal to give teachers

See STRIKE, A8, Col. 1

Strike Pressures Other Area Schools

By J. W. Anderson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The teachers' strike in Montgomery County has already exerted a sharp upward pressure on salaries in other school systems throughout the metropolitan area.

The strike settlement would set a base pay of \$6340 next year, the highest figure that any suburban Washington school system has offered. In Washington, school officials are talking about an even higher salary scale, but any increase there requires congressional legislation.

In Fairfax County, the teacher's organization has announced that it wants further salary negotiations with the School Board after the public hearing on Feb. 22.

A touch of irony lies in this demand. Last December, Fairfax School Superintendent Earl C. Funderburk's proposal of a \$6300 base salary next year—compared with Montgomery's original offer of \$6100—helped fuel the revolt in Montgomery.

The Washington city

News Analysis

schools, with the lowest salaries in the metropolitan area, are far below Baltimore, the nearest comparable city.

Washington's teachers are represented by the militant Washington Teachers Union (AFL-CIO), which led them to the brink of a strike over working conditions two months ago.

That dispute did not reach salaries, because salary bills are now before Congress.

The widening gap between city and suburban teachers' pay is turning into an increasingly urgent issue for Mayor Walter W. Washington's new city government.

Last fall, both the School Board and the city endorsed a bill setting a base salary of \$6400.

Now the School Board is expected to swing its support to a bill introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) that would raise the base pay to \$7000. It is now \$5840.

Washington school officials say that suburban sala-

ries have been rising so fast that last fall's bill is already obsolete.

In this metropolitan area the top salaries—those going to teachers with long experience and doctors' degrees—this year range from a high of \$13,759 in Montgomery to a low of \$9960 in Washington.

But Washington has to pay higher salaries to get teachers of the same quality as the suburbs', city school officials say. The reason is the strain of teaching in deprived neighborhoods.

In Prince George's County, school authorities negotiated the new salary scale, beginning at \$6200, in four days of talks with the Classroom Teachers Association just before Christmas. Both the Association and the School Board have adopted the scale.

Arlington has settled the issue as quietly as Prince George's.

Under the surface there are hints of tension.

Arlington, like Montgomery, recently has seen its school system under the fiscal control of a County government dominated by men

pledged to stringent economy.

In both Arlington and Montgomery, even traditional supporters of expansive school budgets have urged school officials to keep their new requests down. Both counties will have to raise taxes substantially this year in any event, and the schools' political supporters fear another taxpayers' rebellion that would return the economizers to power.

In both counties, teachers are restive at finding their pay scales, in the past comparatively very high, now lower than some of their neighbors'.

The difference between the two is, of course, that the Arlington Education Association was willing to accept a relatively modest gain.

The Arlington Association said, when the proposal was announced, that it would make the County schools competitive, although not in first place within the metropolis.

The raises in Arlington next year will range from 4 per cent to 7 per cent, the

lowest granted by any of the area's large systems.

By contrast the striking Montgomery teachers won a Board offer that amounts to a raise of about 7.8 per cent. The increases in Fairfax range from 7 per cent to 12 per cent.

Teachers sometimes forgo salary claims to get improvements in teaching conditions.

In Fairfax, teachers currently are pushing hard for improving instruction in the elementary schools, explained Paul Peter, executive secretary of the Fairfax Education Association.

When the Fairfax Association talks to the School Board later this month, Peter suggested, it may modify its salary demands if it gets what is asked in program improvement.

The situation in Alexandria remains, as usual, indescribable. The whole school budget is being kept secret until it goes to the City Council.

Currently Alexandria has, at \$6000, the highest base pay in the metropolitan area. The Alexandria Education Association is seeking \$6300.

Proposed Teachers' Salaries, 1968-1969

	Beginning teacher, Bachelor's degree	Fully experienced teacher, Master's degree	Comments
Montgomery County	\$6340	\$12,870	Strike settlement, not yet ratified.
Fairfax County	6300	13,230	School Supt.'s proposal; teachers want further negotiations.
Washington, D.C.			
S. 2651	6400	11,430	Bill endorsed by School Board and city government last fall. Sen. Morse's bill; School Board support expected.
S. 2679	7000	12,740	
Prince George's County	6200	12,524	Backed by School Board, teachers; awaits County action.
Arlington	6200	12,462	Backed by School Board, teachers; awaits County action.
Alexandria	—	—	Budget kept secret until it goes to City Council. This year's beginning salary, \$6000, is Washington area's highest. Teachers asking \$6300 next year.
Detroit	7500	11,700	Adopted, after a major strike last fall.
Chicago	7000	11,250	
New York City	6900	12,800	Effective March 1, 1969.
Milwaukee	6800	11,326	

The pay for a fully experienced teacher with a master's degree is not the top of the scale. All school systems have a scale for teachers with training beyond a master's; some have a further scale for teachers with doctorates. And some, like Montgomery, have longevity increments beyond the scale. "Fully experienced" usually means 14 to 17 years' service. All salaries shown are for a 10-month school year. Montgomery is now beginning to move some teachers onto a 12-month year; that

automatically raises their salaries 20 per cent. Montgomery and Fairfax are the only school systems in the metropolitan area with 12-month contracts for teachers, although most of the others hire some teachers each summer for summer schools and curriculum development. The Montgomery strike settlement represents a salary increase of 7.8 per cent. This year's pay scale is \$5880 for a beginner with a bachelor's degree, \$11,936 for a teacher with a master's degree and 14 years' experience.

2 Strike Adversaries Really Quite Alike

By Ellen Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

The two chief antagonists in the Montgomery County teachers' strike are not men you would expect to find behind a social disorder that affects 118,000 children and their parents.

Both are outwardly calm, extremely logical and highly articulate men.

David Eberly, president of the Montgomery County Education Association, and Homer O. Elseroad, superintendent of schools, probably have more in common than they have in conflict.

A lawyer and a preacher as well as a teacher, Eberly, 31, speaks persuasively of the need for teachers to be regarded as members of a profession—to be able to judge who is qualified to teach and what is to be taught.

He attended school in his native Indiana.

"I am one of those who took a little bit of everything," he says.

He teaches history at Galthersburg High School, and has been a member of the MCEA for about ten years.

He became its president in December, when the rank and file revolted against a salary agreement.

Sentiment for the strike "came from the membership," Eberly says.

He has inspired an almost religious fervor in the teachers, reflected in



By Frank Hoy—The Washington Post

David Eberly

standing ovations at his appearance at strike rallies.

One woman teacher recently suggested that he "really should be called St. David."

Eberly deplors the "vituperative" comments that some MCEA members have made about school officials. But, he adds, "The teachers have been

under a lot of pressure this week. They're human too."

He has three young daughters and, on the slightest invitation, will whip a picture of Julie, 18 months of age, from his pocket.

One day early in the strike Elseroad was overheard to say that he hoped an agreement could be reached quickly—"those MCEA people are such nice people."

He is known to have avoided immediate legal action to prevent the strike in an attempt to avoid bitterness that might linger within the school system.

Elseroad startled reporters and showed the strain of this week's strike, when his temper flashed once in a news conference. He has a reputation for being frank and "unflappable."

A short, slight man whose trademark is a bow tie, Elseroad was a teacher and school administrator in Baltimore and Harford County before coming to Montgomery in 1962 as deputy superintendent. He is 48 years old and has two teen-aged sons.

Elseroad is remembered for standing up to an economy-minded County Council, elected while C. Taylor Whittier was superintendent, and speaking against cuts in the school budget. When Whittier resigned in 1964, Elseroad succeeded him.



Homer O. Elseroad

He happened to be superintendent of a rich, efficient school system at a time when teacher militancy became an important factor in education. He is bound, to a certain extent, by the tradition of his job and the legal role of the Board of Education.

And there are not many precedents to guide him in collective bargaining in the schools.

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Counties Ask Shift In Bill by Teachers

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — An attempt will be made in the General Assembly to amend a teacher organization bill to make certain that pay scale agreements with school boards would still not be binding on county governments.

The proposal will be submitted by the Maryland Association of Counties which wants more assurance that the heads of the state's 23 counties would not be required to finance any

teacher-school board salary increase agreements.

The situation presently is reflected in Montgomery County, where a nine-day strike ended with a teacher-board of Education agreement calling for a minimum base pay of \$6,340, estimated to cost an additional \$2.6 million.

The board last Tuesday made some cuts in its proposed 1968-69 operating budget so the strike-won pay hike will cost about \$1 million more in local tax money.

The money, however, will have to be provided by the Montgomery County Council, some of whose members are wary about appropriating the extra funds. The teacher-board pact is not binding on the county council.

Drafted by the Maryland State Teachers Association, the original legislation prescribes the machinery for teacher organizations to gain official recognition as the sole bargaining agent with a local school board.

The machinery offers teachers an election to pick a group to represent them, or to have no bargaining agent at all.

Robert Y. Dubel, associate executive secretary of the MSTA and its chief lobbyist at the assembly, said his group "has no objection at all" to the amendment being prepared by the association representing governing boards in the counties.

"We feel the bill we drafted already has the safeguard the county association wants, but if they desire even more assurance we have no objection," Dubel said.

'Added Protection' Sought

"Our bill would make no change in the present fiscal relationship between a county council and its school board," he added.

"The association would just feel more comfortable with a little added protection," said William Ratchford, executive secretary of the Association of Counties.

Dubel said that a county council, being the persons elected by the people to run the government and to set the tax rate, should not be bound by law to finance a salary agreement presented by the school board which is usually appointed and has no tax setting powers. Montgomery has the only elected school board in the state.

"If a county were to refuse to finance a teacher-school board agreement, we would hope they could arouse enough citizen interest in the county to make the council change its mind," Dubel said.

State Sen. Royal Hart, D-Prince Georges, sponsor of a similar teacher organization bill,

more \$1.25 for each resident and the money would have to be matched only for construction and continuation of existing mental health programs.

After that, the subdivisions would be offered grants equivalent to \$1.90 per capita if they matched them and used half of the total for alcoholism projects.

Part of the comprehensive plan for dealing with alcoholism would be to remove it from the criminal field to the public health field.

"Voluntary treatment for alcoholism is more appropriate than involuntary treatment," states a preamble.

"Civil commitment should be used only where an alcoholic is in immediate danger of serious harm or if he presents a substantial danger to other persons."

The program envisages intoxicated persons being taken to centers operated as part of a general hospital instead of to jail. It also calls for in-patient extended care and out-patient facilities.

Could Act Quickly

The governor's powers in times of emergencies would give him more reasons than presently for ordering the militia to active duty. They would permit him to act with reasonable belief that a public crisis was developing and not have to wait until after there was a breach of peace.

Agnew to Offer Plans On Riots, Alcoholism

ANNAPOLIS (AP) — Gov. Spiro T. Agnew will present to the Maryland legislature tomorrow his proposals to treat alcoholism as an illness and to broaden the chief executive's powers to cope with riots.

In a single attack on the problems of mental illness and chronic alcoholism, Agnew wants to raise \$6.4 million in additional revenue during the next fiscal year.

The extra money would be provided by increasing the taxes on all alcoholic beverages and the charge to the subdivisions for care of their residents in state mental institutions.

The higher liquor, wine and beer taxes would bring in \$4.25 million more in the first year. The 23 counties and Baltimore would pay the state \$2.1 million the first year and \$4.3 million more the second year.

Matching Grants Provided

However, the state would return \$4.75 million to the subdivisions as matching grants for building and operating facilities for the mentally ill and alcoholics.

The emergency powers Gov. Agnew is seeking would greatly broaden conditions under which he could call out the National Guard and completely take over policing authority.

After declaring an emergency, the chief executive could issue rules and regulations having the effect of law.

Financing of the community mental and alcoholic centers would raise the taxes on liquor from \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon, 20 to 30 cents on wine and 3 to 4 cents on beer.

The subdivisions instead of paying \$125 a year for each resident of a state mental institution would pay a percentage of the cost. For the first year it would be 10 percent and thereafter 15.

Next year, the state would grant the counties and Balti-

He could first direct the state police to an area and all other law enforcement agencies would be subordinate to it. If the state militia was activated, it would have the supreme authority.

The intent set forth is to "invest the governor with sufficiently broad power of action in the exercise of the police power of the state to provide adequate control over persons and conditions during such periods of impending or actual public crisis."

said it is the intention of his measure to require a county government to cut other programs in an education budget, if necessary, to finance a teacher-school board salary pact.

Hart Bill Different

The Hart bill differs from the MSTA measure in that it provides binding arbitration. Terms approved by a majority of teachers balloting would have to be accepted by a school board. Both bills would prohibit teacher strikes.

"We are not supporting the Hart bill," Ratchford said.

The association, he added, is not actually pressing for the MSTA bill, but also is not opposing it.

The county association last year did oppose an MSTA bill which provided that whenever last year did oppose an MSTA bill which provided that whenever a teacher organization could certify its member

The county association last year did oppose an MSTA bill which provided that whenever a teacher organization could certify its membership included more than 50 percent of the teachers, it had to be recognized as the bargaining agent by the county school board.

A public hearing on the MSTA bill will be held at 2 p.m. Feb. 27 by the House of Delegates ways and means committee in the house chamber. Senate finance committee hearings on the MSTA proposal and the Hart measure have not yet been set.

Welfare Freeze Delay Plotted by Maryland

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15—

Maryland lawmakers, informed that the Federal freeze on some welfare payments will cost the State more money, began a drive today to get Congress to reverse its controversial edict.

Sen. Blair Lee III (D-Montgomery), vice chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted that "a firm but temperate resolution" directed to Congress would have no difficulty winning the Committee's sponsorship.

He made the comment after State Welfare Director Ralpheigh C. Hobson testified that the "very bad and regressive" freeze provisions will cost Maryland \$1.7 million more in the next fiscal year.

Freeze on Funds

This will occur, Hobson said, because the State cannot stop putting more needy children on the assistance rolls but will not collect additional Federal reimbursement.

The freeze, sponsored in Congress by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), is designed to get as many mothers as possible off welfare and into paying jobs. It will be effective July 1.

Hobson said Maryland cannot set up the mechanics of its job training and child day-care programs in such a short time and thus must pick up the entire tab for additional welfare recipients until it can.

His testimony came during a day in which legislators wrestled with the two biggest budgetary problems facing Maryland this year: paying for costly health and welfare programs that are tightly bound up in Federal regulations.

The tight budget recommended by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew does not provide enough State money to keep these programs going at their present rate.

Warning From Peeples

After the Finance Committee adjourned, a joint Senate-House subcommittee spent two hours with Hobson and State Health Commissioner William J. Peeples trying to solve the problem of keeping the medical aid program for the aged and poor out of the red. Another session will be held next Thursday.

Dr. Peeples has warned that solvency dictates cutting deeper into the program than the 10 per cent reduction

threatened by Agnew for July 1.

At the crowded welfare hearing, supporters of a broadened program pleaded with the senators to do what they can to find more money to expand rent, food and clothing allowances, which now are slated to be held at current levels.

"The Governor's welfare budget is, in reality, not an economy budget," said Mrs. Isaac Hamburger of Baltimore, representing the Maryland Conference of Social Welfare. "It simply prolongs the agony."

Hobson told the Committee that the welfare deficit for the current year can be scaled down to about \$400,000 from an earlier estimate of \$2.7 million, chiefly by transferring some administrative funds not used for their original purpose.

PSC Controls

A bill that would give the Maryland Public Service Commission greater control over the routing of high tension power lines and over the condemnation of land by utility companies was approved by the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee.

The Committee amended the bill to require public hearings on proposed routings in each county affected.

Lobbyists for utility companies testified earlier that they preferred leaving the hearings optional with county governments.

Sen. J. Paul Bailey (R-Southern Maryland), a Committee member, said the county governing bodies frequently are more interested in gaining new industry than in protecting rights of property owners.

Bailey introduced a bill last year that would have given county governments similar control over industry that could pollute their waters. "But they didn't want it," he told the Committee. "The governing bodies handed me a pretty sharp rebuke. They all came here to oppose it."

Sen. Margaret C. Schweinhaut (D-Montgomery) said she feared that the governing bodies could be "convinced or coerced not to hold a hearing," if it were left optional.

Implied Consent

A watered-down drunk driving implied consent bill was approved by the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee and sent to the Senate floor, where passage is considered likely.

A similar bill passed the Senate last year but died in the House.

The bill would require any

Maryland driver charged with drunk driving to submit to his choice of a blood or breath test to determine alcoholic contents. Failure to submit to such a test would result in three months suspension of his driving license.

The amendment added today would rescind the suspension if the driver is later acquitted in court of the drunk driving charge. Committee members said they feared that without the amendment the bill would again fail in the House.

Slot Machines

The second move within 24 hours to give Southern Maryland slot machines a lease on life was made today.

Sens. Paul J. Bailey and Edward T. Hall, Republicans who represent the four counties, introduced a three-year extension for the machines, which are scheduled to become illegal July 1.

During this time, the number of machines in some establishments could be increased. The maximum during the current 12 months has been ten.

Contributions

Political campaign contributions by labor organizations as well as corporations should be prohibited, the House Judiciary Committee voted today.

Maryland law for years has banned financial gifts by corporations to candidates or political parties. It would be novel to shut off the cash from unions.

The Committee's actions came on a package of election reforms proposed by the Legislative Council, which recommended that the ban on corporate contributions and a ceiling of \$2500 by an individual to any one candidate be repealed.

The Committee disagreed and voted 16 to 5 to bring unions under the bank.

White House Study Labels Md. Charter 'Model for States'

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

Maryland's proposed new constitution was described yesterday as a "truly modern draft state constitution reflecting some of the best current thinking" in a report prepared by a White House advisory body.

The detailed critique of the new constitution, which will go to the voters for ratification May 14, was made by the President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations at the request of Rep. Hervey G. Machen (D-Md.).

The Commission, which studies the relationships between Federal, state and local levels of government, gave special praise to the new constitution's section on local government. The document as a whole "could serve as a significant point of departure and model for

other states," the report stated.

Asked for the Study

Machen, who has endorsed the draft constitution, which would replace one in existence since 1867, said he asked the Commission to study it "because I feel it important that Marylanders have the benefit of the thinking of this respected governmental study group."

Major opposition to the proposed charter has centered on its strengthening of the governor's power, changes in the structure of the legislature, elimination of many local offices from the constitution and provision for a variety of regional-type governments between the county and State levels.

All are discussed by the Commission.

The draft, according to the Commission, "appears to be clear and concise, limited to matters of general policy and the provision of necessary mandates. In fact, part of its great value lies in the elimination of a number of lengthy and detailed restrictions accumulated over the years in response to specific historical situations."

Restrictions Lifted

"Apparent in the draft," the report said, are "the broad objectives of strengthening the executive, legislative and judicial branches of State government and removing undue and unnecessary restrictions on local governments to permit them to deal with pressing contemporary problems."

It said the groundwork laid by the Constitutional Convention Commission, including the drafting of a

complete constitution that formed much of the final document, "was of particular value in focusing attention on key issues and facilitating the work of the Convention itself."

The Commission report saw the "most fundamental changes" in the local government article.

"The emphasis on county governments will provide the use of counties as area-wide governmental units to provide urban services," it said.

Transfer Authority

"Provision of residual home rule powers to counties along with the authority to transfer functions further emphasizes their key role."

"Sections allowing the General Assembly to merge, dissolve or change the boundaries of counties and to establish multi-county govern-

mental units permit experimentation with additional forms of regional government. The broad general intergovernmental cooperation provision also provides a constitutional basis for interlocal and areawide cooperation."

The report made these observations:

- The provision shortening the residence period for voting "is a salutary recognition of the increased mobility of our population."
- Provisions dealing with the size, districting and pow-

ers of the General Assembly and elimination of a constitutional salary ceiling "provide necessary flexibility and lodge responsibility clearly with the legislature" while "strengthening the initiative and prestige of the legislative branch."

- The creation of the office of lieutenant governor in the executive branch article, grants of increased organizational and appointive authority to the governor and delineation of veto powers "should serve to enhance the governor's position as chief administrator in the executive branch."
- Removal of restriction on State and local "should serve to provide necessary flexibility in Sta-

and local financial programs."

- Removal of several local offices from the constitution should "further the objectives of flexibility and home rule."

SESSION—From Page D1

Maryland Assembly Still in Low Gear

programs will attract vigorous lobbying opposition. Chances: fair, at best.

Abortion liberalization—Opposition by Maryland's three Catholic prelates along with the sweeping revision of the law proposed by Maryland's medical society makes this very doubtful.

Credit and usury—Maryland's construction industry insists that a rise in interest rates is needed to spur a revival of building activity, but a probable controversy over ending "gimmicks" that push up interest rates could doom

the proposed rise from a 6 to a 7 per cent ceiling.

Death penalty—Legislation to abolish the gas chamber, or drastically limit its use, passed the Senate easily last year, but failed in the House. Its passage this year is jeopardized by growing concern over crimes of violence, chiefly in Baltimore.

Open Occupancy—Extension of the discrimination bans to existing apartments seems to be going nowhere, especially since last year's limited

open occupancy bill is under attack in the courts.

Business tax reform—Part two of last year's tax program is vulnerable because it would give limited benefits in return for a general rise in corporate income taxes from 5 to 7 per cent and because materials used in public construction projects such as schools and rapid transit lines would be made subject to the sales tax. The bill could be rescued by expanded aid to local police departments.

Aragona Presses Parking Problem

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16—With a straight face, Del. Xavier Aragona (D-Prince George's) told the House of Delegates today his campaign to park closer to the State House "has degenerated into a matter of principle."

The House dissolved into almost uncontrollable laughter, but that failed to stop Aragona's speech. He complained "His majesty the Governor has confiscated 42 of the best parking spaces" in the State parking lot for staff aides.

Aragona said he will press for passage of his bill for the State to assume jurisdiction over State Circle, which girdles the State House.

Award Given Md. U. For Teacher Course

The University of Maryland has received the 1968 Distinguished Achievement Award for Excellence in Teacher Education in recognition of its program giving classroom experience to students.

The award, the highest professional honor given nationally for teacher education, was presented to the university last Thursday in Chicago at the annual banquet of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

Reform Legislation Faces Trouble in Maryland's Assembly

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

Maryland's General Assembly is still in low gear as it approaches the mid-point of its session Tuesday. The zeal for reform that marked the first reapportioned legislature last year



GOV. AGNEW

has yet to emerge the second time around.

The Assembly's fitful performance may be traced to many factors: little money to finance new programs, the first partisan discord between a Republican Governor and a Democratic-controlled legislature and the shadow—and restrictions—of a new constitution to be voted on in May.

Hearings have been held on only a few major bills and the prospect for passage of most reform legislation appears dim at this point.

In sharp contrast, the Virginia legislature has already voted to permit liquor by the drink at local option, create a Constitutional Revision Commission and break with the Old Dominion's traditional pay-as-you-go fiscal policy.

Focus on Budget

The chief interest—and dissension—in the Maryland legislature has focused as expected on Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's proposed \$1.15 billion budget. Last year the budget sailed through with solid bipartisan support.

But budget hearings this year have been studies in frustration on the part of departmental witnesses and legislators alike since such key programs as health, welfare and higher education are caught in a financial squeeze by lagging state tax revenues.

After last year's massive tax reform program, few lawmakers or the Governor are willing to discuss raising taxes to close the gap.

The mood is far less optimistic than last year when members of the then newly reapportioned legislature came to town at the same time as a new governor, and, in a flurry of activity, enacted a far-reaching tax program coupled with a wide variety of social and economic legislation.

Lobbyist Unsure

The Annapolis session has been so listless that one veteran lobbyist complained Friday that he does not know which measures are worth lobbying for or against.

"I used to go over to the Maryland Inn bar in the afternoon and sooner or later everyone I wanted to see would drop by, too," he said. "This year I'm sitting there almost all alone."

This reflects in part the fact that about 75 per cent of the legislators live within an hour's drive of the State House, mostly in the Baltimore area and the Washington suburbs, and the legislative schedule has given them little to hang around for.

The lack of a sense of urgency and increased feelings of partisanship have

cast a shadow over Agnew's legislative program.

This includes such ambitious proposals as a comprehensive \$129 million water pollution control program, a system of community mental health and alcoholism clinics, regional jails chiefly in rural areas and abolition of the death penalty.

Already, one proposal by Agnew—abolition of the state-supported college scholarship program and its replacement by an expanded loan program—has been doomed through opposition by the Democratic leadership, although interim study is in prospect.

While Agnew quickly assured the legislators he would provide funds for whatever program they favored, his omission of scholarship money from the budget raised the hackles of many lawmakers and the fuss has not yet ended.

Pace to Quicken

The pace of the session should pick up in the week ahead. The Feb. 27 deadline for introducing bills is approaching. And hearings are scheduled on major measures to raise the legal interest rate, expand the public accommodations law, revamp the State's complex business tax structure, establish a State meat inspection program

and reorganize and spur the lagging highway program.

The highway measure entails an increase in the automobile license fee and a stretch-out of the construction schedule.

Because it also would pump more funds into the hard-pressed urban and suburban areas this bill seems to have a good chance of passage.

Here is a run-down on several other key issues.

Water pollution control—While its purpose is popular with the public, the bill's price tag (even though it will be paid for over a period of years) may frighten enough legislators in this tight budget year into backing off. It has evoked remarkably little comment among the lawmakers. Chances: fair to poor.

Title escrow controls—An emotional issue only in the Washington suburbs, where title lawyers were convicted of absconding with home buyers' funds, it has attracted little interest elsewhere and is opposed by most elements of the title industry. Chances: poor.

Mental health and alcoholism—Again, the rehabilitation purpose is popular but proposed raises in the liquor, wine and beer tax to finance

Hillcrest-Marlow H'ts

By Marty Voss Goldblatt
894-1336

PTA News: Ben Stoddert invites you to an "8 p.m. sharp" meeting next Tuesday, Feb. 13, "You and the Law," a program directed to juvenile problems. This program, initiated by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, is sponsored locally by the Oxon Hill Kiwanis Club. Specialists will cover such topics as weapons, locker tampering, destruction of property with emphasis on student and parent legal responsibilities as well as the maintenance of discipline. The situation at Ben Stoddert will be discussed with program contents being repeated in the school for students in classroom groups. It's getting to be "Science Fair Association" time again; Ben Stoddert's PTA voted \$15 to help finance the project.

Shugart Junior High holds its science fair from 7 to 9 the same night, announces a Fun Fair on Friday, Feb. 16, from 6:30 to 9:15 p.m. You must be a guest of a "Shugart family" to enjoy this affair, headlined as "an evening of fun, food, and frolic".

Final reminder of that spaghetti dinner at Potomac Senior High, Saturday, Feb. 10, 4 to 7 p.m. This "first annual" spaghetti dinner will be "Genuine Italian Prepared" by that Polish Compatriot, Eleanor Latchford.

Sandymount PTA members are grateful to the Hillcrest Heights Lions Club which has donated seven clocks for the classrooms to replace those beyond repair.

The following were installed as the officers for the Green Valley Presbyterian Church at church services last Sunday: James N. Manaugh, chairman of the Church in the Community Committee; Alice H. Elliott, Yvonne F. Ropley, Janet V. Curley, Vernon G. Bohl, Christian Education and Mission Committee; David H. Morrix, Stewardship of finance and property committee, Albert Nolan, chairman (Trustee President); James Ellis, (Trustee vice-president); Wilson Master, Howard Schaefer, Robert W. Pierson, General Fellowship and Services Committee; Conrad Phillips, chairman (Clerk of Session, Trustee Secretary); Mary Jean Potts, Dorothy Williams; G. M. Jordana (Session Ex-Officio), Acting Church and Trustee treasurer.

Holy Family Sodality will sponsor a "Paris in the Spring" luncheon fashion show on Saturday, Feb. 24, 12:30 p.m., in the Parish Hall. Fashions and models will be from Joseph R.

area vice president of the PGC Council in 1963. She received Maryland Life Membership in 1962 and National Life Membership in 1964. Presently she is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Maryland Congress of PTA's.

In the scouting program Eleanor led Brownies, Intermediates (Troop 397), won the Den of the Year award in 1960 for work in Troop 409, Den 6. Additional community services include president of the Greater Marlow Heights Recreation Council, 1961-1967, chairman of the Hillcrest Heights playground, as well as the Oxon Run playground, teen club advisor, president of the Hillcrest-Marlow Citizens Association. She is presently active as a member of the PGC Recreation Advisory Board, member-at-large of the PGC Scholarship Board, is a notary public. The Crescent City Jaycees chose her as their candidate for President Johnson's award on physical fitness, 1966. Eleanor lives on 23rd Place with her husband, George, and ten twins, Jack and Jim. Her daughter, Janice, is presently attending Towson State College.

Mr. Vertie F. Ives, Jr., (894-5239) of the Hillcrest Gardens development above Sam's Car Wash makes an appeal to the community. Sam's Car Wash has been a continuing source of traffic congestion, so much so that the families living just beyond cannot get in or out of their street because of thoughtless blockage. The proprietors of the car wash have tried to relieve the situation, even going so far at times as to place his employees on the street to keep the traffic moving. The County Police have been most helpful, too. But in-between times, chaos reigns. Mr. Ives asks that the users of the car wash become aware of the streets feeding into Curtis Dr., give the natives the right-of-way.

The Great Decisions discussion group will meet at the Oxon Hill Regional Library on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. The more discussants the merrier, so you are welcome to attend any or all of the seven meetings.

Maryland Bill Gives Council More Control Over Plans Unit

By Peter A. Jay
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13—A bill to give the Montgomery County Council increased control over the budget of the semiautonomous Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was introduced today by the County's House delegation.

The measure is substantially less far-reaching than one originally sought by the Council.

Eliminated from the bill was a provision, strenuously opposed by the Planning Commission, that would have given the Council a line veto over items in the Commission's operating budget.

County Attorney Robert G. Tobin Jr., who helped draft the original bill, said the amended version would be acceptable to the County Council.

Because the Council can exercise some control over Planning Commission spending by declining to appropriate funds for the Agency's entire budget, Tobin said, the veto was not an essential feature of the original bill.

In a meeting last night, the Montgomery delegation also voted to introduce a measure that would remove the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission's responsibility for storm drainage projects in

the County and transfer it to the County Department of Public Works.

The Sanitary Commission now handles storm drainage in both Montgomery and Prince George's counties.

People's Courts

The House passed and sent to the Senate a Prince George's bill that would require the appointment of a chief judge, on the basis of seniority, for the County People's Courts.

Blue Laws

A Prince George's County bill to exempt the County from Maryland's seldom-en-

forced "blue laws" barring commercial activity on Sunday, already approved by the County delegation again was referred to the House Judiciary Committee on a 62 to 46 vote. The Committee has become a traditional burying ground for such legislation.

Ober Law

A bill was introduced by Del. C. Lawrence Wiser (D-Montgomery) to repeal Maryland's 1950 Ober Law, which is aimed at barring members of "subversive groups" from public office. The U.S. Supreme Court struck down the law's loyalty oath requirement for public employees last fall.

Hearing Set on Curbs For Bi-County Agencies

By JOHN HANRAHAN
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Controversial measures to give the Montgomery and Prince Georges county governments tighter control over fiscal operations of the two major suburban planning and sewer agencies will be aired at a public hearing Feb. 21 in the House of Delegates chambers here.

The hearing is scheduled for 8 p.m. before the 32 House of Delegates members from the two counties.

The Montgomery delegation, which earlier in the General Assembly session introduced a bill to give the county governments authority over the budget of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, today submitted a similar measure affecting the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The legislation is sought mainly by the Montgomery County Council, which feels that, as the appropriating authority, it should have more of a voice as to how the money is spent by the two agencies.

The Prince Georges County Commissioners have been lukewarm toward both bills, and many legislators from both counties doubt either measure will pass.

Language Questioned

The planning commission bill contains somewhat weaker language than the WSSC measure and has left some delegates wondering whether it authorizes the two county governments to exercise line-by-line vetoes over the planning budget. The WSSC bill would give them this power.

The key language in the planning commission bill states:

"Following their hearings, the respective county governments shall, by resolution, appropriate the amounts necessary, during the next fiscal year, as approved by them, for contractual services, personnel services for all departments, stores and commodities, capital outlays and maintenance thereof, and all planning functions, authorized capital projects and debt service."

Cites Other Procedures

Del. Raymond J. McDonough, D-Prince Georges, said he would interpret the language to mean that the necessary amount would be appropriated "only after the county governments have cut the budget."

Del. Charles A. Docter, D-Montgomery, the bi-county

Tacit OK Seen for Bill On City's Planning Role

By WILLIAM GRIGG
Star Staff Writer

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., appears to have the tacit approval of the White House to complete work on a bill to place functions of the independent National Capital Planning Commission under the District government.

The White House has had an opportunity to ask Tydings to drop the proposed bill, on which he has worked two months, and hearings on it — but has not done so.

This is notable because it recently was disclosed that the Bureau of the Budget was working on a reorganization act with aims similar to Tydings' bill. When the White House prepared a reorganization act to change the city's government from three commissioners to a mayor and a council, it opposed consideration of reorganization through legislation.

Can't Be Amended

The difference between a reorganization act and legislation is, in part, that a reorganization act goes into effect exactly as proposed by the White House unless either the Senate or the House votes to disapprove it as a whole.

Legislation, on the other hand, can be amended, changing the powers and functions of an agency.

Another difference is that a reorganization act goes to the Government Operations Committee, while legislation goes to the District committees.

The White House decision not to interfere with Tydings' plans does not necessarily mean the White House has abandoned the Budget Bureau's plan for the reorganization act. It may mean the White House has no objection to the publicity on the problem of the NCPC as an inde-

pendent agency which the bill and the hearing would provide. Or it could mean the White House wants to keep its options open or to see what reaction Tydings' plan gets.

Will Delay Budget

The White House also has decided to delay its presentation of the District budget, which sometimes has been accompanied by a presidential message outlining other plans for the city. The budget, originally expected this week, now won't be sent up to the Hill until perhaps Feb. 27.

The NCPC currently is involved not only in a relatively gentlemanly controversy over the proposed change in its status but also in a rough fight over highway construction here with the Department of Transportation and key members of Congress.

A budget message might suggest a White House position on the problem.

Subway plans also are involved; the House and Senate Appropriations committees might balk at contributing to the rapid transit system if the highway problems are not resolved to their satisfaction.

The Mardi Gras dance scheduled for Feb. 17 has been cancelled.

Our Saviour's Lutheran Church on St. Barnabas Road was treated to "The gospel according to Peanuts" in a youth led service. Mimi Chovan, Dave Price and Ron Newlan recreated Lucy, Charlie Brown and Linus to the delight of the congregation. Dave Price and Mark Cherry are the "two young men to keep an eye on"; they've got talent, commitment and spirit. The newly-elected church council boasts Richard Schena, Irby Price, Louis Lee, Dick Cherry, Leon Hall, Jim Aanestad, Elvin Herbst with Mssrs. Long, Fitschen and Fleischmann available should vacancies occur during the year. Linda Lee George and Rodney Sherwood Crosslin plan to be married on Feb. 17 at the church.

Guest speaker for services on Feb. 11 at the Davies Memorial Unitarian Church is the Rev. Jarle Brors. Mr. Brors, a native of Norway and a Baptist clergyman, was director of Chaplain Training at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for ten years before taking over full-time the new Southeast Counseling Service which DMUC sponsors along with a dozen other churches in southern PGC and Anacostia.

Mrs. Guerra, chairman of the Community Betterment Program of PGC, guarantees that the trees so many homeowners bought through the Citizen's Association, will be planted on your property by the first of spring. The frost has slowed down the planting schedule. The workmen are now in Captain's Cove, plan to plant along Indian Head Highway, into Temple Hills, and then Hillcrest Heights. You can still order trees directly from Mrs. Guerra. Her number is 627-3000.

Who's Who in Hillcrest-Marlow Heights: The first vice-president of the Citizens Association for the coming year, Eleanor Latchford has been addicted to community service as a county resident for 14 years, well-known in PTA circles for the full time. Eleanor was born in Wilmington, Delaware, has an R.N. certificate from the Delaware Hospital School of Nursing, has pursued studies in the education field at the George Washington University Extension School. As a teener she received the highest sports award as well as the School Service award. World War II found her nursing in South Carolina, Africa, Italy. Her PTA service includes the presidency of the Hillcrest Heights and Ben Stoddert PTA's, as well as

n R. Sickles

which any succession to the office can be made.

The Lieutenant Governor would have to have the same qualifications for office as the Governor, namely, he must be 30 years old and a qualified voter in the State for at least five years.

Streamlined Agencies

While we realized that the Executive Department needed reorganization, we decided not to do it ourselves. We did not name the various departments--now 247--but provided that the legislature or the Governor could propose and put into effect a plan of reorganization. The Governor's plan would be effective unless disapproved by the legislature.

We did provide that there would be 20 principal departments. The Governor would have the right, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the heads of each main department. More important, each department head would serve at the pleasure of the Governor and he could remove them if he felt it necessary for the orderly administration of the office.

The initial reorganization of the Executive Department must be done by the General Assembly within two years. If the legislature has not finished its job by June 30, 1970, the Governor will have until January 6, 1971, to do the initial reorganizing.

An added feature is that while the Governor is reorganizing during his six-month period, his changes would not be subject to General Assembly disapproval. This is to make sure the General Assembly will do the job within the two-year period which is granted to it.

Speakers Available

If you are seeking a delegate to discuss the Constitution before organizations or groups, please contact my office (393-2860 - Mrs. Butcher) and we will help you locate the delegate nearest your area or will find one from another area who is willing to speak on this subject.

If you or your organization wish to participate in the campaign for the ratification of the Constitution, please let me know or contact a delegate from

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Foes of Charter Win Round in Md. Assembly

By Jack Elsen

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13—The Maryland House Judiciary Committee today decided to drop from a resolution a stipulation that a proposed 21-member commission to bring Maryland laws into line with a new State charter must include seven Constitutional Convention delegates.

PSC Growth

The Senate also approved a bill to enlarge the Maryland Public Service Commission from three to five members who would serve from specific districts. Under its provisions, Montgomery and Prince George's counties would have one of the members who also would serve on the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, which sets bus fares.

Legislation that would wipe out all exemptions for taverns and cocktail lounges in Maryland's public accommodations law has been prepared by the State Interracial Commission.

George T. James, the Commission's executive director, told the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee that the "very comprehensive bill" would "eliminate present confusion that affects not only minority groups but proponents who would like to open but feel they cannot."

The committee heard testimony on two other bills that would end the exemption that permits taverns that sell no food to refuse to serve to Negroes. Sponsors are Sen. Royal Hart (D-Prince George's) and Verda Welcome (D-Baltimore).

Hart testified that though Prince George's County has no taverns that fall within the exemption, one large restaurant in the Adelphi area will not serve Negroes at its bar.

"The exemption is a stupid exemption and it makes a ridiculous law," Hart said. "The bill would not affect the right of private clubs to discriminate."

The House of Delegates passed and sent to the Senate a bill to restore a tax break to elderly persons in Maryland.

The legislature failed when it revised the State income tax laws last year to permit persons 65 or older to deduct up to \$1200 in pension or retirement funds when figuring their State income tax.

The bill, introduced as an emergency measure, would take effect as soon as signed by the Governor and would permit the \$1200 deduction to be included on the current tax returns.

However, Bagley insisted the commission would be an arm of the legislature and its leadership should have power to choose the full membership. He said it should not be limited to selecting Convention delegates or restricted from choosing them.

Adoption of the new Constitution is subject to a statewide referendum May 14. Many legislators oppose it because it reduced the size of the General Assembly and requires elections from single member districts.

The Senate approved and sent to the House a bill to provide for emergency hospital commitments of persons believed to be mentally ill who might harm others. At present, such persons are typi-

caly held in psychiatric hospitals.

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Prince George's Schools Call for Big Fund Rise

By J. W. Anderson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Schools in Prince George's County will need a 24 per cent budget increase next year, Superintendent William S. Schmidt told the School Board yesterday.

Nine-tenths of the increase will pay for rising enrollments and a teachers' salary raise, he said. Only one-tenth will go into improved standards of instruction.

Schmidt's proposed budget makes a tax increase a certainty in Prince George's this year. County officials declined to speculate how large it will be.

The Prince George's school system is now growing faster than any other large school system in the United States. By next year it will be larger than the Washington city school system and will rank at least among the Nation's 15 largest.

The number of children in the County's schools has doubled since 1960-61. The cost per child has nearly doubled as well. The budget for the year 1960-61 was \$25.8 million, hardly more than one-fourth the current level.

The County's enrollment, 137,000 last fall, will be up to about 150,000 next fall, Schmidt said. Merely expan-

sion would not meet the needs of the children, he said. The 10-year-old college operated in high school buildings until this year when it moved into its own plant. For the first time it is able to calculate accurately the full costs of operating as an independent institution, Schmidt explained.

The Junior College needs \$3.9 million, a 76 per cent increase, to operate next year, the superintendent said. The school system will also strengthen its summer school programs at all levels, he added.

The school system is also undertaking a major effort to improve reading instruction. "We are trying to do a tremendous in-service program," Schmidt said.

The program needs funds to bring teachers in for training before school opens in the fall, and to provide substitute teachers when they are pulled out of their classrooms for training during the year.

One Board member, Chester E. Whiting, questioned the expenditures for audio-visual

See SPEND, C10, Col. 3

Prince George's will expand its pre-school program next year to accommodate the large number of afflicted children born during the 1963-64 rubella outbreak.

Page C11

Montgomery School Board Tightens Up Gap in Budget

By ANNE CHRISTMAS
Star Staff Writer

The original operating budget proposal for Montgomery County schools next year, increased \$2.4 million by the new teachers salary raise negotiated after a nine-day walkout, will be bolstered by \$600,000 deducted from striking teachers' salaries for the six school days they did not report for duty.

The Board of Education yesterday approved, by a 5-2 vote, the new salary package including a \$6,340 base as part of a revamped \$99.2 million operating budget request for elementary and secondary schools.

School Supt. Homer O. Else-road yesterday received a \$3,000 annual pay increase to \$33,000 in an obvious vote of confidence from school board members.

"Remarkable Man" Asked after the meeting if the raise was given to Else-road on the strength of his performance during the walkout, board president Lucy Kecker replied: "He showed that he is a remarkable man, with great competence as an educator. . . no one else could have handled this most difficult crisis ever experienced in the Montgomery County school system."

Concerning the present status of schools, Mrs. Kecker said: "Nobody won the strike. The teachers lost money, the pupils lost a week of learning and it was a chaotic situation. The wounds are deep, and the healing process will take some time."

She continued: "The strike has upset the careful balance of the budget, requiring the elimination of needed improvements such as the reduction in size of classes."

The two who voted against the pay package (Dr. Clifford K. Becke and William L. Freimuth) were registering their unhappiness with the cutbacks in many areas of improvement. When they agreed earlier to go as

high as \$6,250 as the base, we pledged that we would divert funds within the budget to avoid an increase in the tax rate."

Cost Estimated Mrs. Kecker said, "We have learned a great deal about teachers' irritations and concerns, which hadn't come to us before. . . the Montgomery County Education Association will have to rethink about its responsibilities in expressing the views of teachers."

Statistics presented to the school board yesterday show that the administration's offer during negotiations to raise the base from the first proposal of \$6,100 to \$6,200 would have cost \$1.1 million. The final figure of a \$6,340 base would cost an additional \$1.5 million, making the salary increase worth \$2.6 million in the budget.

The board voted unanimously to shift the \$600,000 it accumulated in unpaid salaries during the strike to next year's budget, where it will be earmarked for salaries.

Other reductions included the deletion of 15 elementary resource teachers for a saving of \$93,000; a cutback of half of a proposed \$300,000 program to give added pay to teachers to take on additional responsibilities for a \$150,000 saving; and other amounts for cuts in the 12-month employment program and school supplies.

Changes made yesterday resulted in a total reduction of \$1.05 million, putting the operating budget for kindergarten through 12th grade at \$99.2 million.

Estimates made in December, when Else-road presented his budget proposal to the board, were that if it were passed intact by both the board and the county council, it would represent an increase of \$15.3 million, which would have to be produced in additional revenue from property taxes.

Aid Planned For Victims Of Rubella

Prince George's County is expanding its pre-schools for severely handicapped children, to take care of the victims of the 1963-64 German measles epidemic.

The County has been warned by State health authorities to prepare for an additional 800 to 1000 children with birth defects, of which the most common will be deafness.

Next year's budget, presented yesterday by School Superintendent William S. Schmidt, provides ten more speech and hearing therapists and two specialists in vision.

"We have included personnel and materials for those children we know about," said Elizabeth Rieg, supervisor of special education for the County schools.

The County is now making plans to build one, and perhaps two, centers for children with "severe learning problems," she said.

"We are really starting a little late," Miss Rieg said. "We should have many of our children now in our pre-school programs."

German measles, also known as rubella, is a virus that damages unborn infants. The children attacked during this epidemic were born between January, 1964, and March, 1965.

The resulting defects are difficult to diagnose accurately in very young children, Miss Rieg said, but the earlier the child is enrolled in a clinic or specialized school, the easier it is to help him.

Prince George's County parents seeking advice, or reference to clinics, can call either the school system's pupil personnel department or the County Health Department, she said.

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School Costs To Jump in Pr. George's

equipment, which means everything from television sets to special projectors and teaching machines that children can operate themselves.

Schmidt replied that some children "cannot respond" to written texts, but make good progress with the audio-visual equipment. Many teachers have become aware for the first time, he said, that "a lot of learning goes on" without necessarily being reflected in the traditional written drills.

The County's school costs are rising much faster than the State and Federal aid allotments that currently pay just about half of the cost of running the schools.

Out of the current operating budget of \$91.5 million, the County pays \$43.6 million from current tax revenues.

To fulfill Schmidt's \$113.8 million request, the County would have to come up with between \$65 and \$75 million. The \$10 million difference is represented by State funds that could be used either for construction or operations.

Reinstate Open Housing Law, Montgomery Urges Court

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15—Attorneys for the Montgomery Council asked the Maryland Court of Appeals today to reinstate the County's landmark open housing ordinance. They said that Circuit Judge Kathryn J. Shook erred in striking down the ordinance on the grounds that it was invalidly adopted under the Council's "police powers" instead of under a separate authority that would have permitted a referendum.

If the Court of Appeals upholds her, they said, the County's entire code of laws could be in jeopardy.

"Maryland courts once held that police powers were adequate to pass segregation laws," Deputy County Attorney Alfred H. Carter told the court. "The world has turned since then, but the police powers are still in force to serve

the needs of the community. In Montgomery County, we have discrimination in housing."

The central issue in the case is not the morality of open housing laws, but the method by which Montgomery's law was enacted.

The Council passed the ordinance last summer to forbid discrimination in the sale or rental of virtually all housing. The Council acted under the "police powers" by which it provides for the safety and welfare of County residents. Several communities in Northern Virginia are now debating whether police powers allow antidiscrimination measures.

Opponents of Montgomery's law contended in Circuit Court that the Council should have acted in its annual "legislative session" under the provisions of its home rule charter, which permit a referendum. Judge Shook accepted their argument and refused to permit the ordinance to re-

main in effect during the appeal.

County Attorney David L. Cahoon said that the ordinance was valid under the police powers and could not have been adopted under the charter provisions. The home rule charter, he said, granted additional powers, to be exercised in a different manner, but did not circumscribe the police powers.

Joe M. Kyle, attorney for the Montgomery Citizens League, the conservative group that challenged the law, replied by reciting the list of bills enacted during the Council's most recent legislative session pointing out that they amounted to almost nothing.

Opponents of the ordinance collected more than enough signatures last summer to put the law to referendum, but County officials refused to receive them on the grounds that the open housing act was an ordinance, not subject to referendum.

The Court of Appeals re-

Beauty Scholarship Hit in Maryland

Beauty as a prerequisite for a scholarship to the University of Maryland has been questioned by William Kircher, head of the Prince George's County Civic Federation.

A bill, introduced by State Sen. Fred L. Wine-land (D-Prince George's) would provide such scholarships for "winners of the Miss Maryland contest."

Kircher, in a scathing letter to Wine-land, called the proposal "absurd and frivolous" and asked, "Is a Miss Maryland contestant more qualified for a scholarship than some poor but talented ghetto youngster or some farm boy who is unable to raise enough money for his education?" No action has been taken on the bill.

It is arranged its calendar to hear the case today, six months before it would normally have come up, but is not expected to rule before March 5.

Montgomery, Pr. George's Fix Border

The heads of Montgomery and Prince George's county governments have agreed to settle their 100-year-old boundary dispute.

The border dispute involves about 60 families and 340 acres on the dividing line between the two counties near Howard County.

Following a public hearing last month, at which the families overwhelmingly declared they wanted to be part of Prince George's (with its lower taxes), the Prince George's County Commissioners and the Montgomery County Council have agreed to establish a zig-zag boundary line that will place the families in Prince George's.

In return, Montgomery County will get that part of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission's Rocky Gorge Reservoir that formerly extended into Prince George's County.

The present furor over the boundary, which dates to surveys of 1868, 1870 and 1872, started about 1956, when a taxpayer in the no-man's land protested receiving tax bills from both counties.

Divers unsuccessfully have searched the floor of the reservoir for an ancient boundary stone and politicians previously had been unable to agree on a settlement.

Annapolis Spurns Aid For Nurses, Retarded

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — Gov. Spiro T. Agnew's insistence on economy has prompted the Senate Finance Committee to reject bills that would have expanded treatment for the mentally retarded and encouraged former nurses to return to work.

Several committee members said last night it would not be feasible to approve the measures in light of Agnew's cutback in health programs prior to his handing the General Assembly a \$1.15 billion operating budget request for 1968-69.

One bill would have enabled the state to pay the cost of housing mentally retarded persons in private treatment facilities when state institutions were filled to capacity, as they are now.

The initial cost of the program was estimated at \$130,000 but would have expanded within a few years to \$7.5 million a year, according to a report by the Fiscal Research Bureau presented by Sen. Harry R. Hughes, D-Upper Shore, Finance Committee chairman.

There are 187 youngsters on the waiting list to get into Rosewood State Hospital for mentally retarded children, the committee was told during a public hearing on the bill Feb. 6.

The committee approved the bill last week, but gave it further consideration last night when senators learned of the \$7.5 million eventual price tag.

"This just isn't the year to get into something that expensive," said Sen. Blair Lee III, D-Montgomery, vice chairman of the committee, referring to Agnew's emphasis on economy.

"The legislature two years ago approved a program for handicapped children that was estimated to cost about \$400,000, but now we've heard it will be more like \$28 million," Lee said.

After rejecting the bill, the committee asked that it be referred to the Legislative Council, the assembly's between-sessions study group. The senators said the bill might have a better chance of passing if it has a provision for keeping costs down.

The other bill pertaining to nurses provided that the state match the cost of hospitals in

operating the day-care centers for children of mothers wishing to return to nursing but who are required to take a refresher course.

These centers now are operated only by Johns Hopkins Hospital and Prince Georges General Hospital. Designed to encourage nurses to return to their profession and reduce a serious personnel shortage in this field, the courses run from three to six weeks. The program would have cost the state about \$150,000 the first year.

States Told To Boost Aid To Children

By United Press International

States must either allocate more money for welfare aid to dependent children or face possible across-the-board reductions in all federal welfare assistance, according to the Johnson administration.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, citing the "freeze" on the aid to dependent children program ordered by Congress last year, said in a directive to state welfare administrators that the states must plan on spending more to make up for the federal reduction or prepare for slashes in all forms of welfare assistance.

This was the gist of a draft of new federal regulations, made public yesterday, covering the changes in welfare law under last year's amendments to the Social Security Act.

The new law, effective July 1, places a ceiling on the number of dependent children eligible for federal aid in any individual state. The number of children eligible for aid in each state is determined by a complicated formula which sets a ratio between the number of children now receiving aid in the state and the state's total child population.

Assembly Asked to Block Silver Spring TV Tower

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — An "emergency" bill aimed at preventing construction of a 1,219-foot television tower in Silver Spring was introduced today in the Maryland General Assembly.

The bill, if passed by a favorable vote of three fifths of the members of the House of Delegates and Senate and then signed by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, would take effect immediately. Non-emergency measures required only a majority of the members, and do not take effect until July 1. It was introduced by Del. Martin S. Becker, D-Mont.

Becker's bill would prevent construction of radio or television towers without approval of the State Roads Commission, in places where the proposed structure "is greater than the distance from the base of the structure to the right of way line of any state road . . ."

Both Forest Glen Road and the Capital Beltway are closer than 1,219 feet to the site of the proposed structure, Becker said.

The delegate lives in the general vicinity of the tower.

If the bill is enacted into law,

it then will be necessary for the applicants to obtain the permission of the State Roads Commission before they could proceed with construction.

Becker said no application for a building permit for the tower has yet been filed with county officials. Under the law, he said, no property rights would accrue until construction actually is under way.

The controversial television tower, which would serve six Washington stations, was the subject of a prolonged fight which saw the citizen opponents battle the project from the county Board of Appeals, to the Circuit Court and finally to the Maryland Court of Appeals which ruled last month that the stations could proceed with construction.

On another matter, four Prince Georges delegates introduced a bill aimed at prohibiting the issuing of trading stamps and similar devices within the state.

The bill was introduced by Dels. Edward J. Bagley, Truman C. S. Montford, Robert W. Banning and Andrew O. Mothershead.

B-4

Metro Area

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C.
Tuesday, February 20, 1968

Doswell E. Brooks Dies; Educator, Negro Leader

Doswell E. Brooks, 73, a prominent Prince Georges County Negro leader who served as a school administrator, a member of the school board, and as mayor of Fairmount Heights since 1955, died yesterday at the Veterans Administration Hospital of leukemia.

He lived at 6107 Foote St., Fairmount Heights.

Mr. Brooks was named by Gov. McKeldin in 1956 to fill an unexpired term on the Prince Georges School Board, and was named to six-year terms by Gov. Tawes in 1959 and 1965.

Mr. Brooks retired as a supervisor in the school system in 1956 after 34 years in the post. During that time he performed virtually the role of superintendent for the Negro schools — interviewing teachers, handling the buildings and other administrative functions.

In 1923, the year after he became supervisor, the first high school for Negro students was opened at Upper Marlboro. The school was a predecessor of Douglass High School.

Bought School Bus

He also was credited with providing the first school bus for Negro pupils. In 1934 he arranged to buy a bus on his own and then had to charge pupils at the Highland Park School at Huntville 50 cents a month to pay for it.

Mr. Brooks, a Republican, served as a Fairmount Heights councilman for six terms before he was appointed to succeed the late Mayor James A. Campbell. He was a member of the



DOSWELL E. BROOKS

19-member school integration advisory committee set up by the county. The group recommended a voluntary program of integration under which pupils could apply for transfers to other schools.

When he was named to his first full term on the school board, Mr. Brooks said that the county had not had any difficulties in integration compared to many other localities. "I don't envision any for the future," he said, "because the program we have in motion here appears to mean the accomplishing of this objective — integration."

World War I Veteran

Born in Gloucester County, Va., Mr. Brooks was reared by an aunt in Baltimore after being orphaned at an early age. He was graduated from Hampton Institute and did graduate work in education at Howard, Morgan, Pennsylvania State and Columbia Universities.

During World War I he served two years in the Army, much of the time in France, where he was a sergeant in the construction engineers.

Mr. Brooks was a 32nd-degree Mason and once served as chairman of the board of directors of the PTA of Prince Georges County, Inc., as chairman of the legislative committee of the Maryland Congress of PTAs and as vice president of the Prince Georges Memorial Library.

Last December, while he was hospitalized, he submitted his resignation as a member of the school board, but no action had been taken on it.

He leaves his wife, the former C. Anita Smith, whom he married in 1926, and a half-sister, Mrs. Grace Ward of Baltimore.

Maryland Sales Tax Yields \$430,000 Over Estimates

ANNAPOLIS (AP) — An upsurge in sales tax collections brought Maryland an unexpected \$430,000 bonus in November and December, according to the cautiously optimistic state comptroller.

The news from Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein came as Gov. Spiro T. Agnew and the General Assembly struggled with the problem of trying to keep state spending within the bounds of expected revenues.

Goldstein yesterday said the sales tax brought \$199,703 more in November than the most recent prediction, and \$230,705 more in December.

This was the first bright spot in months in a dismal state revenue picture.

The comptroller was reluctant to interpret the two-month figure as indicating a general upward trend in state tax collections. However, he did tell the House Ways and Means Committee on Friday that "I am optimistic"

about the future revenue situation.

The money problem is the most difficult one facing the legislature and chief executive this year.

The Maryland Constitution requires the state to operate on a balanced budget.

This means that unless it enacts new taxes, the legislature can appropriate only as much money as the Board of Revenue Estimates says will come into the following year.

Using the official estimates handed down by the board in December, Agnew submitted a budget which would leave the state with a surplus on only a little over half a million dollars as of July 1.

The board — consisting of Goldstein, state Treasurer John A. Luetkemeyer and Budget Director James P. Slicher — will meet Feb. 27 to hand down updated revenue estimates based on the latest tax collection data.

Agnew already has promised that if the estimates are higher than the December figure, he will send the legislature a supplementary budget to restore some of the cuts made in spending requests from state agencies.

The State Health Department and the University of Maryland are expected to get the first crack at any new funds.

Although the official estimates are made by the board, it acts on the advice of the Bureau of Revenue Estimates, which operates out of Goldstein's office.

The comptroller said the income tax division currently is processing returns on withholdings from October, November and December and will have results in time for consideration by the board at its Feb. 27 meeting.

The board also will be able to take into account the November and December improvement in tax receipts.

At the Monday Delegation meeting, the measure first failed to get the needed 9 votes for approval, then reached the necessary majority on a second ballot. Delegate Gilbert Giordano, however, requested another discussion session on the bill.

Surplus Repeal Approved

The same meeting saw approval of a measure to repeal requirements for the County Treasurer to invest surplus County money not earmarked for disbursement within 30 days and allowing the County Commissioners to set salaries for Domestic Relations Masters, now established by State law.

Held for further consideration was the controversial measure setting an Architectural Review Board that would examine and approve plans for construction of all County buildings.

The proposal was an outgrowth of a study made by Delegate Andrew O. Mothershead last year that disclosed Prince George's is paying more than \$19 a square foot for new school buildings, while most other Washington area jurisdictions are paying only about \$13 a square foot.

Delegate Mothershead, a College Park building supply dealer, charged that the high Prince George's figures stemmed from "outmoded" architectural and structural requirements laid down by the Board of Education.

School Sites, Bonds

Approved at the meeting, however, was a measure that would require the School Board to get approval from the County Commissioners for purchase of school sites.

Sent on for final House action was a \$6 million bond authority for construction of storm drains in the County, but the measure setting \$9.7 million for County buildings and \$10 million for the air park-industrial complex near Route 301 and Central Avenue were held for more study.

Approved for introduction were bills that would increase the Sheriff's expense allowance and transfer control of police of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission to the County departments in Prince George's and Montgomery.

Fire Tax Bill

Continued From Page A1

He also contested Mrs. Spellman's claim that "all the progress (in fire control) has been instituted by the Commissioners.

"The volunteers were the ones who pushed for the central control board, paid firemen, and nearly all the other progress we have made," he declared.

Mrs. Spellman said that although the measure was being withdrawn this year, it will be among the first bills in the hopper in the 1969 session.

The Senate Friday gave unanimous approval to an emergency measure that will permit Washington area police to join forces in combatting troubles arising from threatened civil disobedience action in April.

Broad Terms

The measure, drafted by the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments, was introduced by Senator Meyer M. Emanuel (D., Prince George's). Its broad terms will permit any police agency in the State to draw agreements with abutting jurisdictions for emergency aid.

The emergency clause, which will make it effective when signed by the Governor, was added in the face of the disobedience call by civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

The County's House Delegation this week gave its approval to a bill that would permit the County Commissioners to set development conditions and limitations on property it rezones, but the plan may get another going over by the lawmakers before being sent to the House floor for final action.

Commissioners Retract Support For Embattled County Fire Tax Bill

Action Follows Appearance Of Host Of Opponents At Hearing

By Art Porter

The Prince George's Commissioners this week withdrew support for a bill less than two hours after its introduction that would have abolished the county's ten fire tax districts and permitted the county heads to set a uniform rate and distribute proceeds as needed.

Their action came Monday night in the face of more than 400 volunteer firemen and at least as many auxiliary members who appeared in Annapolis at a public hearing on the measure in the House Chamber.

In an often bitter 20-minute speech, Commissioner Chairman Mrs. Gladys N. Spellman accused the 41 fire companies of "ignorance" of the import of the bill, and accused the firemen of "pressure tactics" in their attempts to defeat it.

"The time has come for truth in accounting for fire tax dollars," she said.

The proposal would have permitted the Commissioners to demand strict accounting of expenditures before paying any department its share of the tax fund. She said the Commissioners "have been doing all the compromising" in disputes with the volunteer organizations, and the "public is going to demand reform".

Surprise Ending

Her withdrawal of the measure at the end of the speech came as a surprise to those at the hearing, and Volunteer Firemen's Association president Roy Wood immediately charged Mrs. Spellman with attempts to "mislead the public".

Disputing her claim that the bill had been discussed with fire department spokesmen before being presented in Annapolis, he said he had first seen the measure two days after it was approved for introduction by the County's House Delegation.

The biggest difference of



STATE SENATOR Steny H. Hoyer and Aubrey Williams, right, meet in the House of Delegates Chamber in Annapolis to discuss a pending bill which would create a seven-member Prince George's County Fire Commission. Mr. Williams is chief of the Clinton Fire Department.

opinion, he said, came over the makeup of the 7-member Fire Control Commission established by the bill.

Three County Commission appointees on the new Board plus one from the Municipal Association, he said, would give the County officials "effective control" of the fire companies, who would have only three representatives on the body.

The fire association, he added, is giving "wholehearted" support to a bill also introduced Monday by the five County Senators. It splits the fire commission membership 3-3 between the firemen and County Commission appointees and provides for effective planning procedures.

Continued On Page A10

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland
(Democrat, Prince George's County)

Our sessions are getting longer and we are munching the working legislator's lunch--- sandwiches from the Capitol canteen operated by the blind.

All the currents of the General Assembly flow into the canteen. Here, with patience, one can observe almost all the members, as they take a quick break from the pendulum which swings from committee to floor and back to committee constantly during the day.

By 4 p.m., all the carefully packed sandwiches are sold and if one hasn't eaten by then, the canteen offers a choice of grilled Polish or American hot dogs.

One day we may get around to appointing a special investigating committee on the care and feeding of legislators, but in the meantime, the calendar is filled with work and the office is filled with visitors, and when I can't get steamed crabs, I'm very fond of hot dogs.

The State Senate last week cleared for final passage my measure to allow persons living on Federal property to vote. The bill is scheduled to go to the House of Delegates this week.

Voting Denied

At present, persons living on land under the jurisdiction of the United States, for example, Andrews Air Force Base, are prohibited from voting although they may otherwise meet the voting requirements of state and county.

I believe that every American citizen should have the right to vote. The right of military personnel to choose the jurisdiction in which they cast their ballot is protected by Federal law.

However, there are hundreds of persons in the State of Maryland living on Federal bases who are disenfranchised. My bill would restore to them the privilege of the franchise, if they want it.

The Senate also passed and sent to the House my Joint Resolution asking the U.S. Secretary of Transportation to investigate thoroughly the relationship between the horsepower of automobiles and the accident death rate.

The Resolution points out that 50,000 Americans die annually on the nation's highways, and that auto manufacturers have been slow in developing a common-sense rule regarding horsepower.

No Humpty

Indeed, the records of manufacturers show they have been speed demons in installing decorative upholstery, flashy trimmings, and supersonic styling in new cars, and veritable Sunday drivers in utilizing the newer man-made substitutes for metals, some of them so shock-

absorbent that an egg can be dropped on them from a distance of 100 feet without cracking.

It is obvious that many of the primary and secondary roads in Maryland and in the nation are not designed to accommodate the larger and more high-powered vehicles now being manufactured and that something must be done.

The Secretary of Transportation has authority under the National Highway Safety Act to limit vehicular horsepower in order to promote the general welfare. I know the tremendous pressure which follows even the slightest suggestion that Detroit might do things differently and it was my thought we might exert some counter-pressure.

Since reapportionment I have noted a lack of interest on the part of many members of the General Assembly and the U.S. Congress in the financial plight of the farmer.

Two For Farmers

During the present General Assembly, I have introduced two bills which would ease his financial burden. One would exempt farm implements in Prince George's County from the inventory tax which is levied on all business properties.

The other would in essence amend the law which permits the owner of a farm to enter the tenant farm for the purpose of stripping tobacco in March rather than in the later date in June, the date under present law. This would permit the owner to strip the tobacco and prepare it in time for the market.

The fate of these bills will indicate in a measure what the farmer can expect in the future in the way of legislative consideration. I am at a loss to explain the indifference with which the farmer is now regarded, even if we are on a spare diet of cold sandwiches in Annapolis.

Food is the first of the necessities of life and it is not grown in the supermarket nor the freezer, nor does it magically spring from the ground in cans and see-through bags. It has to be cultivated for long hours with the dedication that put the long muscles on the American back.

The farmer is either going to get a fair return for his work or he is going to have to quit. I am reminded of the quotation from Swift, "...whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

Maryland House Would Allow Business Political Donations

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21—Maryland's House of Delegates voted today to remove the 66-year-old prohibition against contributions by corporations to political campaigns.

The 86-to-48 vote came as the House began action on a broad revision of the State's Fair Election Practices Act, which governs campaign spending.

It followed an unsuccessful attempt to bring labor unions within the prohibition. Though barred from contributing to Federal elections, labor unions have been free to make donations to state and local campaigns in Maryland.

Delegates who supported the move to drop the ban on corporate contributions said that corporations and labor unions should be treated equally.

A minority argued that a fair balance had been struck under the present law, in which wealthy businessmen—but not their corporations—were contributing while workers, who could not individually make significant donations, contributed collectively through their unions.

Del. C. Lawrence Wiser (D-Montgomery) said that the ban was enacted in 1908 to end control of the legislature by corrupt corporations. "Repeal would be possibly the worst act of this legislature," he said.

Del. Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that a new limit in the bill of \$2500 total contribution to any candidate or party in an election by an individual or corporation would keep big money out of the campaigns.

Lowe said it would be "better to have corporate contributing in the open and on record." Corporations that want to channel money illegally to candidates could do so despite the prohibition, he said.

The bill also would set spending limits for candidates, ranging from \$20,000 for statewide office to \$2500 for local offices. Under the spending and contribution limit provisions, the primary and general elections are considered separately.

A final House vote on the bill is expected this week. It must then go to the Senate.

Open Housing

Baltimore business leaders switched position and joined in support of a broader State law prohibiting racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

William H. Boucher III of

the Greater Baltimore Committee said the committee recognized that the "city cannot survive as a city of non-whites or a city of low income."

The Committee is composed of 100 prominent businessmen in Baltimore and surrounding counties.

Viet Resolution

The Maryland Senate amended a resolution expressing "support of the committee the United States is making in Vietnam" to in-

clude a call for "negotiations for an honorable peace" and prepared for a final vote on the issue Thursday.

One-third of the Senate either opposed or refused to vote for the resolution on Tuesday, saying that they did not consider it a State legislative matter or that they did not support the U.S. commitment. Several of the 29 who voted for the resolution, among 42 present, said they intended it only as an expression of support of U.S. troops.

State Registration Of Rifles Is Pushed

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21—A Leonard S. Blondes (D-Montgomery), would extend the law to rifles and shotguns. Washington police captain urged the General Assembly today to extend Maryland's firearms registration law to rifles and shotguns.

Capt. Ernst Winter, commanding officer of the Washington Robbery Squad, told the House Judiciary Committee that 20 per cent of the more than 300 armed robberies reported in Washington each month involved rifles, shotguns and knives.

Winter, who lives in Silver Spring and said he was speaking as a Montgomery County resident rather than as a police official, said that "if a man can pay \$50 for a rifle, he can pay \$1 to register it."

But the police captain and three other witnesses who spoke in favor of strengthening the law were heavily outnumbered by the more than 20 opponents of the proposal.

Retired Army Lt. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, a former Maryland adjutant general, representing the Associated Gun Clubs of Baltimore, led the opposition to the gun control measures before the committee.

"In order to reach the crooks we discommode all the honest people," Reckord said. Registration of weapons is "inconvenient," he said.

Two separate gun control bills are before the House committee. One, by Del. Richard Rynd (D-Baltimore County), would require persons buying handguns from private individuals to register their purchases. Existing law applies only to pistols and revolvers bought through dealers.

A second measure, by Del.

Today, Blondes angrily rebutted a suggestion by Reckord that in order to insure passage of the 1966 law now on the books he had promised not to seek to extend the statute.

"One of every three armed robberies in Montgomery County involves rifles or shotguns," Blondes flared. "I don't make deals with people's lives."

Rocky Gorge

The Montgomery and Prince George's County House delegations continued in an apparent deadlock over two separate measures to resolve a long-standing but minor boundary dispute between their two counties.

At issue is a section of largely unoccupied land on the south shore of the Rocky Gorge Reservoir in the northern region of the two counties. The land belongs to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission and produces no tax revenue.

The Montgomery delegation has introduced a bill to keep the shoreline of the reservoir within their county, while the Prince George's members of the House have another bill to preserve the area for Prince George's.

The Montgomery measure would require a countywide referendum to ratify it. The Prince George's bill would not.

The two delegations have already agreed that the reservoir itself will become part of Montgomery and all private property will remain within Prince George's.

43B

This man could help save your life!



Meet WAYNE L. PARKER

Driver Education Specialist, Board of Education of Balto. Co.

On Tuesday evenings, Wayne L. Parker is a volunteer instructor in the Baltimore Safety Councils' Defensive Driving Program. He is just one individual who takes time from his busy schedule to help you learn to drive defensively and, maybe save your life. Why?

"In the years that I have been teaching students in the public schools and in traffic violators schools, I have often heard students make this comment: 'I wish my parents could attend this course,' and I decided that here was a course that could be afforded to the parents. While teaching the first course, I realized that I was learning something from every class that I taught. I also realized that I was helping the members of the class when one lady made the statement, 'I

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland
(Democrat, Prince George's County)

Every resident of Maryland is aware of the sharp increase in crime in our State.

Burglars and hold-up men have invaded some of our quietest suburban communities. Business men have been forced to hire special police and, in some cases to close their doors. The threat of personal assault on certain streets, especially after dark, is ever present.

Maryland is reported as ranking fifth nationally in crimes of violence and eighth in crimes of property.

We have talked about this problem for years, while the crime rate went up and up. I feel that a new and fresh approach is needed, therefore, last week I introduced a bill to create a powerful "watch-dog" commission on crime in our State.

It authorizes the Governor to appoint 15 members of a Crime Investigating Commission to study and recommend ways to reduce crime and to strengthen law enforcement.

The Commission would have sufficient powers to collect information, including the power of subpoena. It also would have an adequate research staff to help in drafting new and dramatic remedies for threats to law and order.

Riots Included

The Commission would be directed to develop comprehensive state-wide plans for new and innovative improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice. It also would specifically have the responsibility of making recommendations on the detection, prevention and control of riots.

All agencies of the state government would be required to work in cooperation with the Crime Commission.

As many of you know, while tackling the problem of crime

in the streets several years ago I came up with the idea of the "Good Samaritan" bill. Once more this measure is before the General Assembly through the good offices of the Legislative Council.

I recently urged the Senate Finance Committee to report the measure speedily because I consider it society's way of saying "thank you" to those people who are thoughtful enough and courageous enough to help their neighbors when their neighbors are attacked by criminals.

Under the provisions of this bill, any citizen of Maryland trying to protect another person from criminal attack and who is injured while doing so would receive compensation from the State.

While this bill will not give a conscience to someone who doesn't have one, I believe it will encourage citizens to go to the aid of the defenseless.

Auto Insurance

Most of my work this past week on the Senate Economic Affairs Committee concerned routine matters. However, one bill on which I worked with the State Insurance Commissioner, had my special attention because if it had been law a while back, many persons in Prince George's County who were mutual share holders of auto insurance would have been protected from sudden and enormous debt.

The bill I am supporting would prohibit the writing of high-risk auto insurance on an assessable basis. It was reported to the floor and then yo-yoed back to Committee in an attempt to include a special exemption.

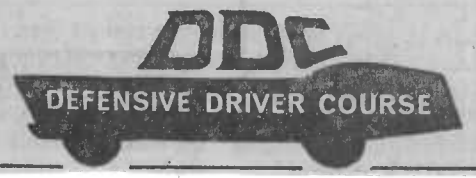
I have every intention of doing all that I can to see that this bill goes to the Governor's desk, without any exemptions which may be written into it.

413A

have been doing that wrong for twenty-five years, now I will do it right."

If you and the members of your family who drive have not taken the Defensive Driving Course, call the Baltimore Safety Council today, 467-6740 . . . it just may save your life.

*Another continuing community service
sponsored by The Sunpapers*



43A
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Consultants Propose Toll Expressway to Run East of 70S Path

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21—A proposed toll expressway through Upper Montgomery County should be shifted to the east of Interstate Rte. 70S where it would pass through the upper Rock Creek watershed and the Olney area, a consultant has told the State Roads Commission.

The recommendation, by the traffic engineering firm of Wilbur Smith and Associates, was embraced today by Roads Commission Chairman Jerome B. Wolff.

Earlier announcements by the Roads Commission and a staff proposal by the Montgomery County Planning Board had indicated that the new road, designed to relieve mounting congestion on 70S, would be built to the west, between it and the Potomac River.

"Computers show (the route to the east) is where the action is," Wolff declared. "That's where the traffic wants to go."

The proposal was promptly attacked by State Sen. Blair Lee III (D-Montgomery), a critic of the Roads Commission's new suburban toll road scheme. He said the recommended route "knocks the living daylight" out of Montgomery County's plan to limit the upper Rock Creek-Olney area to low-density development.

The eastern route proposal is expected to touch off a new controversy in the County in the wake of a recent similar dispute over a proposed rapid transit route from Washington to Wheaton and Glenmont south of Olney.

That route was adopted by the County Council over the protests of planners and spokesmen for civic groups, who contended it would induce unwanted development in the Olney area.

Wolff said the proposed route is very tentative. He declared that the Roads Commission could accommodate Montgomery County master plans, perhaps by building the road without interchanges through areas earmarked for low density development.

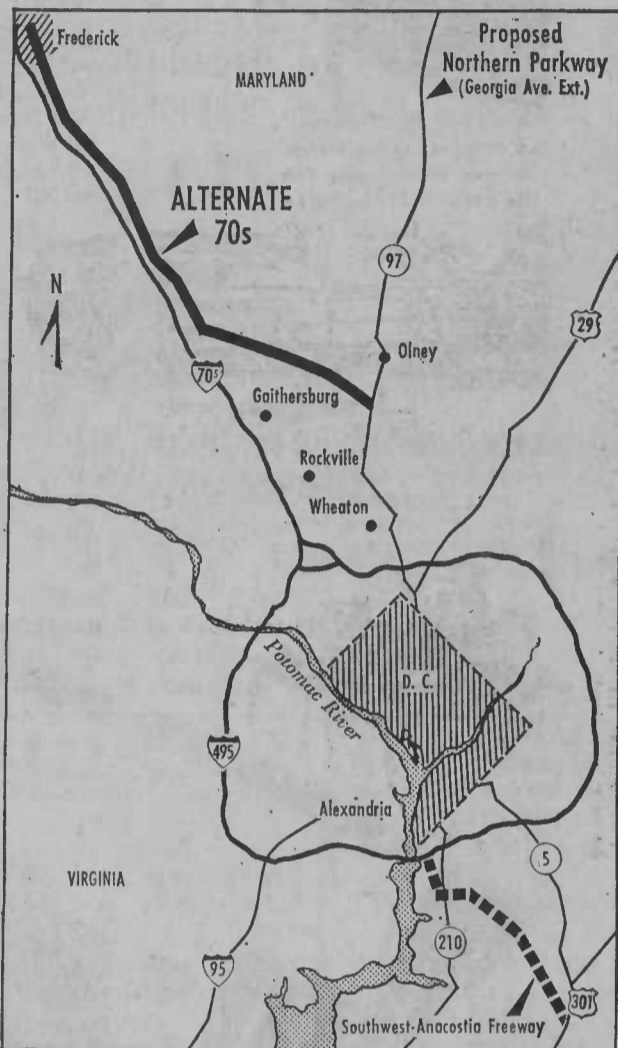
Malcolm Rivkin and Gordon Lamb, members of the Montgomery County Planning Board, said they could not comment on the road plan until they see the data that led the Roads Commission to propose it.

Mary P. Vinton, a leader of the county's planning-minded civic groups, observed that a route across the county could have an immediate impact on the status of the Upper Rock Creek watershed, which is earmarked for preservation as a low-density area.

She also said, however, that "the Commissioners are in trouble wherever they go. Either they hit new developments, or they hit low-density planning areas."

The Smith firm also was making a major study of traffic and development problems in the 70S corridor. Walter J. Addison, deputy director of the roads commission for planning and safety, said a meeting with the firm and Montgomery planners will be held next week.

Addison acknowledged that See ROAD, B10, Col. 2



Feb. 22, 1968 The Washington Post

Heavy dark line shows the proposed route for the Alternate 70S. Another proposal would eliminate the Anacostia Freeway (dotted line) as a toll road.

Assembly Wants Charter Cost Data

By Richard Homan

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21—General Assembly and Constitutional Convention leaders announced today that they have asked the State Fiscal Research Bureau for an "accurate and objective" analysis of the cost of implementing Maryland's new constitution.

The request followed disclosure that an estimate prepared in the office of Comptroller Lewis L. Goldstein showed that the constitution would cost the State \$155 million, including a questionable \$130 million for construction of new court houses throughout the State.

The Comptroller's report was attacked as "preposterous" by Convention president H. Vernon Eney today and criticized by two State Senators in some of the strongest language heard in the chamber this year.

Eney said the report, prepared by Michael J. Potthast, chief of the general accounting division in the Comptroller's office, contained figures which are "grossly and shockingly incorrect."

The report was "so fanciful that it could be dismissed as being too preposterous for comment," Eney said, "were it not for the fact that it emanates from a public official upon whom the people of Maryland are entitled to rely."

Eney met with Goldstein, House Speaker Marvin Mandel and Senate President Wil-

liam S. James, who was also a Convention vice president, and the four agreed today to order a separate analysis from the Fiscal Research Bureau, headed by Dr. Paul D. Cooper.

Eney said that ratification of the new constitution, which goes before the voters May 14, "should result in a reduction of the overall cost of government because of greater efficiency."

On the Senate floor today, Sen. James Clark (D-Howard, Montgomery), also a Convention vice president, said the report was "totally unfair . . . The very reason it was put forth was to cause confusion and turn people against the constitution."

Sen. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Prince George's) said, "this estimate is so patently false as to represent a willful misrepresentation of the facts in this case. The kindest description of the Comptroller's statement is that it's unfair."

Educators Hit Wright Ruling

By a Star Staff Writer

ATLANTIC CITY — The national membership organization for school superintendents approved without opposition today at its convention a resolution condemning Judge J. Skelly Wright's decision on racial balance in District schools.

The decision has "usurped the legal and historic prerogatives of boards of education and school administrators," the 16,000-member American Association of School Administrators declared.

Following the lead of its executive committee, the association voted to "do all within its power to have the decision appealed and reversed."

This week, Judge Wright ruled that 20 parents and former Washington School Supt. Carl F. Hansen can intervene to appeal his decision that calls for voluntary busing, of school children and elimination of racial and economic inequities.

Must Be Reviewed

Wright's decision on appeal must be reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals that would hear any appeal of his opinion in the case brought by Julius W. Hobson against Hansen and the District school board.

The association, which belongs to the National Education Association, whose local affiliates supported the Montgomery County teachers strike and are now directing the statewide strike in Florida, bitterly condemned strikes and other work stoppages.

The association voted to urge state legislatures to declare teacher strikes illegal and to impose penalties on organizations and their leaders who support strikes.

On racial integration in large cities, the association resolution said it should be sought, but "integration is not the main goal . . . it is simply one of the methods of approaching the real aim—excellent education for all

Howe Hits Proposals

children in the nation's cities." In the closing address to the five-day convention, Harold Howe II, U.S. commissioner of

education, said that the failures of schools do not justify "the blanket condemnation regularly directed at them" or proposals that "someone also should run the schools."

In recent months, proposals have been made for turring over portions of school systems in the city to industry in order to offer alternative forms of education to city parents and to create competition with the public school system.

Education and social programs have "more critics and mourners than we need," Howe said and "not enough who assert the signs of progress toward the American dream." He concluded: "Our social problems stem not from total failure but from partial success."

Interest Boost Backed in Md.

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20—Maryland moneylenders, builders and officials warned legislators today that the State Home Construction industry faces collapse unless a 6 per cent interest ceiling on mortgages is pushed upward.

Most of the two dozen witnesses who testified on mortgages, several of them from the Washington suburbs, told the House Judiciary Committee that a proposed 7 per cent limit is unrealistic and should be raised another notch to 8 per cent.

An 8 per cent limit would match the rate enacted in Richmond today by the Virginia Senate. The District of Columbia already has an 8 per cent ceiling.

Today's six-hour Annapolis hearing drew a standing-room-only crowd of more than 350 to the House of Delegates chamber. The hearing also dealt with proposed changes in the consumer loan structure, which drew the only substantial opposition of the day.

The main mortgage interest measure being considered was drawn by the Legislative Council, the General Assembly's between-sessions arm, which rejected an 8 per cent ceiling.

The Council measure would permit either the sellers or buyers of homes to pay "points" in addition to interest to make loans more attractive to lenders. A point is 1 per

TV Tower Target Of Maryland Bill

By a Washington Post Staff Writer
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20—A bill that could prevent the construction of a 1219-foot television tower proposed by six Washington stations for the Silver Spring area was introduced today in the General Assembly.

The measure by Del. Martin S. Becker (D-Montgomery) would require the permission of the State Roads Commission before any tower could be built the distance of its height from a State road. The proposed tower site is within 1219 feet of the Capital Beltway.

Becker, sole sponsor of the measure, introduced it as an emergency bill. As such, it would become effective immediately upon passage by two-thirds of each house of the Legislature and signature by the Governor.

cent of the face amount of a loan paid when it is granted.

Republican Gov. Spiro T. Agnew and the Democratic leadership of the House of Delegates, including Judiciary Committee Chairman Thomas Hunter Lowe (Talbot), have said they would oppose any interest rise that did not outlaw points along with other "gimmicks" that raise the cost of credit.

Del. Andrew O. Mothershead (D-Prince George's) has introduced a bill that would increase the rate to 8 per cent and outlaw points.

Witnesses painted a bleak picture of the construction industry's current downturn, most notably in the Washington suburbs, and blamed it on a shortage of mortgage money caused partly by the low interest limit. Lenders said Maryland money is being sucked into other States that have higher ceilings.

Jack Alfandre of Bethesda, president of the Suburban Maryland Home Builders Association, said building starts in the Washington suburbs are down 52 per cent from 1966.

"At least 10 per cent of our members, small builders and subcontractors, have gone out of business," Alfandre declared, "and unless we receive relief from this session of the General Assembly many more will be forced out of business by the end of this year."

Sam Valdes, a Prince George's County heating and air conditioning contractor who is president of an area-wide trade group, said his business dropped 24 per cent from 1966 to 1967 and he had to slash his payroll from 39 to 20 employees.

Support came from State Bank Commissioner William A. Graham, who backed the 7 per cent proposal, and John W. T. Webb, chairman of the State Board of Building, Savings and Loan Commissioners, who backed 8 per cent and said "the money issue has become clouded with an aura of medieval morality."

The only opposition was voiced by Bonnie Johns, a Prince George's antipovey worker, and Freeman Busey, representing the Maryland NAACP, who claimed the measure would be a hardship to low-income home buyers.

Proposals for increases in the limits on small loans and industrial loans were backed by lenders and State officials but attacked by consumer spokesmen, who contended they would merely mire low-income borrowers more deeply in debt.

Bigger Planning Role by State Is Urged by Maryland Panel

By JOHN HANRAHAN
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — A special gubernatorial study commission has recommended that the Maryland government involve itself more directly in the statewide development process through the wholesale revamping of the state's 40-year-old planning and zoning laws.

The long-awaited preliminary report of the Maryland Planning and Zoning Law study commission calls for repeal of the 1927 model statute under which Maryland counties and some municipalities are granted power to enact their own planning and zoning codes.

Key item in the 94-page report released at a press conference here yesterday is a proposal to create, through new legislation, a state administrative review board which would give the state government the authority to hear and make determinations on appeals of local and regional land-use disputes. The board would be modeled after federal regulatory agencies.

This board's decisions then could be appealed to a proposed new special court of appeals for development questions, the report states.

Other Suggestions

The preliminary report of the two-year-old commission is certain to stir up controversy, especially in land-use-conscious Montgomery and Prince

Georges Counties, where critics of the present system have generally called for more local autonomy in planning and zoning matters combined with voluntary regional cooperation.

Other major recommendations for inclusion in a new statute, all of which point toward greater state involvement in future development, include:

1. Establishment of a land reserve program, probably at the regional or state level, to provide for advance acquisition of land for future public purposes such as park and school sites—or for resale for developers when time is ripe for development.

2. Creation of a planning and programming process at the state level to coordinate planning activities within the state government and between the state and regional and local planning agencies.

3. Adoption of a uniform development code for all counties which would provide for detailed control over the timing and quality of development and which would be administered by a Department of Development.

10 Members on Board

The commission, headed by state Sen. Goodloe E. Byron, D-Frederick, was created by the General Assembly in 1966, and its 10 members were appointed by former Gov. J. Millard Tawes. It was instructed at the time to "make a comprehensive review of the state's planning and zoning laws and to report its recommendations to the Legislative Council."

Byron said that the commission would begin scheduling hearings in various areas of the state to enable citizens and government officials to voice their

views on the report. A more detailed report will be prepared and more specific legislation will be proposed to the Legislative Council some time next fall, he said.

Many of the report's recommendations are contingent upon approval of the new state constitution at the May 14 referendum, he added.

Without the new constitution, Byron said, it would be difficult to establish a statewide legislative approach applicable to the charter counties of Montgomery, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Wicomico.

Would Avoid Problems

"We feel that the state should have more of a stake in the future growth of Maryland that it now has," Byron said. "We don't want the areas of the state that are going to experience growth in the future to be afflicted with some of the same problems the heavily urbanized counties in the Washington and Baltimore areas have had."

Byron said that the commission "is not by any means talking about having a state master plan of development." Rather, he said, it is concerned that no provisions have been made to date to insure that there is some measure of coordination of development within the state.

"What happens in one county today can have great impact on its neighboring counties," he said. "Yet, too often, decisions are being made in one jurisdiction without any concern for its neighbors."

Byron said the state administrative review board could hear not only appeals by individuals, but by local governments which are concerned with land-use activities in adjoining counties.

Delegate Marks Cars In Parking Lot Fight

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21 — A Prince George's delegate has been chalking tires of cars parked on the State Circle here to gather ammunition in his battle for better parking spots for legislators.

Del. Xavier Aragone (D) wants the Circle, which surrounds the State House, reserved for legislators who now must walk two blocks from a state lot if they cannot get an open space on the Circle.

He has introduced a bill that would let the State take over the Circle and has complained on the House

floor that he gets tickets when he overparks.

"I've been chalking cars," he said today, "and some have been sitting there two or three days. These spaces should be reserved for legislators. Those people who want to come and look once or twice a year can do the walking."

Legislators Attack Transit Bond Bill

By Peter A. Jay
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20—A bill to give the Prince George's County Commissioners authority to sell \$83 million in bonds to finance the County's share of an area rapid transit system came under sharp attack today from suburban legislators.

Despite pleas from both the County Commissioners and the Washington Suburban Transit Commission that the bill be introduced, several members of the Prince George's delegation cited fears that the County's costs could mushroom once the project began.

"You hear a lot about this \$88 million growing into \$880 million," said Del. Frederick C. Rummage (D). "I would have great doubts about voting for this bill," Del. William J. Goodman (D) agreed.

The Commissioners also urged the delegation to approve a measure authorizing the sale of \$10 million in bonds for a proposed airport-industrial park.

Under the delegation's original rules, today was the deadline for introduction, without a two-thirds majority of the 16 delegates, of all local measures. This deadline was extended today to the end of the week.

Meat Inspection

Passage of a State law matching the 1967 Federal Meat Inspection Act was urged on members of the General Assembly's House Natural Resources Committee.

While the Federal statute will provide for inspection of all packing houses in any case, a series of witnesses told the Committee, passage of a strong State law would entitle Maryland to Federal aid of up to half the cost of the inspection program.

It also could permit the State to grant limited exemptions to small packers who claim the strict Federal standards would force them out of business.

No action was taken on the measure. A subcommittee headed by Del. Bernard W. Donovan (D-Prince George's) will hold further hearings before reporting back to the full Committee.

Judge Bowie

The Prince Georges delegation unanimously has rejected a request by civil rights groups that impeachment proceedings be begun against Prince George's Circuit Judge William B. Bowie.

In a statement released by the delegation chairman, Del. Edward J. Bagley (D), the 16 delegates said the matter would be considered "on an individual delegate basis."

Bowie has been under fire from civil rights organizations since last fall for remarks he made from the bench linking "Negroes and the use of knives."

The comments were investigated by the State Commission on Judicial Disabilities, which found them "to be regretted" but not serious enough to warrant disciplinary action.

Superintendents Association Votes Against Strike Actions by Teachers

By Ellen Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Nation's school superintendents voted yesterday to "vehemently reject the use of the strike, work stoppage . . . and other disruptive practices by teachers."

The anti-strike stand was taken by members of the American Association of School Administrators during their annual convention in Atlantic City.

The superintendents endorsed a resolution that said "these disruptions are damaging to the education of pupils" and called upon state legislators to declare such strikes illegal.

The superintendents are affiliated with the National Education Association, whose teacher groups in Florida have closed down schools all over the State this week by mass resignations.

In another resolution adopted yesterday, the superintendents called for appeal and reversal of Judge J. Skelly Wright's decision on equal educational opportunity

in the District. The resolution said the Wright decision is an example of court actions that have "usurped the legal and historical prerogatives of boards of education and school administrators."

The superintendents, traditionally reticent about Federal aid to education, went on record in favor of a Federally financed minimum aid program "for every child attending public school in the United States."

They reversed their previous opposition to categorical Federal aid that provides funds earmarked for special recipients or programs.

The endorsement of categorical aid was qualified by a recommendation that programs be coordinated and made more flexible. The group reaffirmed that local and state governments should have the final word on how Federal education funds are spent.

In a speech to the group Harold Howe II defended American education against what he called "blanket condemnation" and outlined a 6-point program for develop-

ment of "the best schools of the future."

The Commissioner singled out radical integration as the "hardest to solve" of his six recommendations.

The other components of Howe's platform are:

- Renewed emphasis on pre-school education.
- Improved cooperation between schools and communities.
- Work-study programs that end the student's isolation from the world in which he should spend his adult life.
- Training and retraining teachers.
- Individualized instruction geared to each student's needs.

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J. Homan
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chaos and chaos in State
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Legislators Attack Transit Bond Bill

By Peter A. Jay
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20—A bill to give the Prince George's County Commissioners authority to sell \$88 million in bonds to finance the County's share of an area rapid transit system came under sharp attack today from suburban legislators.

Despite pleas from both the County Commissioners and the Washington Suburban Transit Commission that the bill be introduced, several members of the Prince George's delegation cited fears that the County's costs could mushroom once the project began.

"You hear a lot about this \$88 million growing into \$880 million," said Del. Frederick C. Rummage (D). "I would have great doubts about voting for this bill," Del. William J. Goodman (D) agreed.

The Commissioners also urged the delegation to approve a measure authorizing the sale of \$10 million in bonds for a proposed airport-industrial park.

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Prediction of Chaos, High Cost Under Md. Charter Is Ridiculed

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20—A blistering analysis of Maryland's proposed new constitution, predicting that it would be costly and cause disruption and chaos in State services, has been prepared by the State comptroller's office.

The analysis, leaked to anti-constitution forces before it was made available to Convention officials, describes the new constitution as "this unnecessary document" and estimates that it will cost the State \$154 million, including \$130 million for construction of new courthouses throughout the State.

Branded "Inaccurate"

Convention President H. Vernon Eney, who did not see the report until today, called it "grossly inaccurate."

Convention Secretary Robert J. Martineau described its cost estimates as ridiculous and said that the \$130 million figure for new courthouses in all 23 counties and Baltimore was "the most ridiculous of all."

"The new constitution couldn't make the present courthouses any older," he said. "If they have to be rebuilt, they'd have to be rebuilt whether we have a new constitution or not."

The six-page report was prepared at the request of State Sen. Paul J. Bailey (R-Charles, St. Marys) by Michael J. Potthast, chief of the General Accounting Division of the comptroller's office.

One major effect of the new constitution would be to downgrade drastically the comptroller's position.

Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein acknowledged today that the report was prepared by his office and that he saw it before it was circulated.

'Personal Opinion'

While he agreed with it, he said, "the whole thing is Mr. Potthast's personal opinion."

Goldstein won a bitter political struggle in the Convention to keep the comptroller an elected office, but the Convention's later decision to strip the comptroller of all policy-making powers made it a hollow victory.

He has not taken a stand on the proposed constitution, which goes before voters for ratification May 14. "At the right time I will tell how I feel personally," he said today.

A resolution pending in the General Assembly would ask the State's Fiscal Research Bureau, headed by Dr. Paul D. Cooper, to prepare a separate cost estimate.

Cost, \$153.9 Million

Potthast estimates the cost of implementing the new constitution at \$153.9 million, of which \$130 million would be for new courthouses and \$23.9 million would be for the increased annual cost of State government.

He said there would be further indeterminable costs.

The annual costs would rise \$20.4 million for the judicial branch, \$955,000 for the executive branch and \$2.5 million for the legislature, he said. Each figure was disputed by the Convention officials.

Virtually the entire increase in State expenditures for the judicial branch actually represents the shift of court control of the counties to the State. Presumably the counties would be relieved of an identical expenditure, however.

Most of the increased executive branch cost is \$900,000 for staffing and expenses of 20 new principal departments, Potthast says, combining more than 200 separate agencies

Disappointed in Revenue Estimates, Agnew Orders New Check by Board

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

BALTIMORE — Governor Spiro T. Agnew has called for another check of state revenue estimates in hopes of finding more than the additional \$2 million found in a recent reappraisal of projected tax collections.

"I personally believe we'll turn up with more money," Agnew said yesterday.

Agnew voiced his disappointment in the newly projected \$2 million and expressed hope for a larger collection yesterday during a meeting of the State Board of Revenue Estimates.

He had called the session expecting to learn of a more sizable revenue he could apply to his hard-pressed budget. Some administration officials were counting on \$5 million to \$10 million more.

Agnew directed the board to give him a new set of revenue estimates between March 15 and 20.

In the meantime, the Republican governor will consult with the Democratic majority leader-

ship in the General Assembly to see how long he can delay submitting supplemental budgets to lawmakers. Their mandatory adjournment deadline is March 26.

Agnew said he is inclined not to ask the present meeting of the legislature for funds to implement the new constitution. He indicated this fiscal request would be made at a special session he would call after the May 14 referendum, provided voters ratify the document. The state budget estimates the cost of putting the constitution into effect at \$12.2 million the first year.

Agnew's record \$1.15 billion operating budget for 1968-69, now pending in the legislature, has only \$526,237 in unused funds. The governor, however, is trying to find money to finance about \$6 million in programs either mandated by law or containing a number of optional items considered "highly urgent" by the administration.

The \$2 million boost reported yesterday stems from a surge in retail sales in December and

January producing more revenue from the state's 3 percent sales tax. The revenue board could detect nothing in the latest income tax collections to justify a change in estimated receipts from this tax source.

Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein, a member of the revenue board, attributed the upswing to more consumer buying of household goods, wearing apparel and general merchandise.

"But there also seems to be a drastic increase in construction starts," Agnew contended.

Goldstein disputed this, saying spokesmen for mortgage firms urged a legislative committee last week to raise the 6 percent interest ceiling to 7 or 8 percent so more home building could begin.

Agnew said he would keep the revenue estimates picture "open and flexible," pending the March report from the revenue board.

"This (revenue estimate) is having a very adverse curtailment and works hardships on

some very worthwhile programs," Agnew said.

"We'll also take a more ambitious look at reversions than ever before," the governor added.

Reversions, money appropriated but not used by various agencies and returned to the treasury, have been underestimated in the last 10 years. The 1968 budget anticipated reversions of \$2 million, but they actually totaled \$13.3 million. Agnew's budget lists \$5 million in anticipated reversions.

In Annapolis yesterday in the General Assembly:

1. The State Senate passed and sent to the House of Delegates a bill to give residents of Andrews Air Force Base and other federal enclaves the right to vote. The right also is contained in the proposed state constitution.

2. The Maryland adjutant general, Gen. M. Gelston, urged a Senate committee to approve a bill enabling the National Guard to engage in mutual assistance pacts with other states.

CHARTER—From C1

Comptroller's Office Raps New Charter

boards and commissions, but Convention officials say that the streamlining would result in less, not more, staff costs.

Potthast said that increase of legislative salaries proposed by transitional provisions accompanying the constitution would cost \$835,500 a year. He did not mention that the new constitution's ban on per diem payments to legislators would save \$300,000.

He predicts that the legislature will meet 200 days a year, rather than the 70 days it meets now or the 150 days allowable in regular sessions under the new constitution. The added cost of the longer sessions, he said, would be \$1.3 million.

One "indeterminable cost" is that of registering young voters if the voting age is lowered to 19, Potthast said, "which can be costly." A Prince George's election official said today that the cost would be moderate because the young voters would comprise a small percentage of the electorate.

Potthast said the local government articles' requirement that all counties exercise home rule also could be costly. "Examples of those counties which have adopted home rule in recent years have reflected a marked increase in costs of government," he said.

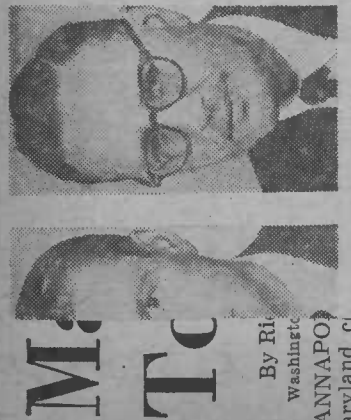
Beltway Virtual

By Thomas W. Lippin
Washington Post Staff Writer
The chairman and planner of the Maryland Roads Commission said today that a plan to bridge Potomac at River Bend Outer Beltway has been abandoned.

Walter H. Addison, head of the commission's planning staff, told the Montgomery County Planning Board members of the County Council that "the River Bend plan is ready to give it a gasp."
Elimination of the Bend crossing would represent a victory for the Interstate Department and other constructionists who claimed it unnecessarily destroyed uniquely scenic stretch Potomac.

Jerome B. Wolff, chairman of the Roads Commission, said that moving the crossing or three miles farther maybe to Watkins I won't make any difference to us. There's plenty of room on our side to make the move.
In a wide-ranging discussion of highway projects in Montgomery County, the State officials also made these points:

• They hope to realign Capital Beltway through Creek Park, eliminating curves known as the "Creek Roller Coaster," will oppose widening stretch unless it is straightened.
• They are still firmly committed to a route south of Rockville for the Outer Beltway, but are almost convinced that an alternate route



NOSSITER
The three reporters of the year award today for weathering the 1967 awards today for Prince George's, sponsored by the John Leonard Downie Jr. and Sen. Maye, jointly for a \$1500 award as Prince George mortgage practices here. State Senate Washington Post Foreign bills he has allow the State a series on the technology. At least \$4 million the United States. Also sources at on syndicated columnist who the coming year on mutual funds.
The budget
T. Agnew to drop in State revenue, was believed hearing of Emanuel expansion the Senate.
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Names Tell Story Of Tax Dispute

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 29 — Gov. Spiro T. Agnew had a word for it when a Maryland legislator named Paul Sarbanes offered a bill that would reverse most provisions of a tax reform program prepared by the Governor.

"It's a Sarbanality," Agnew told his press conference yesterday.

Today Sarbanes complained grimly that "the Governor ought to answer the question on its merits and not resort to name-calling as a substitute for responsible policy making."

But a Democratic colleague from Sarbanes' Baltimore district had a different retort on the House floor today.

"He's making an Agnew-sance of himself," Del. Maclyn McCarty said.

terminate a pregnancy if he believed it threatens the mental health of the mother, came under sharp attack by a Baltimore delegate, Gerald J. Curran (D), who said it would permit abortion to "become a sophisticated form of birth control."

The House defeated an amendment proposed by Curran to strike the section by a vote of 94 to 29.

Racial Bias

The Senate beat down a series of crippling amendments to a bill that would outlaw racial discrimination in Maryland taverns and prepared for a final vote on the measure next week.

Maryland Told Secret To Ease Budget Strain

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 29 — Maryland could ease its critical budget strain simply by tapping nest eggs accumulated over the years by some of its wealthier State agencies, a Prince George's legislator said today.

Sen. Mayer M. Emanuel (D-Prince George's) told the State Senate that a series of bills he has prepared would allow the State to collect at least \$4 million from these sources at once and apply it to the coming year's budget.

The budget, stripped to its barest essentials by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew to meet a sharp drop in State sales tax revenue, was being attacked at a hearing of the House Ways and Means Committee while Emanuel explained his plan to the Senate.

At the hearing, students and faculty of the University of Maryland, including President Wilson H. Elkins, pleaded for restoration of funds cut from the school's budget.

Emanuel, an accountant and member of the Senate Finance Committee, proposed these moves as a start:

- From the Maryland Port Authority's present \$11-million surplus the State could take \$1.5 million because, Emanuel said, "we already give them \$5 million a year in corporation income taxes."
- The Department of Employment Security has a \$600,000 surplus in its fines and penalties fund, which is used solely to refund erro-

neous fines. Emanuel would take \$400,000 from it.

- He would bring the State a one-year windfall of \$1.5 million by collecting Workmen's Compensation Fund revenues from insurance companies a half year in advance instead of a half year in arrears, as is done now.

"You'll hear a lot of arguments against all of these," Emanuel said, "but it's money that's only sitting around and not being used. It will require the legislators not to think about their pet agencies but to think about their pet state."

Elkins said that Agnew's substantial cut in the University's budget, which already had been chopped nearly in half by the Board of Regents, has left the situation "somewhat critical."

"We're straining to keep our deans and department heads," Elkins testified.

"There is \$1.7 million in the budget for faculty salary increases, but this is not enough to maintain the status quo in relation to other institutions."

"There have been substantial improvements in the salaries over the past ten years but any loss of ground at this point will be very difficult for us to recover."

Dr. Leopold O. Walder, associate professor of psychology, said that, because of budget cuts, "the people of the State of Maryland have a second-rate university."

Nearly 100 students attended the hearing, among them Douglas A. Matthews, president of Delta Nu Alpha, a

professional transportation fraternity.

He testified that 20 per cent of the instructors cited under a "best teacher" incentive plan since 1963 have left, that average faculty compensation for the University ranks 38 out of 48 state universities and that Maryland ranks 39th out of 50 states in per capita spending for higher education.

Personal Car Plates

Proliferation of prestige auto license plates continued as the Senate gave preliminary approval to a bill that would create personal plates for the Baltimore County executive. Anne Arundel County legislators immediately announced that they would introduce a similar bill for their officials. Wednesday the Senate passed and sent to the House a bill that would authorize plates with MCL prefixes for Marine Corps League members.

Abortion Bill

The House defeated by wide margins a series of weakening amendments to the bill that would remove abortion from Maryland's list of statutory crimes, then gave the bill preliminary approval.

The bill would allow abortions to be performed by licensed physicians in accredited hospitals, in accordance with broad guidelines amended into the law by the House Judiciary Committee.

One of the guidelines, which would allow a physician to

CHARTER—From CI Comptroller's Office Raps New Charter

boards and commissions, but Convention officials say that the streamlining would result in less, not more, staff costs.

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Pothast said the local government articles' requirement that all counties exercise home rule also could be costly. "Examples of those counties which have adopted home rule in recent years have reflected a marked increase in costs of government," he said.



PATUXENT POW-WOW — State Senators Paul J. Bailey, Republican of St. Mary's County, and Fred L. Wineland, Democrat of Prince George's County, discuss Patuxent River pollution problems with Governor Spiro T. Agnew.

Sen. Tydings Protests Maryland U. Fund Cut

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., has joined with students and faculty members at the University of Maryland in protesting cuts made in the school's budget for next year.

Tydings, a graduate of the university, urged the House of Delegates Ways and Means Committee by telegram "to find the ways and means to provide the University of Maryland with the additional \$6 million it needs to continue operation without harming the quality of the education it affords."

On Thursday, a group of protestors led by University President Wilson H. Elkins told the committee the institution cannot pay competitive faculty salaries. Elkins noted that Gov. Spiro T. Agnew cut \$5.9 million from the operating budget submitted by the Board of Regents, leaving a total of \$78.6 million. The present budget is \$71 million.

After the hearing, committee chairman William M. Houck,

D-Frederick, said the legislature lacks the power to increase the governor's budget. "We can do nothing except to feel sorry and hope that revenue estimates will be revised upwards," he said.

Tydings told Houck in the telegram he recognizes the legislature's restriction, but added, "I urge you and your committee to do whatever is possible to rectify the situation."

"Gov. Agnew, in my opinion, was extremely unwise, particularly in view of his record-breaking billion-dollar budget and his new tax program, to slash so drastically the funds needed to properly maintain our vitally important system of education."

Tydings warned that the university "should not be lightly tampered with." The budget cut "will directly penalize thousands of qualified young high school graduates and for years to come will hurt economic progress in our state."

Assembly Set to Tackle Key Agnew Measures

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The Maryland General Assembly today begins the last three weeks of its 10-week session by taking up major proposals in the legislative program submitted by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

Many of the governor's bills have been temporarily sidelined by committees pending the completion of hearings on Agnew's record \$1.15 billion budget request for 1968-69. These sessions ended Friday.

Tomorrow the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee will consider Agnew's request for authority to call out the National Guard when he feels there is an impending emergency.

Under present law, the governor can dispatch troops to a riot-torn community only after violence erupts.

Prefers Early Action

Agnew, however, feels it would be better to be able to call out the Guard in a potentially explosive situation rather than to delay and possibly have to help rebuild a city after violence and bloodshed, according to an administration source.

With the new legislation Agnew would be equipped to head off fires and disturbances such as those which leveled a two-block area of Cambridge last July 24 after a racial protest street meeting.

Senate and House of Delegates fiscal committees will hold a joint hearing Wednesday on one of Agnew's more controversial measures. It calls for the establishment in each county of treatment and rehabilitation centers

for alcoholics and the mentally ill, at an ultimate cost of \$20 million a year.

While most legislators agree with the objectives of the ambitious project, some are wary of the governor's plan to finance the program partially with an increase in alcoholic beverage taxes.

The proposal calls for an increase in the beer tax from 3 cents to 4 cents per gallon, and raising the levy on hard liquor from \$1.50 to \$2 per gallon. The tax on wine would go from 20 cents to 30 cents per gallon.

Spokesmen for the beer industry have strongly indicated that any jump in the beer tax will be passed on to consumers in higher prices. The beer lobby has been successful in past legislative sessions and thwarted all attempts to raise the beer tax.

The community mental health plan also calls for each county to contribute a percentage of the actual cost of keeping its residents in a state mental institution.

Counties now are charged \$125 a year per inmate, a rate set in 1920. Agnew wants the counties to pay 10 percent of the actual cost the first year the bill is law, and 15 percent each year thereafter.

The governor initially wanted the rate set at 20 percent of the actual cost, but this was harshly criticized by many legislators.

County Centers Plan

The new revenue would be passed back to the counties for mental health treatment centers, with each county required to match the state contribution. Counties would be able to match some of the state contribution with federal grants, the governor said.

Also on Wednesday the senate finance committee will hold hearings on Agnew bills to outlaw all multiple-play pinball machines, and to provide matching funds for the construction of regional jails.

An avowed foe of slot machines, Agnew also wants to outlaw the free-play pinball machines which can be played at various odds for payoffs in cash or merchandise. The machines are required to have a \$250 federal gaming stamp.

Under the regional jail proposal, two or more counties could make an agreement to construct and operate a joint facility. The state then would pay half the cost for construction, and for salaries of skilled personnel to operate the regional jail.

Metro to Have Eight Major Routes in District, Suburbs

Plan Is Result of Ten Years of Study, Discussions, Revisions by Areas

Metropolitan Washington's design for a 97-mile rapid transit system, approved yesterday by Area Transit Authority directors, is the product of more than a decade of studies, discussion and governmental activity—and a year of intensive negotiations among the region's political jurisdictions.

In its final and official form, the plan strikingly resembles its granddaddy, the 1959 Mass Transportation Survey report. All four of the rail lines proposed nine years ago are virtually intact and five of eight express bus lines recommended in 1959 are now proposed for rail operation.

The Metro plan adopted yesterday contains three routes within central Washington, branching into eight major routes (plus two other short spurs) in the Virginia and Maryland suburbs. Nine extensions are projected.

Following is a rundown of the Metro routes and how they evolved:

LINES IN WASHINGTON

Except for the new 13th Street line, the basic system within Washington has been substantially agreed upon since it was authorized by Congress in 1965. Yesterday's action adopted the bulk of that 25-mile system as a basis. Here are the lines:

G Street—Never in controversy, except for a dispute over a now-abandoned branch through Columbia Heights, this line has its roots in the 1959 report. It is shaped like the letter U, with the bottom resting along G Street, with both ends reaching into Montgomery County. One will go along Connecticut Avenue (reaching a temporary terminal at Van Ness Street in 1974) and outer Wisconsin Avenue, the other via Union Station and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad right of way through Northeast.

Crosstown—From Foggy Bottom to Kenilworth and beyond, this line reaches into Virginia at one end and Prince George's County at the other, passing north of the White House beneath I Street, then heading down 12th Street to the Southwest employment area and serving the south brow of Capitol Hill, the D.C. Stadium area and Capitol Heights. Controversy erupted when officials sacrificed the Columbia Heights line in favor of putting this line through the Southwest.

13th Street—Although its location was finally made firm just this week, the alignment along 13th Street nw, through the economically depressed Cardozo-Columbia Heights area was first urged in the 1959 report. This compensates for the loss of the G Street line's Columbia Heights branch South of Massachusetts Avenue, it shifts eastward to 7th Street, then heads across the Anacostia River into Prince George's, with a branch to Virginia. The other end of the line is in the College Park section of Prince George's.

LINES IN VIRGINIA

All the controversy remaining officially in the plans for Metro involves figuring the proportions of the cost to be shared among the major Virginia jurisdictions, to be negotiated between them and decided by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission. Agreement is complicated by the fact that all the lines to Alexandria and Fairfax County must pass through Arlington, mostly at high-cost underground rather than on the surface.

The biggest dispute over the routes themselves sputtered out when NVTC, in a hard-fought compromise reached Feb. 22, relegated the expensive "central" Columbia Pike subway proposal to the status of a "first priority future extension."

The compromise also provided for a second Potomac River crossing from the Pentagon to 7th Street sw., hooking into Washington's 13th Street line, in addition to the original crossing planned from Rosslyn to Foggy Bottom. It also provided for a short Huntington branch to intercept Mount Vernon-U.S. Rte. 1 area riders south of Alexandria. Here are the individual lines:

Wilson Blvd. (Northern)—After entering Virginia at Rosslyn, it burrows beneath Wilson Boulevard and Fairfax Drive in Arlington, then goes in the median of Interstate Rte. 66 to a terminal at Nutley Road two miles outside the Capital Beltway, intended to serve Vienna and Fairfax City. Future extensions are projected to Centreville via I-66 and to Dulles International Airport via its access road.

This route as such has not been controversial, although Arlington insisted it be run underground and Fairfax City spokesmen wanted it extended into their community. Proposals for commuter railway shuttle service to Herndon along the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad

and for paving over the W&OD right-of-way as an express busway have been dropped.

Alexandria-Franconia (Southern)—Trains would enter Virginia either via Rosslyn or via the just-added second Potomac crossing. The line would serve the Pentagon and its neighbors and National Airport before heading southward alongside the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad tracks.

The main Alexandria station would be at King Street, near the George Washington Masonic Memorial. South of there, a short spur would reach across the Capital Beltway to Huntington (see above). The basic line itself would swing west from Alexandria to twin terminals at Franconia and at Backlick Road in North Springfield. Future extensions are projected to Fairfield and Burke.

LINES IN MARYLAND

Unlike Virginia, there has been no dispute over cost-sharing within Maryland since all the lines are entirely in either Montgomery or Prince George's County.

Montgomery County

The Montgomery route decision was marked by sharp public controversy, with civic groups and local planners insisting the Transit Authority's proposed Georgia Avenue route would imperil plans to preserve a wedge of low density land use and parkland beyond its terminal at Glenmont.

They urged direct rapid transit be restricted to the booming Rockville-70S corridor by tilting the line northwestward along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad right-of-way to Rockville and bobtailing the Bethesda-Rockville line at Pooks Hill. The County Council decided in favor of the Transit Authority plan.

Here are the routes, both extensions of Washington's G Street line:

Georgia Avenue—Entering Maryland at Takoma Park, the line runs alongside the B&O tracks to Silver Spring, the temporary terminal to be reached by 1974. From there it will be in subway beneath 16th Street Extended and Georgia Avenue to Forest Glen, Wheaton and Glenmont.

Wisconsin Avenue—The line enters Maryland at Friendship Heights and follows Wisconsin Avenue (Rockville Pike) to the Capital Beltway at Pooks Hill, then shifts to the B&O right-of-way for the remaining distance to Rockville. A future extension along the B&O is planned to Gaithersburg and Germantown. County officials have given the line to Rockville priority over the Georgia Avenue line north of Silver Spring.

Prince George's County

Original Transit Authority plans called for three lines—one northeastward to Chillum and the College Park area, one southeastward through Anacostia to Marlow Heights and one eastward through Capitol Heights to Largo with a future extension to fast-growing Bowie-Belair.

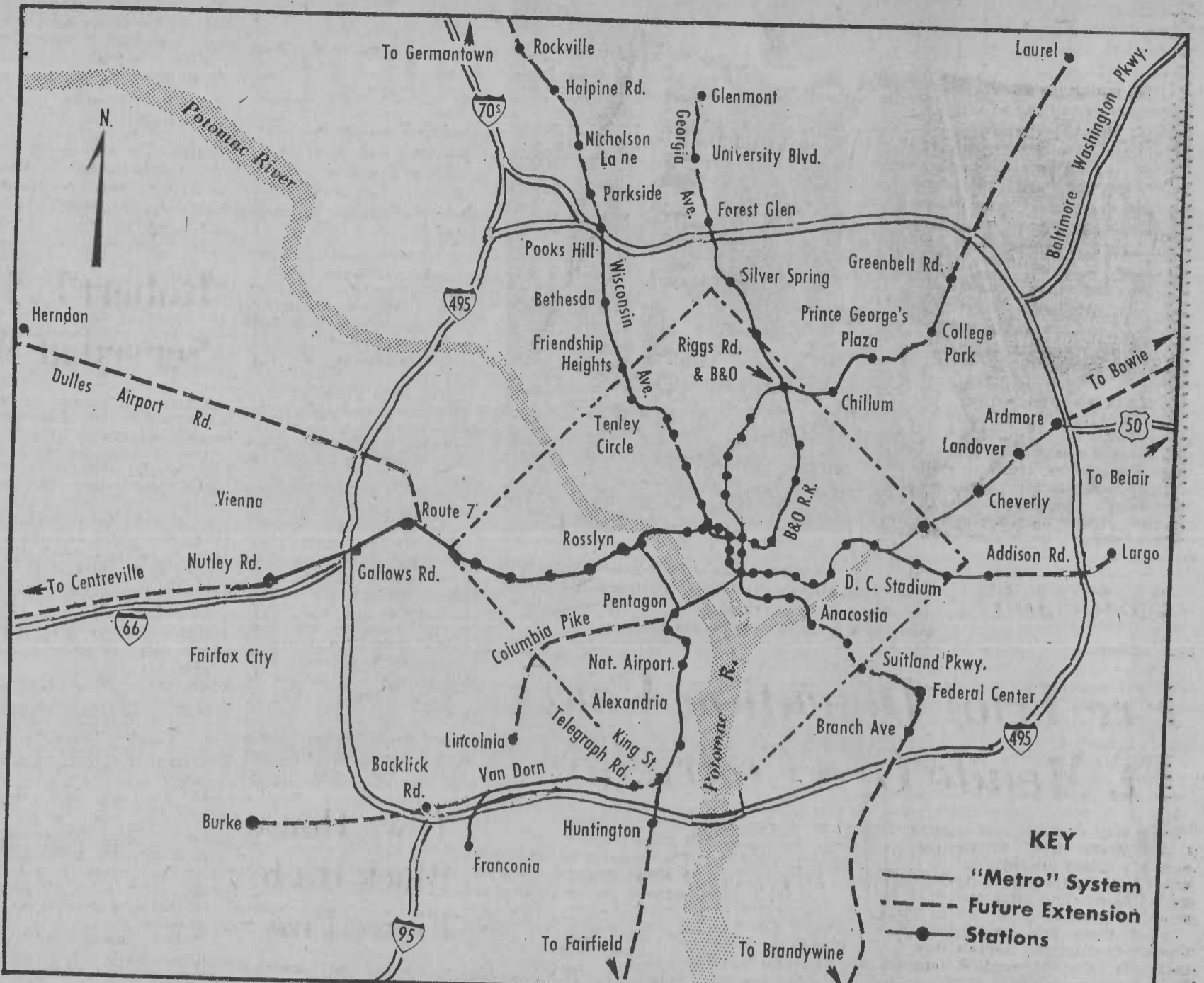
This sparked agitation for immediate direct service to Bowie-Belair, possibly via commuter trains using the Penn Central Railroad tracks as recommended in the 1959 report. At a modest increase in cost, a fourth rapid transit line alongside the Penn Central rails to Ardmore was added. Here are the routes:

Marlow Heights—After running along Good Hope Road and Naylor Road se, as an extension of Washington's 13th Street line, it enters Maryland along the Suitland Parkway and stops at the Suitland Federal Center before terminating at Branch Avenue in Marlow Heights, just inside the Beltway.

Addison Road—After running past D.C. Stadium and under Benning Road and Central Avenue within Washington, the line will extend about 1 1/2 miles into Maryland to a terminal at Addison Road and Central Avenue. The original line to the thinly populated Largo area was lopped off to offset some of the cost of the new line to Ardmore.

Ardmore—This line will branch off the preceding line at Kenilworth and follow Penn Central's freight line and then its New York main line to stations at Cheverly, Landover and Ardmore, available to feeder buses from Belair. A future rail extension is planned to Bowie. In adopting this alignment, the Transit Authority rejected a National Capital Planning Commission proposal to serve Ft. Lincoln, the "new town" to be built on the National Training School for Boys tract in Northeast Washington.

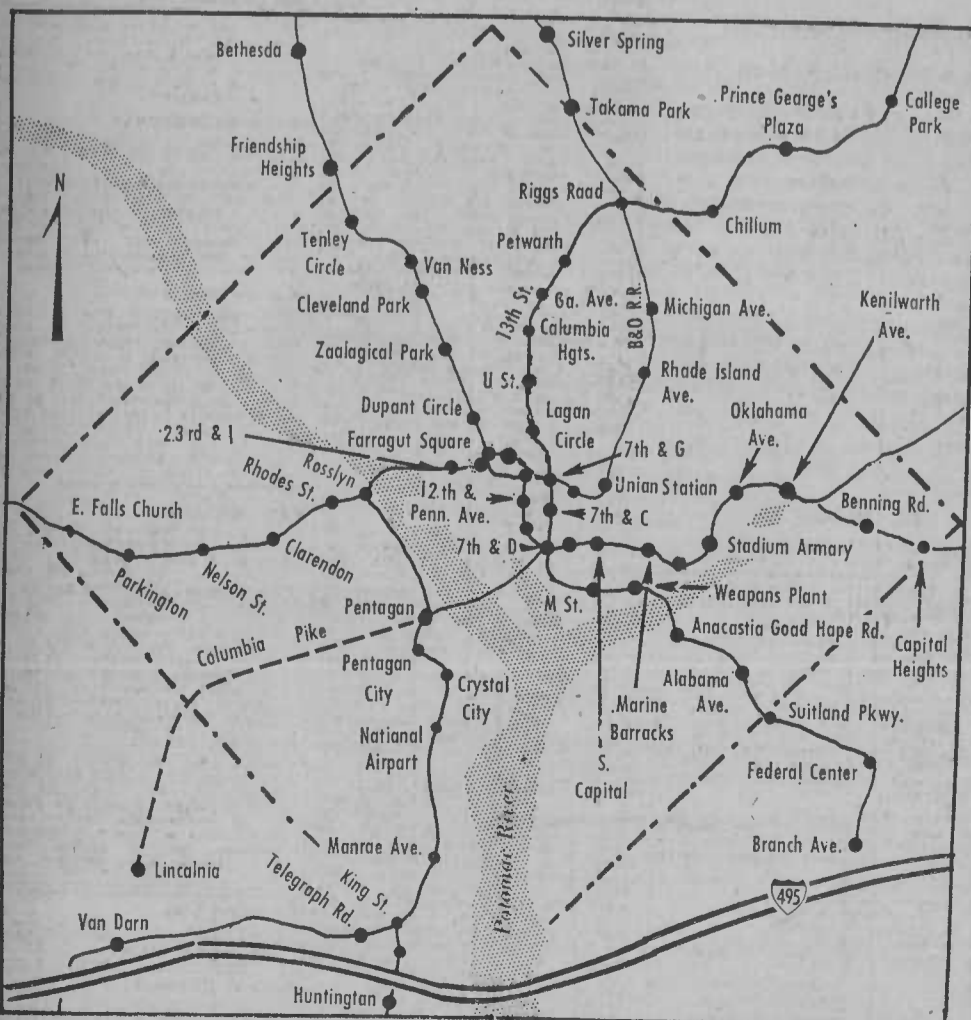
College Park—This ties into the north end of Washington's 13th Street line and enters Maryland at Chillum, continuing past Prince George's Plaza in Hyattsville and through College Park to a terminal where Greenbelt Road crosses the B&O's Baltimore line.



March 2, 1968

Map shows routes and stations of Metro rapid transit lines in suburban Maryland and Virginia. WMATA approved the plans yesterday.

Washington Post Map by Joseph P. Mastrangelo



March 2, 1968

The Washington Post

Routes and stations of Metro in City. G Street line is to be in operation by 1972.



By Tom Kelley—The Washington Post

Gov. Agnew tells of possible special Assembly session.

Emergency Legislative Call Hinted

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28—Gov. Spiro T. Agnew held out the possibility today of a special legislative session after Maryland's State income tax is collected in April.

With bleak economic forecasts pinching an already tight budget for the coming fiscal year, Agnew told a news conference today that a special session to re-allocate new revenue "would depend on the need for spending."

Maryland is about to collect the first year's return from its new graduated income tax and fiscal officials acknowledge that their revenue estimates might be off the mark. Larger returns than expected would ease the squeeze in the new budget, which goes into effect July 1.

"I wouldn't want to say that I would (call a special session) simply because the money was there," Agnew said. He said his decision would be based on recommendations by a committee now studying State health and medical costs, on the expected deficit in social security funds and on the passage of the proposed new constitution.

At his request, the Board of Revenue Estimates will take a second look at the situation March 15. Agnew said today that he would wait until then to send his supplemental budget to the legislature.

With the legislature adjourning March 26, this would give it less than two weeks to whip the budget into final shape and enact it.

Agnew, a Republican, predicted that much of his legislative program will be approved by the Democratic legislature this year. But he said, "I think I've got to be completely candid and say I have run into a lot more political opposition this year than I did last year."

He predicted success for his \$29-million bond financed water pollution abatement program and for a comprehensive plan to provide community mental health centers partly through increasing the alcoholic beverage tax.

Maryland Death Penalty Bill Backed

Peter A. Jay

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28—A bill that would all but abolish capital punishment in Maryland was approved by a narrow margin tonight by the Judicial Proceedings Committee of the State Senate.

Two Committee members who voted for the bill in 1967 switched their votes this year, citing constituents' fears of an upsurge of crime. Last year's measure, almost identical to the one approved tonight, passed the Senate by a single vote but died in the House of Delegates.

The bill approved tonight, introduced at the request of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, would limit imposition of the death penalty to capital cases involving prisoners already serving life sentences. It passed the Committee by a 6-to-4 vote.

A stronger bill, which would have completely abolished capital punishment, was killed on a voice vote.

Democratic Senators Melvin A. Steinberg (Baltimore County), whose uncle died a few days ago from injuries re-

ceived in a robbery-assault, and Carl L. Freidler (Baltimore) changed their position to oppose the bill.

"We would save a lot of time on the floor to kill it here," Steinberg said, referring to what he and other legislators believe to be the Senate's change of mood on the issue of capital punishment.

Sen. Ronald Brubaker (D-Western Md.) and other senators in the Committee majority strongly urged passage of the bill. "If we believed in the bill last year, why should we feel it better to kill this year?" Brubaker demanded.

Censorship

A bill to abolish Maryland's 46-year-old Board of Motion Picture Censors, the last such state censorship body surviving in the Nation, was approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

With the strong support of Chairman Del. Thomas Hunter Lowe (D-Talbot), who described the Board as powerless, the Committee sent the measure to the floor of the House by a 13-to-9 vote.

The once-powerful censor board, virtually all its authority eroded by a series of court decisions that narrowed the definition of obscenity, has become a familiar legislative target in recent years.

That it survived at all was due largely to the efforts of Egbert L. Quinn, who died early this month at the age of 83. Quinn, the chairman, would rush to hearings armed with striptease-type film clips that his Board had censored.

In January, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew struck the Censor Board a near-fatal blow by omitting it from his proposed 1968-69 budget. The General Assembly cannot restore the funds without executive approval.

Early this week, Agnew nominated Joseph K. Pokorny, a Towson lawyer, to replace Quinn as the board's chairman. The nomination has not yet been confirmed by the State Senate.

Maryland U. Tour

Sen. Fred L. Wineland (D-Prince George's) told the Maryland Senate that a tour of the University of Maryland arranged by its students showed him overcrowded classrooms, high student-teacher ratios and low morale among instructors.

"I found students sitting on window sills, floors, all over the classrooms, sometimes two to a seat," Wineland said. "I don't think our students should have to attend classes under such conditions."

He said one University official told him that "because of our low salaries we're simply training instructors and professors for other colleges."

Wineland said he and school officials blamed the entire situation on past and pending cuts of the University's budget.

The students are scheduled to testify before the House

Ways and Means Committee on the University's budget Thursday.

Unsolicited Goods

The House passed and sent to the State Senate a bill introduced by Del. Arthur Dorman (D-Prince George's) that would prohibit merchants from sending unsolicited merchandise to consumers if the intention were for the recipient to pay for the merchandise. Recipients of such merchandise could keep it.

Car Insurance

Del. Daniel J. Cronin (R-Montgomery), an insurance broker, introduced a bill that would limit the right of Maryland's Insurance Commissioner to pass upon automobile insurance rates.

The measure would let companies adjust their own rates

upward or downward subject to later examination by the Insurance Department, a procedure followed in several states. Existing law provides for advance approval or rejection of rate changes.

Paul McHenry, lobbyist for the Maryland Association of Insurance Agents said he assisted Cronin in preparation of the bill.

Implied Consent Bill

The State Senate, by a vote of 31 to 10, passed a stiff implied consent drunk driving bill and sent it to the House, where its chances are considered slim.

The House Judiciary Committee already has rejected its own version of implied consent legislation, which was weaker than the Senate bill.

Under the Senate bill, a driver charged by police with drunk driving must submit to

Accommodation Law

A bill that would outlaw racial discrimination in Maryland taverns by bringing them under the State public accommodations law was given preliminary approval by the State Senate in a 27-to-12 vote.

Opponents delayed final consideration by offering amendments that would put the measure on a county option basis, with local referendums required before it could take effect in each county.

State Senators Edward Conroy, Royal Hart, Steny Hoyer and Fred Wineland have for the second year designated a combined total of \$5,000 of their Senatorial Scholarships for students preparing for mental health careers. The Association is presently accepting applications from high school students who have taken the State Scholarship Examination and from undergraduate students attending universities and colleges in Maryland. Call 277-6617 for applications and further information.

Agnew Bugged?

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28—Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, an outspoken foe of wiretapping, said today that he has his telephone wires checked periodically "because I have been concerned with my own security" in a State House peopled largely by Democrats.

Agnew revealed that mysterious wires that could have been part of a bugging system were discovered in his office last year when he took over.

Agnew said the wires ran from the dome on the State House between the walls to his second floor office, where they ended in a ventilator shaft. They were discovered in a thorough security sweep of the Capitol that Agnew, a Republican, ordered last year.

"They could very well have been used for a microphone," the Governor said, "and they looked like they'd been there a long while."

Agnew's disclosure came as a new bugging scare swept the State House.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. officials acknowledged that their security staff was making a thorough physical check of the State House switch board and all telephone circuits.

Legislative leaders reportedly requested the inspection after several legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, complained of hearing suspicious clicks and breathing on their telephones.

House Votes to Modify Montgomery Blue Law

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28—A bill to exempt Montgomery County from most of Maryland's seldom enforced "blue laws" breezed through the House of Delegates today.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would allow bakeries, service companies, tree nurseries and several other types of businesses now covered by the blue laws to remain open on Sundays. The bill passed the House by a vote of 80 to 11.

The proposal would also exempt sports not covered by other statutes from the blue laws. For example, golfers, who now may legally play on Sundays only from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m., would be able to play all day without breaking a law.

The exemption would not apply to automobile dealers or most other wholesale or retail sales operations, except in cases where their owners elected to close on a day other than Sunday for religious reasons.

The House defeated an attempt to refer the Montgomery measure to the House Judiciary Committee where a

similar but far more extensive Prince George's bill was sent, probably never to return.

In the Montgomery delegation, only Del. C. Lawrence Wisner (D) opposed the bill.

The House also passed and sent to the Senate a Baltimore County bill similar to the Montgomery measure and approved still another blue law change which would allow antiques to be sold in Howard County on Sundays.

Zoning Change

The Prince George's House delegation killed a "conditional zoning" bill under which the County Commissioners could have bound developers to the now unenforceable land-use promises they sometimes make in seeking rezonings.

Prince George's

The five Prince George's senators unanimously gave preliminary approval to a bill by Sen. Fred L. Wineland that would permit legislative action taken by the Prince George's County Commissioners to be petitioned to referendum.

Suburb and State

Tydings Calls for Aid to University

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) has urged the General Assembly to "find ways and means to provide the University of Maryland with the additional \$6 million it needs to continue operation without harming the quality of the education it affords."

Tydings sent a telegram last week to the House of Delegates Ways and Means Committee. Gov. Spiro T. Agnew recommended in his budget proposals that the University be allotted \$78.6 million, an increase of \$7.6 million over the current budget but \$5.9 million less than requested by the University's Board of Regents.



SEN. JOSEPH TYDINGS
... seeks \$6 million

Pr. William GOP

Gilbert LeKander, the administrative assistant for Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-Ohio), has been re-elected chairman of the Prince William County Republican Committee by an acclamation vote at the Party's mass meeting.

The annual gathering this Saturday of Republicans in Democrat-dominated Prince William attracted about 115 people as opposed to 75 last year. In 1962 only three persons were present.

Rep. William L. Scott (R-Va.), who attended the meeting with his wife, expressed pleasure at the turnout and attributed the area's growing Republican strength to discontent with the Johnson administration.

LeKander, who lives in

Manassas, has been Committee chairman for the past two years. The mass meeting delegates also selected 24 County representatives to the eighth district Republican convention.

First Primary

Alexandria Republicans will hold the city's first presidential preference primary March 12 when they elect members of the city GOP committee and delegates to their party's district convention.

Appearing on the ballot are the names of Richard M. Nixon, Sen. Charles Percy, Gov. Ronald Reagan and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Delegates to the district and State GOP conventions will not be bound to back the

nomination of the candidate receiving the most votes locally.

Balloting will take place from 4 to 8 p.m. at five locations: City Hall, fire house No. 2, and Mason, MacArthur and Hammond schools.

Eney to Speak

The Prince George's Young Democratic Club will hear an address by H. Vernon Eney, president of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Prince George's Motor Hotel, Hillcrest Heights.

The draft constitution, which was approved in January by the Convention, will be submitted to the voters in a special May 14 referendum. The Young Democrats already have voted support of the draft.

Heart Program

The Northern Virginia Heart Association's fourth annual Heart Research Program will be held for three consecutive Saturdays beginning Saturday from 10:30 a.m. to noon at Washington-Lee High School, Arlington.

The program, designed to interest high school students in medical careers, will include lectures on heart attacks, rheumatic fever and circulation.

An examination will be given to participating stu-

dents on March 30, and awards will be presented later based on examination grades and lecture attendance. The four highest ranking students will be awarded a \$200 fellowship to be used for summer laboratory research.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Md. Hearings Set To Move More Bills

ANNAPOLIS, March 3 (AP) — With the Maryland Legislature moving into its final weeks for a March 26 closing, committees scheduled a full slate of hearings this week in an effort to get bills on the floor of both houses for action. The Senate Economic Affairs Committee scheduled hearings on 33 bills from tobacco to regulation of well drillers, while another 29 measures were on the calendar of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

A joint meeting with the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee was scheduled for Wednesday morning on the Governor's program to establish treatment centers for alcoholics. The program is to be financed by an increase in the beer and liquor tax.

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew has proposed the centers around the state and suggested financing them by increasing the beer tax 1 cent a gallon, the wine tax ten cents a gallon and the liquor tax 50 cents a gallon.

Agnew told the Legislature on its opening day that "insufficient funds have caused insufficient services to Maryland's mentally ill and for one out of every 37 citizens who is afflicted by chronic alcoholism."

The major objection voiced by beer and liquor interests was that the increased taxes would be placed in a special fund to finance such centers.

"We are fearful how some of these new programs skyrocket in cost after they are started and then we would be committed to continue sup-

porting it," a spokesman remarked.

The Governor said the State and the subdivisions each would have to contribute about \$5 million to get the program started.

The Senate Finance Committee was scheduled to take up Wednesday bills to outlaw pinball machines throughout the State and another that would extend the life of slot machines, due to be eliminated completely July 1.

The House Labor and Management Subcommittee has a hearing slated for Tuesday on bills to establish a State labor relations board.

The measure reportedly will be strongly opposed by the unions.

Riot Control Measures Approved By Maryland Senate Committee

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 5—A Maryland Senate committee moved with unusual speed on a pair of riot control measures today by voting unanimous approval only seconds after testimony ended.

The bills, which were introduced by the legislative leadership just a week ago, would give the Governor clear authority to deal with a threatened civil disturbance and would create an unquestioned chain of command for police and troops on the scene. Witnesses said both are totally lacking now.

The swift action was taken by the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, which carried the measures onto the Senate floor for the first round of debate this afternoon. Action was put off until Wednesday.

Even as the Senate was discussing the measure, which some Democrats asserted were politically motivated, the House Judiciary Committee was conducting its own hearing a few feet away. It broadened into an inquiry about the command structure during the racial disorder at Cambridge last July 24-26. The House unit took no action on the bills.

Attorney General Francis B. Burch and State Adjutant General George M. Gelston, who heads Maryland's National Guard, both told the House unit that nobody was in overall command at Cambridge.

Burch introduced a touch of hilarity in recalling how he sped to Cambridge from Ocean City on the night the disorder

broke out: "About midnight or 12:30 I arrived on the scene, and then things began to deteriorate," Burch said, his face reddening as laughter began.

The witnesses, along with J. Robert Montgomery Jr., chief legislative aide to Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, Baltimore Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau, and State Police

Lt. Col. George E. Davidson endorsed the measure.

Burch flatly rejected an observation by Del. Harvey A. Epstein (D-Baltimore) that the measure might be "over-reaction" to fears of a long, hot summer of violence in Maryland cities.

Montgomery explained that the bill would give the Gov. See ANNAPOLIS, C11, Col. 5

Md. Senate Dooms Death Penalty Ban

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 5—Taking a new hard line on crime, the Maryland Senate reversed itself today and refused to approve legislation that would virtually abolish the death penalty in the State.

The bill, which passed the Senate by four votes last year but lost in the House, failed today on a 21-to-21 vote.

Concern for deterrents to rising street crime was clearly the reason for the switch from last year's position as several Senators warned that "this is not the time" to abolish capital punishment.

There was a possibility that pressure by Republican Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, who has halted all executions in the State since taking office, could bring Senate reconsideration of the bill.

But the measure now appears to have virtually no chance in the House anyway.

Four of the Senate's eight Republicans voted against the bill, although it was introduced as an administration measure and was strongly endorsed on the floor today by Minority Leader George R. Hughes, Jr. (R-W.Md.)

For initial approval today, the bill needed only a majority of the Senators voting. For final passage it would have needed 22 votes—a majority of the 43-member Senate.

Its chances were considered good in the Senate, the more liberal of the two houses, until members began talking last week of rising crime rates in the Baltimore area.

Yesterday the Senate, with little opposition gave preliminary approval to a bill that would triple the prescribed sentences for most crimes of violence and require imposition of 40-year sentences for third offenders.

The bill that failed today would have kept the death penalty only for persons who, while serving a life sentence for murder, commit another murder in prison.

Major support for keeping the death penalty came from senators who argued that it may have a deterrent effect, no matter how small.

"In Baltimore people are getting shot down like ducks in a shooting gallery," Sen. James A. Paine (D-Baltimore County) said.

Sen. Roy N. Staten (D-Baltimore County) said that "At a time when the women folks are afraid to go beyond their doors at night, it would be totally wrong" to end the death penalty.

Minority Leader Hughes said the death penalty provided "no deterrent effect" while wrongly assuming "the perfection of our system of justice."

The bill was also endorsed by former Governor and Baltimore Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin. In an emotional statement made at a hearing last month, McKeldin said he deeply regretted having sent convicts to their deaths.

Prince George's and Montgomery counties both voted 4 to 1 for abolition with Sens. Louise Gore (R-Montgomery) and Fred L. Wineland (D-Prince George's) opposing it.

Public Defender Bill Given Tentative Okay in Maryland

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The Maryland Senate yesterday gave preliminary approval to a statewide public defender bill that would assure legal counsel at each step of criminal case proceedings against those unable to pay for it.

Sponsored by Sen. Margaret C. Schweinhaut, D-Montgomery, the measure would enable public defender programs in Montgomery, Harford and Frederick counties to continue operating.

The bill, effective July 1, would require in the first year the creation of nine-member boards of trustees named by the governor in each of the state's eight judicial circuits.

The non-salaried boards would draft rules, regulations and standards to apply when public defenders actually begin working July 1, 1969. The entire cost would be borne by the state.

\$950,000 a Year

The program for the first year would cost \$80,000, a sum Gov. Spiro T. Agnew would have to include in his supplemental budget request to be sent to the Assembly before its mandatory adjournment deadline March 26. Thereafter the public defender system would cost an estimated \$950,000 annually.

Sen. Blair Lee III, D-Montgomery, said the bill would enable counties to comply with Supreme Court decisions directing that persons accused of crimes have legal counsel from the first step of litigation.

Partisan political bickering postponed a Senate floor vote on an Agnew bill giving him broad powers to dispatch the National Guard and state police to areas of imminent disasters.

Senators rejected an amendment to delete a controversial clause stating that the intent of

the bill was to give the governor full powers to deal with emergencies.

Advocates of the rider, Sens. Harry J. McGuirk, D-Baltimore City, and Roy N. Staten, D-Baltimore County, said this language was meant to say the Republican governor did not have enough authority to prevent the two-block fire and racial disturbance that rocked Cambridge last July 24 and 25.

Final Action Delayed

Acting minority leader George R. Hughes, R-Allegany, said rather than fixing the blame for the Cambridge violence, the bill is meant to give the governor explicit powers to handle any future disaster. The attorney general has said the absence of the "intent" language would

raise serious legal questions, he added.

Senators decisively turned down a request by McGuirk to postpone action, but then agreed to a delay when told that Sen. Frederick C. Malkus, a Cambridge Democrat, had left earlier, leaving behind amendments he wanted to discuss Monday.

Annapolis Panel Votes Meat Inspection Bill

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — A bill to establish a comprehensive state meat inspection program in Maryland won almost unanimous approval yesterday from a major committee of the House of Delegates.

The consumer protection legislation would for the first time, guarantee the inspection of meat products slaughtered and sold entirely within the state of Maryland.

Under present law, meat which is moved in intrastate commerce is not subject to inspection except in Baltimore City, which has its own program. Federal inspection covers only products which travel in interstate commerce.

Witnesses at hearings on the meat inspection bill said about 3

sory Council to offer technical assistance and suggestions to the board.

The 11-member advisory council is heavily staffed with agricultural and meat industry representatives. Several committee members tried yesterday to change the composition of the council so as to give consumers an equal voice with meat industry spokesmen.

This move, however, was roundly rejected after Del. Bernard W. Donovan, D-Prince Georges, said the advisory council will be disbanded after three years. Donovan, who headed the sub-committee which worked over the bill, said farmers and industry lobbyists "may very well defeat this bill" unless the advisory council makeup is left unchanged.

Unless Maryland enacts a state, as you now adjourn, I am sorry to the history of the chapter to the history of the physical condition, such as the minutes, although men in top and pay tribute to the accident for only 7 to 20 water temperature the day of the could survive in the 36-degree

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland
(Democrat, Prince George's County)

Because the budget of the University of Maryland is now before the Legislature, I took time one day last week before the Senate meeting, to visit the campus at College Park. The idea was not exactly mine. I went in response to a group of students who insisted I see for myself conditions about which they keep saying, who appealed to me were represented by the president of the Student Council, Thomas Hendrickson, and the President of the Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Fraternity, Douglas Mathews.

They took me to classrooms where I saw students sharing seats, sitting on floors, on window sills, in fact about any place they could squeeze in and sit. This is a deplorable situation and should not be allowed to continue.

The size of the classes indicated that little more than a remote relationship could exist between the instructor and the young men and women jammed into the classrooms.

The strength of our University lies not in the size of its enrollment, its course requirements, nor the fame of its deans. Its strength lies in its teaching.

Teaching Flight?

Is the rapid growth of the University resulting in a flight from teaching? Is the effort to accommodate as many students as possible resulting in a dehumanized system for students which ever denies them class space?

These were just two questions I asked myself as I drove back to Annapolis determined to do all I could to help the students at the University to improve their learning conditions.

Sometimes I think the bulk of our legislative attention has been diverted to secondary matters such as building, construction, scholarships, and college programs for super brains, when we really need to concentrate on the main objective at the University, which is of course, instruction of the undergraduates.

In a hearing in the House Chamber on February 29, Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, President of the University of Maryland, emphasized that they were losing faculty. He stated that two department heads recently resigned, and noted that on Feb. 28, one professor resigned to go to an "unknown" university for reported salary of \$28,000.

Dr. Elkins emphasized also that the key problem was one of competition and that in order to remain competitive the University would have to provide adequate salaries for its faculty.

In the view of another official at the school, some members of the faculty are simply

using the University as a training ground for better paying positions at other schools.

Dr. Elkins also noted his concern over the possibility that the national rating for the university set up by the American Association of University Professors would drop from the University's current "B" rating to a "C" rating for full professors, and would drop from a current "A" rating to a "B" rating for assistant professors. He termed this a critical situation.

I am extremely concerned that the University remain competitive and that it continue to grow as a progressive and viable university which will attract the very best faculty and administer the highest, most enriched type curriculum to the burgeoning student body."

On February 28, after my visit to the University, I became alarmed over what I had seen and presented my observations to the Senate with remarks from the Senate Floor. I will do everything I can to help the University of Maryland and our students who attend there.

Earlier in the week the genial comedy team of Frank Hardin and Jackson Weaver of WMAL paid me a visit in Annapolis. They maintained their reputation as Washington's "champion freeloaders" by going to lunch with me. I took them over to the Governor's office and he came out of a meeting in order to meet them. Both these fine gentlemen gave all of us a lift in an otherwise busy and serious week.

My bill to give the people of Prince George's County the right to petition acts of the County Commissioners to referendum has won the unanimous approval of the four other state senators from our county, I am happy to report. After the

Pro-Charter Unit Formed In Maryland

has been the supporters' biggest problem.

An opposition organization called Save Our State (SOS) was formed during the convention and has continued its campaign against the proposed constitution. Other opposition is centered in county courthouses among local elected officials.

The three Congressmen on the Committee are Reps. Hervey G. Machen, a Democrat, and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. and Rogers C. B. Morton, Republicans.

Eisenhower, who is former president of Johns Hopkins University, and William L. Marbury, former president of the Maryland Bar Association, will be co-chairmen with Miles.

Washington area members include Prince George's Commission Chairman Gladys N. Spellman; Washington Boys' Club President J. R. (Pat) Gorman; J. Robert Sherwood, president of Suburban Trust Co.; Edward A. Potts, associate dean of the George Washington University Law School; Donald G. Roberts, chairman of the Montgomery County Republican Central Committee, and Carolyn Freeland, member of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Other members include Dr. Wilmer V. Bell, president of the Maryland Council of Churches; Tilton H. Dobbin, president of the Maryland National Bank; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College; Public Service Commission Chairman Solomon Liss; and Mrs. John D. Loizeaux, president of the Maryland Congress of PTAs.

Also, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., executive director of the NAACP; William E. Morgan, president of the Pepsi Bottling Co.; Henry G. Parl, Jr., president of Parks Sausage Co.; James W. Rouse, realtor and developer; L. Mercer Smith, vice president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland; and Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Baltimore Urban League.

SHORTHAND

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Agnew Aides Mapping Drive

Director Patrick V. Murphy "in resolving the difficulties of the present system," Mrs. Harris asserted:

"If these difficulties are not resolved, the confidence of our citizens will continue to be shaken and the morale of our police will continue to degenerate."

In its proposals to the mayor, the all-citizen complaint board said it wanted guidelines laid down to require investigation of citizens complaints by the police department within two weeks and authority to conduct additional probes itself.

The board contended that addition of one superior officer and one rank-and-file member of the department to its membership would help win the confidence of the police department in the board's decisions.

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland (Democrat, Prince George's County)

Because the budget of the University of Maryland is now before the Legislature, I took time one day last week before the Senate meeting, to visit the campus at College Park. The idea was not exactly mine. I went in response to a group of students who insisted I see for myself conditions about which they keep saying, who appealed to me were represented by the president of the Student Council, Thomas Hendrickson, and the President of the Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Fraternity, Douglas Mathews.

They took me to classrooms where I saw students sharing seats, sitting on floors, on window sills, in fact about any place they could squeeze in and sit. This is a deplorable situation and should not be allowed to continue.

The size of the classes indicated that little more than a remote relationship could exist between the instructor and the young men and women jammed into the classrooms.

The strength of our University lies not in the size of its enrollment, its course requirements, nor the fame of its deans, its strength lies in its teaching.

Teaching Flight?

Is the rapid growth of the University resulting in a flight from teaching? Is the effort to accommodate as many students as possible resulting in a dehumanized system for students which ever denies them class space?

These were just two questions I asked myself as I drove back to Annapolis determined to do all I could to help the students at the University to improve their learning conditions.

Sometimes I think the bulk of our legislative attention has been diverted to secondary matters such as building, construction, scholarships, and college programs for super brains, when we really need to concentrate on the main objective at the University, which is of course, instruction of the undergraduates.

In a hearing in the House Chamber on February 29, Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, President of the University of Maryland, emphasized that they were losing faculty. He stated that two department heads recently resigned, and noted that on Feb. 28, one professor resigned to go to an "unknown" university for reported salary of \$28,000.

Dr. Elkins emphasized also that the key problem was one of competition and that in order to remain competitive the University would have to provide adequate salaries for its faculty.

In the view of another official at the school, some members of the faculty are simply

using the University as a spring board for better positions at other schools.

Dr. Elkins also noted his concern over the possibility of the national rating for the university set up by the National Association of Universities. Professors would drop from a "C" rating to a "B" rating for assistant professors. He termed this a critical situation.

I am extremely concerned that the University's reputation is growing as a progressive university which will be the very best faculty minister the highest enriched type curriculum.

On February 28, a visit to the University came alarmed over what was seen and presented in the Senate. I will do everything I can to help the University and our students who are there.

Earlier in the week I and Jackson Weaver of WMAL paid me a visit in Annapolis. They maintained their reputation as Washington's "champion freeloaders" by going to lunch with me. I took them over to the Governor's office and he came out of a meeting in order to meet them. Both these fine gentlemen gave all of us a lift in an otherwise busy and serious week.

My bill to give the people of Prince George's County the right to petition acts of the County Commissioners to referendum has won the unanimous approval of the four other state senators from our county. I am happy to report. After the

Agnew Aides Mapping Drive To Explain Fair Housing Law

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—Civil rights advisers to Gov. Spiro T. Agnew will resume their plans for a campaign to enlist public support for the state fair housing law ordered to referendum by a Court of Appeals ruling.

The program's objective is to publicize the contents and enforcement procedures contained in the law, and thereby counteract opposition anticipated from segregationists and any backlash provoked by Negro militants.

Gilbert Ware, the governor's personal aide on civil rights matters, said the campaign will have to be carefully planned so that it cannot be successfully argued that state governmental machinery is being used to present only one side of the question.

Pushed by Agnew through the General Assembly last year, the measure is the first fair housing law enacted south of the Mason-Dixon line.

The law, suspended pending the outcome of the referendum, forbids racial discrimination in the sale and rental of some forms of housing built after last June 1. The measure also prohibits banks and other lending institutions to refuse loans to potential home buyers on racial grounds.

The publicity program will be a joint effort by Ware, George

T. James, executive secretary of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, and the governor's 13-member Advisory Committee on Human Rights.

Preliminary discussions for the same type of program were started last spring when it was evident that fair-housing opponents would be successful in petitioning the statute to referendum on the Nov. 12 ballot.

The program was called off after Secretary of State C. Stanley Blair, on the advice of Atty. Gen. Francis B. Burch, said a defective financial report by one petitioning group invalidated all the documents.

Blair's refusal to certify the petitions was reversed Nov. 16 by the Harford County Circuit Court. The decision was upheld last Thursday by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

"It's back to the drawing board," Ware said.

He said he did not know exactly how much money the state could put into the campaign. Ware added that he hoped some help in publicity, and perhaps even money, would be forthcoming from civic and other private organizations.

"It's clear we will have to make a meaningful effort," Ware said.

The task is magnified by the fact that the November ballot also is expected to carry the name of George C. Wallace, for-

mer governor of Alabama and considered by many to personify opposition to civil rights legislation.

Wallace, enlisting support as an independent third party candidate for president, has not formally announced his candidacy in Maryland. His supporters, however, are planning to solicit petition signatures to place him on the ballot.

Wallace's name is expected to increase the voter turnout of persons opposed to such civil rights measures as open occupancy.

The election will come about two years after George P. Mahoney pulled an upset Democratic gubernatorial primary victory with a campaign based on his opposition to open housing. Agnew defeated him handily in the general election.

Some members of the General Assembly theorize that prospects of the state fair housing law being endorsed Nov. 12 would be significantly enhanced by congressional passage of the pending civil rights bill.

The legislation contains an open occupancy section stronger than Maryland's, and there is speculation that Maryland voters would support the state law rather than relinquish the issue to federal regulations and enforcement powers which would take effect in the absence of a state statute.

Member of the Annapolis Planning Commission.

Other members include Dr. Wilmer V. Bell, president of the Maryland Council of Churches; Tilton H. Dobbin, president of the Maryland National Bank; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College; Public Service Commission Chairman Solomon Liss; and Mrs. John D. Lolzeaux, president of the Maryland Congress of PTAs.

Also, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., executive director of NAACP; William E. Morgan, president of the Pepsi Bottling Co.; Henry G. Parl, Jr., president of Parks Sausage Co.; James W. Rouse, realtor and developer; L. Mercer Smith, vice president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland; and Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Baltimore Urban League.

Pro-Charter

Pro-Charter Unit Formed In Maryland

Creation of a bipartisan committee of leading national and State figures was announced yesterday to conduct an "all-out campaign" for ratification of Maryland's proposed new constitution.

Top names in the list of names include Dean Acheson, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, former Air Force Secretary Eugene Zuckert; D.C. General Sessions Court Judge DeWitt S. Hyde and Baltimore Colts end Raymond Berry.

The State's political leadership, past and present, is represented, along with business and banking executives, civic leaders, educators and civil rights figures.

Top level bipartisan support is ensured by the presence of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, both living former Governors, both Maryland Senators, three Congressmen, Attorney General Francis B. Burch, Baltimore Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro III and the presidents of the State Young Republicans and Democrats.

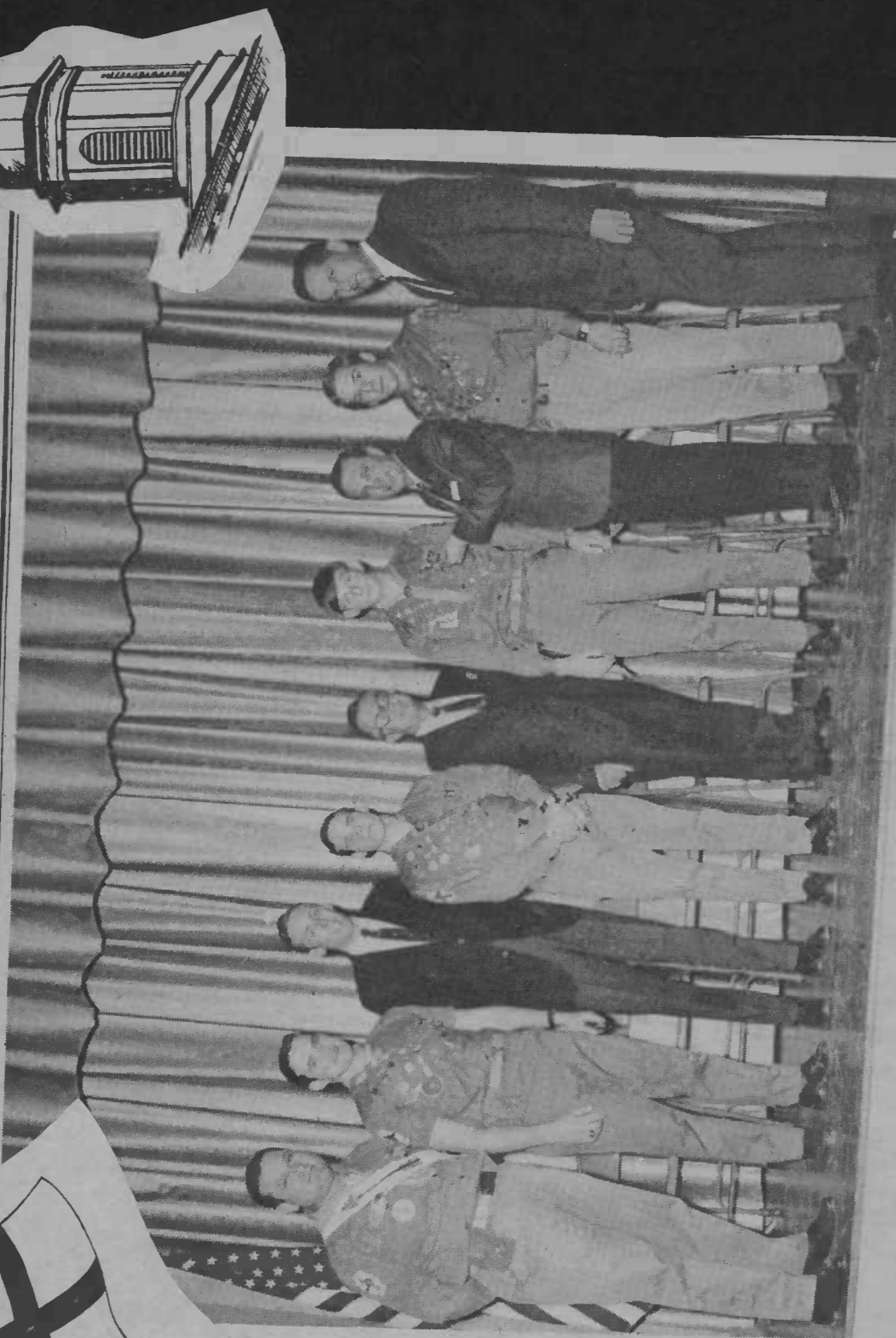
Clarence W. Miles, a Baltimore and Eastern Shore lawyer and civic leader who will head the Committee, promised an immediate start on the campaign.

"By this time next week, we will be in business—and serious business—in an all-out campaign to ratify the proposed State constitution," he said.

"The Committee (which will be known as Pro-Con) will carry on an intensive campaign throughout the State with a working vice chairman in every county and several in Baltimore."

The proposed constitution, which was drafted by a four-month convention that ended Jan. 10, will go before voters for ratification in a special election May 14. So far apathy, not outright opposition,

UPPER MARLBORO, MD., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1968



ATTAINING THE HIGHEST RANK in Boy Scouting, four members of Troop 409 were honored at award ceremonies on February 26, when they were elevated to the rank of Eagle Scout. Taking part in the ceremonies at the Hillcrest Elementary School were four of Prince George's County's top government officials. Joining together at this happy oc-

casional are, from left, Scoutmaster Bob Sherman, Scout Leslie E. Lauziere, State Senator Steny H. Hoyer, Scout Kenneth E. Lauziere, Congressman Hervey G. Machen, Scout Harry A. Edwards, State Senator Fred L. Wineland, Scout Donald J. Anessi and County Sheriff William J. Kersey.—Cosmopolitan photo.

Thursday, February 29, 1968

Annapolis Report

By State Senator Fred L. Wineland
(Democrat, Prince George's County)

I am pleased to announce that the other senators from Prince George's County have joined me in sponsoring a bill to create a Prince George's County Fire Commission.

The measure was introduced by me at the unanimous request of the County Volunteer Firemen's Association. Co-sponsors are Sens. Edward T. Conroy, Meyer M. Emanuel, Jr., Royal Hart and Steny Hoyer.

Our volunteer fire departments are supplemented by paid firemen and are performing yeoman service for our County.

Were they to be eliminated it is an established fact that many millions in additional taxes would have to be raised.

We should be extremely grateful to these gallant men and women who have made this humanitarian duty a part of their lives at great personal cost. They have given up social events, vacations, and other recreational activities in order to stand many long hours carrying on the arduous work of protecting our homes and communities.

No one will ever be able to calculate the hours of work members of the volunteer fire departments and the auxiliaries have spent in maintaining equipment, raising money for equipment, keeping records, and bearing other burdens of this vital service.

Seven Members

The proposed County Fire Commission would consist of seven members. The chairman would be the Fire Liaison Commissioner on the Board of Commissioners.

Other members will be: one member selected by the County Commissioners from the business or civic community, the president of the Prince George's County Volunteer Firemen's Association; another member of this Association elected by the members, the Chairman of the County Fire Chiefs' Council; a representative of the Prince George's

County Municipal League; and, the Director of the Fire Extension Service.

The Fire Commission would have the authority to review expenditures of all fire stations, handle budget requests and recommend any change in fire tax rates and to administer personnel, adopt rules and regulations and supervise the Office of Fire Prevention, the Fire Dispatch Center and the Office of the Training Coordinator.

The Fire Commission would also have the power to devise plans for the more economic use of fire tax funds and to provide for expansion of the County's fire protection program to meet the needs of growing areas.

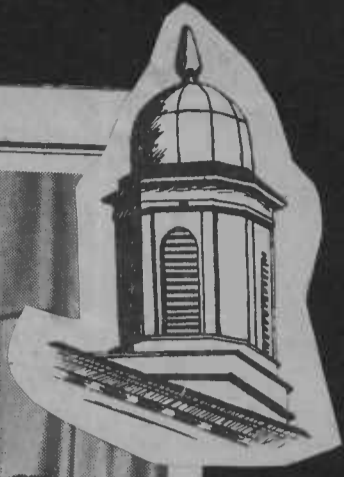
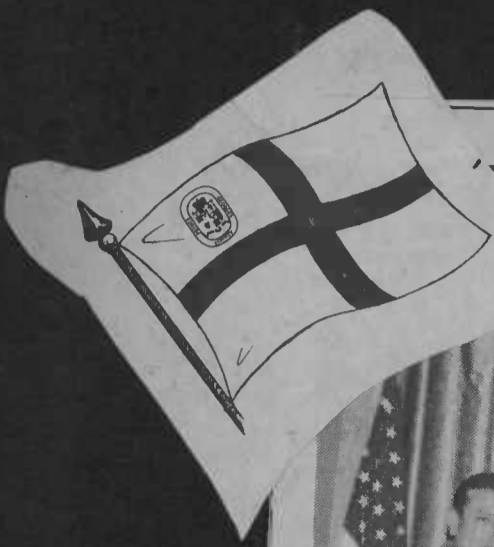
Clergymen Invited

At my invitation, the following members of the clergy have offered the opening prayer in the State Senate: The Rev. Ernest E. Bortner, Jr., of the Corkran Memorial Methodist Church, Oxon Hill; The Rev. Richard W. Dutton of the Clinton Baptist Church, Clinton; The Rev. George G. Carpenter of St. Mathew's Episcopal Church, Seat Pleasant; The Rev. Donald L. Shearer of the Fort Washington Methodist Church, Fort Washington and Rabbi Hyman Krash of Beth Chayim Congregation, Oxon Hill.

It was decidedly refreshing to welcome eighth graders from the John Hanson High School in the corridors of the State House last week.

By the time you read this the deadline for introduction of all bills will have passed. From now on the problem will be keeping important measures afloat, including I hope my Bill to give our County the right of petitioning local ordinances to referendum (S.B. 195).

I know that many of you are interested in this fundamental right for the redress of grievances. I urge you to write other members of the State Senate from our County in support of this proposal.



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Maryland Fiscal Study Calls New Charter Economical

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 11—Rather than adding to the cost of government, Maryland's proposed new constitution may result in an overall saving, the State's leading fiscal expert told the legislature today.

At most, according to a comprehensive study prepared by Dr. Paul D. Cooper, director of the State Fiscal Research Bureau, implementation of the new constitution would add less than \$2.5 million to annual State spending.

The estimate was in sharp contrast to a much higher one made earlier by the State Comptroller's office but it was virtually identical to a later

projection by the State budget director.

A major argument against the constitution, which goes before voters for ratification May 14, has been the claim by opponents that it significantly would increase the cost of government.

Detailed Study

Cooper's 39-page study, by far the most detailed of the three estimates, was made at the request of General Assembly and Constitutional Convention leaders.

"The net maximum continuing annual increase in cost that could be attributable to the constitution if adopted would be \$2,489,372," the report said.

In an underlined statement,

it adds, "It would not be unreasonable to estimate a long-term overall reduction in net annual costs."

Cooper said there would be two major one-time costs under the new constitution: \$530,100 a year for the first two years to amend the State's code of laws and \$988,961 in 1970 to establish a Statewide District Court.

Constitutional Convention President H. Vernon Eney called Cooper's study "the kind of independent and objective report and analysis to which the people of the State of Maryland are entitled."

"End Speculation"

He said it "should end once and for all the wild speculation and the irresponsible and

grossly exaggerated statements as to the cost of implementing the new constitution which have been made in recent weeks by its opponents."

Last month, a study made by Michael J. Potthast, a division head in the office of Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein, predicted that the cost to the State of the new constitution would be \$154 million, including \$24 million in new annual expenses and \$130 million for construction of new courthouses throughout the State.

The new constitution would require the State to assume financing of the full court system but does not require construction of new courthouses.

A later estimate by Budget Director James P. Slicher predicted that the added yearly cost to the State would be \$2.2 million plus \$10 million that would simply be shifted from the counties to the State as the State takes over financing of the court system.

Six of the ten articles of the proposed constitution would have no appreciable effect on the cost of government, according to Cooper.

Increases Cited

Legislative Branch costs would increase \$1 million, Judicial Branch \$1.4 million and the Executive Branch \$70,400.

The legislative increase is based on higher salaries and longer sessions, offset partially by a ban on expense payments to legislators and a cut in the size of the General Assembly.

The Executive Branch increase would be primarily to

finance the new office of Lieutenant Governor and to increase the Governor's salary. Offsetting these could be the mandatory streamlining of the cumbersome Executive Branch into 20 principal departments, which, according to Cooper, probably would cut costs "but the extent of such reduction is not predictable."

Judicial Costs

Judicial Branch costs would increase because the State would take over from the counties full financial control of the court system, judicial salaries would become uniform statewide and a virtually new district court system

would be created to replace magistrate and people's courts at the lowest level.

Besides the \$1.4 million in added annual costs, Cooper said, about \$8.5 million in County costs would be shifted to the State. Unlike Potthast, who included the shift as a new cost, Cooper said that, because it would be paid by the same taxpayers at either level, "this figure cannot properly be used to represent net increase costs attributable to the constitution."

Eney noted that the total increase of \$2.4 million a year is less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the State's current operating budget.

Senate Approves Riot Measure

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 11—The Maryland Senate, after 10 days of partisan haggling, gave preliminary approval tonight to a bill that would define the Governor's riot powers and establish a clear chain of command among State and local police forces.

By a vote of 21 to 18, it first adopted an amendment offered by Sen. Frederick C. Malkus Jr. (D-Lower Shore) that changed the language of the preamble to indicate that the

bill would merely "recognize" the Governor's power and not "invest" him with it.

Malkus, who lives in Cambridge, and several other Democrats argued that if the bill used the word "invest" it would imply that the Governor had no such power in the past and that Republican Gov. Spiro T. Agnew would therefore be blameless for any possible mishandling of the racial disturbance in Cambridge last summer.

Judicial Proceedings Com-

mittee Chairman J. Joseph Curran Jr. (D-Baltimore) said the language was lifted wholly from a Michigan law enacted after last summer's Detroit riot and had nothing to do with activities in Cambridge.

Democratic leadership split on the amendment, which Minority Leader George R. Hughes (R-Western Maryland) warned could cloud the court interpretation of the bill.

Six of the seven Republicans opposed the amendment.

Agnew Pushes Open Housing Vote

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew will be leading the campaign of open housing proponents attempting to reinstate the Maryland law on a statewide referendum next Nov. 5, and his civil rights advisers will be working for it as well.

Agnew told a press conference Monday that he will campaign actively to gain votes in favor of open occupancy on the referendum ordered last

week by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The legislature last year passed an open housing law, the first south of the Mason-Dixon line, which went into effect June 1 and forbade discrimination in the sale or rental of housing constructed since that date. Last Friday, the Court suspended that law and ordered a referendum on it in November.

"I have been for open housing right along and my posi-

tion is constantly liberalizing," Agnew said.

Gilbert Ware, the Governor's aide on civil rights matters; George T. James, executive secretary of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, and the Governor's 13-member Advisory Committee on Human Rights are also all mapping plans to work for a favorable vote for open housing.

Bills on Teacher Unions, Mortgage Rates Gain

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—Legislation that would establish collective bargaining procedures for Maryland teachers, raise the state's mortgage loan interest rate to 8 percent and create a state meat inspection program moved within a step of passage yesterday in the House of Delegates.

The three bills were given tentative approval on voice votes without debate.

Two of the measures — the teacher union bill and the meat inspection legislation — are expected to be passed by the House without difficulty. They would still need Senate approval to become law.

But Majority Leader Thomas Hunter Lowe, D-Talbot, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, acknowledged that vigorous efforts probably will be made either to defeat the interest and usury bill or to alter the measure drastically.

From 6 to 8%

The bill would raise the mortgage interest loan ceiling from 6 to 8 percent but, at the same time, eliminate hidden charges time, eliminate hidden charges lenders now use to inflate the cost of loans.

Industry lobbyists who have been pressing for the 8 percent rate are violently opposed to other sections of the bill.

The teacher legislation, sponsored by the Maryland State Teachers Association, establishes elections and other procedures by which teachers in each county can decide what organization — if any — shall act as their exclusive bargaining agent in negotiations with local school boards.

The bill prohibits strikes such as the one which recently paralyzed Montgomery County's school system for nine days. Any teacher organization which violated the no-strike clause would be stripped of its status as exclusive bargaining agent and deprived for one year of any dues check-off privilege.

Mediation Methods Created

To alleviate the tensions which lead to strikes, the bill sets up mediation procedures in case teachers organizations and

school boards are unable to agree on contracts.

The House Ways and Means Committee amended it earlier this week to specify that the only items subject to negotiation are "salaries, wages, hours and other working conditions."

School board officials from all over the state had protested that the original draft of the bill left open the possibility that matters of educational policy and curriculum could be subject to negotiation.

Organized labor has maintained a lukewarm-to-cool attitude toward the teacher bill, pushing instead for a far more sweeping measure that would guarantee all public employes the right to organize for collective bargaining and would prohibit strikes only for police and firemen.

Remains Bottled Up

That legislation, however remains bottled up in a House subcommittee and virtually has no chance of passing this session.

The meat inspection bill would establish a comprehensive inspection system administered by the State Board of Agriculture to assure the wholesomeness of meat products shipped within the state.

Existing federal inspection covers all meat products which move across state borders, but Maryland is one of eight states in the nation which now has no inspection law governing meat slaughtered and sold within the state. Baltimore City has its own meat inspection program which would be incorporated into the statewide system under the pending legislation.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday killed, on a 13-12 vote, a bill that would have repealed Maryland's controversial anti-subversive law. Committee Chairman Lowe cast the deciding vote.

The Supreme Court in November struck down as unconstitutional the law's loyalty oath section, but did not invalidate the statute itself.

The committee approved a bill allowing Maryland state police to operate in municipalities without waiting for an invitation from city officials.

Md. Senate Backs Freeway-Homes Bill

By Jack Eisen
Washington Post Staff Writer
ANNAPOLIS, March 12—

The Maryland Senate gave preliminary approval today to a bill that would permit the State to pay more than the actual value of owner-occupied homes in the path of freeways.

The measure, supported in principle by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, is designed to reduce the problems of obtaining a 17-mile right-of-way for Baltimore's East-West Expressway.

However, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd's agreement to subsidize the additional payments with Federal highway funds has set a precedent that could affect Washington and other cities where freeway projects have been stalled.

Before approving the bill, the Senate debated a proposal by Sen. Frederick C. Malkus (D-Lower Shore) to extend its benefits to small businessmen who are displaced by roads and other public projects. Malkus withdrew the amendment in the face of warnings that it would endanger the bill's enactment.

Final passage is expected routinely Wednesday, sending the measure to the House of Delegates.

Under the proposal, the State could pay up to \$5000 more than the actual cash value of a dwelling in order to let its owner buy comparable housing elsewhere.

Sen. Roy N. Staten (D-Baltimore County) said that the long-delayed Baltimore Expressway project involves 4000 homes with an average value of \$5200. Comparable housing

elsewhere in Baltimore would cost about \$8700, Staten said.

Gas Prizes

The Maryland Association of Petroleum Retailers continued a heavy lobbying effort in the House in support of a measure that would bar the "take-a-card" promotional games of many major oil companies.

The retailers contend the games cut their profits and raise costs to consumers as much as 1 cent a gallon. The bill to eliminate the contests already has passed the Senate.

Death Penalty

An attempt to revive a bill that would virtually eliminate the death penalty in Maryland was rejected by the House Judiciary Committee by a vote of 14 to 8.

Del. C. Lawrence Wiser (D-Montgomery), who made the effort, said the bill was killed by the Senate partly on grounds that it had no chance of approval in the House. His effort, he said, would seek to prove otherwise.

Committee members from the Washington suburbs supporting Wiser were Dels. Elaine Lady (R-Montgomery), Arthur A. King (D-Prince George's), Arthur Dorman (D-Prince George's) and Martin S. Becker (D-Montgomery). Opposing it were Dels. Edward J. Bagley (D-Prince George's) and David A. Scott (R-Montgomery).

Lobbying

The House Judiciary Com-

mittee delayed a hearing on proposed lobbying restrictions because Secretary of State C. Stanley Blair, who seeks the bill, could not be present. The hearing will be held at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Credit Insurance

The Senate voted to outlaw the issuance of credit life insurance policies to customers of retail firms without the customer's advance consent.

The bill, which previously passed the House of Delegates, was introduced after Montgomery Ward & Co. began issuing and billing customers for such policies automatically unless customers asked that they not be covered.

Before taking final action, the Senate refused to remove a House amendment prohibiting retailers from collecting a revolving credit service charge on the amount of the pre-

mium. There were indications that an effort will be made to reconsider this action, which Montgomery Ward's lobbyist said would create a difficult situation with computerized billing procedures.

Friendship Airport

The Senate voted preliminary approval for State purchase of Friendship International Airport from the City of Baltimore for \$22 million plus the assumption of some outstanding obligations.

The measure faces opposition Wednesday from some Baltimore lawmakers who feel the City is giving up a valuable asset and from rural lawmakers who oppose the State's going into debt for the purchase.

Slot Machines

The House Judiciary Committee killed a bill by Del.

William Rush (D-Baltimore County) that would permit the licensing of slot machines throughout Maryland. Under existing law, slot machines must be eliminated by July 1 in the four Southern Maryland counties where they now are legal.

Election Boards

With no discussion, the House Judiciary Committee killed an Agnew Administration bill that would have required the large counties and Baltimore to staff their election boards with a full-time clerk, chosen on a nonpolitical basis and subject to dismissal only for incompetency or immorality.

Agnew prepared the bill after it was disclosed that Baltimore City's chief election clerk, who is a part-time political-employee, had received more than \$2000 in overtime pay in less than a year.

Suburb and State

Equip Schools for TV, Education

A conference of Maryland educators and county officials has recommended installation of television antennas and distribution systems in all new schools constructed in the State.

Meeting in Gaithersburg late last week, they agreed that this basic equipment should be a requirement for State approval of new school facilities and urged the immediate budgeting of funds for classroom TV sets.

The conference, called by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew to discuss the State's new educational television network, named a superintendents committee on administration and finance to approve a plan for purchasing compatible equipment.

The first broadcasts of the system, developed by the Maryland Educational Cultural Broadcasting Commission, are scheduled for early next year.

Annapolis

By State Senator
Fred L. Wineland

The past week has seen the passage of my Bill in the State Senate guaranteeing what I believe to be the sacred right of every citizen - the right to petition for redress of grievances.

This right is contained in S.B. 195, and would establish a referendum procedure for Prince George's County. It would permit legislative acts of the County Commissioners to be petitioned to a public vote.

The fate of the measure is now in the hands of the House of Delegates, and if you favor this fundamental traditional recourse, I urge you to write the members of our Delegation in the House saying so and giving the number of the bill.

Another of the major pieces of legislation I have proposed also passed the senate and went to the House. This was the bill to create a County Fire Commission. It stands a good chance of enactment.

The number of the bill is S.B. 376, and it is aimed at preserving the excellent fire company protection services we now have and strengthening the system county-wide.

For more than four years I have urged my fellow legislators to adopt a change in the rules on introduction of bills to allow "pre-filing," or filing measures when the Legislature is not in session.

This change would eliminate, I believe, the terrific rush at the beginning of our 70-day sessions to prepare bills for dropping into the hopper. I am happy to say the Senate has now approved my "pre-filing" measure and we are looking forward to favorable action in the House.

Later, the State Senate passed the legislation I proposed to prevent children and animals from being trapped in unsealed wells or holes.

Tobacco farmers will be pleased to learn that my bill to exempt farm machinery from county taxation also passed.

The "Good Samaritan" section was retained in the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act when the Senate adopted it. I am hopeful that the House will feel that if we provide payment of damages to persons assisting in crime prevention, we will encourage bystanders to go to the aid of persons being attacked.

Not only did I vote for the Compensation Act but I also supported the Friedler Bill to increase penalties for major crimes. I believe it is most important during these days of wanton and malicious crimes that substantial punishment be provided for the criminal, especially the repeated offender.

This Bill will increase the penalties for assault, robbery, burglary and malicious destruction and burning of private and public property.

Now, when I voted to retain the death penalty last year I received a great many letters asking why. In anticipation of these questions this year I would like to say the following in explanation of my vote on March 5.

I have spent many sleepless nights studying this question. In college I was captain of a debating team which successfully argued that capital punishment should be abolished. I myself have visited the state prison and actually sat in the death chair.

It is very difficult to argue that society has the right to take human life. It is repugnant. We feel that society should not do things like this. However, I feel that our society is not yet in a position to abolish capital punishment. I truly believe it is a deterrent. My obligation is to the one life it may save. If it saves one life then it is justified.

The General Assembly has rectified a defect in last year's tax bill by allowing our senior citizens living on pensions a \$1,200 exemption. I was most happy to have supported this corrective amendment which the Governor has already signed into law. It is effective for 1967 tax returns.

Md. Senate Backs Freeway-Homes Bill

By Jack Eisen

Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 12—The Maryland Senate gave preliminary approval today to a bill that would permit the State to pay more than the actual value of owner-occupied homes in the path of freeways.

The measure, supported in principle by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, is designed to reduce the problems of obtaining a 17-mile right-of-way for Baltimore's East-West Expressway.

However, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd's agreement to subsidize the additional payments with Federal highway funds has set a precedent that could affect Washington and other cities where freeway projects have been stalled.

Before approving the bill, the Senate debated a proposal by Sen. Frederick C. Malkus (D-Lower Shore) to extend its benefits to small businessmen who are displaced by roads and other public projects. Malkus withdrew the amendment in the face of warnings that it would endanger the bill's enactment.

Final passage is expected routinely Wednesday, sending the measure to the House of Delegates.

Under the proposal, the State could pay up to \$5000 more than the actual cash value of a dwelling in order to let its owner buy comparable housing elsewhere.

Sen. Roy N. Staten (D-Baltimore County) said that the long-delayed Baltimore Expressway project involves 4000 homes with an average value of \$5200. Comparable housing

elsewhere in Baltimore would cost about \$8700, Staten said.

Gas Prizes

The Maryland Association of Petroleum Retailers continued a heavy lobbying effort in the House in support of a measure that would bar the "take-a-card" promotional games of many major oil companies.

The retailers contend the games cut their profits and raise costs to consumers as much as 1 cent a gallon. The bill to eliminate the contests already has passed the Senate.

Death Penalty

An attempt to revive a bill that would virtually eliminate the death penalty in Maryland was rejected by the House Judiciary Committee by a vote of 14 to 8.

Del. C. Lawrence Wiser (D-Montgomery), who made the effort, said the bill was killed by the Senate partly on grounds that it had no chance of approval in the House. His effort, he said, would seek to prove otherwise.

Committee members from the Washington suburbs supporting Wiser were Dels. Elaine Lady (R-Montgomery), Arthur A. King (D-Prince George's), Arthur Dorman (D-Prince George's) and Martin S. Becker (D-Montgomery). Opposing it were Dels. Edward J. Bagley (D-Prince George's) and David A. Scott (R-Montgomery).

Lobbying

The House Judiciary Com-

mittee delayed a hearing on proposed lobbying restrictions because Secretary of State C. Stanley Blair, who seeks the bill, could not be present. The hearing will be held at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Credit Insurance

The Senate voted to outlaw the issuance of credit life insurance policies to customers of retail firms without the customer's advance consent.

The bill, which previously passed the House of Delegates, was introduced after Montgomery Ward & Co. began issuing and billing customers for such policies automatically unless customers asked that they not be covered.

Before taking final action, the Senate refused to remove a House amendment prohibiting retailers from collecting a revolving credit service charge on the amount of the pre-

mium. There were indications that an effort will be made to reconsider this action, which Montgomery Ward's lobbyist said would create a difficult situation with computerized billing procedures.

Friendship Airport

The Senate voted preliminary approval for State purchase of Friendship International Airport from the City of Baltimore for \$22 million plus the assumption of some outstanding obligations.

The measure faces opposition Wednesday from some Baltimore lawmakers who feel the City is giving up a valuable asset and from rural lawmakers who oppose the State's going into debt for the purchase.

Slot Machines

The House Judiciary Committee killed a bill by Del.

William Rush (D-Baltimore County) that would permit the licensing of slot machines throughout Maryland. Under existing law, slot machines must be eliminated by July 1 in the four Southern Maryland counties where they now are legal.

Election Boards

With no discussion, the House Judiciary Committee killed an Agnew Administration bill that would have required the large counties and Baltimore to staff their election boards with a full-time clerk, chosen on a nonpolitical basis and subject to dismissal only for incompetency or immorality.

Agnew prepared the bill after it was disclosed that Baltimore City's chief election clerk, who is a part-time political employe, had received more than \$2000 in overtime pay in less than a year.

Suburb and State

Equip Schools for TV, Educators Urge

A conference of Maryland educators and county officials has recommended installation of television antennas and distribution systems in all new schools constructed in the State.

Meeting in Gaithersburg late last week, they agreed that this basic equipment should be a requirement for State approval of new school facilities and urged the immediate budgeting of funds for classroom TV sets.

The conference, called by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew to discuss the State's new educational television network, named a superintendents committee on administration and finance to approve a plan for purchasing compatible equipment.

The first broadcasts of the system, developed by the Maryland Educational Cultural Broadcasting Commission, are scheduled for early next year.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, letters of administration upon the personal estate of WILLIAM H. THOMAS, deceased late of Prince George's County, Maryland. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon legally authenticated, to the underscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, 1968, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1968.
JOAN T. MARTIN and JAMES R. SASSER, Administrators, c/o SASSER, CLAGETT, POWERS & CHANNING, Attorneys, Upper Marlboro.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Register of Wills, (2-29, 6t)
True Copy—Test:
GENEVA S. MCGINNIS,
Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
c/o David H. Gwynn, Atty.,
MAX CARL HILLE, Executor,
28th day of February, 1968.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, letters of administration upon the personal estate of ALMA MINNIE HILLE, deceased late of Prince George's County, Maryland. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon legally authenticated, to the underscriber, on or before the 4th day of September, 1968, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1968.

Agnew Budget Hard to Trim, Assembly Fiscal Leaders Say

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — General Assembly fiscal leaders today conceded that personnel requests are about the only vulnerable cutting areas in Gov. Sprio T. Agnew's proposed record \$1.15 billion operating budget for 1968-69.

Finance committees in the State Senate and House of Delegates hope to complete their budget-pruning during a week-end work session and prepare it for initial floor debate Wednesday.

Legislators anxious to slash the budget and improve the state's present bleak revenue-spending ratio remorsefully report it is a "tight" proposal.

Accustomed to cutting up to \$2 million from annual budget requests, lawmakers admit they will be hard-put even to eliminate \$1 million.

1,558 New Jobs

"It's going to be hard to trim, but in a request for 1,558 new jobs there are some that we should be able to cut," said Sen. James Clark Jr., D-Howard-Montgomery, and a member of the Finance Committee.

Senate Majority Leader Harry R. Hughes, D-Upper Shore, and Del. William M. Houck, D-Frederick, chairmen of finance committees in their respective houses, agree it will take close scrutiny to find items to eliminate.

"I suspect it's going to be dif-

ficult to cut without cutting critical programs," Houck said.

The Assembly is anxious to move the budget because, by law, no bond bill or other appropriation measure can pass both Houses until the budget has been approved and sent to the governor. The Assembly's mandatory adjournment deadline is March 26.

Waiting in the wings are a number of money bills, including the administration's \$129 million proposal to combat pollution, and an ambitious \$20 million-a-year program for local treatment centers for alcoholics and the mentally ill.

Submitting the budget to lawmakers Jan. 17, Agnew said that while it provides limited expansion in some areas, the economy-oriented request reflects the absence of \$18.8 million in sales and corporate income tax collections the administration earlier thought it could apply to the appropriation.

Tags' Boost Backed

Agnew fattened his budget proposal by \$23.6 million yesterday when he submitted a supplemental request to finance mandatory programs and those called high priority by the administration. He is standing by his pledge not to seek an increase in sales and income taxes this year.

The additional \$23.6 million request includes \$4.9 million from general fund revenues. The rest would come from special use taxes, federal aid, and from new

and revised special use levies contained in pending legislation.

Elsewhere in the General Assembly yesterday:

1. The Senate Finance Committee approved Agnew legislation to revise state road-building and to bolster construction funds by increasing the annual cost of auto tags. The present charges of \$15 and \$23 would be increased to \$20 and \$30, respectively.

The present 1964-70 road construction program would be absorbed into a new open-end five-year work schedule. Legislators and county governments no longer could order the State Roads Commission to reshuffle construction priorities.

Members of the Assembly and county boards, however, would have a voice in the preparation of long-range 20-year roads programs. All state highway user taxes would be funneled into one construction fund, replacing the present system of relegating various special use revenues into individual accounts.

2. The Senate passed and sent to the House bills creating a State Department of Archaeology, and placing Maryland in an interstate teachers' certification compact. This would enable Maryland schools to hire teachers from other states in the compact without requiring them to take a certification test.

3. Approved by the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee were bills authorizing teachers to use force to break up student fights and to permit police to make arrests in misdemeanor cases without a warrant. The bill would allow a policeman to make an arrest when he had good reason to believe a person had committed or was about to commit a misdemeanor or felony. Policemen without warrants now can make arrests only for felonies.

Prince Georges Group Irked, Kills Firemen Bill

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — An angry Prince Georges legislative delegation last night killed a bill sought by the county's volunteer firemen after learning that opponents of the measure had been silenced by a court injunction obtained by the proponents.

"This delegation is not going to be put on the spot of moving something when we're prevented from hearing all the evidence," said Del. Edward J. Bagley, chairman of the all-Democratic 16-member House of Delegates contingent from Prince Georges.

Lashing out at the volunteer firemen for what he called reprehensible conduct, Bagley said he believed "the public should be well informed that we were put in an impossible position" by the injunction.

Defeated by 11-2

The delegation then voted, 11-2 to defeat the bill which the volunteers were seeking. Only Dels. Gilbert R. Giordano and Truman C. S. Montfort voted against the motion to kill the measure.

Speaking for the delegation, Bagley said, "I feel we have been very deeply insulted by the action taken" by the chiefs of 22 volunteer fire departments who obtained a temporary court injunction, effectively preventing representatives of the county's paid firemen from testifying against the measure sought by the volunteers.

The bill, introduced by Sen. Fred L. Wineland and passed by the state Senate, would establish a seven-member fire commission to review the use of fire tax revenue, the location of fire stations and the hiring of personnel.

Fire Board Opposed

Prince Georges County has 37 volunteer fire companies, manned by about 2,000 volunteers, plus 230 paid firemen. The paid firemen strongly oppose establishment of a fire commission, which they contend would strip them of the county merit system's protection and place them at the mercy of the volunteers, who control five of the seven commission seats.

At last night's delegation meeting, both Roy Woods, president of the Prince Georges County Volunteer Firemen's Association, and attorney Karl G. Feissner, who represents the volunteers, testified in favor of the fire commission bill.

Then Walter S. Lanier, president of the Professional Fire Fighters Association, got up to explain why the paid firemen oppose the measure.

He first told Bagley he was unsure how much he could say, since "I'm under a court injunction and I don't have a lawyer."

Read Injunction

Bagley, an attorney, immediately stopped the meeting, read the injunction along with Del. Raymond J. McDonogh, another lawyer, and then told Lanier, "This injunction is broad enough that in my opinion to allow you to speak would place you in jeopardy of a contempt of court citation."

The injunction, obtained Friday, restrains the paid firemen from taking action to "disseminate any political material or perform any duties other than those assigned by the individual fire company chiefs during their working hours."

James F. Dorsey, chairman of the Fire Chiefs Council of Prince Georges County, which obtained the injunction, said it was secured only to keep the paid firemen from circulating petitions during their working hours.

Removal Sought

He said it was obtained before agreement was reached with the paid firemen on the merit provision of the bill and that his group had intended to go to court to have it lifted yesterday.

This had not been done, he said, but the chief's attorney was to go to court again today.

Gladys Spellman, chairman of the county commissioners, also was named in the court order but Bagley allowed her to testify after she said she had not been personally served with a copy of the injunction.

She charged that Prince Georges County's five state senators had "cynically passed and sent to you people a hot potato which they knew was bad legislation simply so they could win brownie points with he volunteer firemen."

Mrs. Spellman discovered later in telephone conversations that county attorneys had accepted copies of the injunction on her behalf. She asked that her testimony be erased from the record "so that I may be purged of possible contempt of court." Her request was granted.

The senator refused to say whether he thought the House members were justified in killing the measure after learning that opponents were silenced by the court injunction.

"This is a bicameral legislature," Wineland said. "We do what we think is best in the Senate, and they do what they think is right in the House."

Volunteer Firemen

SIR: This letter is to inform the public of the present state of the fire protection in Prince Georges County as provided by the volunteers and the existing paid personnel.

For those who feel that the protection is poor or who are not aware of the facts, an interesting parallel might be drawn between Prince Georges County and the District of Columbia.

Although the population of Prince Georges County is somewhat smaller than the District (650,000 as opposed to 850,000), the fire departments of Prince Georges County protect an area four times greater than that of the District.

Last year Congress appropriated \$22 million for fire protection in the District of Columbia, while the residents of Prince Georges County paid \$4 million. Of this four million, less than one half went to the volunteer departments. Over half of the money supported the paid personnel in positions created by the Prince Georges County Volunteer Firemen's Association. These positions provide skeletal crews for basic adequate protection during the day, when many of the volunteers are unable to respond to emergencies.

What are the Prince Georges County taxpayers getting for their money? Here is a comparison chart showing the available equipment in both localities:

Equipment	Prince Georges	District of Columbia
Engine Companies	41	32
Ladder Trucks	15	17
Rescue Squads	6	3
*Ambulances	42	7

*It should be noted that ambulances in Prince Georges County are not purchased and maintained with tax funds, but rather by voluntary contributions and fund-raising activities.

When the fire loss figures for Prince Georges County and the District are compared, the 1966 figures show approximately \$2.4 million for the County and \$2.6 million for the District. There are, however, some underlying facts about these figures which must be brought to light. The District losses do not include losses to Federal property. These figures are compiled and reported separately. These losses would undoubtedly raise the total figure for the District. The County figures have been inflated by the inclusion of three large loss fires which occurred during the blizzard of 1966. The unusually high loss came about as a result of the heavy snow. These three losses alone amounted to 25 percent of the total County fire loss for 1966.

It is obvious from the figures presented above, that the present fire system of fire protection in Prince Georges County is providing protection equivalent to that of the District, at 20 percent of the cost.

Why are these facts important? The majority of the County Commissioners of Prince Georges County are attempting to pave the way for the replacement of the basic volunteer system. Several bills have been introduced in the Maryland Legislature; the legislation proposed by the County Commissioners placed no ceiling on the fire taxes and paved the way for increases at the discretion of the Commissioners. This bill was withdrawn under protest.

Another bill, introduced by Senator Fred L. Wineland (SB 376) and supported by the Prince Georges County Volunteer Firemen's Association would in effect provide the best possible fire service for Prince Georges County, and safeguard the taxpayers from the dangers of such a discretionary tax increase.

If, as the facts show, the Prince Georges County volunteer firemen and the existing paid forces are providing the equivalent of \$22 million worth of protection, with the additional service of 42 ambulances, why do the County Commissioners feel that it is necessary to interfere with an already excellent public service?

Taxpayer.

Hillcrest-Marlow H'ts

By Marty Voss Goldblatt
894-1336

Holy Family Name Society invites you to a meeting Thursday, March 14, at eight in the Parish Hall. Carlton R. Stokles and Lawrence Hogan will tell why they got involved in local politics. Stokles, Democrat, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1963, also ran for Governor of Maryland in the last election.

Hogan, Republican, is now serving on the Governor's special commission on crime.

A St. Patrick's Day Dance will be held March 16 from nine to one. There is promised dancing to the music of the "Continentals", prizes, and surprises.

Our Saviour's Lutheran has a letter-writing campaign which keeps the following servicemen well lettered: HN Mark W. Martindon, Sp/4 William Erdman, Capt. Konrad Kressley, I/Cpl. Kenneth R. Lee, M/Sgt. Arthur Lund and Lt. Melvin Swayer.

Eleanor Latchford passes on news of Potomac: Three Potomac Seniors have been named recipients of the annual Bausch & Lomb Honorary Science Award, Holly Osborne, Pieter Traas, Robert Major, chosen on the basis of their outstanding scientific aptitude. The bronze medal award winners are entitled to compete for scholarships at the University of Rochester, N. Y. Pieter Traas will compete for one of these. The National Honor Society inducted 14 new members at a meeting which also honored the 21 who have been chosen during the almost three years of the school's existence. The news inductees are as follows: Robert Anderson, Deborah Barnes, Sandra Caparell, Earl Chute, Shelley Hanson, Sandra Hevenier, Barbara Hoeck, Deborah Miner, Carla Newman, Janice Posey, Kathy Powers, April Ross, Penn Ward, and Ken Williams. The basis for the selection is character, leadership, service and a 3.2 overall scholastic average. Mrs. Mook, sponsor of the Potomac chapter and Mr. Eigenbrode, principal, spoke to the proud parents and relatives on this occasion. Ben Stoddert parents had

a lively evening on March 12 when the physical education staff presented demonstrations of gymnastics, trampolines and wrestling. The P.E. staff includes Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Beuche, Mrs. Schelzer, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Lauritzen and Mr. Sopka, department head.

A "sign of spring" reminder: Youngsters under age 18 who are "hanging around" public places after ten p.m. without a purpose or destination are in violation of the Anti-Littering Law.

A Mother's Day suggestion from the League of Women Voters: The League is sponsoring a theatre party May 11. This fund-raiser is "It's Never Too Late", a comedy to be presented at the Globe Theatre, Andrews Air Force Base, 8:30 p.m. Order tickets by calling Ria Billet (423-4530).

WETA, Channel 26, our educational television channel is revving up for a dose of a fund-raiser. A TV auction which will give local merchants in the Metro area an opportunity to donate merchandise to a good cause with public recognition on TV. Viewers will bid on the merchandise, and the funds thus collected will benefit the whole area. WETA plans to build an additional transmitter on nearby donated property which will allow better reception in our immediate area and could cover a large segment of southern P.G.Co. Covering our three shopping centers, Hillcrest Heights, Iverson Mall and Marlow Heights will be the following ladies: Mrs. R. Wayne Rouse (Carol Olson) of Fairlawn St., Mrs. William Beardmore (Harriell) who now lives in Morningstar, Mrs. Joseph Cuchlara (Ardelle) of Summit Dr., Mrs. James J. Buckley (Jane) of Gaither St., Mrs. James T. Berry (Bobble) of Keating St. and Mrs. Ots Greene (Ruth) of 23rd place.

Two corrections: Potomac High PTA program "Introduction to High School" will be held the third Tuesday, March 19. The second Tuesday is reserved for Junior High PTA. Mrs. Ira Klatter (Frances), chairman of the Southern P.G. Concerned Citizens

Maryland Senate Approves Reform In Business Taxes

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—The Maryland State Senate yesterday gave preliminary approval to a bill to unravel a patchwork of business taxes, and increase the levy on corporate income from the present 5½ percent rate to 7 percent.

Revising 11 different areas covering \$21.2 million in taxes on business and industry, the measure is designed to have a "washout effect" by neither building nor decreasing revenues.

The bill, drafted during a six-month study by a special legislative committee named by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, is supported by most of the business community since the measure eliminates or reduces several so-called nuisance taxes, and generally improves the business climate.

Action yesterday came on a voice vote after the Senate overwhelmingly rejected an amendment to increase the corporate income tax to 7½ percent, raising \$3.4 million in general fund revenue.

Other Actions

Elsewhere in the General Assembly:

1. The Senate passed and sent to the House of Delegates a bill to tighten the farm assessment law. The present statute provides lower assessments for farmland that otherwise would be taxed according to its potential residential or commercial use.

2. Senators refused to suspend their ban against the introduction of new bills in the closing weeks of the session, and thereby rejected a measure to levy a \$1 tax on all persons boarding planes at Friendship Airport, near Baltimore.

Sen. Fred L. Wineland, D-Prince Georges, sponsor of the proposal with Sen. Edward T. Conroy, D-Prince Georges, said it would raise at least \$1.3 million, which he would want earmarked for faculty salaries at the University of Maryland.

A similar bill applying to all Virginia airports was enacted earlier this month by the Virginia General Assembly, but is contingent on congressional approval of the tax on National Airport.

Slot Machines Bill

3. Advocates of slot machines submitted another bill in the House of Delegates to preserve the gambling devices in Charles, Calvert and St. Marys counties, and enable other jurisdictions to have them, subject to local referenda.

A 1963 law ordering the phase-out of slot machines directs that they be abolished July 1. Bills to preserve slots already have been killed in Senate and House committees, and legislative leaders confidently predict the same thing for the new proposal.

The measure was submitted amidst reports that 10,000 telegrams urging that slots be saved were headed for the General Assembly. Several hundred had arrived when lawmakers adjourned for a one-day weekend.

Transport Authority Study

4. The House Ways and Means Committee referred to the Legislative Council for study a proposal by Agnew to create a new authority to control public transportation and plan a rapid transit system for the Baltimore-Metropolitan area.

During brief debate on the business tax revision bill, Sen. Julian L. Lapidus, D-Baltimore City, said his amendment to raise the corporate income tax to 7½ percent would provide funds "to meet our obviously faltering commitments to the state medical program."

"Persons residing in Balti-

more City and counties which levy the full state surtax on income already are paying 7½ percent of their income to the state," Lapidus said.

He complained that business got a tax break last year when the state enacted a graduated income tax, enabled localities also to impose a surcharge, and thereby saved them from having to increase property taxes which would have affected business.

Majority Leader Opposes

Majority Leader Harry R. Hughes, D-Upper Shore, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, fought the amendment, saying it also would force an increase in the franchise tax on financial institutions. The rider, if approved, would kill the bill, he said.

"This program was not designed to bring in more revenue," said Hughes, who headed the study committee that put the measure together.

In addition to raising the corporate income tax, the bill reduces the 3 percent sales and use tax on machinery and equipment for manufacturing and research to 2 percent. The measure also applies the state 3 percent sales tax to materials purchased for the construction of federal, state and municipal projects.

The farm assessment bill approved by the Senate would forbid the low tax rate on farmland if it is rezoned or sold for more than seven times its assessed value.

Teacher Bargaining Measure Passed By Maryland House

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The Maryland House of Delegates yesterday passed and sent to the Senate legislation establishing collective bargaining procedures for public school teachers while prohibiting strikes.

Action on the measure, which one House leader termed "one of the most important pieces of legislation before the General Assembly," came on an 86-22 vote with 34 delegates either absent or abstaining.

The bill is expected to face relatively smooth sailing in the Senate, although a different version of the measure died in the upper chamber last year.

This year, 19 senators cosponsored a bill identical to the House-passed legislation, and only 22 votes are needed for passage in the Senate.

3 From Area Vote 'No'

In the House, only three Washington-area legislators voted against the teacher organization bill. They are Dels. Elaine Lady, R-Montgomery; Alexander B. Bell, D-Montgomery; and Arthur King, D-Prince Georges.

Del. Victor L. Crawford, D-Montgomery, asked to be excused from voting on conflict-of-interest grounds. Crawford, an attorney, represented the Montgomery County Education Association during its recent nine-day teacher strike.

During a half-hour debate which preceded yesterday's House vote, opponents of the bill

claimed the no-strike clause did not carry strong enough sanctions and would "incite rather than prevent strikes."

Del. Maclyn McCarty, D-Baltimore City, noted that garbage collectors in New York City paralyzed the nation's largest metropolis despite a state law prohibiting strikes by public employees.

The teacher organization bill, which was drafted by the Maryland State Teachers Association, requires school boards in all 23 counties to designate by June 15 an organization which shall act as exclusive bargaining agent for teachers for a period of at least two years.

Baltimore City, which had a representation battle and teacher strike last year, would be given until June 15, 1969, to comply with this requirement.

The bill establishes several procedures, including representation elections, by which each school board may determine what organization shall be designated the teacher bargaining unit.

Negotiations would be limited under the bill to "all matters relating to salaries, wages, hours and other working conditions," a provision which effectively removes issues of educational policy as subjects for bargaining.

The legislation also provides that no contract agreement reached between teachers and school boards would be financially binding upon county gov-

ernments, which still retain budgetary control over the schools.

Any teacher organization violating the no-strike clause would be stripped of its designation of exclusive bargaining agent and deprived for one year of any dues check-off privilege.

In other actions yesterday, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill creating a joint merit system for Prince Georges County government employees and all non-instructional employees of the county school board.

The bill would create a five-member Joint Merit Board to draft regulations for the roughly 7,000 county government and school employees.

Both the school board and the county commissioners would have to approve the regulations before they could go into effect. Until then, the existing county merit system — which does not cover school employees — would continue in operation.

Another Prince Georges County bill passed by the House tightens a requirement for county officials charged with deciding zoning and other cases to reveal on the public record of each case any communications they receive from interested parties.

The measure specifies that the substance of all oral communications must be recorded, and written communications be entered into the record in their entirety.

A consumer protection bill, sponsored by Del. Arthur Dorman, D-Prince Georges, and endorsed by the state attorney general's Consumer Protection Division, has moved within one step of enactment.

The bill specifies that anyone receiving merchandise he did not request has a right to keep the goods without paying for them.

This would cover, among other things, the practice of many book and record clubs of sending their members a monthly selection unless a card is returned stating the customer does not want the item.

Dorman's bill, which passed the House earlier this session, was amended and strengthened in the Senate. It now needs only House concurrence with the amendments before it is sent to the governor.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday approved a civil rights bill specifying that if Maryland's Inter-racial Commission and the courts find a bank or lending institution is pursuing discriminatory lending practices, state and local governments must shift their public fund deposits to another institution.

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A "sign of spring" reminder: Youngsters under age 18 who are "hanging around" public places after ten p.m. without a purpose or destination are in violation of the Anti-Loitering Law.

A Mother's Day suggestion from the League of Women Voters: The League is sponsoring a theatre party May 11. This fund-raiser is "It's Never Too Late", a comedy to be presented at the Globe Theater, Andrews Air Force Base, 8:30 p.m. Order tickets by calling Ria Billet (423-4530).

WETA, Channel 26, our educational television channel is revving up for a dusey of a fund-raiser. A TV auction which will give local merchants in the Metro area an opportunity to donate merchandise to a good cause with public recognition on TV. Viewers will bid on the merchandise, and the funds thus collected will benefit the whole area. WETA plans to build an additional transmitter on nearby donated property which will allow better reception in our immediate area and could cover a large segment of southern P.G.Co. Covering our three shopping centers, Hillcrest Heights, Iverson Mall and Marlow Heights will be the following ladies: Mrs. R. Wayne Rouse (Carol Olson) of Fairlawn St., Mrs. William Beardmore (Harriet) who now lives in Morningside, Mrs. Joseph Cuchiara (Ardelle) of Summit Dr., Mrs. James J. Buckley (Jane) of Gaither St., Mrs. James T. Berry (Bobbie) of Keating St. and Mrs. Otis Greene (Ruth) of 23rd Place.

Two corrections: Potomac High PTA program "Introduction to High School" will be held the third Tuesday, March 19. The second Tuesday is reserved for Junior High PTA.

Mrs. Ira Klafter (Frances), chairman of the Southern P.G. Co. Concerned Citizens

Maryland Senate Approves Reform In Business Taxes

By JAMES B. ROWLAND
Star Staff Writer

The State Senate yesterday gave a green light to a patchwork of business tax reforms which will increase corporate income from the present 7 1/2 percent to 10 percent.

The measure is designed to have a net effect of \$21.2 million in tax revenue.

City and counties which levy the full state surtax on income already are paying 7 1/2 percent of their income to the state," Lapides said.

He complained that business got a tax break last year when the state enacted a graduated income tax, enabled localities also to impose a surcharge, and thereby saved them from having to increase property taxes which would have affected business.

Majority Leader Opposes

Majority Leader Harry R. Hughes, D-Upper Shore, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, fought the amendment, saying it also would force an increase in the franchise tax on financial institutions. The rider, if approved, would kill the bill, he said.

"This program was not designed to bring in more revenue," said Hughes, who headed the study committee that put the measure together.

In addition to raising the corporate income tax, the bill reduces the 3 percent sales and use tax on machinery and equipment for manufacturing and research to 2 percent. The measure also applies the state 3 percent sales tax to materials purchased for the construction of federal, state and municipal projects.

The farm assessment bill approved by the Senate would forbid the low tax rate on farmland if it is rezoned or sold for more than seven times its assessed value.

White Bread

SkyLark Sliced

Lead

SkyLark, Sliced Sandwich

SkyLark, lead Sliced

Bread

SkyLark, White Sliced



Teacher Bargaining Measure Passed By Maryland House

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The Maryland House of Delegates yesterday passed and sent to the Senate legislation establishing collective bargaining procedures for public school teachers while prohibiting strikes.

Action on the measure, which one House leader termed "one of the most important pieces of legislation before the General Assembly," came on an 86-22 vote with 34 delegates either absent or abstaining.

The bill is expected to face relatively smooth sailing in the Senate, although a different version of the measure died in the upper chamber last year.

This year, 19 senators cosponsored a bill identical to the House-passed legislation, and only 22 votes are needed for passage in the Senate.

3 From Area Vote 'No'

In the House, only three Washington-area legislators voted against the teacher organization bill. They are Dels. Elaine Lady, R-Montgomery; Alexander B. Bell, D-Montgomery; and Arthur King, D-Prince Georges.

Del. Victor L. Crawford, D-Montgomery, asked to be excused from voting on conflict-of-interest grounds. Crawford, an attorney, represented the Montgomery County Education Association during its recent nine-day teacher strike.

During a half-hour debate which preceded yesterday's House vote, opponents of the bill

claimed the no-strike clause did not carry strong enough sanctions and would "incite rather than prevent strikes."

Del. Maclyn McCarty, D-Baltimore City, noted that garbage collectors in New York City paralyzed the nation's largest metropolitan despite a state law prohibiting strikes by public employees.

The teacher organization bill, which was drafted by the Maryland State Teachers Association, requires school boards in all 23 counties to designate by June 15 an organization which shall act as exclusive bargaining agent for teachers for a period of at least two years.

Baltimore City, which had a representation battle and teacher strike last year, would be given until June 15, 1969, to comply with this requirement.

The bill establishes several procedures, including representation elections, by which each school board may determine what organization shall be designated the teacher bargaining unit.

Negotiations would be limited under the bill to "all matters relating to salaries, wages, hours and other working conditions," a provision which effectively removes issues of educational policy as subjects for bargaining.

The legislation also provides that no contract agreement reached between teachers and school boards would be financially binding upon county gov-

ernments, which still retain budgetary control over the schools.

Any teacher organization violating the no-strike clause would be stripped of its designation of exclusive bargaining agent and deprived for one year of any dues check-off privilege.

In other actions yesterday, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill creating a joint merit system for Prince Georges County government employees and all non-instructional employees of the county school board.

The bill would create a five-member Joint Merit Board to draft regulations for the roughly 7,000 county government and school employees.

Both the school board and the county commissioners would have to approve the regulations before they could go into effect. Until then, the existing county merit system — which does not cover school employees — would continue in operation.

Another Prince Georges County bill passed by the House tightens a requirement for county officials charged with deciding zoning and other cases

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HOW TO USE

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Peace, corrects the date for the showing of two movies, the Government's "Why Viet Nam?" and Schoenbrun's on Viet Nam, "How Did We Get In, How Can We Get Out." The showing of these films, with a discussion following, will take place on Wednesday, March 25, 8 p.m. at the Marlow Heights Recreation Center behind Hechts.

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MARYLAND

Session Ends With Bitter Viet Debate

Continued From Page A-1
new said in a message relayed to the Assembly.

Defeated by lawmakers were Agnew bills to formulate housing codes, create a housing authority, establish local centers for treating alcoholics and the mentally ill, phase out scholarship programs and divert funds into the college loan program, apply the implied consent rule to suspected drunk drivers, virtually abolish the death penalty, ban gambling pinball machines and eliminate the state movie censor board.

The unruly Vietnam debate erupted when Del. Walter S. Orlinsky, D-Baltimore City, unleashed a devious filibuster against a resolution supporting American servicemen and the nation's "treaty obligations."

"We have committed American boys to die in a cause which is unjust," Orlinsky shouted.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Edward T. Conroy, D-Prince Georges, originally endorsed the country's "commitment" and substituting support for soldiers and treaty obligations.

Conroy reluctantly accepted the changes during a joint conference committee meeting, and later conceded the United States has no treaties with South Vietnam.

"It is an American war and we have literally begun to practice genocide," exclaimed Orlinsky.

As the Baltimorean continued his tirade against the Johnson administration, delegates booed, hissed and shouted angrily at him. Some left the chamber.

In a parliamentary maneuver, one delegate suggested there was no quorum and a rollcall drew only 27 of a necessary 72 replies needed for the House to be in session. This ended Orlinsky's 15-minute oration.

House Speaker Marvin Mandel, D-Baltimore City, was soon able to muster a quorum and a call for a vote on the resolution was immediately sounded by Majority Leader Thomas H. Lowe, D-Talbot.

Orlinsky jumped to his feet to accuse Mandel of "railroading" the measure through the House. He charged that the speaker was "destroying the legislative process and destroying democracy."

Among actions taken during the session:

Exempted Girl Scout property from taxes, tightened the farmland assessment law by which speculators now benefit from lower tax rates, and decided to no longer refund the tax on gasoline used by pleasure boat owners. The levy will be put into the state waterway improvement fund.

Killed were bills to allow a \$50 income tax deduction for political campaign contributions, and an increase of 2 percent in the take by race tracks.

Enacted and already signed into law by Agnew was a measure allowing up \$1,200 in tax deductions for persons 65 years and older who do not have full Social Security but receive money from pensions, annuities and endowments.

EDUCATION

Gave teachers procedures by which they will pick an organization or a union to represent them in bargaining sessions with school boards. The measure carries a no-strike clause.

Set up a state board to oversee community (junior) colleges, and provided \$10 million for construction on these campuses.

Presented teachers the authority to use force to break up student fights, but a bill empowering them to use corporal punishment on pupils was killed.

CRIME

Authorized the governor to dispatch the National Guard and State Police to riot-prone areas before violence breaks out.

Empowered the assembly to conduct investigations with full subpoena powers, and enable counties and towns to contract with the State Police for law enforcement protection.

Directed that machine guns must be registered with the State Police, rather than the secretary of state, and prohibited anyone to have a master key except when needed for business reasons, such as running a service station.

Also enacted were provisions for a Criminal Victims Compensation Board to make payments to innocent persons injured during a crime or while aiding a policeman.

GOVERNMENT

Created a new legislative department of fiscal services, set up a legislative accounting office, and provided for the pre-filing of bills in the General Assembly except in election years

contains a truth-in-lending requirement and defines usury.

Rewrote the small loan law, raising the \$300 ceiling to \$500. The present 3 percent a month interest rate was changed to 3 percent on the first \$300 and 2 percent on the remaining \$200. The measure forbids the use of extra charges and provides for truth in lending.

Directed the state loan administrator to check into installment purchase plans offered by dance studios, health clubs and similar businesses. The Assembly outlawed debt management firms.

Instructed the state bank commissioner to draw up a code of conduct for mortgage brokers.

HEALTH

Liberalized the State's, 100-year-old abortion laws to allow the surgery in cases where it is felt necessary to save the life of the mother, preserve her mental or physical health, when pregnancy results from a rape, or when there is a substantial risk the child will be born deformed or retarded. Present law allows an abortion only when needed to secure the "safety" of the mother.

Set up procedures for the formation of a medical board to discipline doctors, require physicians participating in free medical programs to prescribe drugs by generics rather than the more expensive brand names, and provide for the more efficient planning and licensing of hospitals.

Although agreeing with its intent, legislators declined to approve an ambitious Agnew bill to set up local treatment centers for alcoholism and mental illness. Financing was to have been done through an increase in alcoholic beverage taxes plus a higher fee charged counties for keeping their citizens in state mental institutions.

ROADS

Overhauled the road building program, including a boost in the \$15 and \$23 annual auto tag fee to \$20 and \$30. A \$25 million fund will be used for the advance purchase of rights-of-way.

Adopted controls for billboards, a step designed to comply with federal requirements, and rejected a bill to substitute the proposed second Baltimore Harbor Tunnel with a bridge.

GAMBLING

department of parole and probation into two separate agencies.

CONSUMER PROTECTION
Passed a bill directing the State Board of Agriculture to establish a meat inspection system to check products butchered within the state. Federal law covers only meats arriving from out of state.

Provided that persons may keep unsolicited merchandise received through the mails, and required that glass doors be marked to keep persons from walking through them.

Rejected were bills to license television and radio repairmen, to outlaw redemption stamps given by some food stores and other merchants and to create an office of ombudsman to probe citizen complaints against government red tape.

AUTOS

Required all cars to have a speedometer and odometer, but refused to pass a law making it a crime for used car dealers to turn back the mileage on the cars.

Motorcyclists and their passengers will have to wear helmets plus goggles or face shield, and may ride two abreast in one lane of traffic.

Authorized the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue five-year plates, with small auto tags attachable to the plates sold each year in between.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Broadened the public accommodations law to ban racial discrimination in bars and taverns which previously were exempt from the state law if at least 51 percent of their sales were made in alcoholic beverages.

The measure is more extensive than the federal law, which applies only to bars and taverns engaged in interstate commerce or which are located in a building whose tenants deal in interstate business.

Attempts to enlarge the 1967 limited open housing law were pigeonholed pending the outcome of a November referendum on the year-old statute.

Maryland House Approves Meat Inspection Measure

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — The Maryland House of Delegates yesterday approved legislation to establish a comprehensive meat inspection program.

The bill, sent to the Senate, seeks to assure the wholesomeness of meat slaughtered and sold within Maryland.

Federal regulations require the inspection of all meat shipped across state borders. In Maryland, however, 3 percent of all meat consumed, or 20 million pounds a year, is not checked by federal officials. Baltimore city has its own local meat inspection ordinance.

The bill calls for the inspection to be administered by the State Board of Agriculture, composed

entirely of the Board of Regents at the University of Maryland. The state is one of eight without its own meat inspection program.

Elsewhere in the General Assembly yesterday:

1. The House sent to the Senate a bill prescribing procedures by which doctors participating in public medical aid programs be required to prescribe drugs by the less expensive generic names rather than the brand labels.

2. An administration bill requiring all counties to adopt a housing code by July 1, 1970, was approved by delegates and sent to the Senate. The measure provides that the Health Department draft a model code by July 1, 1969, to be imposed in counties failing to meet the deadline.

3. Also approved by the House was a resolution calling on the attorney general's consumer protection office and the state medical society to investigate "the promiscuous dispensing" of diet pills.

4. Across the hall, Senators approved and sent to the House an administration bill revising business taxes. The measure, which brings no additional revenue to the state, increases the 5 1/4 percent tax and eliminates several nuisance taxes.

5. Senators also approved bills to set up a medical disciplinary committee to investigate complaints against doctors and to abolish the state hospital commission. The agency's work will be absorbed by the Health Department.

Schools and Politics

The National Committee for Support of the Public Schools, in conference here Sunday, Monday and today, has chosen to grapple with the root problem of public education: "The Struggle for Power in the Public School System." Those who seek to divorce education from politics or to pretend that the schools can be independent of political action ignore essential reality. One need only look at the way in which reactionary political forces in California are currently imperiling the structure of an educational system which was until just recently a model for the Nation to see how intimately the struggle for power in the schools is a struggle for power in local, state and national legislatures and executive offices. The National Committee renders a real service in focusing attention on this reality.

In greater degree, perhaps, than any other single factor, the public school system of a community shapes its character. In the inadequacies of the schools, the roots of crime, poverty and civic disorder are nourished. And, conversely, it is in their vigor, health and relatedness to the lives of students that the best hope lies of overcoming these social ills. Good citizens everywhere ought to make public education a matter of their most urgent concern. We hope ardently that the citizens living in the Nation's Capital will soon be afforded a chance to do this by being allowed to elect their Board of Education. They will be given more than enfranchisement in this; they will be given a key to their future.

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Assembly Ends Session inirate Debate on War

Only Bland Support Is Voiced; Major Legislation Listed

By JAMES B. ROWLAND

Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — With a final raucous debate over Vietnam, the Maryland General Assembly last night ended an annual 70-day session which saw legislative accomplishments in the fields of water pollution, road building and meat inspection, strict controls set over money lending and the passage of a liberalized abortion law.

House of Delegates leaders choked off a one-man filibuster

Assembly Approves Farmland Tax,
Title-Escrow Bills. Page B-1

in time to have members post a 106-to-4 vote for a bland resolution that voiced support for fighting men in Vietnam, but omitted endorsement of President Johnson's war policies.

Delegates then regained their composure to win a race with the clock and enact an administration alcoholism measure only five seconds before the mandatory midnight adjournment hour. The bill classifies alcoholism as a disease rather than a crime.

In contrast, the state Senate across the hall adopted the Vietnam resolution without comment and finished its major work by 11:15 p.m., clearing its docket before the House for the first time in years.

Completing what legislative leaders called one of the assembly's most productive sessions, lawmakers spent their final day enacting sweeping measures that include rigid controls over the use of drugs, meat inspection, and tighter regulations over small loan companies.

The assembly, heavily dominated by Democrats in each house, gave Republican Gov. Sprio T. Agnew nearly half of the bills he either submitted or endorsed.

Other Agnew Bills

In addition to administration

TAXES

Revised business taxes, increasing the 5¼ percent corporate income levy to 7 percent and eliminating a series of nuisance taxes.

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when it was passed the procedure might be used for campaign purposes. Required the governor to draft a code of ethics for employes in the executive department, but failed to adopt a similar code for legislators or other state officials.

INSURANCE

Defeated again this year was a bill directing the state insurance commissioner to regulate the credit life insurance business. The Senate-passed measure was subjected to intensive lobbying by opposing insurance companies, and succumbed in a House committee.

Adopted legislation forbidding a store to automatically saddle charge account customers with credit life insurance without their permission. The measure stems from a practice by the Montgomery Ward Co.

LENDING

Raised the 6 percent a year maximum interest rate on home mortgages to 8 percent, but banned presently used additional charges such as "add-ons," "discounts" and "points."

Lifted the 6 percent interest ceiling on non-secured consumer loans. The measure also

beat back all attempts along the life of slot machines in Calvert, Charles, St. Marys and Anne Arundel counties, and to start parimutual betting at a proposed dog race track.

Outlawed ~~unlawful~~ traps and other gimmicks used by gasoline stations.

POLLUTION

Approved Agnew's \$129 million water pollution abatement program, which provides funds for the construction of sewage treatment plants, lateral sewers, plus the planning and development of river basins.

Designed to rid Chesapeake Bay beaches of oil slicks, another bill directs that pilots sailing ocean freighters up and down the bay hand each captain a copy of the law forbidding the opening of sludge-tank valves while in state waters.

JAILS

Enable counties to receive 50-50 state matching funds whenever two or more of the jurisdictions decide to jointly build a regional jail. An Agnew proposal, it was stripped by lawmakers of one section also allowing 50-50 matchings funds for skilled personnel to operate the jails.

Adopted a bill to divide the

LITTLE-NOTICED LEGISLATION

Montgomery Land-Purchase Bill Gains

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS — A little-noticed but sweeping bill that effectively puts the Montgomery County Council into the real estate business has reached the Maryland House of Delegates after sailing through the Senate.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. Blair Lee III, D-Montgomery, and backed by the council, would allow the county to buy up land around the sites of public facilities and later sell the property to private developers — presumably at a large profit.

Under the bill, when the council purchased land for such facilities as schools, rapid transit stations, highways, health centers and libraries, it also could, under certain conditions, buy

property immediately adjacent to the public facility sites.

If the council purchases land surrounding a facility, it must draw up a detailed master site plan for the property. All development must conform to that plan, whether the county itself retains the land or whether it is sold later to private developers.

Any developer buying land from the county would have to accept restrictive covenants placed on the property by the council.

Lee conceded his bill could bring in "quite a tidy sum" in profits from land sales, but said the major purpose of the legislation is to insure orderly planning and development around public facilities.

Meanwhile, the state senate

yesterday passed and sent to the governor nine Prince Georges County bills topped by an \$88 million bond authorization to finance the county's share of construction costs for a Washington metropolitan area rapid transit system.

The legislation would allow the Prince Georges County commissioners to issue \$88 million in transit bonds over a 12-year period, with the first contributions due in 1970.

Although the county already has committed itself to paying \$95.4 million for the \$2.5 billion transit system construction costs, legislators said the \$88 million bond issue would serve as a show of good faith. The remainder of the sum needed can be authorized in the future, they said.

Another bill awaiting Senate enactment would allow the commissioners to use any type of tax revenues they desire to retire the heavy bond issue. As originally proposed, the financing measure would have limited

them to use of the overburdened real estate property tax.

Montgomery County requires no legislation authorization to issue bonds for its \$116.6 million share of the transit system price tag, since the county council already has such power under its home rule charter.

Elsewhere in the General Assembly yesterday:

1. The Senate enacted and sent to the governor a \$12,250,000 Prince Georges bond authorization bill to finance various public works projects, including construction of a combination jail, juvenile detention center and alcoholic treatment facility.
2. The Senate amended and returned to the House for concurrence legislation authorizing the Prince Georges commissioners to float an \$8.3 million bond issue for a county airport and industrial complex on about 1,800 acres at U. S. Route 301 and Maryland Route 214.
3. The Senate enacted a bill increasing the size of Montgomery County's Democratic State Central Committee from 15 to 21 members, the number of legislators the county has in the General Assembly. The Republican State Central Committee already has 21 members.
4. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill making the Prince Georges County police department the sole agency responsible for enforcing county liquor laws. The measure strips the sheriff of his authority to enforce alcoholic beverage laws.
5. The House also approved a bill raising the salaries of Prince Georges Peoples Court judges from \$18,000 to \$21,000 and allowing them retirement pensions of up to \$8,000 per year. The measure still needs Senate approval.
6. The House in addition, approved a bill making last year's \$12.5 million Prince Georges bond authorization for extension of the controversial George Washington Memorial Parkway contingent upon the receipt of matching federal funds by next Jan. 1.

The bill, which would repeal the county's funding authority if federal money is not forthcoming, is expected to meet with an icy reception from Prince Georges County's five state senators.

Personnel, Contractual Services Hit

Legislators Pare \$3 Million From Agnew's 'Tight' Budget

ANNAPOLIS, March 17 (AP)—More than \$3 million, the most in recent years, was sliced today by legislative committees from what Gov. Spiro T. Agnew had described as his "preshrunk and tight" budget.

The reductions from the \$1-billion-plus budget recommended by the governor were achieved largely by adjustments in the fields of personnel and personal contractual services.

Health, education and welfare suffered about \$1 million of the cuts and expenditures for personnel in the rest of

the State agencies accounted for another \$1 million, it was reported.

"Nobody was hurt," said one ranking member of the two fiscal legislative committees that met privately for about four hours.

Recommendations of subcommittees were submitted to a joint conference of the full Senate Finance and House Ways and Means bodies.

"They're really swinging the axe in there," remarked one senator stepping out of the unusual Sunday secret meetings. While the cuts are only about 3 per cent of the budget, they

take on importance because the budget was considered virtually impossible to trim.

Gov. Agnew's spending budget—an original one submitted on opening day of the legislature, Jan. 17, and a supplement on March 13—totaled \$1.168 billion. It was balanced with only a shaky \$37,000 of anticipated surplus.

With the adjustments inserted by the two committees, the appropriations for the year starting July 1 will start moving through the House possibly by Tuesday.

The bill must clear both houses by next Saturday, or the Governor will have to issue a proclamation extending the 70-day session scheduled to conclude March 26.

The reductions in spending for State employees adopted by the legislative committees

Five Agnew Bills Diluted, Approved By Md. Senate Unit

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 18—Five Agnew administration bills emerged today from a State Senate committee, most of them stripped of their financing provisions or weakened by amendments.

The key measure would establish a method for treatment and control of alcoholism throughout the State.

It was part of a mental health package designated by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as a priority item in his administration program that has done poorly in the Assembly so far this session.

The Committee crippled the bill's effect, however, by killing a companion measure that would have financed the program by an increase in alcoholic beverage taxes. Earlier Agnew dropped his request that the annibus program include establishment of regional mental health centers. No agreeable method of financing this could be found, either.

Other Agnew bills approved by the Senate Finance Committee today and given preliminary floor approval would:

- Authorize counties to establish regional jail systems.
- Abolish the Maryland Hospital Commission and transfer its grant-channeling functions to the State Board of Health.
- Establish a State Housing Development Authority to administer a self-sustaining fund to aid construction of low- and medium-cost housing.
- Keep Maryland eligible for its full share of Federal highway funds by regulating billboards on primary highways.

Attractive to investors than the customary State-backed bonds.

The Authority, which would be self-sustaining, would insure mortgage and construction loans, make grants, pinpoint areas of severe housing needs and administer State financed housing.

Amendments to the highway beautification bill would increase the allowable size of billboards and make other modifications that Hughes said were intended "to meet Federal standards while trying not to go beyond them, and to meet objections of the billboard people."

If Maryland does not adopt the regulations, it could lose \$6 million in Federal highway funds and \$2 million in beautification money.

The alcoholism bill would establish in Maryland the framework for an entirely new approach to the problem of chronic drunkenness, treating it as an illness, not a crime.

Election Practices

The Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee voted to reinstate a ban against political contributions by corporations in a bill that would revise the Fair Elections Act. The House passed the bill last month after removing a 60-year-old ban against corporation contributions.

The Senate committee also voted to remove a House-approved \$2500 ceiling on contributions by any individual in an election. As amended by the Senate committee, the bill would allow an individual to contribute up to \$2500 to any candidate, party or issue, with no total ceiling.

The House had removed the corporation contribution ban after an unsuccessful attempt to prohibit contributions by labor unions.

Highway Program

The Senate passed and sent to the House the bill to reauthorize the highway program and finance it through a one-third rise in the cost of automobile and truck license tags, starting in 1969.

Also approved was a companion bill to establish a \$25-million revolving fund for advance purchase of rights of way in areas where land costs are rising fast. The money would be raised through a bond issue.

Md. Senate For Monday

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, March 18—A bill that would clear the way for cut-rate purchase by Montgomery County of land for a community college campus in Fairland was given preliminary approval today in the Maryland Senate.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill that would create a State board for community colleges and it gave preliminary approval to a bill that would authorize a \$10-million State bond issue to aid the two-year colleges.

The land that Montgomery would like to buy is now part of the University of Maryland research farm.

Since the area is becoming more developed the University has decided to sell the 330-acre farm and retreat to the truly rural Eastern Shore, where it plans a new research farm.

Development pressures, however, have driven the market price of the land to almost \$15,000 an acre—much more than Montgomery County has been willing to pay.

The bill approved today would allow the County to buy 150 acres at half the price determined by a panel of three independent appraisers. One appraiser would be named by the University, one by the County, and the third would be chosen by the first two.

The University could sell the other 180 acres at the market price to any other purchaser.

The 150-acre tract would be used for a new campus for the Montgomery Junior College, which already has facilities at Tacoma Park and Rockville. There probably would be room left for a new high school also, according to State Sen. Blair Lee, III (D-Montgomery).

Transit Funds

A bill that would authorize Prince Georges County to make an \$88-million bond-financed contribution to the proposed Washington area



The Washington Post
THOMAS W. RICHARDS
... won't run again

Hatch Act Shelved in

Legislation that would per-
ington and members of the
tive role in partisan politics
sideration by the House yest
House Majority

the bill when he was told th
there were not enough votes
to pass it.

The bill, exempting the
Mayor and Council members

jointly designing the third de-
high-rise elevator building, and
50 to 70 townhouses for large
families.

They are responsible for
about 100 units for elderly
persons, which will go into a
high-rise elevator building,
and 50 to 70 townhouses for
large families.

They propose to keep the
families close to the ground
by building the town houses
back to back, with each having
its own private entrance and
front yard. They plan to as-
semble the units on the site
from pre-built concrete panels.

The two firms will also de-
sign the small commercial cen-
ter, which they hope to deck
partially with a recreational
plaza.

RLA gave the three teams
approval for a feasibility
study after seeing the pro-
posed designs. In about 45
days, the architects will come
back to RLA with answers to
the question of whether they
can build what they want to
build.

If they say they can, and
RLA agrees, final drawings
can get under way. RLA hopes
to cut construction time to
about 60 days with the experi-
mental techniques.

measures on water pollution,
road building and drug controls,
the legislature also gave Agnew
his bills to revise business taxes,
use the National Guard to pre-
vent riots, have the state buy
Friendship Airport from Balti-
more City, provide state aid for
regional jails, restrict bill-
boards, and abolish the hospital
commission.

Legislators gladly abided by
Agnew's pledge not to seek a tax
increase while approving a re-
cord \$1.166 billion operating
budget for 1968-69, nearly \$3 mil-
lion less than requested by the
administration. Also enacted
was a \$57 million budget for
state construction.

"It has been a productive one
(session), and I commend you
for a series of substantial legis-
lative accomplishments," Ag-

Farmland, Title-Escrow Curbs Passed

Continued From Page B-1
any existing mortgages on the house being sold.

The three lawyers convicted of larceny after trust converted to their own use of clients' money that should have gone to pay off old mortgages. As a result, some 70 homeowners were left with two mortgages — the ones they themselves arranged plus the ones the lawyers failed to pay off.

Agency Approval Sought

The "TV Tower Bill," as it became known in Annapolis, was sponsored by Del. Martin S. Becker, D-Montgomery, and would have required the state Roads Commission to approve construction plans for any broadcasting tower so tall that it might strike a state highway if it collapsed.

The 1,219-foot tower which seven Washington area television stations planned to build in Silver Spring would be located only 110 feet from the Capital Beltway and thus could have been affected by Becker's bill.

The measure passed the House of Delegates but was killed yesterday by the Senate Economic Affairs Committee.

Other key local bills enacted this session give the Prince Georges County commissioners limited conditional zoning powers, nail down the northern boundary between Montgomery and Prince Georges and liberalize the blue laws in both countries.

Early in the session, Prince Georges' 16-member House delegation killed bills that would have given both county governments power to exercise tight control over budgets of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

In one of the session's noisiest but least productive hassles, the Prince Georges legislators gingerly took up two bills which produced strong reaction from the County's volunteer firemen.

Fire Bill Rejected

The volunteers quickly succeeded in forcing the withdrawal of a bill that would have curbed their financial setup, but were in turn cut down when they angered legislators by the tactics they used in supporting another bill to create a seven-member fire commission the volunteers would control.

In other actions on local legislation during the 70-day session, the Assembly:

TAXES

Killed a variety of revenue-raising bills put forward by the Montgomery County Council and Prince Georges County Commissioners.

Enacted legislation allowing the Prince Georges Commissioners to grant property tax credits of up to 50 percent to builders stuck with unsold or unleased homes.

Killed a bill to levy a 10 percent "windfall" tax against rezoned land in Montgomery County and also buried several bills relating to the farmland assessment law.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Granted the Prince Georges County Commissioners limited conditional zoning authority but killed a more sweeping Montgomery County council to buy land around public facility sites, subject the total acreage to a miniature master plan and then sell off portions of the property to private developers.

Killed a bill allowing Montgomery County to grant a 100 percent property tax credit to landowners who give open space scenic easements on their land for periods of at least five years.

Enacted legislation permitting the Park and Planning Commission to require developers either to dedicate land for open space use or pay a fee in lieu thereof.

Killed a bill that would have let the Prince Georges Commissioners reconsider any zoning if the land involved were not developed within five years.

BOND BILLS

Enacted an \$88 million bond authorization to finance Prince Georges County's share of the construction costs of the Washington area's rapid transit system.

Authorized the Prince Georges commissioners to float bond issues

of \$30 million for school construction, \$8.3 million for a county airport and industrial park complex and \$12.25 million for public works projects including a combination jail, juvenile detention center and alcoholic treatment facility.

Authorized the WSSC to float bond issues of \$25 million for water supply projects and \$6 million for Prince Georges storm drains.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Tightened requirements that public officials reveal on the public record the substance of any communication they receive from interested parties on zoning and other cases.

Enacted a bill requiring Park and Planning Commission members to file annual reports disclosing their personal financial holdings. Prince Georges exempted itself from a similar bill for WSSC members, but the measure was enacted for Montgomery appointees to the sanitary commission.

MASS TRANSIT

Enacted, besides the \$88 million bond issue bill, a measure allowing the Prince Georges and Montgomery governing bodies to use any type of tax levy they see fit to raise the money needed to pay off the bonds.

HIGHWAYS

Enacted a bill making last year's \$4.5 million bond authorization for the proposed Prince Georges extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway contingent on receipt of matching federal funds by June 30, 1970.

Killed a bill that would prevent construction of any road more than 24 feet wide in Rock Creek Park.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Enacted legislation requiring the Prince Georges County commissioners to conduct legislative business in public session and making it possible for the first time to petition most ordinances to referendum. Budgets, bond issues, master plans and zoning actions would not be subject to referendum.

Killed one bill creating a joint merit system for Prince Georges school board and county government employees and defeated another measure excluding department heads from the present merit system.

Authorized the Prince Georges commissioners to appoint three full-time liquor inspectors under the merit system. Inspectors are now appointed on a patronage basis by the county liquor board.

Killed a bill to create two advisory boards to review school architecture and construction in Prince Georges.

SANITARY COMMISSION

Transferred responsibility for storm drain projects in Montgomery County from the WSSC to the county government.

Enacted a bill giving the Montgomery council veto power over WSSC plans to dig up streets to lay water and sewer lines.

Enacted a bill specifying that the chairmanship of the WSSC shall alternate each year between Prince Georges and Montgomery County.

COURTS

Enacted legislation reforming the jury selection system in Montgomery County and creating a jury commissioner to oversee the selection process.

Approved a bill establishing a chief judge of the Prince Georges Peoples Court, raising his salary from \$18,000 to \$22,000 and increasing the pay of the other two judges from \$18,000 to \$21,000.

Enacted pay raises for the Prince Georges states attorney from \$20,000 to \$25,000 (effective 1970), raised his deputy's salary from \$15,000 to \$22,500 and the salary of full-time assistants from \$12,500 to \$18,000.

Killed a bill to add two new judges to the Prince Georges Circuit Court.

Approved legislation allowing consolidation of the Montgomery Peoples Court at a central location.

POLICE

Enacted a bill prohibiting police anywhere in the state from commandeering a citizen's car for use in roadblocks.

Killed a bill allowing mutual

aid compacts between police in various counties, cities and states.

Killed a bill making the Prince Georges police department the sole agency responsible for enforcing the county's liquor laws.

LIQUOR LAWS

Killed a package of bills liberalizing the Prince Georges

liquor laws, among them a measure that would have allowed restaurants to remain open until 2 a.m. Sunday.

Defeated a bill that would have stripped from the governor (a Republican) and given to the Prince Georges County commissioners (all Democrats) the power to appoint liquor board members.

Maryland's Legislature

A year ago, the newly-apportioned General Assembly of Maryland demonstrated what a legislative session should be like. It faced dozens of major bills, gave them thoughtful consideration, and passed a remarkably large number of them. This year's session of the same General Assembly is now approaching its end and has only begun to show any signs of progress.

The fact that this is an election year obviously has something to do with the lack-luster session, as does the abrupt end of the honeymoon between the Republican Governor and the Democratic General Assembly. But the legislators have been sitting on their hands partly because a proposed constitution is up for ratification in May and many of them see no reason to do much but think about that. The new constitution, however, has little to do with the issues the General Assembly ought to be facing and there are many things it must accomplish within the next few days.

High on the list of priorities are the bills involving water pollution, community health and alcoholism, mortgage ceiling, and business tax reforms. Of these, the Governor's proposal for community health and alcoholism clinics seems to be in the most difficulty, largely because of disagreements over financing problems. But Governor Agnew has said he is willing to talk about changes in his proposal and the General Assembly ought to take up that offer. The state is lagging badly in this area.

The mortgage ceiling bill would raise the maximum interest rate in the state from 6 to 8 per cent, while outlawing the practice of tacking extra charges on loans which have the same effect as a higher interest rate. The House has approved the bill and the Senate ought to do likewise.

The other major bills began moving through the General Assembly late last week. The water pollution proposal would be the state's first step toward controlling pollution that is destroying its greatest natural resource. The business tax bill is the follow-up of last year's general tax reform. Unless the General Assembly buckles down and passes all four bills, its session can hardly be regarded as successful.

Wineland Offers Bill To Permit County Referenda

State Senator Fred L. Wineland said this week that he has introduced a bill to give the people of Prince Georges County clear powers to petition to referendum ordinances passed by the Board of County Commissioners.

At present the people have a right to take to referendum state legislation but there is now no law which permits this on county actions.

Under its charter system, Montgomery County does have this right but Prince Georges, not being a charter government, has no similar provision.

Senator Wineland's bill provides that any citizen or group of citizens who disagree with a county ordinance, may, upon obtaining necessary signatures (five per cent of those who voted for Governor at the last general election) petition to referendum and thus require a countywide vote on the disputed ordinance, or the ordinance at issue.

In introducing the bill, Senator Wineland said, "It is shocking to me that the people of our county do not now have the right to show in an effective way their disagreement with an ordinance passed by our county government.

"It seems to me that this is a basic right in a democratic nation and I cannot believe that anyone will oppose this Bill for in doing so they would be denying to the people that which belongs only to them."

As with the state law, Senator Wineland's bill exempts only taxation and budgetary matters.

Farmland Tax Bill, Title-Escrow Curb Passed by Assembly

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS—The Maryland General Assembly has enacted a modest statewide farmland assessment reform bill and given Montgomery County the power to recoup some of the revenues lost because of the tax law loophole.

Before concluding its 1968 session early today, legislators also sent to Gov. Spiro T. Agnew a three-part title attorney reform package designed to prevent a repeat of the scandal that rocked both Montgomery and Prince Georges counties.

But another bill of local interest — a measure that possibly could have blocked construction of a 1,219-foot television tower in Silver Spring—was killed yesterday by a state Senate committee.

Thanks to the 11th hour legislative activity, speculators in land-hungry Montgomery County no longer will be able to put a small amount of livestock on choice acreage, pay infinitesimal taxes and then sell the property for huge profits without financial penalty.

The statewide reform measure would eliminate, beginning July 1, the preferential low farmland assessment rate on any land that is subdivided, rezoned or sold for more than 7 times its arm-assessed value.

And in Montgomery, the county council now will be authorized to impose a real estate transfer tax of up to 6 percent on the sale price of property that has been assessed as farmland any time within the previous five years.

The 6 percent tax also could be levied against the sale price of property rezoned at the request of the owner.

Del. John A. Whitney, R-Montgomery, sponsor of the bill, said that on an average piece of farm-assessed land in Montgomery County, the 6 percent levy should recoup roughly the amount of property tax revenue lost to the county over the five-year period.

In enacting the title attorney reform package, the General Assembly completed a job started last year but left unfinished because of massive lobbying from the title insurance industry.

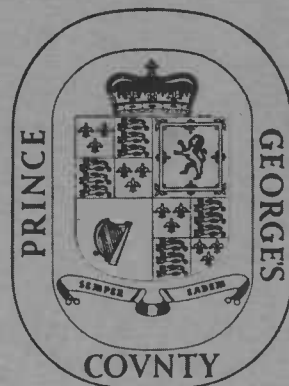
This year, the legislature steered clear of any effort to make title insurance firms financially responsible for actions of their approved attorneys — three of whom had been jailed on charges of misusing clients' funds entrusted to them in real estate settlements.

Instead, bills were enacted requiring title lawyers to maintain separate escrow accounts and forcing lending institutions to put their money on the table at the time of settlement — thus depriving the attorneys of any excuse for not disbursing the funds immediately.

As extra protection, a third bill gives a title lawyer 30 days to provide proof to all parties to a real estate settlement that he has used the money to pay off

See **BILLS**, Page B-7

Trends in Education



ANNUAL REPORT
1966-1967

Board of Education
of Prince George's County
Upper Marlboro, Maryland



From...

The Board of Education



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND

and

William S. Schmidt

SUPERINTENDENT

TO: All County Organizations Interested in Education
FROM: Ruth S. Wolf, President, County Council of PTA's
RE: School Board Nominating Convention
Second organizational meeting
WHEN & WHERE: Wednesday, February 28; 8:00 P.M., Bladensburg
Elementary School

The first meeting of people interested in setting up a school board nominating convention was held on January 31st. About 40 people representing PTA's, Citizens Associations, Teacher's Ass'n, League of Women Voters, AAUW, and several Church groups were present.

There was almost unanimous agreement that a better system should be developed for the nomination of school board members. The majority of the people at the meeting also expressed interest in an elected school board. Since this had not been included in the invitation to attend, and was therefore beyond the scope of those in attendance it was shelved. All agreed that regardless of the method of final selection the nomination process is still vital.

Therefore, plans to set up a long term School Board Nominating Committee are going forth. We hope, that if your representative was not at the January meeting you will have a representative at the February meeting. If you were represented at the January meeting we hope that representation will continue.

At the February meeting we will:

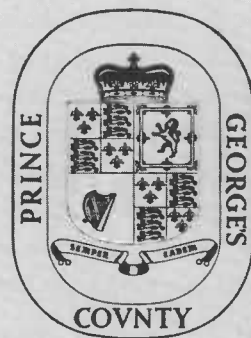
1. Hear report of Bylaws committee: Alexander Breuer, Chm.; Betty McNutt, James Baillie, Charles Collins, Emma Everson. Bylaws will be available for all those present to take back to their respective organizations for their approval. No final vote will be taken until the March meeting.
2. Hear report of Nominating Committee for Officers: George Hughes, Chm.; Herman Stephens, Frances Fraser. Again no final vote will be taken.

If you have any suggestions for either of these committees, please get in touch with their respective chairman.

In the meantime, a Membership committee: David Goldsmith, Chm., Bernard Bernsten, Andrew Koppenhauer, Elsie Conway, will be working on trying to notify more organizations of our aims, and purposes, and urge them to join.

Hope to see you on February 28th. If you have any questions in the meantime, don't hesitate to call: Mrs. Robert Wolf 772-3564.

Trends in Education



ANNUAL REPORT
1966-1967

Board of Education
of Prince George's County
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

William S. Schmidt, Superintendent

Foreword

This annual report of the Board of Education for the 1966-1967 school year features improvements and innovations in school design and construction with corresponding modifications in program and the accompanying in-service training of personnel.

Anyone who has visited one of our newer schools has been made aware of changes in the general plan and design of schools at both the elementary and secondary levels. Some of these changes are improvements based on research and involving the use of new materials; others are innovations brought about by the desire of teachers, principals and supervisors to incorporate the best of the newer ideas and practices in education into our educational system. Some require alterations in design and structure to accommodate technological devices; others constitute a modified use of existing facilities through the introduction of new equipment or additional personnel. All of these changes are made with two principles in mind: (1) that of affording each child enrolled in our schools the best possible opportunities to secure an education and (2) that of effecting the greatest economy consistent with the proper development, maintenance and operation of a rapidly expanding system, such as ours.

A new school without sufficient equipment and adequate staffing is an ineffective link in the total school system. For this reason, special attention is given to the equipping and staffing of newly constructed schools. Minimum standards of equipment have been agreed upon and these items are included in the cost of the school. In staffing each new school, consideration is given to training, years of experience, sex, and ethnic background.

The continued introduction of new materials of instruction and the use of new teaching aids impose on the Superintendent's staff a constant demand for in-service training of professional employees. This need is recognized for teachers new to the system, but it also exists for teachers with years of experience in the County, for principals, supervisors, and other staff members. In-service training is imperative, if we wish to keep abreast of the new developments in teaching and learning.



The improvement of instruction is a major goal of each school year. The physical facilities are planned with this in mind; curriculum development, in-service training, the selection and purchase of instructional devices and materials are all directed toward this goal; the recruitment and assignment of teachers reflect concern for the strengthening of aspects of the program of instruction; advances in the salary scale for teachers are justified in terms of the relationship between good pay for teachers and the quality of instruction.

In other words, this report is intended not only to convey to the public more than the information depicting progress in planning, equipping, and staffing our schools but also the deeper purpose underlying the improvements and innovations which appear from time to time in our buildings and in the total operation of the school system.

Sincerely yours,

Superintendent of Schools



Board of Education

Standing at right is Thomas F. Hicks, President; standing at left is W. Carroll Beatty, Vice President; standing at center is William S. Schmidt, Secretary-Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools. Members seated, left to right, are Chester E. Whiting, Mrs. Blanche Van de Ree, Doswell E. Brooks, Mrs. Louise D. Yuill, and Lynn B. Elmore.

The Board of Education of Prince George's County

The public school system of Maryland is under the general guidance and direction of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Schools, and the State Department of Education.

The educational program at the county level is the responsibility of the local board of education working with the county superintendent and his staff. The school program is administered at the local level within the framework of the general policies and procedures established by the State Board of Education.

The Governor appoints the seven members of the State Board of Education, which determines the educational policies of the State and enacts rules and regulations for the administration of the public school system.

The duties of the State Board of Education are to consider the educational needs of the State and, on and with the advice of the State Superintendent of Schools, to recommend to the Governor and to the General Assembly such additional legislation or changes in existing legislation as may be deemed desirable.

The State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Schools, and the State Department of Education, in cooperation with local school officials, the lay public, and other appropriate groups, develop the general policies for the schools of the State.

Local Boards of Education

Each of the twenty-three counties, as well as Baltimore City, operates its school system under the jurisdiction of the local board of education. These local boards are composed of lay persons appointed by the Governor, with two exceptions. The exceptions to this provision in the school law include one county, in which the members are elected, and Baltimore City. In Baltimore City the members of the Board are appointed by the mayor.

In accordance with the public school law, the members of the local boards are appointed by the Governor solely on the basis of character and fitness, and no person may be appointed to a board who is in any way subject to its authority. The law also specifies the num-

ber of members for particular local boards of education and provides that members shall serve without pay.

The public school law provides for the appointment of seven members to the Board of Education of Prince George's County by the Governor for a term of six years. Individuals appointed must be citizens of Prince George's County. Further, at least three of the individuals appointed must be members of the political party polling the second highest number of votes in the most recent gubernatorial election.

Regular meetings of the Board of Education are held on the average of about twice each month, with the annual organizational meeting held in May. The meetings of the Board of Education are open to the public.

Duties and Responsibilities

Among the many duties and responsibilities of the members of the Prince George's County Board of Education are the following.

- To elect the Superintendent of Schools.
- To designate depositories for school funds.
- To provide for an annual audit for all fiscal activities.
- To prescribe policies for the administration of the schools.
- To approve the appointments of teachers, principals, supervisors, and all other personnel.
- To approve textbooks.
- To approve architectural plans for school buildings.
- To award contracts for construction of school buildings.
- To approve purchases of school materials and equipment.
- To approve the school budget for presentation to the Board of County Commissioners.

The implementation of the instructional program of the public schools of Prince George's County is the responsibility of the Superintendent and his staff. The Superintendent, elected by the members of the Board of Education for a term of four years, is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board and its executive officer.



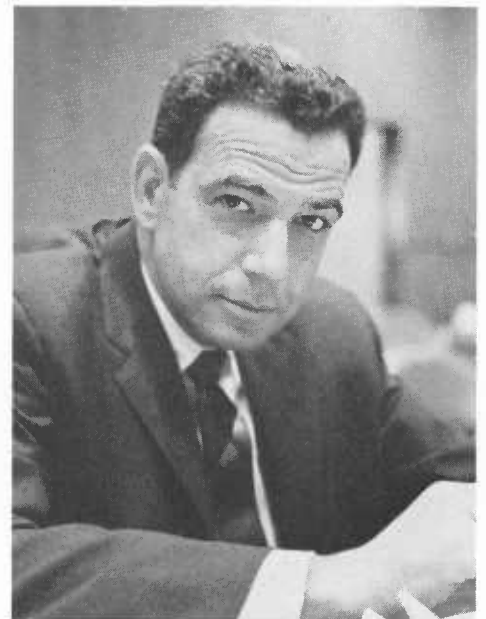
Thomas F. Hicks
President of the Board



Mrs. Blanche Van de Ree
Member of the Board



Chester E. Whiting
Member of the Board



Paul M. Nussbaum
Attorney to the Board



Doswell E. Brooks
Member of the Board



W. Carroll Beatty
Vice President of the Board



Mrs. Louise D. Yuill
Member of the Board



Lynn B. Elmore
Member of the Board



George H. Robinson
Assistant Superintendent, Secondary Education



Carl W. Hassel
Deputy Superintendent



John M. Riecks
Assistant Superintendent for Business, Plant
Planning and Construction



Thomas S. Gwynn, Jr.
Assistant Superintendent for Supporting Services



Robert J. Shockley
Assistant Superintendent, Elementary Education



Trends in Education In Prince George's County

Public education represents a major public investment and, as such, is subject to criticism and open to change. In recent years, public education has received national scrutiny and national recognition. Professional educators and the public in general hold the same goals for their investment of time, energy, skill and dollars. Both seek greater effectiveness in the teaching-learning process, so that educational benefits may accrue to individuals and to society.

Out of this desire for better educational opportunities for children and youth in our nation have come increased experimentation and the introduction of selected innovations. Research has made a distinct contribution to the quest for better facilities, better equipment, and better methods of

teaching. Consequently, innovations are appearing in school design and construction, in curriculum, in classroom instruction, and in teacher training.

In its attempt to keep abreast of the changing times and to avail itself of benefits provided through federal legislation and subsidy, Prince George's County has written programs involving new ideas, new procedures, new techniques, and new skills.

This current annual report is designed to bring to local citizens a review of recent innovations and experimental practices in the public schools of the County and concentrates on innovations in instruction, changes in design and construction, the updating of instructional personnel, and the introduction of technology.



Audio-visual aids, such as the tape recorder, television, record player, listening post, maps, globes, charts, and various types of projectors, are available for the use of classroom teachers. Such devices enable a teacher to make a dual impact through sensory impressions.

Innovations in Instruction

Changes affecting the instructional program are diverse. In some situations these changes are reflected in the organizational pattern of the school. In others, they are revealed in changing personnel needs, in new instructional materials or in equipment and supplies; in still others, modifications appear in curriculum content, or perhaps, in supporting services.

Organizational Patterns

Some of the organizational changes which have occurred, or which are presently being studied at the elementary level, emphasize new terminology for practices that should scarcely be referred to as **innovations**. Succeeding, as they do, an era in which the self-contained classroom and the emphasis upon child study prevailed, the varia-

tions in grouping purport to use teacher strengths, meet pupils' instructional needs, and provide greater flexibility in programming and in administration.

Among these variations current in our County are the following:

- Continuous progress groups.
- Un-graded groups.
- Inter-age groups, regrouping for skill subjects.
- Team teaching, which appears in a variety of forms, some of which approximate departmentalization.

In some situations, grouping practices focus on other factors. The **junior primary** affords an opportunity for children who appear to lack readi-

ness for the regular first grade program to start school under a modified experience program. At least one school is trying out **grouping by sexes** at the first grade level.

In some of the newer schools designed with operable partitions between classroom units, group size is also a variant. While a **class**, in general, refers to approximately 30 pupils, one may find a wide range in the size of instructional groups where team teaching is in progress and where teacher aides are provided.

Clubs and interest groups, while not new to the schools, are strongly indicative of areas of close cooperation between the school and the community. The programs and the projects usually elaborate on an idea or skill which originates in the classroom but finds fuller expression in these voluntary associations with the wider community.

Personnel

Launching into a new program of instruction always presents a problem: Which comes first — the program, or the trained personnel to operate the program?

Both approaches have been used in this County. For example, library facilities were available in elementary schools before trained personnel to operate them appeared in the schools. In the instrumental music program, trained personnel were available and had to accommodate their teaching to whatever space could be found for their use. This is part of the school administrator's dilemma: Should the physical facilities be permitted to limit the program or should professional personnel be asked to function in sub-standard facilities? Principals have been encouraged to ask for what they envisioned as needs in both personnel and plant facilities. As a result, new staff members are appearing in the schools and an ambitious schedule of remodeling of existing schools to provide for programs and personnel is a feature of each year's budget.

In recent years, changes in the elementary school program have occurred reflecting the assignment of vice principals charged with the improvement of instruction; librarians, who are



Aides are being employed in the libraries of all secondary schools in the 1967-1968 school year. Aides are also assisting in various ways at the elementary level under the direction of the classroom teachers. The services of aides were first introduced in the County in Special Education Centers.

being asked to convert the library into a learning center for the entire school; and teacher aides, who function as their title implies. A pilot program in the use of guidance counselors in the elementary schools is currently under study and could lead to the introduction of this service. The addition of personnel, such as the above, is justified in terms of the impact on the teaching-learning process.

Recently a Consultant for Non-English Speaking Students was assigned to the staff. This title forecasts a trend in programming.

For several years, parent volunteers have worked with language-disadvantaged children to give these children opportunities to improve their oral communication skills through informal conversation. While this type of service from parent volunteers has been used elsewhere, for our school system its use constitutes an innovation.



The Edison Responsive Environment Learning System is installed in the Palmer Park Elementary School. One person at a time uses the typewriter, and the instructor programs the instruction for the particular child.

Materials, Equipment and Supplies

Much that is new in education falls in the category of new materials or new equipment. Thought and ingenuity have combined with technology to produce devices which may revolutionize teaching. Among these are language laboratories, the short-hand laboratory, simulators for driver training,

computers and data processing, programmed instruction, the talking typewriter, audio tapes, listening centers, 8 mm sound pictures, video tape recordings, and possibly new uses for the telephone. These range from the fairly simple to the complex and from the relatively inexpensive to the costly.

The learning goal is set but the means of attaining that goal is generally quite flexible. A teacher is encouraged to use various materials and techniques in presentations to pupils. Here a group uses the xylophone as an aid to spelling, as the teacher guides the lesson in language arts.



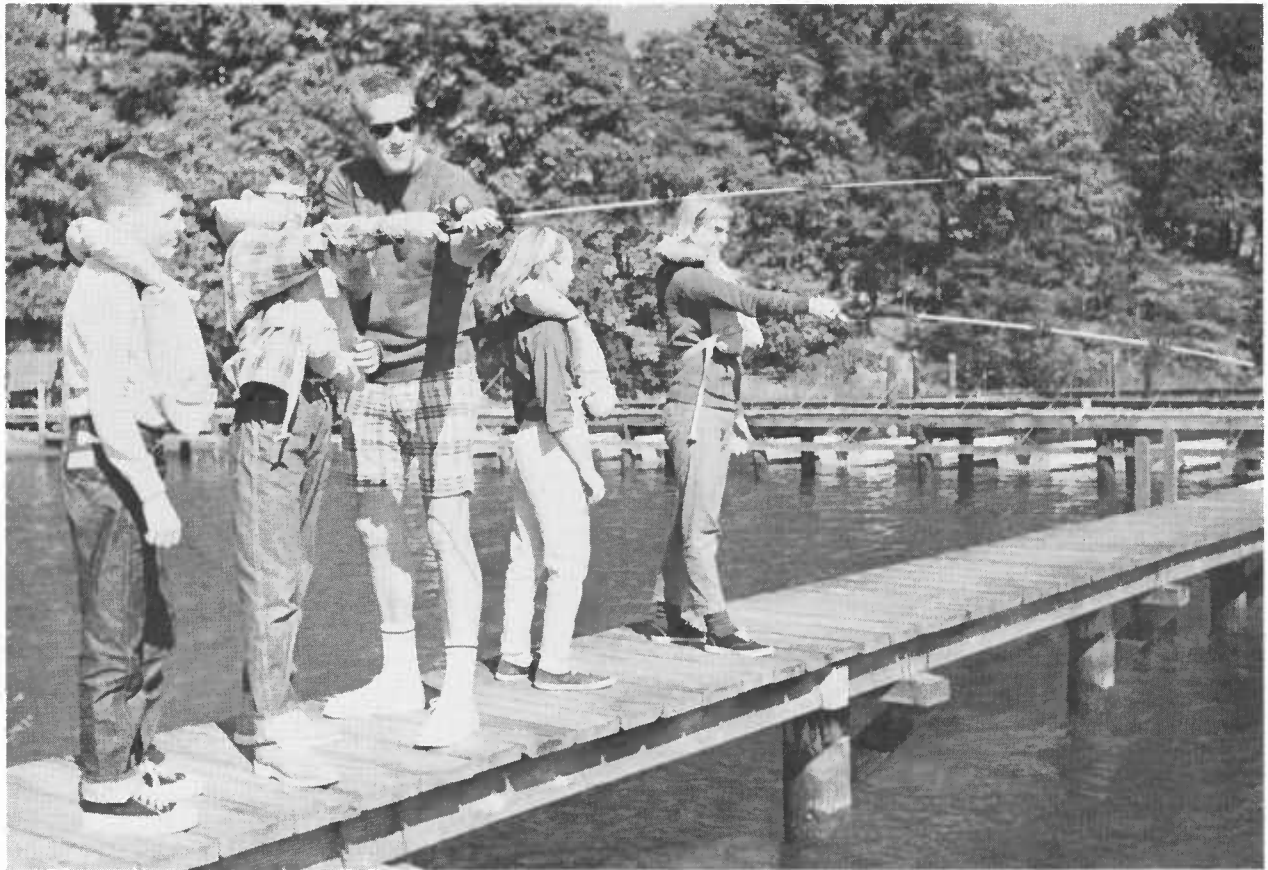
Through funds made available under the National Defense Education Act, the use of audio-visual materials has been expanded throughout the school system. All schools are equipped with the following:

- 16 mm motion picture projectors
- Overhead projectors
- Filmstrip projectors
- Opaque projectors
- Tape recorders
- Record players
- Listening posts
- Wall screens
- Portable screens
- Thermofax copier
- Filmstrip previewers
- Filmstrip cabinet
- Tape cabinet

Under this same National Defense Education Act, mathematics and science materials and equipment have been upgraded and made readily available throughout the elementary and secondary schools. As a result, in the classrooms of the County newer techniques and newer resources are brought to bear on the learning process and teachers have access to the newer tools of the profession as a means of vitalizing the teaching process.

Curriculum Content

Changes in curriculum are taking place as committees composed of teachers, principals, supervisors, and laymen periodically review the teaching guides in use in the County. Other changes are brought about by the introduction of new textbooks, new materials of instruction, and new programs. Significant among the latter are the inclu-



Each fall and spring, groups of elementary school pupils with their teachers have an opportunity to participate in the Outdoor Education Program sponsored by the Board of Education and held at Camp Letts. The week's program includes a study of weather, water safety, bird banding, and orienteering.

sion of the free kindergarten in the public school system of the County, the extension of Special Education classes to the Secondary Division, the inclusion of outdoor education, the introduction of a special program based on patterns and processes in biological sciences, the transition to modern mathematics, the use of educational television, and the linguistic approach to reading. In addition, the experimental use of instructional materials, such as Words in Color, the Initial Teaching Alphabet, Science Research Associates programs emphasizing individual progress, the introduction of kitchen physics, typing for upper elementary pupils, and others, reflect the search for better ways of meeting pupil needs as well as flexibility and openness in the program. Maintaining a balance between prescribed requirements and areas of ex-

perimentation is assumed by the administration through supervision.

Federal Projects

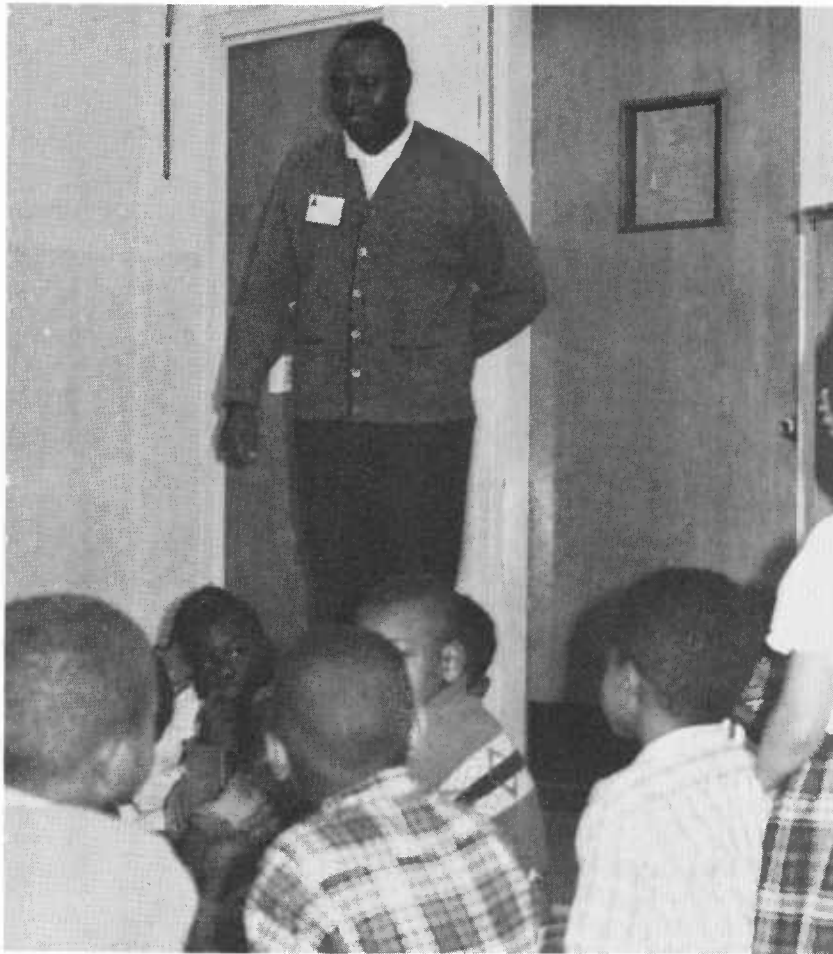
Under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1965, and in cooperation with the Community Action Committee, the Board of Education has originated programs based on the special needs of children, youth, and adults in a number of schools in the County. Included among these were Head Start, Moving Ahead, Reach, and the Fairmount Heights Project. These programs made provision for identifying the needs of the individuals involved and supplying the specialized services required to meet those needs. The findings will prove helpful in planning programs to be used in similar situations in the future.

Federal Programs for 1967 - 1968

(Programs as of December, 1967)

	<i>SERVES</i>	<i>EMPLOYS</i>	<i>PROVIDES</i>
OPERATION: REACH Funded for \$86,000	350 residents of North Brentwood	60 teachers and aides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutorial Services • Health and Food Services • Social Work Services • Basic Education for Adults
OPERATION: MOVING AHEAD Funded for \$625,000	2,400 primary grade children in 16 elementary schools	130 professional and para- professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language Experiences for Edu- cationally-deprived children • Services of Aides and Parent Helpers • Social Work Services
HEAD START Funded for \$312,000*	225 children in 9 centers	40 staff members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school experiences for eco- nomically and culturally de- prived four-year-old children
FOLLOW THROUGH Funded for \$85,000	120 children in 6 elementary school centers	20 staff members and 6 para- professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement for gains made by disadvantaged children dur- ing their HEAD START experi- ence • Smaller class size, additional equipment, and an aide • Services of social worker and psychologist, Food services
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION Funded for \$25,000	350 adults in 14 centers	20 staff members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A program of evening classes for adults who need basic work in language and mathematics
LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT Funded for \$200,000	All of the schools in the County		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplements County funds for building school libraries

*Requested



A parent volunteer, Lawrence Brown, in the Head Start Program, talks to a class at the Lincoln Head Start Center about safety in riding the school bus. (Mr. Brown was also a member of the Parent Advisory Council for Head Start, which met monthly to advise the coordinator's staff of the parents' hopes for the program.) Follow Through continued the use of carefully planned parent participation in the school program.



Mrs. Betty Gorbutt, children's aide at the Columbia Park Head Start Center, opens her magic bag of small toy surprises for the five-year-olds to use during their period for individual play. The used toys were donated for the children's use in the classroom.

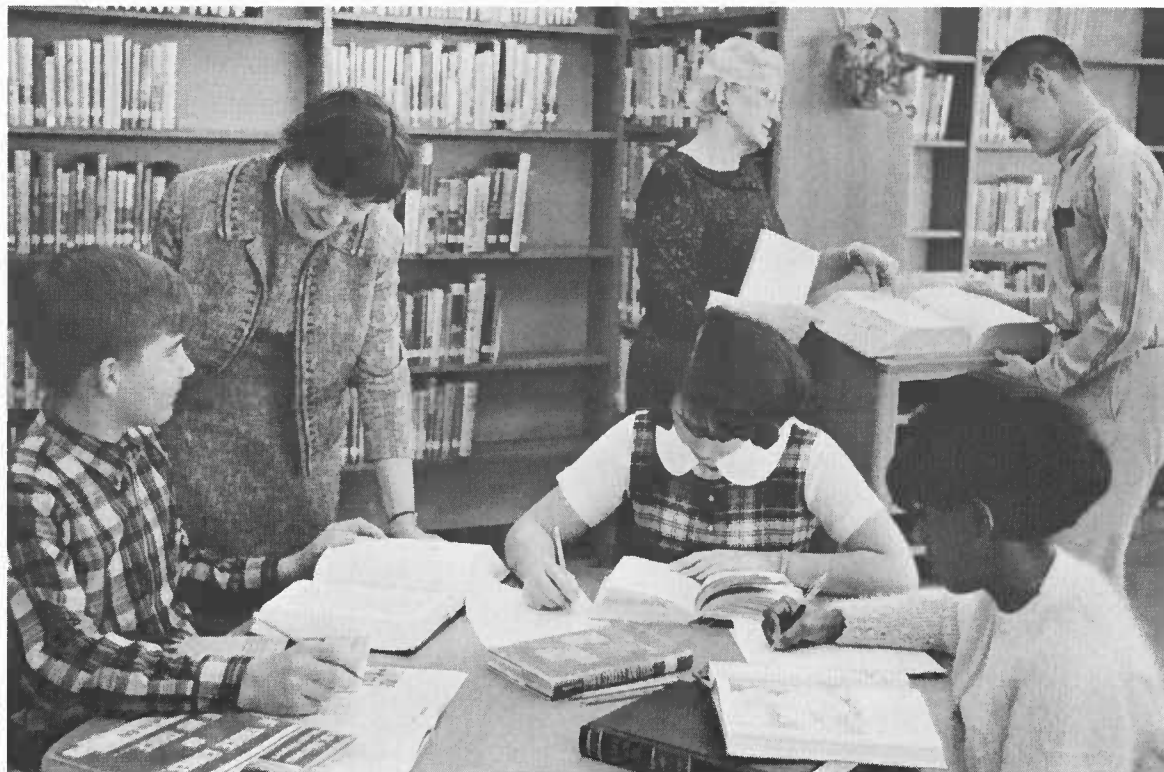


The Planetarium is located at the Materials Center and is available for use by pupils at all grade levels. Mrs. Margaret Noble presents the lectures to the students who visit the Planetarium.



Several evening seminars are sponsored by the Board of Education for senior students who are especially interested and able in the fields of social studies and English. The students in the picture above are participating in a seminar in history under the direction of Miss Myrtle Fentress, seated second from left, a teacher of Fairmont Heights.

The school libraries provide many reference texts for students. The library is becoming the focal point of the school and the resource center for teachers.



The slide projector and the record player are examples of the type of equipment and materials used by the teacher in the instructional program.



The program for the seminar in English usually includes six evening meetings for interested and able students with a guest speaker. After the presentation by the speaker, the students have an opportunity to ask questions related to the topic study. Mrs. Mary Snouffer, Supervisor of Secondary Schools, coordinates the arrangements for the seminar.





In the summer, students have an opportunity to participate in the Enrichment Program sponsored by the Board of Education. The classes offered include, among others, field biology, geology, the American Heritage Program, and the instrumental and choral workshops.

Summer Programs

The summer programs sponsored by the Board of Education are increasing in enrollment year by year. The present programs tend to provide for the reinforcement of basic skills or for enrichment experiences. As these programs expand, the system will more nearly approximate a year-round use of school facilities.

Other areas which exert influence on the improvement of instruction, although indirectly, should be mentioned. Among these are the improved certification standards for teachers, improved salary schedules, duty-free lunch period, additional clerical assistance, and a program of discarding out-of-date instructional materials by removing them from the schools.



Changes in school design may be seen in new school buildings. This view of a hallway at Allenwood Elementary School shows a study area with the operable partitions open.

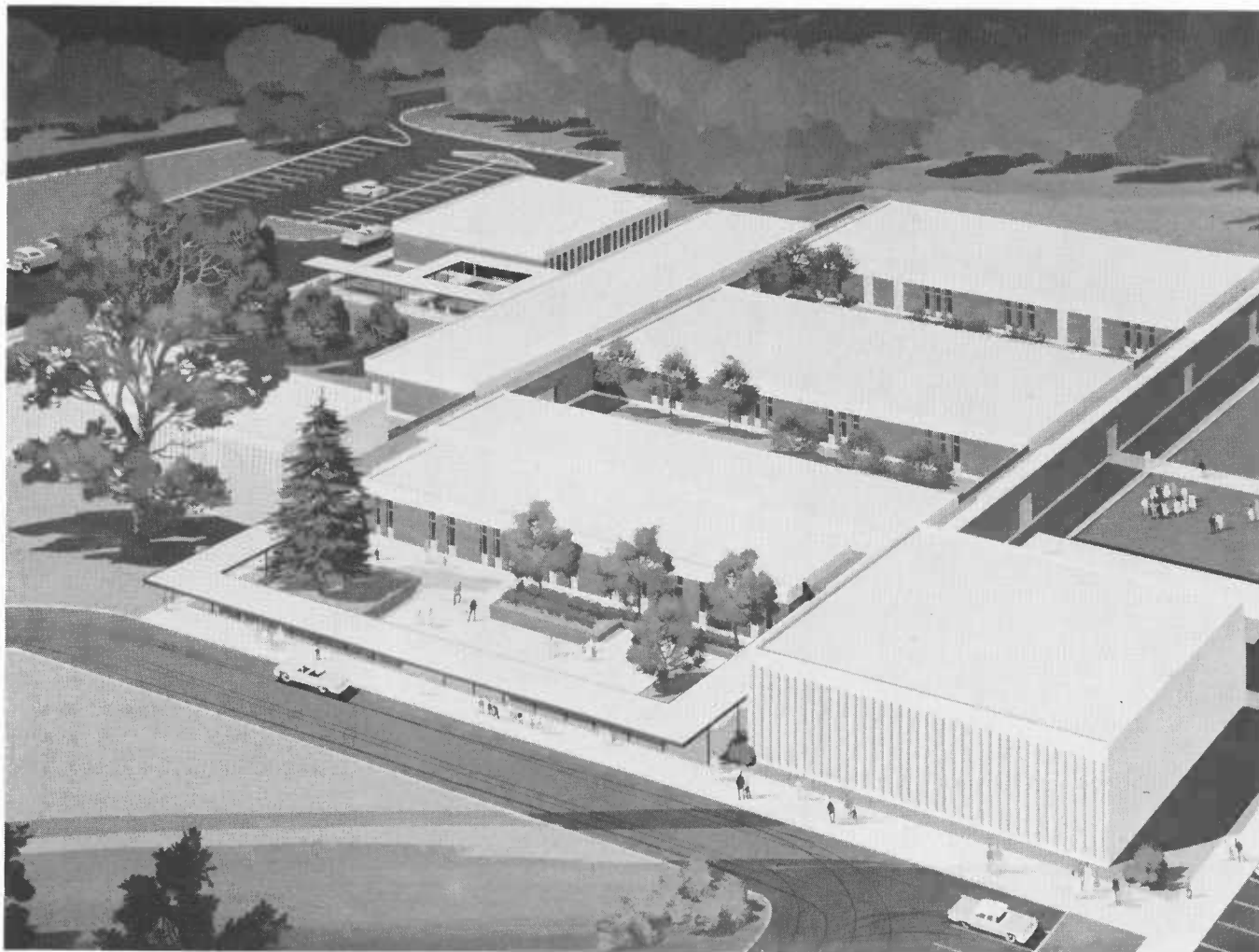
Changes in Design and Construction

Changes are occurring in school planning as in other facets of education. Some of these changes reflect innovations in the educational program; others may be attributed to advances in the development of materials used in construction and to practical adaptations to budgetary limitations. Perhaps the most noticeable of these modifications is the trend toward structural and architectural flexibility, resulting in spatial adaptability.

Today's school plant should be capable of change, not only for the long term situation but also for the day-to-day demands of the instructional program. A look at some of the newer facilities reveals the introduction of convertible

spaces and space progression ranging from individual study units to units for large group instruction. Such flexibility is achieved through the use of long-span structural systems and moveable partitions, some of which are operable walls.

The use of component systems also contributes to this greater flexibility and involves decks, ceilings, lighting, heating, and cooling as well as wall systems. While providing flexibility, these component systems maintain quality and at the same time effect economy. As additions to existing schools are needed, it is comparatively easy to add component systems as required to service the enlarged building.



A school-community center is being planned at Baden. The facility will include 20 regular classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 2 special education rooms, a gymnasium, and a community center. The cost is estimated at \$1,445,000.

The use of a planning module increases the possibilities for space revision within a school building. This module is carried out in supporting beams, exterior columns, and window layout, so that interior partitions can be removed and re-erected with no structural alterations being required. Independent walls separating classrooms can be moved, effecting further rearrangement of space. This is possible because mechanical services, in general, have been kept out of these walls.

The use of pre-cast panels, pre-cast structural

systems, and concrete masonry units contributes to the overall flexibility and appreciably reduces construction time.

Building codes and concern for pupil safety have led to the introduction of fire protection equipment. Smoke doors separate the building into zones. These doors are automatically operated by the fire alarm system. Stairways are fully enclosed. Sprinkler systems are installed for interior rooms and heat detectors are located in insulated area.



The Templeton Manor Elementary School is tentatively scheduled for completion in the fall of 1968. The school will include 20 regular classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 2 special education rooms, and a gymnasium. The construction cost is \$1,240,000.

In design development, the aim has been to provide better facilities without appreciably changing the unit cost. In some instances, a rearrangement of facilities to effect greater use and corresponding improvement in learning opportunity has occurred. This is particularly true in the newer plans centered around the school library. In such schools, the library becomes the focal point of the outlay. Associated with it are audio-visual spaces for individuals and groups, seminar spaces, study carrels, reference and periodical groupings, space for storage and projection of filmstrips and motion pictures, along with work space for the preparation of the various media.

Several of the newer elementary schools feature

groups of four-classroom units, or pods, separated by operable partitions. Within the pod, the available space can be changed from four classrooms and a corridor to one large room and two small rooms in a matter of minutes. This system, which offers the ultimate in flexibility and convenience, however, adds to the cost of the finished building. The use of this plan modifies the exterior appearance of the school and breaks down the scale of the building to more nearly approximate the residential character of the surroundings.

In general, the newer secondary buildings are more compact with many interior classrooms. The use of air-conditioning permits plan configurations that were not possible formerly. In line with the





The new Allenwood Elementary School in Camp Springs was opened for occupancy in October 1967. This school, as well as the Melwood Hills Elementary School, has been designed as groups of four-classroom units with four classrooms in each unit separated by operable partitions. This design is one method of making classroom flexibility more convenient in response to developments in teaching methods, such as team teaching. The photo at upper left shows how partitions may be operated to open a portion of the area. The picture at lower left shows four classroom areas forming one large unit. The photo above shows the hallway and study area formed after closing off a portion of the full classroom area.



The new senior high school being constructed in the area of Kenilworth Avenue and Good Luck Road duplicates the plans of the Crossland Senior High School. The school, scheduled for opening in the fall of 1968, will have 72 classrooms and a pupil capacity of 1800. The cost is estimated at \$4,235,000.

trend toward more compact units there is the possibility of multi-level schools. Both of these trends seem compatible with increasing land values in the County.

The changes within the school are reflected in its outward appearance. Windows, formerly an identifying feature, have been reduced in size and number. Their principal functions are now related to aesthetics and safety. The lighting previously associated with window area has been provided artificially, thereby maintaining a level of seventy

footcandles and eliminating glare. In addition, the reduction of window areas frees room space for educational usage, decreases the possibility of glass breakage, and provides a quieter atmosphere for teaching.

Other improvements to the physical plant provide spaces for special services and for specialized areas of instruction and administration, such as an office for the vice principal; space for the physical education and music teachers; and a place for instruction in instrumental music, for speech cor-



Among the relatively new courses introduced into the secondary curriculum in certain schools is a two-year course in Data Processing.

rection, and for teacher-parent conferences. In some schools, rooms have been introduced as growing rooms for plants with controlled heat, light, and moisture, and comparable rooms for animals needed in the instructional program.

The use of carpeting in many areas contributes to the acoustical and psychological environment of the modern school. The cost-maintenance value of carpeting and the convertibility it makes possible tend to recommend its wider use.

The furniture within the school has been improved also. Student tables reflect advances in design, and chairs and seats are no longer of wooden construction. Fiber glass, plastic, and metal combine to provide ease of handling, durability, attractive color and greater comfort.

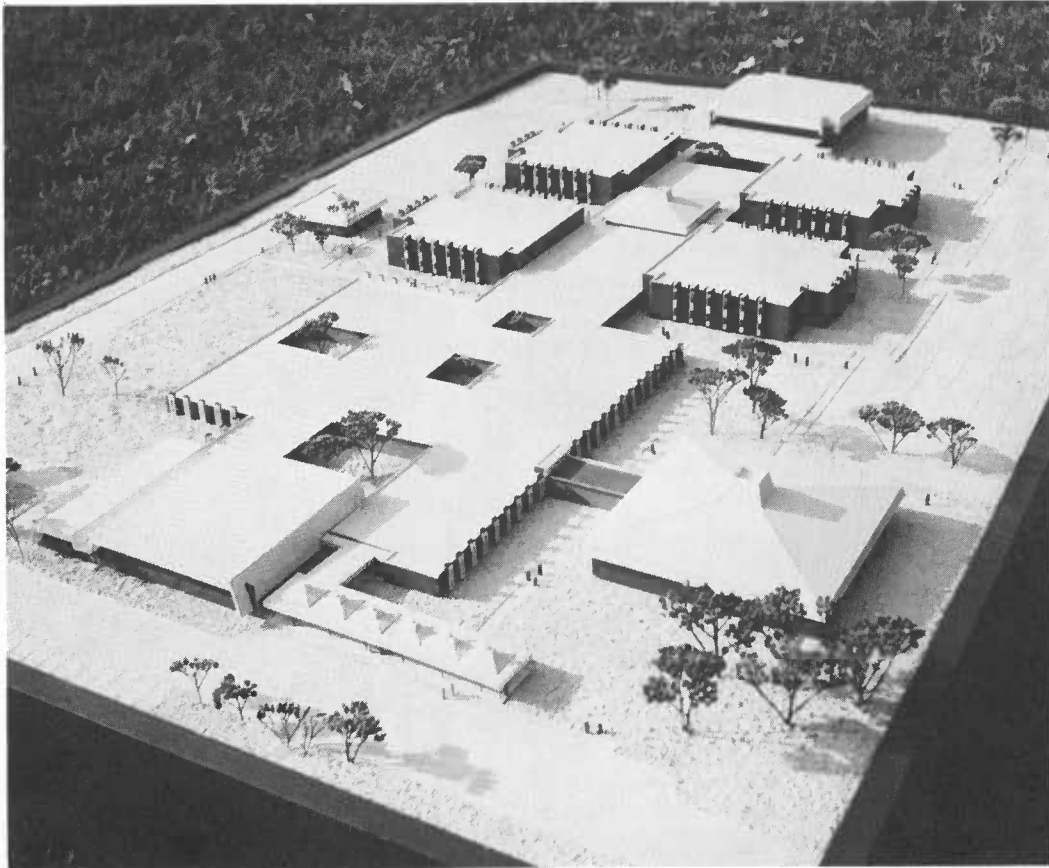
Many improvements in the newer schools affect not only the design and appearance of the school building but its use as well. The introduction of air-conditioning and climate control provide optimum learning conditions on a year-round basis. Such an improvement is conducive to an extended

school year, to increased adult education programs, and to wider use of the school as a community center.

Another innovation in education is the introduction of computers and other forms of automation. As such devices are installed in the larger schools, corresponding changes will be required in the school plant to accommodate this expanding service.

Much of the increased cost in school construction can be traced to the mechanical systems incorporated in the modern school. A school is no longer considered complete or adequately equipped if it does not make provision for the use of electronic devices and electrical teaching aids. Such aids include the use of television, tape recorders, record players, listening posts, all types of projectors, driver training equipment, language laboratories, inter-communication systems, and, in some instances, closed circuitry.

As existing schools need to be enlarged to adapt to burgeoning enrollments, the physical plants are



A new senior high school is being planned for the Largo area, to be located on Route 202, south of Central Avenue. The school will have 48 classrooms with a pupil capacity of 1200. The estimated cost is \$3,898,000.

up-dated to bring them in line with the newer school facilities in our County. Where it is not possible or feasible to enlarge a school on its present site, the building is often remodeled and diverted to other uses related to the school system. Accordingly, there are no obsolete buildings in use as schools.

School grounds also have received their share of attention. Improvements on sites include grading, sodding, landscaping, and the development of areas for special uses. Included in the latter are athletic fields and recent modifications to meet the needs of kindergarten pupils, such as the installation of tan bark areas and tricycle riding strips.

The Board of Education is keenly aware of increasing costs in school construction. As a conse-

quence every possibility for reducing expenses receives study. One avenue presently under consideration is the centralized preparation of foods for the school lunch program. Adoption of this procedure would obviate the building of a kitchen as part of every school plant.

The Board of Education is also alert to the need for site acquisition and long-range planning. Members of the Superintendent's staff devote full time to these aspects of school development. Under their leadership, seminars on school planning and school construction are held regularly and close collaboration is maintained with agencies involved in planning for the general development of the County.



Instruction via television has been a part of the elementary school program for some time, particularly with reference to the study of science, French, and literature. This class at Thomas S. Stone Elementary School is viewing the program in literature called "Cover to Cover." The teacher on the television program is John Robbins, formerly associated with the Prince George's County schools. Mrs. Ann Tobias, the classroom teacher, is shown at right.

Introduction of Technology

In this era of technological advance, the schools of the County are constantly confronted with the need to reduce the lag between "what we know and what we can do." In so far as the County has been able to include new devices and new machines in its operating budget, these have been installed.

All schools are equipped to receive and use educational television in the classrooms. Closed cir-

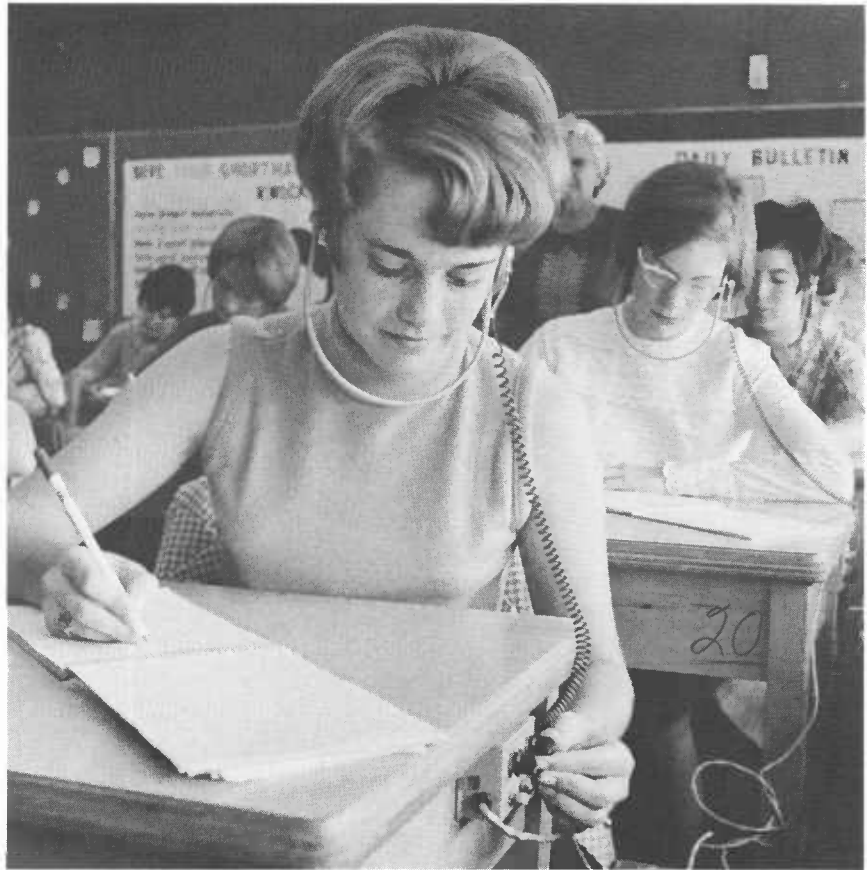
cuit television has been installed in one secondary school and has been used experimentally over a period of years.

A system of intercommunication is a part of the administrative unit of every school and permits immediate contact with any teacher or any pupil in the entire building. This system is operable from the principal's office.



Equipment necessary for the business operation of the Board of Education includes the key punch machine. This equipment and that shown in the photograph below are installed in the annex building of the Board of Education and are part of data processing.





Students at DuVal Senior High School are using equipment provided for their use in shorthand transcription. Each student has an individual headset and can operate the control installed at each desk or station. The use of equipment such as this enables the teacher to provide additional assistance to individual students.

The basic essentials of climate control are built into each new school, although the complete system is functioning in only a few schools at present. Associated with this is the general reduction of window areas, which, at the same time, aids in eliminating extraneous noise. Soundproofing is effected further by the use of wall-to-wall carpeting in selected areas in the building.

The volume of information associated with the operation of a public school system the size of Prince George's County and the need for ready access to it have brought about the use of computers in the Central Office and the use of electrical accounting machines in several of the larger secondary schools. These machines handle pay-

roll, personnel data, pupil attendance, and grade cards, in some instances. The use of these devices requires a form of climate control to maintain efficiency of operation.

In the Central Office, magnetic tapes are used to record and store information. As the data is processed, all necessary reports, listings, and punched cards are produced simultaneously. Distribution of the printed reports is on an as required basis.

As the school system continues to increase in size, correspondingly greater use of computer systems will become an integral part of the operation and will greatly enhance overall efforts to maintain pace with our growth.



A speech therapist, Mrs. Marsha Huggins, uses the videotape equipment to make a film record that will assist both the child and the therapist in remedial measures related to speech. The videotape may be played later to provide further assistance to the student or as a basis for guidance to other therapists.

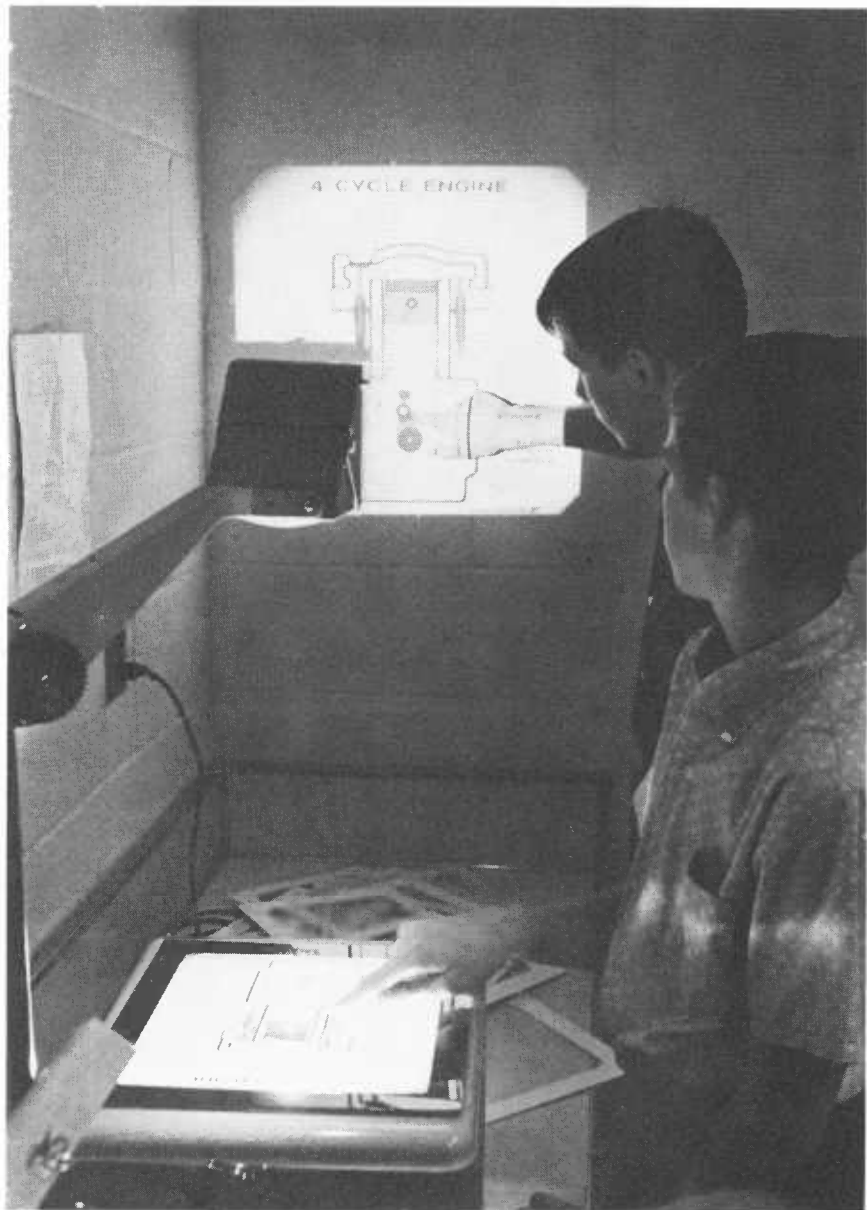
To facilitate communication within the school system and to aid in handling the type of correspondence so frequently required, a magnetic tape selectric typewriter is used in the Central Office. This typewriter automatically reproduces letters according to a presetting, or programming, of a quality comparable to individually typed letters.

Another computerized typewriter, the Edison Responsive Environment Learning System, is being used in a joint State-County project. This project is designed to determine the following:

- The feasibility of expanding the use of the talking typewriter as a learning aid.
- Which pupils will profit most from this type of instruction.

- Whether it is more effective in teaching reading than other methods.
- Other fields of language instruction in which it can be used advantageously.

As scientific progress is made and as inventions appear which have practical applications in the field of public education, the Board of Education of Prince George's County will study the implications of these advances for our school system. As new devices are tried out and proven effective, their use will be introduced to an extent commensurate with funds available through budgetary allocation.



The overhead projector is being used by students in the Instructional Materials Center with the latest materials available. Such devices and materials are included in minimum equipment allotments for schools enabling students to pursue individual study, related to their particular interests, and providing classroom teachers with visual adjuncts.



The Board of Education sponsors in-service training programs for both new and experienced teachers. At these sessions the latest equipment, techniques, and trends are introduced, examined, discussed, and evaluated. A language laboratory, such as is used in the teaching of French, German, Spanish or Russian, as offered in the secondary schools of the County, is being used by foreign language teachers as part of their in-service training.

Updating Instructional Personnel

The continual introduction of new content and new procedures into the instructional program tends to define and impose the need for a systematic program of in-service training for teachers and administrators. Employees who have been in the system over a period of years require periodic re-training; teachers coming into the system need to receive orientation.

A full-time member of the Superintendent's staff is assigned the responsibility of planning, developing, and coordinating these programs designed to encourage continued professional growth and to keep members of the teaching staff informed of trends and focused on the current aims and goals of the instructional program.

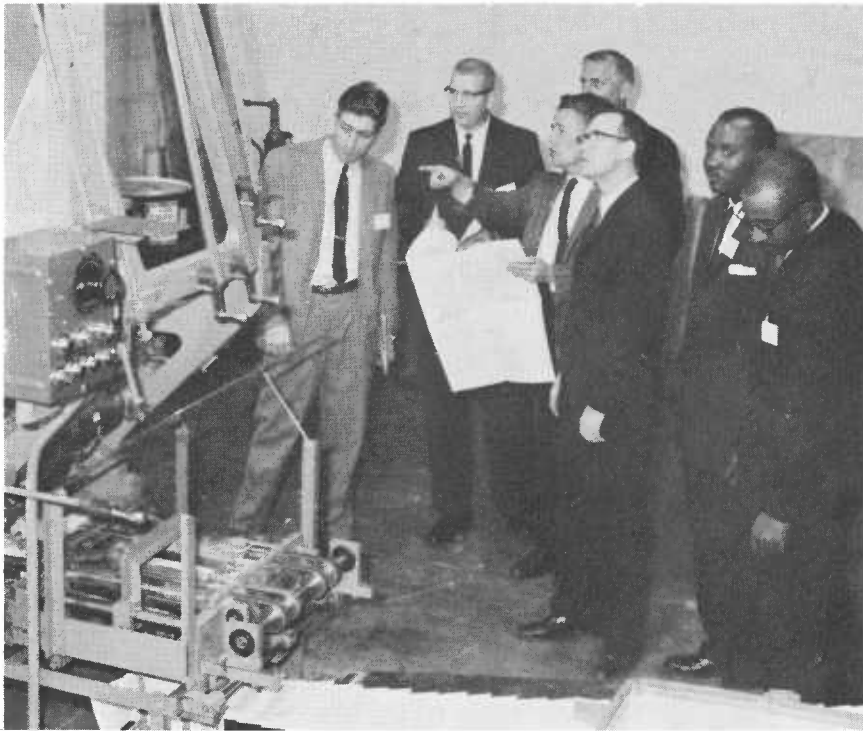
(Continued on Page 38)



In-service training programs include lectures by guest consultants, demonstrations, small group work, and field trips. These teachers are viewing a demonstration of a new piece of equipment.



The use of videotape enables a supervisor to record a demonstration for review and further study. It also makes possible repeated viewings of a situation, or technique, by groups of teachers for the purpose of analyzing the instructional procedure used and the learning response.



Field trips are a part of the in-service training program for teachers, providing an opportunity for direct contact with business organizations in the wider community as a basis for a better understanding of the type of training needed by young people who plan to enter a particular field of work. A group of teachers may be seen in the photo above touring a business plant in the community. In the photo below, teachers are viewing a demonstration of equipment designed for installation in language laboratories.





Teachers in the Business Education Program participate in a session related to a study of equipment. Sessions, such as these, enable teachers to become informed about the latest equipment and materials and the techniques involved in their use. In the photo below, teachers view a demonstration of the overhead projector, which is used extensively by classroom teachers to focus the attention of pupils on aspects of problems or topics under study. Pupils sometimes use this device in presenting reports.





From time to time specialists in various aspects of public education are called in as consultants for groups with the school system. During the year two groups of elementary principals have been meeting with Dr. Chester T. McNerney, consultant, as part of in-service training for staff. These meetings have been continued into the 1967-1968 school year.

To lend impetus to the in-service training of professional employees, the Board of Education offers opportunities to attend local, state, regional, and national workshops, conferences, and conventions; special training programs underwritten by the Board; provision for attendance at national institutes; sabbatical leave; and a series of locally-developed in-service training days each year. Other means of up-dating staff members include faculty meetings, departmental meetings, supervisory area meetings, and off-campus courses offered by local colleges and universities. In support of the introduction of new techniques and new content, the services of helping teachers and supervisors are made available. To this should be added the instructional leadership of department

heads at the secondary level and vice principals at the elementary level.

Teachers who continue to improve their professional standing as members of the teaching staff increase their worth to the County and to the teaching profession in general. The Board of Education of Prince George's County has devised and approved a salary scale as an incentive to such continued growth.

Added to all of these factors, which are relevant to the improvement of the quality of teaching in the County, is that of the selective recruitment and employment of teachers for the schools of the County. Superior applicants can be expected to become superior teachers for our school system.



Board of Education
Prince George's County
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Financial Statement

*Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Year Ended June 30, 1967*

The following Financial Statement for the year ending June 30, 1967, is from the full report of the audit of the accounts of the Board of Education made by Oliver T. Grahn, Certified Public Accountant. The full report of the auditor, including a letter of transmittal and summary of cash receipts and disbursements, is on file at the office of the Board and may be examined at any time during office hours by interested citizens and officials.

OLIVER T. GRAHN

Certified Public Accountant

57 BALTIMORE - ANNAPOLIS BOULEVARD
SEVERNA PARK, MARYLAND 21146

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ANY PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT MUST BE MADE AS A WHOLE WITHOUT ANY CHANGE
OR OMISSION WHATSOEVER. IF ANY CERTIFICATE, STATEMENT, EXCERPT OR EXHIBIT
THEREFROM IS PUBLISHED IT MUST BE IN A FORM APPROVED BY US.

December 5, 1967

To the Board of Education
of Prince George's County, Maryland
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

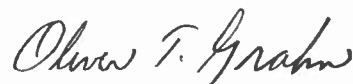
Gentlemen:

I have examined the statements of cash receipts and disbursements of the following funds of the Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland, for the year ended June 30, 1967.

Current Expense Funds	— Exhibit A
School Construction Fund	— Exhibit B
Community College — Current Expense Fund	— Exhibit C

My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the accompanying statements, together with the supporting schedules, present fairly the receipts and disbursements of the Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland, for the year ended June 30, 1967, and the composition of the funds remaining in its custody at that date.



OLIVER T. GRAHN
Certified Public Accountant

OTG/nln

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland
Current Expense Fund

EXHIBIT A

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — Year Ended June 30, 1967

BALANCE — JUNE 30, 1966		
General Fund	\$11,607,265.76	
Recreation Fund	21,259.77	
Cafeteria Fund	1,166.00	
Ferguson Fund	3,009.30	
Kindergarten Fund	411,785.06	
Foreign Travel Fund	131.41	
Operation D.I.R.E.	<u>33,183.42</u>	\$12,077,800.72
RECEIPTS — Schedule 1		<u>71,058,066.79</u>
		83,135,867.51
LESS DISBURSEMENTS — Schedule 2		<u>76,484,494.79</u>
BALANCE — JUNE 30, 1967		
General Fund	6,611,721.60	
Recreation Fund	13,273.68	
Cafeteria Fund	1,166.00	
Ferguson Fund	2,509.30	
Kindergarten Fund	19,063.60	
Foreign Travel Fund	131.41	
Operation D.I.R.E.	<u>3,507.13</u>	<u>\$ 6,651,372.72</u>

NOTE 1—At June 30, 1967, the following funds, applicable to the year ended June 30, 1967, had not been received, and are not included in the above figures:

Federal Funds:		
National Defense Education Act	\$ 11,947.84	
School Lunch Program	45,296.60	
School Breakfast Program	422.69	
School Milk Program	61,243.09	
Manpower Development & Training Act	6.75	
Vocational Education	<u>34,366.00</u>	\$153,282.97
State Funds:		
Incentive Aid	59,371.88	
Transportation	<u>54,628.35</u>	<u>114,000.23</u>
		<u>\$267,283.20</u>

NOTE 2—Unpaid bills aggregating \$1,129,955.05 applicable to the year ended June 30, 1967, were paid subsequent to June 30, 1967, and are not included in the above figures.



Architect's drawing of the new Montpelier Elementary School now under construction in the South Laurel area.

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland
School Construction Fund

EXHIBIT B

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — Year Ended June 30, 1967

BALANCE — JUNE 30, 1966			\$ 3,437,370.94
RECEIPTS			
Revenue from State Sources			
State Grant		\$ 2,855,225.00	
Revenue from Federal Sources			
Public Law #815		2,577,629.86	
Non-Revenue Receipts			
Sale of Bonds — Note 1	\$15,000,000.00		
State Loans	10,000,000.00		
Sale of Real Property	270.00		
Refunds	3,471.99		
Other Sources	13,499.89	<u>25,017,241.88</u>	<u>30,450,096.74</u>
			<u>33,887,467.68</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Capital Outlay			
Sites and Site Improvements		2,344,913.84	
Building and Building Additions		26,685,514.43	
Equipment		<u>1,725,503.54</u>	<u>30,755,931.81</u>
BALANCE — JUNE 30, 1967			<u>\$ 3,131,535.87</u>
NOTE 1—This item is comprised of the following:			
Balance of School Bond Issue for Year Ended June 30, 1966			\$10,000,000.00
School Bond Issue for Year Ended June 30, 1967		\$15,000,000.00	
Held by County at June 30, 1967		<u>10,000,000.00</u>	<u>5,000,000.00</u>
			<u>\$15,000,000.00</u>



Architect's drawing of the new Technical Education Building for the Prince George's Community College.

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland
Community College — Current Expense Fund

EXHIBIT C

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — Year Ended June 30, 1967

BALANCE — JUNE 30, 1966			\$ 277,000.44
RECEIPTS			
Tuition			
Non-Resident Students	\$	435,335.35	
Revenue from Local Sources		549,900.00	
Revenue from State Sources		309,437.35	
Revenue from Federal Sources — P.L. 89-329		5,000.00	
Non-Revenue Receipts			
Other — Refunds and Insurance		3.81	1,299,676.51
			<u>1,576,676.95</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Administration			
Salaries and Wages	\$	277,743.76	
Contracted Services		30,952.51	
Supplies and Material		13,281.99	
Other Charges		6,917.82	328,896.08
Instruction			
Salaries and Wages		637,913.70	
Supplies and Materials		47,222.18	
Other Charges		3,115.44	688,251.32
Operation of Plant and Equipment			
Salaries and Wages		17,837.82	
Supplies and Materials		19,919.75	37,757.57
Capital Outlay			
Equipment		18,302.88	1,073,207.85
BALANCE — JUNE 30, 1967			<u>\$ 503,469.10</u>

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland

Current Expense Fund

SCHEDULE 1-A

Cash Receipts — Year Ended June 30, 1967

REVENUE FROM LOCAL SOURCES

Appropriations		
Current Expense of Schools	\$37,870,613.39	
Capital Outlay (Exclusive of School Construction Funds)	3,160,836.16	
Transportation of Non-Public School Pupils	12,901.45	\$41,044,351.00
Tuition		
Non-Resident Pupils	26,345.79	
Kindergarten Pupils	415,162.50	
Adult Education and Evening High School	69,707.99	
Summer Program	15,781.53	526,997.81
Transportation — Fees from patrons		61,785.65

OTHER REVENUE

Interest	170,004.45	
Rental — School Facilities	31,548.32	
— Other Property	852.15	
Gifts and Bequests	75.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue	147,675.69	350,155.61

REVENUE FROM STATE SOURCES

State Funds		
Current Expenses	13,281,480.39	
Current Expense — Incentive Aid	827,450.43	
Transportation	1,857,510.57	
Handicapped Children	1,032,258.91	
Examination — Bus Drivers	5,895.00	
Adult Education	8,134.80	
Driver Education	112,287.97	
Quality Improvement Program	7,028.00	17,132,046.07

FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIVED THROUGH STATE

Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965 — Title I	872,280.21	
Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965 — Title II	344,708.79	
National Defense Education Act — P.L. 87-864	397,807.65	
Manpower Development & Training Act — P.L. 87-415	102,512.91	
Vocational Day Schools — P.L. 87-415	197,387.56	
Vocational Evening Schools — P.L. 87-415	1,348.60	
Adult Basic Education — E.O.A. Title IIB	13,774.67	1,929,820.39

REVENUE FROM FEDERAL SOURCES

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 — P.L. 88-452 — Title I	88,901.01	
Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 — P.L. 88-452 — Title II	115,545.63	
Maintenance & Operation of Schools — P.L. 874	6,644,041.00	
Armed Forces R.O.T.C.	4,228.44	6,852,716.08

NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS

Repayment of Loans by Schools	1,136.70	
Sale of Books and Bulletins	15,840.71	
Sale of Equipment	45,051.76	
Net Insurance Recovery	17,106.13	79,135.30

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland
Current Expense Fund

SCHEDULE 1-B

Cash Receipts — Year Ended June 30, 1967

INCOMING TRANSFERS

Transfer from Others		
School Units in Other States	\$ 46,041.55	
Interfund Transfers		
State Incentive Fund	2,329,825.53	
Federal School Lunch	705,191.80	3,081,058.88
TOTAL RECEIPTS — Exhibit A		<u>\$71,058,066.79</u>



The teacher assists a group of students as others study assignments by using the tape recordings with individual headsets.

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland

Current Expense Fund

SCHEDULE 2-A

Cash Disbursements — Year Ended June 30, 1967

ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Wages	\$ 701,269.48	
Contracted Services	87,655.52	
Supplies and Materials	100,042.53	
Other Charges	62,120.97	\$ 951,088.50

INSTRUCTION

Salaries and Wages	54,046,233.98	
Contracted Services	83,428.90	
Supplies and Materials		
Textbooks	\$ 1,010,276.07	
Library Books	382,585.13	
Other	1,537,369.99	2,930,231.19
Other Charges	1,009,920.91	58,069,814.98

PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES

Salaries and Wages	475,758.73	
Supplies and Materials	93,127.63	
Other Charges	147.44	569,033.80

HEALTH SERVICES

Salaries and Wages	319,386.04	
Supplies and Materials	4,028.84	
Other Charges	23,056.97	346,471.85

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and Wages	1,052,342.54	
Contracted Services		
Contract Routes	86,641.77	
Bus Inspection	1,604.85	88,246.62
Supplies and Materials	304,149.00	
Other Charges	121,071.56	
Vehicle Replacement	238,327.26	1,804,136.98

OPERATION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Salaries and Wages	3,660,847.93	
Contracted Services	25,212.20	
Supplies and Materials	216,622.81	
Other Charges		
Communications	56,000.37	
Utilities	1,351,046.58	
Heat for Building	632,267.63	
Other	114,827.64	2,154,142.22
		6,056,825.16

MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

Salaries and Wages	1,324,825.81	
Contracted Services	372,349.08	
Supplies and Materials	598,464.57	
Other Charges	183,749.80	
Equipment Replacement	354,224.58	2,833,613.84

FIXED CHARGES

Rent	15,055.25	
Insurance	326,222.51	
Employee Retirement	315,621.94	
Social Security	376,629.43	
Other	15,898.84	1,049,427.97



Pupils may use both print and non-prints materials in the school library, or Instructional Materials Center.

Board of Education of Prince George's County, Maryland
Current Expense Fund

SCHEDULE 2-B

Cash Disbursements — Year Ended June 30, 1967

FOOD SERVICES			
Salaries and Wages	\$	320,078.01	
Contracted Services		1,302.25	
Supplies and Materials		87,817.95	
Other Charges		4,006.84	
Equipment Replacement		41,909.07	\$ 455,114.12
<hr/>			
STUDENT BODY ACTIVITIES			
Salaries and Wages		32,110.60	
Contracted Services		52,545.46	
Supplies and Materials		70,571.64	155,227.70
<hr/>			
COMMUNITY SERVICES			
Salaries and Wages		9,639.44	
Non-Public School Transportation		12,901.45	
Supplies and Materials		435.77	22,976.66
<hr/>			
CAPITAL OUTLAY			
Sites and Site Improvements		389,878.79	
Building and Building Additions		467,075.55	
Remodeling		477,050.56	
Equipment — Additional		1,492,267.31	
Vehicles — Additional		419,138.10	3,245,410.31
<hr/>			
OUTGOING TRANSFERS			
To other school units within Maryland		1,232.00	
Tuition Handicapped Children — School Age		188,569.12	
Tuition Handicapped Children — Preschool Age		30,360.00	220,161.12
<hr/>			
INTERFUND TRANSFERS			
From State-Federal School Lunch and Special Milk programs transferred to Food Services Fund			705,191.80
<hr/>			
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS — Exhibit A			\$76,484,494.79



PUBLICATION COMMITTEE: Miss Eugenia L. Balsley, Supervisor of Publication, and Miss Rowannetta S. Allen, Supervisor of Personnel, Co-Editors; Miss Eunice E. Burdette, Supervisor of Elementary Schools; Mrs. Claire M. Conway, Principal, Allenwood Elementary School; Edward J. Feeney, Supervisor of Elementary Schools; John V. Hrezo, Principal, Crossland Senior High School; and Ronald E. Mortimer, Principal, Robert Goddard Junior High School. Robert LaFollette, Photography.

Matching

94
B

- O 1. mobile labor supply
- J 2. Andrew Carnegie
- H 3. John D. Rockefeller
- K 4. rebates
- L 5. urbanization
- P 6. "idle rich"
- G 7. James Bryce
- M 8. Jean L. Sullivan
- B 9. Joseph Pulitzer
- C 10. "yellow press"
- A 11. Charles W. Eliot
- N 12. land-grant colleges
- F 13. Merrill Act
- D 14. trust
- E 15. American Library Association

- a. President of Harvard (1869-1909)
- b. a sensationalist author
- c. journalism to amuse and draw readers
- d. any big, monopolistic business
- e. most important agency promoting adult education
- f. public land given to states to set up colleges to teach agriculture and mechanical arts.
- g. The American Commonwealth
- h. organizer of the Standard Oil Trust
- i. owner of the Cincinnati Red Stockings
- j. he combined all processes in making steel into one vertical concentration
- k. a discount on railroad charges
- l. the growth of cities
- m. "The strong boy of Besten"
- n. another name for places of higher education under the Merrill Act
- o. labor moving to the cities
- p. purpose of life was pleasure and as little, if any, work.

Short Answer

1. Contrast the living conditions of laborers in America with those of the working classes in Europe. The people of the United States were paid more money and also the working hours went as long and had more leisure time for themselves.

2. What were five reasons for rapid industrialization?

- 1. Vast Natural resources
- 2. Railroad Building
- 3. Abundant capital
- 4. mobile labor supply
- 5. Govt Policies favoring industries

3. List three advantages of big business and explain why they are considered advantages.

1. Better wages - If you have a big business you should have a lot of money somewhere. You may make your money many ways. People usually get from a big business and not a small one because the heard of the big ones and not the small.

2. Better products - you have better equipment to work with because you have money. you also higher better workers. So your products have to be better.

3. You can also sell your products for less than you did and still make out. You usually have something left over and you can make your money in other ways. That's all so left.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Maryland's New Constitution

SPEECH

OF

HON. DANIEL B. BREWSTER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, January 18, 1968

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the State of Maryland has taken a bold and dramatic step that deserves the attention of the Nation. A convention of 142 citizens has produced a new constitution for the Free State that will go before Maryland voters for ratification on May 14.

The significance of the constitution to Maryland is clear. It represents the first major revision of the document that is the basis of State law in 101 years. It spells out a program of government that should serve Maryland for generations to come.

The significance of Maryland's new constitution to the Nation also is clear. The constitution was drafted by a group of delegates who were elected on a non-partisan basis and worked long and diligently. They went about their historic endeavor with the greatest measure of responsibility. The best interests of good government, and the best interests of Maryland, were served well.

I shall be proud to support Maryland's new constitution, and I hope it will be ratified by an overwhelming vote. I hope also that it will draw the serious attention of citizens across the country. It stands as a model for the Nation in the manner of its development, in its style, and in its content. I hope that the country will share my pride and the pride of Maryland in our new constitution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the new Maryland constitution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the constitution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF
MARYLAND

(Including schedule of transitional provisions, and text of attached schedule of legislation as adopted by the constitutional convention of Maryland on January 10, 1968)

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious freedom, recognizing that all political power originates in the people and that all government is instituted to secure their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and acknowledging our duty and responsibility to posterity, do establish and ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1.01. *Freedom of Expression.*

The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Freedom of the press and freedom of speech shall not be abridged, each person remaining responsible for abuse of those rights.

Section 1.02. *Freedom of Religion.*

No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Section 1.03. *Due Process and Equal Protection.*

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be subject to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Section 1.04. *Fair Treatment in Investigations.*

No person shall be denied the right to fair and just treatment in any investigation conducted by the State or by any unit of local government, or by any of their departments or agencies.

Section 1.05. *Searches and Seizures.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches, seizures, interceptions of their communications, or other invasions of their privacy, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or

affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized, or the communications sought to be intercepted.

Section 1.06. Grand Jury Indictment.

No person shall be held to answer for a felony unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the militia while in actual service.

Section 1.07. Rights of Accused.

A person accused of crime shall have the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation in time to prepare his defense, to have the assistance of counsel for his defense, to be confronted with and to examine under oath or affirmation the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses, and to have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of twelve without whose unanimous consent he shall not be adjudged guilty.

Section 1.08. Removal of Criminal Cases.

In a case involving a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, after suggestion in writing under oath by either party that the party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the county where the case is pending, the court shall order the case removed to another county for trial. Other criminal cases may be removed only as permitted by the Court of Appeals by rule or by the General Assembly by law.

Section 1.09. Self-Incrimination.

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Section 1.10. Double Jeopardy.

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of criminal punishment for the same offense.

Section 1.11. Unusual Punishments.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Conviction of crime shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Section 1.12. Imprisonment for Debt.

No person shall be imprisoned for debt, but an obligation for the support of a dependent, or for alimony, created by a valid decree of a court or created by an agreement approved by decree of a court shall not constitute a debt within the meaning of this section.

Section 1.13. Jury Trial in Civil Cases.

Every person shall have the right of trial by jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings at law in the courts of this State where the amount or value in controversy exceeds the minimum that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. The jury shall consist of twelve, except that the General Assembly may provide by law for a jury of not less than six nor more than twelve in the District Court. A unanimous decision of the jury shall be required to constitute its verdict.

Section 1.14. Habeas Corpus.

The right to the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Section 1.15. Ex Post Facto Laws.

No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

Section 1.16. Eminent Domain.

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use or purposes without just compensation, except at the allowance of compensation for property damaged but not taken for public use or purposes shall be subject to any reasonable limitations and restrictions that the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 1.17. Continuity of Government During Emergencies.

The provisions of this Constitution shall not be suspended, except that the General Assembly by law shall provide for the temporary suspension of specific provisions during an emergency caused by disaster or enemy attack. Any suspension shall be for the period of the emergency only, and only provisions of this Constitution concerning State and local public offices and governmental operations may be suspended.

Section 1.18. Reserved Rights.

The enumeration of rights in this Constitution shall not be construed to impair, disparage, or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

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 2.02. Voters in Presidential Elections.

For purposes of voting for president and vice president of the United States or for electors for those offices, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law a lesser residence requirement for citizens who have resided in this State for less than six months.

Section 2.03. *Voters in Municipal Elections.*

A municipal corporation may prescribe by law qualifications for voters in its municipal elections, subject to any procedures and standards that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. No municipal corporation may prescribe an age requirement of more than nineteen years or a residence requirement of more than one year.

Section 2.04. *Voters in United States Enclaves.*

A person shall not be deemed ineligible to vote in any election solely by reason of the fact that he resides on land over which the United States has been ceded jurisdiction.

Section 2.05. *Property Qualifications.*

Ownership of an interest in property shall not be required as a condition for voting except to the extent that nonresident property owners may be permitted by law to vote in a municipal election. Ownership of an interest in property shall not be required as a condition for holding any elective or appointive office of this State or of any unit of local government.

Section 2.06. *Disqualifications.*

The General Assembly may prescribe by law disqualifications from voting in any election by reason of mental incompetence or conviction of serious crime, and shall provide by law for the removal of these disqualifications.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Section 2.07. *Conduct of Elections.*

The General Assembly by law shall define residence, establish a uniform system of permanent registration of voters, provide for the nomination of candidates, regulate the time, place, and manner of elections, provide for the uniform administration of elections, provide for absentee voting, insure secrecy of voting, and protect the integrity of the election process. A municipal corporation may prescribe by law election dates and procedures for the administration and regulation of its municipal elections, subject to any procedures and standards that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the supervision and uniform administration of laws enacted by the General Assembly pursuant to this section.

Section 2.08. *General Elections.*

A general election shall be held in every even-numbered year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. State officers shall be elected at the general election in 1970 and every fourth year thereafter, except that judges may be elected in any even-numbered year. County officers shall be elected at the same time as state officers unless otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the instrument of government of a county. If members of any public body serve overlapping terms, an election may be held every two years for those members then to be elected.

Section 2.09. *Pluralities.*

The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to the offices for which they were candidates.

REFERENDUM

Section 2.10. *Referendum.*

The people reserve to themselves the power of referendum. Any law enacted by the General Assembly may be petitioned to referendum except laws for legislative apportionment and districting, or congressional districting, or imposing a tax, or making an appropriation for the state government or any public institution.

Section 2.11. *Manner of Referral.*

A law, other than a law applicable in only one county, shall be referred to a vote of the people after a petition has been signed by a number of qualified voters equal to at least five per cent of the total votes cast for governor in the most recent gubernatorial election. Not more than one-half of the required number of signatures shall be those of qualified voters residing in any one county. If the total number of required signatures is filed with the governor within sixty days after the bill becomes law, it shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election held not less than four months after the bill becomes law.

Section 2.12. *Suspension.*

A law enacted by the General Assembly subject to referendum shall suspendible unless it is passed by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house and contains a section declaring it to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health or safety. If one-half the required signatures are filed during the thirty days after a bill becomes law, the law, if suspendible, shall be suspended thereby through the sixtieth day after it became law. If the remaining required signatures are filed by that sixtieth day, the law shall continue to be suspended.

Section 2.13. *Effect of Referendum.*

A referred law shall be repealed thirty days after it has been rejected by a majority of those voting on it if the number voting on the question is not less than one-fourth the number voting in the election. A suspended law which is not repealed shall take effect thirty days after the referendum or at a later time if prescribed in the law.

Section 2.14. *Law Applicable in One County.*

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law procedures by which a law enacted by it and applicable in only one county may be petitioned to referendum. The law shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the county after a petition has been signed by a number of qualified voters of the county, equal to at least ten per cent of the total votes cast for governor in that county in the most recent gubernatorial election. No law empowering a county to exercise a power or

perform a function, nor any law pertaining to appropriations, nor any law granting, limiting, or withdrawing the taxing power of a county shall be subject to referendum pursuant to this section.

ARTICLE 3. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 3.01. *Legislative Power.*

The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Delegates.

Section 3.02. *State Capital.*

The capital of the State and the meeting place of the General Assembly shall be at Annapolis.

Section 3.03. *Composition of the General Assembly.*

The number of members of each house of the General Assembly shall be prescribed by law, but the number of delegates shall not exceed one hundred twenty and the number of senators shall be one-third the number of delegates. Only one delegate shall represent a delegate district and only one senator shall represent a senate district. Each senate district shall consist of three whole delegate districts.

DISTRICTS

Section 3.04. *Legislative Districts.*

The State shall be divided by law into districts for the election of members of the Senate. Each senate district shall be subdivided into three districts for the election of members of the House of Delegates. The population represented by each senator shall be substantially equal, as shall the population represented by each delegate. Each district shall consist of adjoining territory and be compact in form. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions. Boundaries of districts shall be redrawn according to these standards prior to the general election in 1982 and in every tenth year thereafter.

Section 3.05. *Redistricting Commission.*

Six months before the first day of the regular session of the General Assembly in the year in which redistricting is to be effective, the presiding officer and the minority leader of each house shall each appoint two persons to a commission on legislative redistricting. The governor shall appoint an additional member who shall serve as chairman of the commission. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the appointing authority. The commission shall adopt a redistricting plan only by a majority vote of all its members. No member of the commission shall hold a popularly elected office in the State.

Section 3.06. *Legislative Redistricting Procedure.*

The commission on legislative redistricting shall submit a plan to the governor, who shall transmit it to the General Assembly by the first day of the regular session in the year

in which redistricting is to be effective. If any other plan has not been prescribed by law within seventy days after the transmission of the commission plan to the General Assembly, then the commission plan shall become law. The Court of Appeals shall have original jurisdiction, upon petition of any qualified voter, to review the new redistricting law and the commission plan if it has not become law. If the Court of Appeals finds a redistricting law enacted by the General Assembly invalid, then the commission plan shall become law. If the Court of Appeals finds the commission plan invalid, then the Court of Appeals shall grant appropriate relief for the conduct of the impending election.

Section 3.07. *Congressional Districts.*

The State shall be divided by law into congressional districts for the election of members of the United States House of Representatives. The difference between the populations of the largest and smallest congressional districts in the State shall not exceed ten per cent of the mean population of all congressional districts. Each congressional district shall consist of adjoining territory and be compact in form. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions. Boundaries of congressional districts shall be redrawn according to these standards prior to the general election in 1972 and in every tenth year thereafter.

Section 3.08. *Congressional Redistricting Procedure.*

The commission on legislative redistricting shall submit a congressional redistricting plan to the governor, who shall transmit it to the General Assembly by the first day of the regular session in the year in which congressional redistricting is to be effective. The General Assembly shall enact either the commission plan or a congressional redistricting plan of its own.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 3.09. *Qualifications.*

A senator or a delegate shall be a qualified voter of the State at the time of his election or appointment, shall have been a resident of the State for at least two years immediately preceding his election or appointment, and shall have been a resident of his senate district for at least six months immediately preceding his election or appointment. If any redistricting plan has been adopted within one year before a general election for members of the General Assembly, a candidate for the office of senator or delegate may also seek election in any new senate district containing fifty per cent or more of the population of the senate district in which he resided prior to redistricting. At the time of his election or appointment a senator shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and a delegate shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Section 3.10. Election and Term of Office.

A member of the General Assembly shall be elected by the voters of the district in which he seeks election, to serve for a term beginning at noon on the second Wednesday of December following his election and ending at noon on the second Wednesday of December in the fourth year thereafter.

Section 3.11. Vacancies.

A vacancy in the General Assembly shall be filled as prescribed by law. An appointee to fill a vacancy, when succeeding a party member, shall be a member of the same political party as the person last elected to that office. An appointee shall serve only until the next general election held at least ninety days after the vacancy occurs. At that election the remainder of the term shall be filled.

Section 3.12. Compensation.

A member of the General Assembly shall receive the salary and allowances prescribed by law. A salary increase enacted during one term of office shall not become effective before the next term. No senator or delegate shall be paid daily living expenses during regular sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 3.13. Limitation on Appointment.

No person elected or appointed to the General Assembly shall be appointed, during the term of office for which he was elected or appointed, to any office which has been created, or for which the compensation has been increased, by the General Assembly during that term.

Section 3.14. Immunity.

Words used by a member of the General Assembly in any of its proceedings, including the proceedings of any committees and subcommittees, shall be absolutely privileged, and a member shall not be liable therefor in any civil action or criminal prosecution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 3.15. Sessions.

The General Assembly may provide by law for an organizational session prior to the convening of the regular session. The General Assembly shall convene in regular session on the third Wednesday of January of each year, unless otherwise prescribed by law, and may continue in session for a period not longer than ninety days; provided that by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of each house a regular session may be extended for a period not longer than thirty days, and that by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house a regular session may be extended a second time for a period not longer than thirty days. The governor may convene a special session of the General Assembly at any time and shall convene a special session upon the written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Senate by proclamation, stating the purpose for which he has convened it. The presiding officer of the

Senate and the presiding officer of the House of Delegates, acting concurrently, may convene a special session of the General Assembly at any time.

Section 3.16. Organization.

Each house shall be the judge of the qualifications and selection of its members, as prescribed by this Constitution and the laws of this State. Each house shall elect its officers and determine its rules of procedure, and may permit its committees and subcommittees to meet between sessions of the General Assembly. Each house, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all its members, may compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records and papers either before the house as a whole or before any of its committees and subcommittees, provided that the rights and the records and papers of all witnesses in such cases are protected by law. Each house may punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all its members. Each house may expel a member by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all its members.

Section 3.17. Quorum.

A majority of all the members of a house shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in that house, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day.

Section 3.18. Journals.

Each house of the General Assembly shall prescribe by rule for a current daily journal of its proceedings, which shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. Each house shall prescribe by rule that the daily journal shall be published as soon as practicable. Each house shall prescribe by rule that all final committee votes on all bills shall be entered, by recorded votes of individual members, in the daily journal of that house. Each house shall prescribe by rule that on final passage of a bill or resolution, including a proposal for a constitutional amendment, the vote cast by each member shall be recorded in the daily journal of that house.

LEGISLATION

Section 3.19. Form of Laws.

Every law of this State shall be styled: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland." The General Assembly shall enact no law except by bill. The subject of every law shall be described in its title. Every law enacted by the General Assembly, except the budget law and supplementary appropriation laws, shall embrace only one subject. The budget law and all supplementary appropriation laws shall be limited to the subject of budget, appropriations, their purpose or purposes and the requisite revenue. No law or section of law shall be revived or amended by reference only to its title or section, nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant powers or confer rights which are not expressly contained

in the body of the act. The General Assembly, in amending any article or section of the code of laws of this State, shall enact the article, section, or law as it would read when amended.

Section 3.20. Consideration of Bills.

A bill may originate in either house of the General Assembly and may be amended, passed, or rejected by the other. No vote on final passage of a bill shall be taken until the bill and all amendments to it are in writing. No vote on final passage of a bill shall be taken until the fifth calendar day after its introduction in the house of origin and until the second calendar day after it reaches the second house except upon the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of the house in which the bill is pending or except during the first four days of a special session. The General Assembly may provide by law that pending bills may be carried over to the next regular session of the same General Assembly.

Section 3.21. Passage of Bills.

No bill shall be enacted nor shall a resolution requiring the action of both houses be adopted unless it is passed in each house by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of that house. A vote in joint session or in either house on any bill or resolution or for the election or confirmation of any state officer shall be taken only in public session.

Section 3.22. General Application of Laws.

The General Assembly shall enact no public laws except general laws which in their terms and effects apply throughout the State. No county shall be exempt from a public general law. The limitation of this section that the General Assembly shall enact only public general laws shall not apply to laws (1) pertaining to appropriations; (2) providing for or regulating the powers of departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the State which perform a state and not a local function; (3) pertaining to public education; (4) pertaining to multi-county governmental units; (5) providing for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of counties or for the alteration of their boundaries; (6) granting, limiting, or withdrawing the taxing powers of a county or counties; or (7) empowering a county or counties, subject to any standards that the General Assembly may provide by law, to exercise any power or perform any function denied to other counties. This section shall not be construed to limit any power of the General Assembly, otherwise existing under this Constitution, to enact special laws, except that a special law shall not be enacted for any situation for which an existing general law is applicable.

Section 3.23. Effective Date of Laws.

Each law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect on the first day of July after

passage unless another date is prescribed in the law.

POST AUDIT

Section 3.24. Post Audit.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for post audit of state finances by an agency of the General Assembly. The principal officer of the agency shall be elected by and be responsible to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 4. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 4.01. Executive Power.

The executive power of the State shall be vested in the governor, who shall faithfully execute the laws.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Section 4.02. Qualifications of Governor.

The governor shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election and shall have been a qualified voter in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election. No person elected governor for two full consecutive terms shall be eligible to hold that office again until one full term has intervened.

Section 4.03. Office of Lieutenant Governor.

There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall have only the duties delegated to him by the governor. No power specifically vested in the governor by this Constitution shall be delegated to the lieutenant governor pursuant to this section.

Section 4.04. Qualifications of Lieutenant Governor.

The lieutenant governor shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election or appointment and shall have been a qualified voter in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment. No person elected governor shall be eligible thereafter to hold the office of lieutenant governor.

Section 4.05. Election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The governor shall be elected by the voters of the State for a term beginning on the first Wednesday in January following his election and ending on the first Wednesday in January in the fourth year thereafter, and shall serve until a person has qualified to become governor or to serve as acting governor. If the first Wednesday in January is a legal holiday the term shall begin on the next day. In the general election, each candidate for lieutenant governor shall be listed on the ballot with a candidate for governor, so that a vote cast for governor shall be considered as also cast for the lieutenant governor listed on the ballot with the candidate for governor. The election of a governor shall constitute the election for the same term of the lieutenant governor who was listed on the ballot with him.

GUBERNATORIAL SUCCESSION

Section 4.06. *Failure of Governor-Elect to Take Office.*

If the governor-elect is disqualified, resigns, or dies, the lieutenant governor-elect shall become governor for the full term. If the governor-elect fails to assume office for any other reason, the newly elected lieutenant governor shall become lieutenant governor and shall serve as acting governor until the governor-elect assumes office or until the office becomes vacant.

Section 4.07. *Lieutenant Governor as Acting Governor.*

The lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor when notified in writing by the governor that the governor will be temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office. The lieutenant governor also shall serve as acting governor when the governor is disabled but is unable to communicate to the lieutenant governor the fact of his inability to perform the duties of his office. In either event the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor until notified in writing by the governor that he is able to resume the duties of his office or until the office becomes vacant.

Section 4.08. *Vacancy by Reason of Disability.*

The General Assembly, by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all its members in joint session, may adopt a resolution declaring that the governor or lieutenant governor is unable by reason of physical or mental disability to perform the duties of his office. The resolution, if adopted, shall be delivered to the Court of Appeals, which then shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine whether that officer is unable by reason of the disability to perform the duties of his office. If the Court of Appeals determines that such officer is unable to discharge the duties of his office by reason of a disability, the office shall be vacant. If the General Assembly and the Court of Appeals, acting in the same manner as described above, determine that the governor-elect or lieutenant governor-elect is unable by reason of physical or mental disability to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected, he shall be disqualified to assume office.

Section 4.09. *Succession to Offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.*

When a vacancy occurs in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall succeed to that office for the remainder of the term. When a vacancy occurs in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a person who shall succeed to that office upon confirmation by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the General Assembly in joint session. If vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor exist at the same time during the first year

of their term, the offices shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election and the president of the Senate shall serve as acting governor until the newly elected governor has qualified. If vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor exist at the same time after the first year of their term, the president of the Senate shall succeed to the office of governor for the remainder of the term. If a vacancy exists in the office of lieutenant governor, at a time when the lieutenant governor is authorized to serve as acting governor, the president of the Senate shall serve as acting governor. If there is a vacancy in the office of the president of the Senate at a time when he is authorized to succeed to the office of governor or is authorized to serve as acting governor, the Senate shall convene and fill the vacancy.

Section 4.10 *Powers and Duties of Successor.*

When the lieutenant governor or the president of the Senate succeeds to the office of governor, he shall have the title, powers, duties, and emoluments of that office; but when the lieutenant governor or the president of the Senate serves as acting governor, he shall have only the powers and duties of that office. When the president of the Senate serves as acting governor, he shall continue to be president of the Senate, but his duties as president shall be performed by such other person as the Senate shall select.

Section 4.11. *Adjudication of Disputes.*

The Court of Appeals shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate disputes or questions arising from the failure of the governor-elect to take office, or the service of the lieutenant governor or president of the Senate as acting governor, or the creation of a vacancy in the office of governor or lieutenant governor by reason of disability, or the succession to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, or the exercise of the powers and duties of a successor to the office of governor.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNOR

Section 4.12. *Messages to General Assembly.*

The governor from time to time shall inform the General Assembly of the conditions of the State and recommend such measures as he considers necessary or desirable.

Section 4.13. *Veto Power.*

The governor may veto any bill passed by the General Assembly except a budget bill or a bill proposing an amendment to this Constitution.

Section 4.14 *Item Veto.*

The governor may reduce or strike out any item in a supplementary appropriation bill. Each item or portion of an item not disapproved shall become law, and each item or portion of an item disapproved shall be subject to the same procedure as a bill vetoed by the governor.

Section 4.15. Action on Bills by the Governor.

A bill subject to veto shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within twenty days after presentation, if the General Assembly is in session. If the General Assembly has adjourned sine die before the bill becomes law, the bill shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within thirty days after presentation.

Section 4.16. Return of Vetoes Bills.

If the governor vetoes a bill while the General Assembly is in session, he shall return it promptly to the General Assembly. If the governor vetoes a bill after the General Assembly has adjourned sine die, he shall return it promptly either to the next regular session of the same General Assembly or to a special session of the same General Assembly convened for the purpose of reconsidering bills that have been vetoed. A bill shall become law if passed over the veto by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house. The law shall take effect on the first day of July after passage, unless another effective date after passage is established by joint resolution of the General Assembly.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Section 4.17. Office of Attorney General.

The attorney general shall be the chief legal officer of the State. He shall represent the State in all criminal cases in the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, and the courts of the United States, and shall represent the State in all civil cases or proceedings in which the State is a party or may be interested. He shall have those other powers and duties with respect to criminal and civil cases or proceedings, and with respect to his responsibilities as chief legal officer of the State, that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. Upon request, he shall give his opinion on any legal matter to either house of the General Assembly or to its presiding officer, or to the governor, or to any other officer, agency, or department of the State. The attorney general may appoint, to serve at his pleasure, the number of deputies or assistants that the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 4.18. Qualifications.

The attorney general shall have been a qualified voter in the State and have been authorized to practice law in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment.

Section 4.19. Election.

The attorney general shall be elected by the voters of the State for a term beginning on the first Wednesday in January following his election and ending on the first Wednesday in January in the fourth year thereafter, and shall serve until his successor has qualified. If the first Wednesday in January is a legal holiday the term shall begin on the next day. If the office becomes

vacant the governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to the office for the remainder of the term.

COMPTROLLER

Section 4.20. Office of Comptroller.

The comptroller shall grant, under regulations prescribed by the General Assembly by law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the treasury of the State pursuant to appropriations by law. He shall also perform other duties relating to the payment of money of the State as prescribed by law. The comptroller shall not be the head of the finance department or of any other principal department of the executive branch. The comptroller shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as may be prescribed by law.

Section 4.21. Qualifications.

The comptroller shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election or appointment and shall have been a qualified voter in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment.

Section 4.22. Election.

The comptroller shall be elected by the voters of the State for a term beginning on the first Wednesday in January following his election and ending on the first Wednesday in January in the fourth year thereafter, and shall serve until his successor has qualified. If the first Wednesday in January is a legal holiday the term shall begin on the next day. If the office becomes vacant the governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to the office for the remainder of the term.

TIE VOTES AND SALARIES

Section 4.23. Tie Votes.

If at any general election two or more candidates for governor, for attorney general, or for comptroller shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for the same office, one of them shall be elected to that office by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the General Assembly in joint session. The election shall be the first order of business after the organization of each house. The election of a governor shall constitute the election for the same term of the lieutenant governor who was listed on the ballot with him at the general election.

Section 4.24. Salaries.

The salary of the governor, of the lieutenant governor, of the attorney general, and of the comptroller shall be prescribed by law, and shall neither be increased nor decreased during the term for which each was elected.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 4.25. Board of Review.

There shall be a Board of Review in the executive branch. The Board shall consist of

the governor, an officer in the executive branch designated by the governor, and the comptroller. The Board shall act by majority vote and shall hold its meetings in public or otherwise act in such manner and have such powers as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 4.26. *Structure of the Executive Branch.*

All functions, powers, and duties of the offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch shall be allocated according to major purposes among and within not more than twenty principal departments. The maximum number of principal departments may be increased by the General Assembly by law enacted by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all members of each house. Any agency or commission which is a regulatory, quasi-judicial, or temporary agency established by law many, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

Section 4.27. *Reorganization of the Executive Branch.*

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the functions, powers, and duties of the offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch. The General Assembly from time to time by law may reallocate offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among principal departments; may increase, modify, diminish, and change their functions, powers, and duties; and may assign new functions, powers, and duties to them. The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch, including the establishment or abolition of offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and principal departments, and in the assignment of functions, powers, and duties among the offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and principal departments of the executive branch. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders in statutory form and be submitted to the General Assembly within the first ten days of a regular session. An executive order shall become effective and have the force of law on the date designated in the order unless specifically disapproved, within fifty days after submission, by a resolution of disapproval concurred in by a majority vote of all members of either house of the General Assembly.

Section 4.28. *Heads of Principal Departments.*

The head of each principal department of the executive branch shall be a single executive unless otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the process of executive reorganization. Any board or commission at the head of a principal department shall have a chief administrative officer.

Section 4.29. *Appointments by Governor.*

The governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, each person

serving as the head of each principal department and persons to fill vacancies on any board or commission serving as the head of a principal department, and shall also, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint persons to fill vacancies on regulatory and quasi-judicial agencies. He shall appoint, without the advice and consent of the Senate, each chief administrative officer serving under a board or commission which is the head of a principal department except the head or chief administrative officer of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system. The General Assembly may prescribe by law the qualifications of persons appointed by the governor to serve as heads of principal departments or as members of boards and commissions serving as heads of principal departments.

Section 4.30. *Terms of Office.*

Each person serving as the head of a principal department, and each chief administrative officer of a board or commission serving as the head of a principal department, except the head or chief administrative officer of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system, shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The terms of office of the members of each board or commission which serves as the head of a principal department, except the governing board of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system, shall be prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the process of executive reorganization, so that the governor, immediately upon taking office following his election, may appoint at least one-half of the members of each board and commission.

Section 4.31. *Appointment and Removal of Other Persons.*

All persons in the executive branch whose method of appointment or whose method of removal is not specified in this Constitution shall be appointed or may be removed as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 4.32. *Interim and Recess Appointments.*

If a vacancy occurs in any office which the governor may fill with the advice and consent of the Senate, he shall appoint a person to the office. If the appointment is made within the first sixty days of a regular session of the General Assembly, the governor shall submit to the Senate the nomination of the appointee, or the nomination of another person in his place. If the appointment is made at any other time, the governor shall submit the nomination to the Senate at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly. Such an appointee shall remain in office until the end of the next regular session of the General Assembly, or until the expiration of the term of the office to which he was appointed, or until his nomination is rejected by the Senate, whichever shall occur first. No person after being rejected by the Senate shall again be ap-

pointed to or nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate, or be appointed to the same office during the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Section 4.33. *Information from Administrative Officers.*

The governor at any time may require information, in writing or otherwise, from any officer of any department, office, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch.

CLEMENCY

Section 4.34. *Executive Clemency.*

The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, except in cases of conviction upon impeachment, and to remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the State. At least annually he shall file with the Court of Appeals a public report of the instances of the exercise of this power.

STATE'S ATTORNEY

Section 4.35. *State's Attorney.*

There shall be a state's attorney in each county or district which may be prescribed by the General Assembly by law. He shall be elected by the voters of the county or district in which he seeks office. The term of office, functions, powers, duties, method of filling vacancies, and all other matters relating to the office shall be prescribed by the General Assembly by law.

ARTICLE 5. JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 5.01. *Judicial Power.*

The judicial power of the State shall be vested exclusively in a unified judicial system composed of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, the Superior Court, and the District Court.

COURT OF APPEALS

Section 5.02. *Jurisdiction.*

The Court of Appeals shall be the highest court of the State and shall have the appellate jurisdiction prescribed by law and the original jurisdiction prescribed by this Constitution.

Section 5.03. *Rule-Making Power.*

The Court of Appeals shall have power to prescribe rules governing practice and procedure in all courts; governing the admission of persons to practice law in this State and their discipline; and governing the administration of the courts, officers of the judicial branch, and officers of the executive branch to the extent that their duties directly relate to the enforcement of judicial orders. The General Assembly shall have concurrent power to regulate by law the matters enumerated in this section, except when these matters are specifically required by this Constitution to be prescribed by rule. As used in this article, rule shall mean a rule prescribed by the Court of Appeals. In the event of a conflict between a rule and a law, the later in time shall prevail to the extent of the conflict.

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Section 5.04. *Composition.*

The Court of Appeals shall consist of seven judges, one of whom shall serve as chief judge. Five judges shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to decide a case.

Section 5.05. *Chief Judge of Court of Appeals.*

The governor shall fill a vacancy in the office of chief judge of the Court of Appeals by designating one of the judges of the Court of Appeals to be chief judge for the remainder of his service on the Court, or until he resigns the office of chief judge. The associate judge senior in service on the Court of Appeals shall have the powers and duties of the office when the chief judge is absent, or when the Court of Appeals determines that he is unable to serve, or when the office is vacant.

INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT

Section 5.06. *Jurisdiction.*

The Intermediate Appellate Court shall have the jurisdiction prescribed by law.

Section 5.07. *Composition.*

The Intermediate Appellate Court shall consist of five judges, unless the number is increased by law. The Intermediate Appellate Court may sit in divisions. At least three judges shall sit in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT

Section 5.08. *Jurisdiction.*

The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction in all judicial proceedings, except as otherwise prescribed by this Constitution or by law. The Superior Court shall have such other jurisdiction as prescribed by law. Jurisdiction of the Superior Court shall be uniform throughout the State.

Section 5.09. *Composition.*

The Superior Court shall consist of the number of judges prescribed by law. The number shall be allocated among the counties by law. At least one superior court judge shall reside in each county. Functional divisions of the Superior Court may be established in any county.

DISTRICT COURT

Section 5.10. *Jurisdiction.*

The District Court shall have the original jurisdiction prescribed by law. Jurisdiction of the District Court shall be uniform throughout the State.

Section 5.11. *Composition.*

The District Court shall consist of the number of judges prescribed by law. The State shall be divided by law into districts. Each district shall consist of one county or two or more entire and adjoining counties. The number of judges shall be allocated among the districts by law. At least one district court judge shall reside in each county. Functional divisions of the District Court may be established in any district.

Section 5.12. Commissioners.

There may be district court commissioners in the number and with the qualifications prescribed by rule. Commissioners in a district shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of that judge of the District Court who shall be designated by rule to appoint commissioners therein. Commissioners may exercise powers only with respect to warrants of arrest, or bail or collateral or other terms of pretrial release pending hearing, or incarceration pending hearing, and then only as prescribed by rule.

SELECTION AND TENURE OF JUDGES

Section 5.13. Judicial Circuits.

The State shall be divided by law into circuits of the Court of Appeals and into circuits of the Intermediate Appellate Court.

Section 5.14. Eligibility for Nomination and Appointment.

A judge shall have been a citizen of the State and shall have been authorized to practice law in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his nomination. A nominee for judge of the Court of Appeals or of the Intermediate Appellate Court shall be a resident of the circuit where that court vacancy exists. A nominee for judge of the Superior Court shall be a resident of the county where the vacancy exists. A nominee for judge of the District Court shall be a resident of the district where the vacancy exists.

Section 5.15. Nomination and Appointment.

A judicial nominating commission shall nominate from three to five eligible persons for each judicial vacancy. Nominations to fill a vacancy shall be made not more than thirty days prior to nor more than sixty days after the vacancy occurs. The governor shall fill a vacancy by appointing one person from the list of nominees. If the governor fails to appoint one of the nominees within sixty days after receiving the list, his power to make the appointment shall end and the chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall appoint one of the nominees.

Section 5.16. Appellate Courts Nominating Commission.

The Appellate Courts Nominating Commission shall make nominations to fill a vacancy on the Court of Appeals or on the Intermediate Appellate Court. The Commission shall consist of six lay members and six lawyer members. The term of each member shall be four years, but the General Assembly shall prescribe by law shorter terms for four of the lay and four of the lawyer members first appointed or elected, in order to establish overlapping terms of office. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled for the remainder of the term. No member shall receive compensation for his service.

Section 5.17. Trial Courts Nominating Commissions.

A trial courts nominating commission shall make nominations to fill a vacancy on the Superior Court or on the District Court. The number of commissions and the terms of their members shall be prescribed by law. Each commission shall have at least six members and shall consist of an equal number of lay and lawyer members as prescribed by law. No member shall receive compensation for his service. Each commission shall make nominations to fill vacancies on the Superior Court in one or more counties, or on the District Court in one or more districts, or both, as prescribed by law.

Section 5.18. Lawyer Members of Nominating Commissions.

Lawyers throughout the State shall elect by secret ballot the lawyer members of the Appellate Courts Nominating Commission. Lawyers of the area for which each trial courts nominating commission is established shall elect by secret ballot the lawyer members of each commission. Election procedure and eligibility of lawyer members of nominating commissions and of their electors shall be prescribed by law.

Section 5.19. Lay Members of Nominating Commissions.

The governor shall appoint the lay members of the Appellate Courts Nominating Commission from among the qualified voters of the State. The governor shall appoint the lay members of each trial courts nominating commission from among the qualified voters of the area for which that commission is established.

Section 5.20. Restrictions on Members of Nominating Commissions.

During his service on a commission, a member shall not hold any public office of profit or office in a political party. A member shall not be eligible to hold a judicial office for two years immediately following his service on a commission and he shall not be eligible to hold any other public office of profit for one year immediately following his service.

Section 5.21. Procedures of Nominating Commissions.

Each nominating commission shall act only upon the concurrence of a majority of its members. Each commission shall elect one of its members as chairman.

Section 5.22. Judicial Term of Office.

The continuance in office of each judge shall be subject to approval or rejection at the next general election following the expiration of two years from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy to which he was appointed and at the general election every eight years thereafter. The continuance in office of each judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Intermediate Appellate Court

shall be subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the entire State. The continuance in office of each judge of the Superior Court and of the District Court shall be subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the county or the district in which the office then exists. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule for a poll by secret ballot of the lawyers of the area in which a judge stands for election regarding the desirability of his continuance in office. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule for publication of the results of the poll. If the voters reject the continuance in office of a judge the office shall be vacant.

Section 5.23. *Judicial Retirement.*

Each judge shall retire at the age of seventy. If a majority of the members of the Court of Appeals approve, the chief judge may authorize a retired judge to perform temporarily judicial duties in any court.

Section 5.24. *Judicial Compensation.*

Each judge shall be compensated solely by the State for his judicial service. The compensation of a judge shall not be reduced during his continuance in office. Judges of the same court shall be paid the same compensation, including any pension based upon length of service, except that a uniform reduction in compensation may be made applicable to all judges of the same court appointed after the effective date of the reduction. A pension payable to a retired judge or to his surviving spouse, or to the surviving spouse of a deceased judge, pursuant to provisions in effect during his continuance in office, shall not be reduced.

Section 5.25. *Restriction of Non-Judicial Activities.*

No judge shall practice law, or seek public elective office other than the judicial office he then holds, or contribute to or hold office in a political party or political organization, or participate in a partisan political campaign, or serve as officer, director, or employee of any business formed with the intention of making a profit. No retired judge while practicing law or holding any public office of profit shall be paid any pension for his judicial service.

REMOVAL OF JUDGES

Section 5.26. *Commission on Judicial Disabilities.*

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall consist of one judge of the Intermediate Appellate Court, one judge of the Superior Court, one judge of the District Court, one lay member, and one lawyer member. The Court of Appeals shall appoint the judicial members. The governor shall appoint the lay and lawyer members from among the qualified voters of the State. The term of each member shall be four years, but the General Assembly shall prescribe by law shorter terms for the three judicial members and one of the other members first appointed, in order

to establish overlapping terms of office. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled for the remainder of the term. No member shall receive compensation for his service.

Section 5.27. *Powers of Commission on Judicial Disabilities.*

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall have the power to investigate complaints against any judge, to conduct hearings concerning the removal or retirement of a judge, to administer oaths and affirmations, to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, and to require persons to testify and produce evidence by granting them immunity from prosecution or from penalty or forfeiture. The Commission shall have the power to recommend to the Court of Appeals the removal or retirement of a judge. All proceedings, testimony, and evidence before the Commission shall be confidential and privileged, except that the record of any proceeding filed with the Court of Appeals shall lose its confidential character. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule the means to implement and enforce the powers of the Commission.

Section 5.28. *Procedures of Commission on Judicial Disabilities.*

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall act only upon the concurrence of a majority of its members. The Commission shall elect one of its members as chairman. Practice and procedure before the Commission shall be prescribed by rule.

Section 5.29. *Removal by Court of Appeals.*

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities that a judge be removed from office, the Court of Appeals, after a hearing and upon a finding of misconduct while in office, or of persistent failure to perform the duties of his office, or of conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice, may remove the judge from office or may censure him. A judge removed under this section, and his surviving spouse, shall have the rights and privileges accruing from his judicial service only to the extent prescribed by the order of removal. No judge shall sit in judgment in any hearing involving his own removal.

Section 5.30. *Retirement by Court of Appeals.*

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities that a judge be retired from office, the Court of Appeals, after hearing and upon a finding of disability which is or is likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of his duties, may retire the judge from office. A judge retired under this section shall have the rights and privileges prescribed by law for other retired judges. No judge shall sit in judgment in any hearing involving his own retirement.

ADMINISTRATION

Section 5.31. *Administration of Judicial System.*

The chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall be the administrative head of the judicial system. He shall designate, to serve at his pleasure, one Intermediate Appellate Court judge, one Superior Court judge, and one District Court judge as the chief judge of each court. Each shall perform those duties in the administration of the judicial system that the chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall assign to him. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals may assign administrative duties to other judges in the manner prescribed by rule. Any judge may be assigned to sit temporarily in any court as prescribed by rule.

Section 5.32. *Cost of Judicial Branch.*

The cost of the operation and administration of the judicial branch shall be borne exclusively by the State, and all revenues derived from the operation and administration of the judicial branch shall inure to the State.

Section 5.33. *Clerks of Court.*

The chief judge of each court shall appoint, to serve at his pleasure, a chief clerk of that court. There shall be in each county a clerk of the Superior Court who shall be selected as prescribed by law. There shall be in each county a clerk of the District Court whose appointment and term shall be prescribed by rule.

ARTICLE 6. FINANCE

TAXATION

Section 6.01. *Power to Tax.*

Taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes and only by the elected representatives of the people exercising legislative powers.

Section 6.02. *Local Taxing Power.*

All units of local government shall retain, unless withdrawn by the General Assembly by law, those taxing powers that they have at the effective date of this Constitution. Taxing powers may be granted or withdrawn by the General Assembly by law applicable to all municipal corporations or by law applicable to one or more of the other popularly elected representative local governments.

Section 6.03. *Assessments.*

Assessments with respect to any tax shall be made pursuant to uniform rules and pursuant to classifications of property, taxpayers, and events prescribed by law, which classes shall include agricultural property as defined by the General Assembly by law.

Section 6.04. *Equalization.*

The State shall prescribe and administer uniform rules and methods for determining property tax assessments. State funds distributed to units of local government on the basis of assessments of property shall

be determined by assessments equalized among those units, as prescribed by the General Assembly by law.

Section 6.05. *Exemptions.*

Exemptions with respect to any tax imposed by the State shall be made pursuant to uniform rules within classes of property, taxpayers, or events.

STATE DEBT AND GIFTS

Section 6.06. *State Indebtedness.*

The State shall have the power to incur indebtedness for any public purpose in the manner and upon the terms and conditions that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. Unless the law authorizing the creation of an obligation includes an irrevocable pledge of the full faith and credit of the State, the obligation shall not be considered an indebtedness of the State and the terms of this section shall not apply. If the law includes such a pledge the obligation shall be secured by the unlimited taxing power of the State and shall be subject to the terms of this section. If at any time the General Assembly shall have failed to appropriate and to make available sufficient funds to provide for the timely payment of the interest and principal then due upon all state indebtedness, it shall be the duty of the comptroller to pay, or to make available for payment, to the holders of such indebtedness from the first revenues thereafter received applicable to the general funds of the State, a sum equal to such interest and principal. All state indebtedness shall mature within fifteen years from the time when such indebtedness is incurred, except that at the time of authorizing the indebtedness the General Assembly by law may extend the period to not more than twenty-five years by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Section 6.07. *Gift or Loan of Assets or Credit.*

The assets or credit of the State shall not be given or lent to any individual, association, or corporation unless a public purpose will be served thereby and unless authorized by the General Assembly by a law stating the public purpose to be served. A gift of assets may be authorized by a law enacted by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of each house, but a law authorizing a gift of credit or a loan of credit or a loan of assets shall require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Section 6.08. *Appropriations.*

The General Assembly shall not appropriate any money from the treasury except by a budget bill or a supplementary appropriation bill.

Section 6.09. *The Budget.*

The Governor shall submit a budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the General As-

sembly on the third Wednesday in January in each year, except that in the year after the election of a new governor, the budget shall be submitted not later than twelve days after the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly. In any year the time may be extended by the General Assembly. The budget shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the preceding year and shall contain for the ensuing fiscal year an estimate of revenues, a complete plan of proposed expenditures by program including all appropriations required by this Constitution or by law, and any additional information prescribed by law, all in such form and detail as the governor shall determine. The total of the proposed expenditures shall be limited to funds available therefor as shown in the budget.

Section 6.10. *Mandatory Appropriations.*

The estimates of appropriations for the legislative branch certified by the presiding officer of each house, and for the judicial branch certified by the judge designated by the chief judge of the Court of Appeals to certify the judicial branch budget, shall be transmitted to the governor in the form and at the time that he shall direct. To the extent that appropriations for the legislative and judicial branches and for state support of public school systems are required by law, the estimates therefor shall be included in the budget without revision.

Section 6.11. *Presentation of Budget Bill.*

At the time the governor submits the budget to the General Assembly, he shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house a budget bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budget, classified and in the form and detail that he shall determine or that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. Each presiding officer shall promptly cause the budget bill to be introduced. Before final action on the budget bill by the General Assembly, the governor may amend or supplement the bill to correct an oversight, to appropriate funds contingent on passage of pending legislation, or to provide for an emergency. An amendment or a supplement shall be delivered to the presiding officer of each house, and it shall become an addition, substitute, or modification of the budget bill or any item thereof. Each amendment or supplement shall be accompanied by a statement by the governor explaining the reasons therefor.

Section 6.12 *Amendment of Budget Bill.*

The General Assembly may amend the budget bill by increasing any item relating to the legislative or judicial branches, or by reducing or striking out any item except the appropriation of sufficient funds to provide for the timely payment of interest upon and installments of principal of all state indebtedness and the appropriations required by law for state support of public school systems. The General Assembly may not

amend the budget bill in any other manner, or change the estimate of revenues, or decrease the compensation of a public officer during his term of office.

Section 6.13. *Enactment of Budget Bill.*

The budget bill shall become law when passed by both houses of the General Assembly and shall not be subject to veto by the governor. If the budget bill shall not have been finally enacted by the General Assembly by the eightieth day of its regular session, the governor shall issue a proclamation extending the session until the enactment of the budget bill and ten days thereafter. After the proclamation no other legislation, except provision for the cost of the extended session, shall be finally passed by the General Assembly until the budget bill has been enacted.

Section 6.14. *Testimony on Budget Bill.*

Either house of the General Assembly may require any person in any branch or agency of the state government, other than the governor, to appear and testify with respect to the budget bill or a supplementary appropriation bill. The governor or a person designated by him shall have the right to appear and testify with respect to these bills.

Section 6.15. *Supplementary Appropriations.*

Any other appropriation shall be embodied in a supplementary appropriation bill, the purpose or purposes of which shall be clearly defined therein. In a regular session a supplementary appropriation bill may be passed by either house, but shall not be finally passed by both houses until the budget bill has been enacted. In a special session a supplementary appropriation bill may be considered and enacted at any time. Except with regard to capital projects submitted by the governor, a supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation by a tax, direct or indirect, to be levied and collected as prescribed therein.

Section 6.16. *Capital Expenditures.*

Appropriations for capital projects to be financed by the creation of indebtedness of the State shall be embodied in a supplementary appropriation bill which shall contain an irrevocable pledge of the full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power of the State. Any such appropriation that is in addition to or exceeds the capital appropriations submitted to the General Assembly by the governor shall provide for a tax, direct or indirect, sufficient to pay the debt, service required thereby, to be levied and collected as prescribed in the supplementary appropriation bill.

LOTTERY

Section 6.17. *Lottery.*

Neither the State nor any unit of local government shall operate or authorize a lottery for the purpose of financing any expenses of government.

**ARTICLE 7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNTIES**

Section 7.01. *Establishment of Counties.*

County shall mean Baltimore City, each of the twenty-three existing counties, and other counties established pursuant to this Constitution. The General Assembly may provide by law for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of counties, or for the alteration of their boundaries. No such law shall become effective until submitted to the voters of each county affected and approved by a majority of those voting on the question in each county affected.

Section 7.02. *Structure of County Governments.*

Each county shall have a written instrument of government which establishes its governmental structure. An instrument of government shall be submitted to the voters of the county and shall be adopted only if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposal.

Section 7.03. *Change of Structure of County Governments.*

An amendment to an instrument of government may be proposed to the voters of a county by its governing body or by petition of the voters in the county as prescribed in the instrument of government. An amendment also may be proposed by other means prescribed either in the instrument of government or by the General Assembly by law. An amendment shall be adopted only if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposal.

Section 7.04. *Powers of Counties.*

A county may exercise any power, other than the judicial power, or perform any function unless that power or function has been denied to the county by this Constitution or by its instrument of government, or has been transferred exclusively to another governmental unit, or has been denied to the county by the General Assembly by law. A county may exercise only those taxing powers granted to it by the General Assembly by law but shall retain taxing powers granted to it prior to the effective date of this Constitution, unless any of those powers are subsequently denied to it by law.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND INTRACOUNTY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Section 7.05. *Existing Municipal Corporations.*

Municipal corporation shall mean an incorporated city, town, or village, but shall not include Baltimore City or any other county. Municipal corporations existing at the effective date of this Constitution may not be merged or dissolved or have their boundaries altered or have their existing powers withdrawn, without the consent of the governing bodies of the county and the municipal corporations affected, or except as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 7.06. *New Municipal Corporations and Intracounty Governmental Units.*

A county may provide by law for the creation of new municipal corporations and other units of local government comprising a part of the area of the county and by law may grant to and withdraw from them any and all powers of the county, subject to any procedures and standards that the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 7.07. *Additional Powers of Municipal Corporations.*

The General Assembly by law or a county by law may grant additional powers to municipal corporations, and the granting authority may withdraw such powers.

MULTI-COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Section 7.08. *Establishment of Multi-County Governmental Units.*

Multi-county governmental units, including intergovernmental authorities and popularly elected representative regional governments, shall consist of all or part of two or more counties. The General Assembly may provide by law for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of multi-county governmental units, or for the alteration of their boundaries, or for the powers they may exercise. The General Assembly may provide for referenda on any of these laws pertaining to a popularly elected representative regional government.

Section 7.09. *Financing of Intergovernmental Authorities.*

The General Assembly by law or a popularly elected representative local government by law may grant to an intergovernmental authority the power to impose and to collect service or benefit charges, to borrow money, and to collect taxes imposed by the General Assembly or by the popularly elected representative local government, but may not grant the power to impose taxes.

CREDIT LIMITATIONS

Section 7.10. *Credit Limitations of Local Governments.*

The assets or credit of a unit of local government may be given or lent to any individual, association, or corporation only if a public purpose will be served thereby, and then subject to any other restrictions prescribed by laws. The act of the governing body making the gift or loan shall state the public purpose to be served, and no gift of credit or loan of credit or loan of assets shall be made without the consent of three-fifths of the members of the governing body.

ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

Section 8.01. *Public Education.*

The General Assembly by law shall provide for a statewide system of free public schools. The system shall be headed by a governing board whose members shall be appointed by the governor. The General Assembly by law shall provide also for such other public edu-

cational institutions and services as may be necessary or desirable for the intellectual, cultural, and occupational development of the people of this State.

Section 8.02. *Public Higher Education.*

The governing boards prescribed by the General Assembly by law for the University of Maryland, the state colleges, and all other state institutions of higher education, including community colleges, shall formulate policies for their respective institutions and shall have general supervision over them in all academic matters. These boards may be granted by the General Assembly by law such additional powers of supervision, direction, and control of their respective institutions and over the expenditure of their funds as the General Assembly may deem to be appropriate.

ARTICLE 9. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 9.01. *Oath.*

Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under the Constitution or laws of this State, before he enters upon the duties of such office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, the parenthetical language being optional: "(In the presence of Almighty God) I, _____, do swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland and support the Constitution and laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice execute the office of _____, according to the Constitution and laws of this State." No other oath or affirmation shall be required. Should any person elected or appointed to an office of profit or trust refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation, then such office shall be vacant, and shall be filled as prescribed by this Constitution or by law.

Section 9.02. *Conflict of Interest.*

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law a code of ethics, and provide for the regulation of conflicts of interest, for all elected state officers.

Section 9.03. *Limitation on Holding Office.*

No person shall hold at the same time more than one office of profit created by this Constitution or the laws of this State, except as may be prescribed by law.

Section 9.04. *Impeachment.*

The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment of elected state officers, judges, and any other state officers who may be designated by the General Assembly by law, in cases of serious crimes or serious misconduct in office. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of the House of Delegates shall be required to impeach. Impeachments shall be tried by a special tribunal of ten judges appointed by the

Court of Appeals from among the judges of the State. The concurrence of three-fifths of the judges of the special tribunal shall be required to convict. Judgment upon conviction shall be removal from office and may include disqualification from holding any office of public trust, and deprivation of pension rights and other privileges of office. A person tried upon impeachment, whether or not convicted, nevertheless may be subject to criminal prosecution and punishment according to law.

Section 9.05. *Militia.*

The General Assembly may provide by law for a militia. The governor shall be its commander in chief and shall appoint its officers. The governor may order the militia into active service to repel invasions, to suppress insurrections, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to provide assistance when great destruction of life or property may be threatened or may have occurred. The military authority of the State shall be and remain subject to civil control in the person of the governor at all times. Only a member of the militia may be subject to a military trial and then only for offenses committed while in actual service.

Section 9.06. *Natural Resources.*

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the conservation, enhancement, improvement, and protection of the natural environment, natural resources, and natural beauty of the State.

Section 9.07. *Consumer Protection.*

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the protection and education of the citizens of the State against harmful and unfair business practices.

Section 9.08. *Sovereign Immunity.*

Sovereign immunity may not be pleaded as a defense in a suit against the State or any unit of local government, or any of their departments or agencies, except to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 9.09. *Intergovernmental Cooperation.*

The State or any unit of local government, except as limited by any law, may cooperate or agree with one or more other governmental unit or units, whether within or without the boundaries of the State, including the federal and state governments, for the exercise of any of its powers and functions.

Section 9.10. *Corporation Charters.*

Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except in cases where no general laws exist providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created; and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void. All charters granted, or adopted, in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created subject to repeal or modification may be altered, from

time to time, or be repealed; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks or the incorporation thereof. The General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing on December 3, 1891, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy, or in any wise avail itself of any rights, privileges, or advantages granted or conferred by any general or special act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter except to the extent that application of this section may be prohibited by Article I, Section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE 10. EFFECT AND AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Section 10.01. *Effective Date of Constitution.*

This Constitution shall become effective, and the Constitution of 1867 as amended shall cease to be effective, on July 1, 1968, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Schedule of Transitional Provisions attached to this Constitution.

Section 10.02. *Effect of Constitution on Existing Law.*

All legislation, including local legislation, 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 10.03. *Constitutional Amendment.*

An amendment to this Constitution may be proposed either by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house of the General Assembly or by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of a constitutional convention. Any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters of the State at a special or general election as determined by the General Assembly or

by the convention, whichever proposes the amendment. Notice of the election shall be given as the General Assembly shall prescribe by law. Unless otherwise provided, the amendment shall become effective thirty days after approval by the vote of a majority of those voting on the amendment.

Section 10.04. *Constitutional Convention.*

The General Assembly by law may call a constitutional convention at any time or may submit the question of calling a constitutional convention to the voters of the State at any time. If a constitutional convention shall not have been called or if the question of calling a convention shall not have been submitted to the voters of the State for a period of twenty years, then the question shall be submitted at the next general election. A convention shall be held within two years after a majority of those voting on the question approve the calling of a convention or within two years after the General Assembly calls a convention. Within sixty days after approval by the voters or within sixty days after the General Assembly calls a convention, the governor shall appoint a commission to prepare for the convention. Not later than the second regular session following the approval, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law the manner for electing delegates, for filling vacancies in the position of delegate, and for assembling the convention, and shall appropriate sufficient funds for the work of the convention. The convention shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Any proposal recommended by the convention for changing the Constitution shall be submitted to the voters of the State for adoption, and shall be effective only if approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of those voting on the proposal.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution, the attached Schedule of Transitional Provisions, and the attached Schedule of Legislation shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for ratification or rejection at the special referendum election to be held on May 14, 1968, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Chapter 4 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1967. If this Constitution is ratified at such special referendum election, then the attached Schedule of Transitional Provisions is ratified as a part thereof and the attached Schedule of Legislation is adopted also and shall take effect as provided therein.

Done in Convention at Annapolis, Maryland, this tenth day of January in the year Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-eight.

H. VERNON ENEY,
President.

Attest:

ROBERT J. MARTINEAU,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

This schedule is a part of the Constitution, and the provisions contained herein are of the same force and effect as those contained in the numbered articles of this Constitution, but differ only in that their effect is of limited duration and expire in accordance with their own terms. The grouping of sections in this schedule under the titles of the various articles of this Constitution is intended for convenience only and not as a limitation on the applicability of the sections.

GENERAL

Section 1. *Definition.*

In this schedule the words "prior Constitution" mean the Constitution of 1867 as amended.

Section 2. *Incumbents.*

Offices expressly established by the prior Constitution shall exist only insofar as they are provided for in this Constitution or by law not in conflict with this Constitution. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, persons holding such offices on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office until the office ceases to exist or until the completion of the term for which they have been elected or appointed, whichever shall first occur. The taking effect of this Constitution, or any provision thereof, shall not of itself affect the tenure, term, statue or compensation of any person then holding any other public office, position or employment in this State, except as provided in this Constitution.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 3. *Eminent Domain.*

The provisions of section 1.16, insofar as they pertain to compensation for private property damaged for public use or purposes, shall not be effective until July 1, 1969.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 4. *Effect of Certain Sections.*

Sections 2.10 through 2.13 shall be effective as to laws enacted on or after July 1, 1968. Laws enacted prior to July 1, 1968, shall be subject to referendum pursuant to the provisions of the prior Constitution.

Section 5. *Referendum for Public Local Laws.*

A public local law enacted prior to January 6, 1971, for any one county shall be referred only to the people of said county upon a referendum petition of ten per cent of the qualified voters of the county calculated upon the total number of votes cast therein for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 6. *Delayed Effects of Certain Sections.*

Sections 3.03, 3.04 and 3.09 shall become effective on the second Wednesday in December 1970, but candidates standing for elec-

tion to the General Assembly in the election of November 1970 shall be qualified as required by section 3.09 and shall stand for election in districts selected pursuant to sections 3.03 and 3.04.

Section 7. *Redistricting.*

The redistricting of seats for the Senate and House of Delegates for the election of November 1970 shall be based on those most recent official determinations of state population prescribed by the General Assembly by law. This redistricting shall be accomplished in accordance with sections 3.04, 3.05, and 3.06.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 8. *Election of Officers.*

The first general election of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and comptroller under this Constitution shall be on November 3, 1970.

Section 9. *Terms of Office of Incumbents.*

The terms of office of the governor, attorney general, comptroller, and treasurer in office on June 30, 1968, respectively, shall continue until January 6, 1971, and, except in the case of the treasurer, until their respective successors shall have qualified.

Section 10. *Lieutenant Governor.*

The office of lieutenant governor shall remain vacant until January 6, 1971.

Section 11. *Vacancies in the Office of Governor.*

Sections 6 and 7 of article II of the prior Constitution shall continue in effect until January 6, 1971.

Section 12. *Initial Organization.*

The initial allocation of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, among and within principal departments by law pursuant to section 4.26 of this Constitution, shall be completed by the General Assembly by June 30, 1970. If such allocation is not completed by June 30, 1970, the governor prior to January 6, 1971, shall make the initial allocation by executive order. Such executive order shall have the force of law without being subject to disapproval by the General Assembly.

Section 13. *Board of Public Works.*

The rights, powers, and duties vested in the Board of Public Works by the prior Constitution shall continue to be so vested until January 6, 1971.

Section 14. *Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.*

Section 4.06 through 4.11, section 4.20, and section 4.25 shall become effective January 6, 1971. Sections 4.26 through 4.30 shall become effective upon the completion of the initial allocation of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, among and within principal departments by law pursuant to section 12 of this schedule.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 15. *Judicial Power.*

Section 5.01 shall not become effective as to the District Court until January 1, 1970. The judicial power vested in the Orphans' Courts as of June 30, 1968, shall continue until January 1, 1971. The judicial power vested in the justices of the peace, People's Courts, Municipal Courts and the Housing Court of Baltimore County as of June 30, 1968, shall continue until January 1, 1970. Each of such justices of the peace and each of such courts other than the Orphans' Courts shall have until January 1, 1970, and the Orphans' Courts shall have until January 1, 1971, the powers and jurisdiction vested in each of them, respectively, on June 30, 1968, subject to such changes as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 16. *Pending Causes—Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction.*

All matters pending on June 30, 1968, in (a) the Court of Appeals, (b) the Court of Special Appeals, and (c) the Circuit Court for any county, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, and the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall be decided or otherwise disposed of, respectively, in (a) the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, (b) the Intermediate Appellate Court, and (c) the Superior Court in the county in which the matter was pending on June 30, 1968, unless lawfully removed therefrom.

Section 17. *Pending Causes—Courts of Limited Jurisdiction*

The first sentence of section 5.10, all of section 5.11 and all of section 5.12 shall become effective on January 1, 1970. Any matter pending on December 31, 1969, before a justice of the peace or any People's Court or Municipal Court or in the Housing Court of Baltimore County shall be decided or otherwise disposed of in the District Court in the county in which the matter was pending on December 31, 1969, unless thereafter lawfully removed.

Section 18. *Uniform Jurisdiction.*

The third sentence of section 5.08 and the second sentence of section 5.10 shall become effective January 1, 1971, except as to matters then pending. Until January 1, 1971, the provisions of the second paragraph of article IV, section 20, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect.

Section 19. *Continuance in Judicial Office.*

Each judge of (a) the Court of Appeals, (b) the Court of Special Appeals, and (c) the first and second judicial circuits, the Circuit Courts for the counties, and the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in office on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office as a judge, respectively, of (a) the Court of Appeals

created by this Constitution, (b) the Intermediate Appellate Court, and (c) the Superior Court, for the balance of the term for which he was appointed or elected, unless sooner removed, retired or convicted after impeachment pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 20. *Continuance in Office—Chief Judges of Appellate Courts.*

The chief judge of the Court of Appeals and the chief judge of the Court of Special Appeals in office on June 30, 1968, shall be the chief judge, respectively, of the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, and of the Intermediate Appellate Court for the remainder of his service on such court, or until he resigns the office of chief judge.

Section 21. *Continuance in Office—Judges of Orphans' Courts.*

Each judge of an Orphans' Court in office on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office as a judge of such Orphans' Court until January 1, 1971, unless sooner removed or convicted after impeachment pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 22. *Continuance in Office—Judges of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.*

Each full-time judge of the People's Court of Baltimore City, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, and of the People's Courts of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties who is in office on December 31, 1969, shall continue in office as a judge of the District Court for the balance of the term for which he was appointed or elected, unless previously removed, retired, or convicted after impeachment pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution; provided, however, that the term of any such judge whose term as such would, but for this section, have continued beyond December 31, 1969, but who shall be ineligible for appointment as a judge of the District Court under this Constitution, shall expire on December 31, 1969. Every other justice of the peace designated as trial magistrate or committing magistrate, municipal justice of the peace or magistrate, every other judge of a People's Court and each judge of the Housing Court of Baltimore County who is in office on July 1, 1968, shall continue in office until December 31, 1969, on which latter date his term shall expire.

Section 23. *Judicial Qualifications.*

Except as specifically provided below, until January 1, 1970, section 5.14 shall apply only to judges of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, and the Superior Court.

Section 24. *Filling Vacancy in Court of Appeals, Intermediate Appellate Court or Superior Court.*

Sections 5.15 through 5.21 shall become effective on July 1, 1969. Prior to that date, any vacancy in the office of judge of the

Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, or the Superior Court for any reason other than expiration of the term of office, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of a person qualified under section 5.14 of this Constitution to fill such office. Each person so appointed shall be subject to continuance in office by the procedures and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this Constitution.

Section 25. *Filling Vacancy in Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.*

Prior to January 1, 1970, any vacancy occurring in the office of judge of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, the People's Court of Baltimore City, or the People's Court for Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's or Wicomico Counties for any reason other than expiration of term shall be filled by the governor by appointment of a person qualified under section 5.14 to fill judicial office, except that he shall be a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists. Each person so appointed shall be subject to continuance in office by the procedures and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this Constitution. Prior to January 1, 1970, any vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of judge of any other People's Court, Municipal Court or the Housing Court of Baltimore County, or the office of any substitute or part-time People's Court judge in any county or in the office of justice of the peace shall be filled by the governor by appointment of a person qualified to fill such office under the law creating the office or under section 5.14 of this Constitution. Each such appointment shall be for a term expiring December 31, 1969.

Section 26. *Application of Section 5.22 to Judges Now in Office.*

Every judge of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, Superior Court, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, the People's Court of Baltimore City, the People's Courts of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's or Wicomico Counties whose term expires on or after July 1, 1968, and prior to the general election in November 1968 shall have his term extended until such election. Each judge of those courts who is required to stand for retention in judicial office at that election shall do so pursuant to the provisions of and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this Constitution. Any People's or Municipal Court judge subject to this section shall be subject to approval or rejection by the electorate of the county or Baltimore City in which he would have been required to stand for election under the law in effect on June 30, 1968.

Section 27. *Election of Judges Continued in Office.*

Any judge of any court continued in office pursuant to this schedule shall stand for retention in office at the general election next

following the expiration of his term pursuant to and for the term prescribed in section 5.22. The term of any such judge shall be extended until such next general election.

Section 28. *Applicability of Section 5.23.*

Section 5.23 shall not apply to any judge of the Orphans' Court, or of any People's Court, except full-time judges of People's Courts in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties, and the judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, nor shall it apply to any justice of the peace.

Section 29. *Judicial Compensation.*

(a) Except for its second and last sentences, section 5.24 shall not apply to any judge of any People's Court, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, the Housing Court of Baltimore County, the Orphans' Court, nor to any justice of the peace; provided, however, that between July 1, 1968, and January 1, 1970, the General Assembly may provide by law for uniform compensation and pension rights for full-time judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City and of the People's Courts of Baltimore City and of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince Georges and Wicomico Counties, and their respective spouses.

(b) The initial salary to be paid by the State to a judge of the Court of Appeals shall not be less than the total salary, including any local supplementation, paid on January 1, 1968, to the chief judge of the Court of Appeals established under the prior Constitution.

(c) The initial salary to be paid by the State to a judge of the Intermediate Appellate Court shall not be less than the total salary, including any local supplementation, paid on January 1, 1968, to the chief judge of the Court of Special Appeals.

(d) The initial salary to be paid by the State to a judge of the Superior Court shall not be less than the total salary, including any local supplementation, paid on January 1, 1968, to the chief judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

(e) In establishing a uniform scale of judicial salaries and pensions, including those for the District Court, the General Assembly may disregard any local supplementation or local salary or pension authorized after January 1, 1968, and such action shall not be deemed to be a diminution of the salary or pension of any judge.

Section 30. *Restriction of Non-Judicial Activities.*

Section 5.25 shall not apply to judges of the Orphans' Court, justices of the peace or judges of any People's Court, except for full-time judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, of the People's Court of Baltimore City and of the People's Courts of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties. Until January 1, 1970, the provisions of article 33 of the

Declaration of Rights of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect as to any judge or justice of the peace not subject to section 5.25.

Section 31. Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The provisions of section 5.26 providing that a judge of the District Court shall be a member of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall not become effective until January 1, 1970. Prior to that date, the Court of Appeals shall appoint one of the full-time judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City or the People's Court of Baltimore City, or the Peoples Court of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince Georges or Wilcomico Counties as a member of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities. If such member is continued in office on January 1, 1970, as a judge of the District Court and if his term on the Commission on Judicial Disabilities has not expired, he shall remain in office as a member of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities for the balance of his term. If he shall not be continued in office, or if his term shall have expired on January 1, 1970, the office shall be vacant on that date.

Section 32. Clerks of Trial Courts.

The clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and of the Circuit Court for each county in office on June 30, 1968, shall become, respectively, the clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City or in that county, as the case may be. The clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City in office on June 30, 1968, shall each become a chief deputy clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City. Each such Superior Court clerk, and each chief deputy clerk mentioned above, shall hold office for the balance of the term for which he was originally elected, or appointed, subject only to removal pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution or law in effect June 30, 1968. Each full-time clerk of a justice of the peace designated trial magistrate, of a Municipal Court or of a People's Court, and the chief constable of the People's Court of Baltimore City in office on December 31, 1969, shall become a deputy clerk of the District Court.

Section 33. Registers of Wills.

The constitutional office of register of wills shall terminate on January 1, 1971. Until that date, the provisions of article IV, section 41, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect.

Section 34. Sheriffs.

The Constitutional office of sheriff shall terminate on January 6, 1971. Until that date, the provisions of article IV, section 44, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect.

Section 35. Costs of Judicial System.

Except with respect to judicial compensation and pensions as provided for in section 29 of this schedule and in section 5.24 of this Constitution, section 5.32 of this Constitution shall not become effective until January 1, 1970.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 36. Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.

The provisions of section 3.22, insofar as they relate to counties; and all of section 7.04, shall not be effective until January 6, 1971, unless simultaneously made effective for all counties by the General Assembly at an earlier date.

Section 37. Adoption of Instrument of County Government.

Prior to July 1, 1969, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law a choice of procedures by which an instrument of government of a county may be proposed. The proposed instrument of government shall be submitted to the voters of the county and shall be adopted only if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposal. Prior to July 1, 1970, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law an instrument of government which shall, without further action, become effective on January 6, 1971, for those counties which have failed to adopt by July 1, 1970, an instrument of government effective no later than January 6, 1971. The charter adopted by any county pursuant to the provisions of the prior Constitution shall be without further act the instrument of government for that county; provided that any procedure to obtain a charter or instrument of government commenced pursuant to the prior Constitution must be completed prior to July 1, 1970, and the instrument of government so adopted must be effective no later than January 6, 1971.

Section 38. Interim Restriction Upon Public Local Law.

From and after the effective date of the instrument of government of a county, no law applicable only to that county shall be enacted by the General Assembly for that county on any subject covered by the express powers granted to such county by the General Assembly by law. The effect of this section shall terminate on January 6, 1971, or on any earlier date that sections 3.22 and 7.04 shall be made fully effective by the General Assembly by law.

Section 39. Powers of Baltimore City To Issue Bonds

Except as provided in section 41, the powers of Baltimore City to borrow money on the faith and credit of Baltimore City and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor shall be subject only to such limitations and restrictions as to the amount or method of issuance as may be applicable

at the time of such issuance to all counties which have adopted an instrument of government, but nothing herein shall authorize Baltimore City to issue any bonds except pursuant to an ordinance submitted to the qualified voters approved by a majority of those voting on the question. The effect of this section shall terminate on the effective date of section 7.04.

FINANCE

Section 40. *Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.*

Sections 6.04, 6.05, 6.06, and 6.16 shall become effective July 1, 1969. Except insofar as section 6.07 is inconsistent with it, article III, section 34, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect until July 1, 1969.

Section 41. *Law Governing Bonds.*

All bonds and other evidences of indebtedness authorized by the General Assembly or by any local legislative body prior to the effective date of this Constitution shall be governed by the constitutional provisions and laws in effect at the time of authorization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 42. *Sovereign Immunity.*

Section 9.08 shall not be effective as to causes of action arising prior to January 1, 1970.

SCHEDULE OF LEGISLATION

This schedule takes effect under the authority of Chapter 4, Section 17, of the Acts of 1967, and under the authority of its adoption by the people of Maryland together with the Constitution to which it is attached. Provisions contained in this schedule shall become effective on July 1, 1968, and may be amended or repealed by the General Assembly by law. The grouping of sections of this schedule under titles referring to the numbered articles of the Constitution is intended for convenience and not as a limitation on the applicability of the sections.

Section 1. *Definitions.*

(a) In this schedule the words "prior Constitution" mean the Constitution of 1867 as amended.

(b) In this schedule the word "county" shall be deemed to include Baltimore City.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 2. *Petition Requirements.*

A referendum petition may consist of several papers, but each paper shall contain the full text of the act or part of act petitioned upon; and there shall be attached to each such paper an affidavit of the person procuring the signatures thereon that of the said person's own personal knowledge every signature thereon is genuine and bona fide, and that the signers are qualified voters of the State of Maryland, and county, as set opposite their names, and no other verification shall be required.

Section 3. *Interim Provisions for Disqualifications from Voting.*

No person convicted of larceny, or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the governor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship as a lunatic, or, as a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote. The effect of this section shall terminate July 1, 1969.

Section 4. *Procedure for Retention in Office of Judges.*

The procedure for approval or rejection of the continuance in office of a judge required to stand for election under section 5.22 of the Constitution shall be as follows:

(a) Each candidate for continuance in office as judge shall file a certificate of candidacy with the secretary of state. Such certificate shall be filed not less than ninety days prior to the date of the election at which the judge's retention or rejection is to be determined. The filing fee shall be \$25.00.

(b) Not less than sixty days before any such election, the secretary of state shall certify to the boards of supervisors of elections of the county or counties, the voters of which are entitled to vote on the continuance in office of such judge, the name and residence of such judge, and the court in which he seeks to be retained.

(c) Each such board shall include on the ballots prepared by it pursuant to Section 16-4, Art. 33, Annotated Code of Maryland, the following questions with respect to each judicial candidate certified to it by the Secretary of State:

Shall Judge (name of candidate) be retained in office as a judge of the (name of court)? Yes No

(d) No such judge shall be required to run in a primary election nor shall his political affiliation appear on the ballot.

(e) Provisions of the election laws not inconsistent with the foregoing shall apply to judicial elections.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 5. *Salary of Members of the General Assembly.*

Each member of the General Assembly shall receive an annual salary of eight thousand dollars, accounting from July 1, 1968, and payable bi-weekly.

Section 6. *Vacancies Occurring During Present Term of the General Assembly.*

(a) In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a delegate or senator, or in case of a tie vote between two or more such qualified persons, the governor shall appoint a person whose name shall be submitted to him in writing, within thirty days

after the occurrence of the vacancy, by the state central committee of the political party with which the delegate or senator, so vacating, had been affiliated in the county or district from which he or she was elected, provided that the appointee shall be of the same political party as the person whose office is to be filled; and it shall be the duty of the governor to make said appointment within fifteen days after the submission thereof to him. If a name is not submitted by the state central committee within thirty days after the occurrence of the vacancy, the governor within another period of fifteen days shall appoint a person, who shall be of the same political party as the person whose office is to be filled, and who is otherwise properly qualified to hold the office of delegate or senator in the district or county. In every case when any person is so appointed by the governor, his appointment shall be deemed to be for the unexpired term of the person whose office has become vacant.

(b) In addition, and in submitting a name to the governor to fill a vacancy in a senatorial district or subdistrict, as the case may be, in any of the counties of Maryland, the state central committee or committees shall follow these provisions:

(1) If the vacancy occurs in a district or subdistrict having the same boundaries as a county, the state central committee of the county shall submit the name of a resident of the district or subdistrict.

(2) If the vacancy occurs in a district or subdistrict which has boundaries comprising a portion of one county, the state central committee of that county shall submit the name of a resident of the district or subdistrict.

(3) If the vacancy occurs in a district or subdistrict which has boundaries comprising a portion or all of two or more counties, the state central committee of each county involved shall have one vote for submitting the name of a resident of the district or subdistrict; and if there is a tie vote between or among the state central committees, the list of names there proposed shall be submitted to the governor, and he shall make the appointment from the list.

Section 7. *Procedure for Enactment of Law.*

Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. Every law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time, be printed, published, and certified under the Great Seal to the several courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

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EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 8. *Salary and Governor.*

The governor shall receive an annual salary of forty thousand dollars, accounting from July 1, 1968 and payable bi-weekly.

Section 9. *Appointment of Officers by Governor.*

The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military officers of the State whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the law creating the office.

Section 10. *Removal of Officers by Governor.*

The governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders, or other military offense; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial; and may remove for incompetency or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the executive for a term of years.

Section 11. *Secretary of State.*

The secretary of state shall carefully keep and preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either house of the General Assembly; and he shall perform such other duties as may properly belong to his office.

Section 12. *State's Attorneys.*

In the case of a vacancy in the office of state's attorney, or of his removal from the county in which he shall have been elected, the said vacancy shall be filled by the judge or judges of the Superior Court resident in the county in which the vacancy occurs for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Section 13. *Comptroller and Treasurer.*

Until January 6, 1971, the comptroller and the treasurer shall continue to exercise those rights, powers, and duties pertaining to them, respectively, on June 30, 1968, and not in conflict with the Constitution.

Section 14. *Board of Public Works and Board of Review.*

Upon the termination of the legal existence of the Board of Public Works for which provision is made in article XII of the prior Constitution, all its powers and duties shall be vested in the Board of Review for which provision is made in section 4.25 of this Constitution; and all references to the Board of Public Works in legislation, contracts, or documents shall be deemed to refer to the Board of Review as well as to the Board of Public Works. Prior to termination of the legal existence of the Board of Public Works, it shall continue to exercise those rights, powers, and duties granted to it by article XII of the prior Constitution.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 15. Courts of Record.

Each court created by this Constitution shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal.

Section 16. Statutory References to Courts.

Except where inconsistent with this Constitution, the Schedule of Transitional Provisions, or this Schedule:

(a) All statutory references to the Court of Appeals shall be deemed to refer to the Court of Appeals established by this Constitution.

(b) All statutory references to the Court of Special Appeals shall be deemed to refer to the Intermediate Appellate Court.

(c) All statutory references to Circuit Courts, courts for any circuit or county (other than People's Courts, Municipal Courts, or the Housing Court of Baltimore County), the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City or the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City shall be deemed to refer to the Superior Court in the appropriate county.

Section 17. Appellate Circuits.

There shall be six circuits of the Court of Appeals, as follows: The First Appellate Circuit, consisting of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester, and Somerset counties; the Second Appellate Circuit, consisting of Baltimore and Harford counties; the Third Appellate Circuit, consisting of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington counties; the Fourth Appellate Circuit, consisting of Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties; the Fifth Appellate Circuit, consisting of Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard counties; and the Sixth Appellate Circuit, consisting of Baltimore City. One of the judges of the Court of Appeals shall be resident in each of the first five appellate circuits and two judges shall be resident in the Sixth Appellate Circuit.

Section 18. Judicial Circuits.

Wherever any statute refers to a judicial circuit, to the courts of such circuit or to the judges of or in such circuit, it shall be deemed to refer to the Superior Court or the judges of the Superior Court resident in the geographical area prescribed for that circuit by article IV, section 19, of the prior Constitution.

Section 19. Jurisdiction of Superior Court in Baltimore City.

The jurisdiction vested in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore by article IV, sections 28-29, and 30 of the prior Consti-

tution shall be vested in the Superior Court in Baltimore City.

Section 20. Duties of Clerk of Superior Court in Baltimore City.

The duties vested in the various clerks of the courts comprising the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City by sections 37 and 38 of article IV of the prior Constitution shall be vested in the clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City.

Section 21. Judicial Pensions.

(a) In the case of a judge who in one year had active service as a member of more than one court including a court existing under provisions of the prior Constitution, the amount of pension for that full year shall be calculated yearly at the rate for service in that court for which the higher pension is allowed, but in no event shall the maximum pension exceed that prescribed for judges of the court upon which the judge is serving at death or retirement, nor shall a judge be credited with more than one partial year's service in a single year.

(b) In the case of a judge who has served as a member of more than one court, including a court existing under provisions of the prior Constitution, all such service shall be credited for pension purposes at the rate provided by the law in effect during such service, including any local supplementation or local pension provided prior to January 1, 1968, but in no event shall the maximum pension exceed that prescribed for judges of the court upon which the judge is serving at death or retirement.

(c) Any judge not continued in office as a judge pursuant to the Schedule of Transitional Provisions shall, upon the termination of his office, be entitled to receive a pension in an amount equal to that which he would have been entitled to receive had he attained his sixtieth birthday and retired on the date of abolition of his office. Such pension shall not be payable until the judge reaches his sixtieth birthday.

Section 22. Pensions of Former Judges.

In the case of a former judge who is receiving a judicial pension on June 30, 1968, or who would then be receiving such a pension but for the fact that he is then engaged in the private practice of law or is then holding a public office of profit, or in the case of the spouse of such former judge, judicial pension rights shall not be reduced. Such judicial pension rights shall not be increased except by the General Assembly by law effective on or after July 1, 1968. The full amount of any such pension payable to a former judge of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, or of any Circuit Court, or his spouse, shall be paid by the State on and after July 1, 1968. The full amount of any such pension payable to any other former judge or his spouse shall be paid by the State on and after January 1, 1970.

Section 23. Terms of Initial Members of Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

Of the first three judicial members of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities, the Court of Appeals shall designate one to serve for one year, one to serve for two years and one to serve for three years. Of the first non-judicial members of the Commission, the governor shall designate one to serve three years and the other to serve four years.

Section 24. People's Court of Baltimore City.

(a) Until January 1, 1970, the People's Court of Baltimore City shall continue in existence subject to the provisions of article IV, section 41-A of the prior Constitution.

(b) Until January 1, 1970, the provisions of article IV, section 41-A of the prior Constitution pertaining to the chief constable, constables, and clerk of said Court shall remain in effect.

(c) Unless sooner modified or repealed by the General Assembly by law the effectiveness of this section shall terminate on January 1, 1970.

Section 25. Municipal Court of Baltimore City.

(a) Until January 1, 1970, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City and its jurisdiction, shall continue in existence subject to the provisions of article IV, section 41-C of the prior Constitution.

(b) Until January 1, 1970, the provisions of article IV, section 41-C of the prior Constitution pertaining to the chief clerk of said Court shall remain in effect.

(c) Unless sooner modified or repealed by the General Assembly by law, the effectiveness of this section shall terminate on January 1, 1970.

Section 26. Court Dockets and Files.

All papers, dockets, files, books, records, monies, and other property belonging or pertaining to or in (a) the Court of Appeals, (b) the Court of Special Appeals, or (c) the Circuit Court of any county, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and Circuit No. 2 of Baltimore City on June 30, 1968, shall be transferred on July 1, 1968, to, respectively, (a) the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, (b) the Intermediate Appellate Court, or (c) the Superior Court in the appropriate county.

Section 27. Vacancy in Orphans' Court.

In case of a vacancy in the office of judge of the Orphans Court, the governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation, or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same until January 1, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 28. Procedure to Adopt a County Instrument of Government.

The board of county commissioners of any county may appoint at any time a charter board of not more than nine members, and shall appoint a charter board within thirty days after receipt of a petition signed by five per cent of the qualified voters of the county or by ten thousand voters, whichever is less. If additional charter board members are nominated by petitions signed by three per cent of the qualified voters of the county or by three thousand voters, whichever is less, which shall be delivered to the board of county commissioners within sixty days after the charter board shall have been appointed, then the board of county commissioners shall call a special election not less than thirty nor more than ninety days after receipt of the petitions unless a regular election falls within the designated period. The appointees of the board of county commissioners and those nominated by petitions shall be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order without party designation. The voters shall be entitled to cast votes for, and elect, a number of nominees equal to the number of charter board members originally selected by the board of county commissioners and those so elected shall constitute the charter board. The charter board shall be responsible for drafting the instrument of government. Such charter board shall, within twelve months from the date of its appointment or in the event of an election within twelve months from the date of that election, present an instrument of government for the county to the board of county commissioners, who shall publish the same in at least two newspapers of general circulation published in the county within thirty days after it shall have been presented. Such instrument of government shall be submitted to the voters of the county at a special or regular election held not earlier than thirty days, nor later than ninety days, after publication of the instrument of government. If a majority of the votes cast for and against the adoption of the instrument of government shall be in favor of adoption, then such instrument of government shall, on the thirtieth day after such election, become effective as the instrument of government of that county, and any laws applying only to that county which are inconsistent with the instrument of government, shall be thereby repealed. Prior to the effective date of section 7.04 of the Constitution, all counties having an instrument of government shall exercise only those express powers prescribed by the General Assembly by law.

The effect of this section shall terminate on July 1, 1970.

Section 29. *Amendment of Instruments of Government.*

An amendment may be proposed and adopted as provided in the county instrument of government; but if the instrument of government does not provide an amendment procedure, amendment to any instrument of government adopted under the provisions of the prior Constitution may be proposed by a resolution of the legislative body of the county; or by a petition signed by not less than 20 per cent of the qualified voters of the county, and filed with the legislative body of the county; provided, however, that in any case 10,000 signatures shall be sufficient to complete a petition. When so proposed, such amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the next regular election occurring after the passage of said resolution or the filing of said petition. If at said election the majority of the votes cast for and against said amendment shall be in favor thereof, said amendment shall be adopted and becomes a part of the instrument of government from and after the thirtieth day after said election. Said amendment shall be published by the legislative body of the county once a week for five successive weeks prior to said election in at least one newspaper published in said county.

Section 30. *County Commissioners.*

There shall be county commissioners for each county not having an instrument of government in effect. Such county commissioners shall continue to exercise their offices in accordance with the provisions of the prior Constitution. The effect of this section shall terminate on January 6, 1971.

Section 31. *County Surveyors.*

County surveyors in office on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which they are elected. Such county surveyors shall continue to exercise their offices in accordance with the provisions of the prior Constitution.

Section 32. *County Elections.*

All elections for county offices held in November, 1970, shall be for those offices pro-

vided for by the instrument of government effective or to become effective on January 6, 1971 for that county.

Section 33. *Charter Amendments of Municipal Corporations.*

Any municipal corporation existing on June 30, 1968, shall have the power and authority (a) to amend or repeal an existing charter or local laws relating to the incorporation, organization, government, or affairs of said municipal corporation heretofore enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, and (b) to adopt a new charter and to amend or repeal any charter consistent with the provisions of this Constitution and any laws of the General Assembly pertaining thereto.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 34. *Style of Commissions and Grants.*

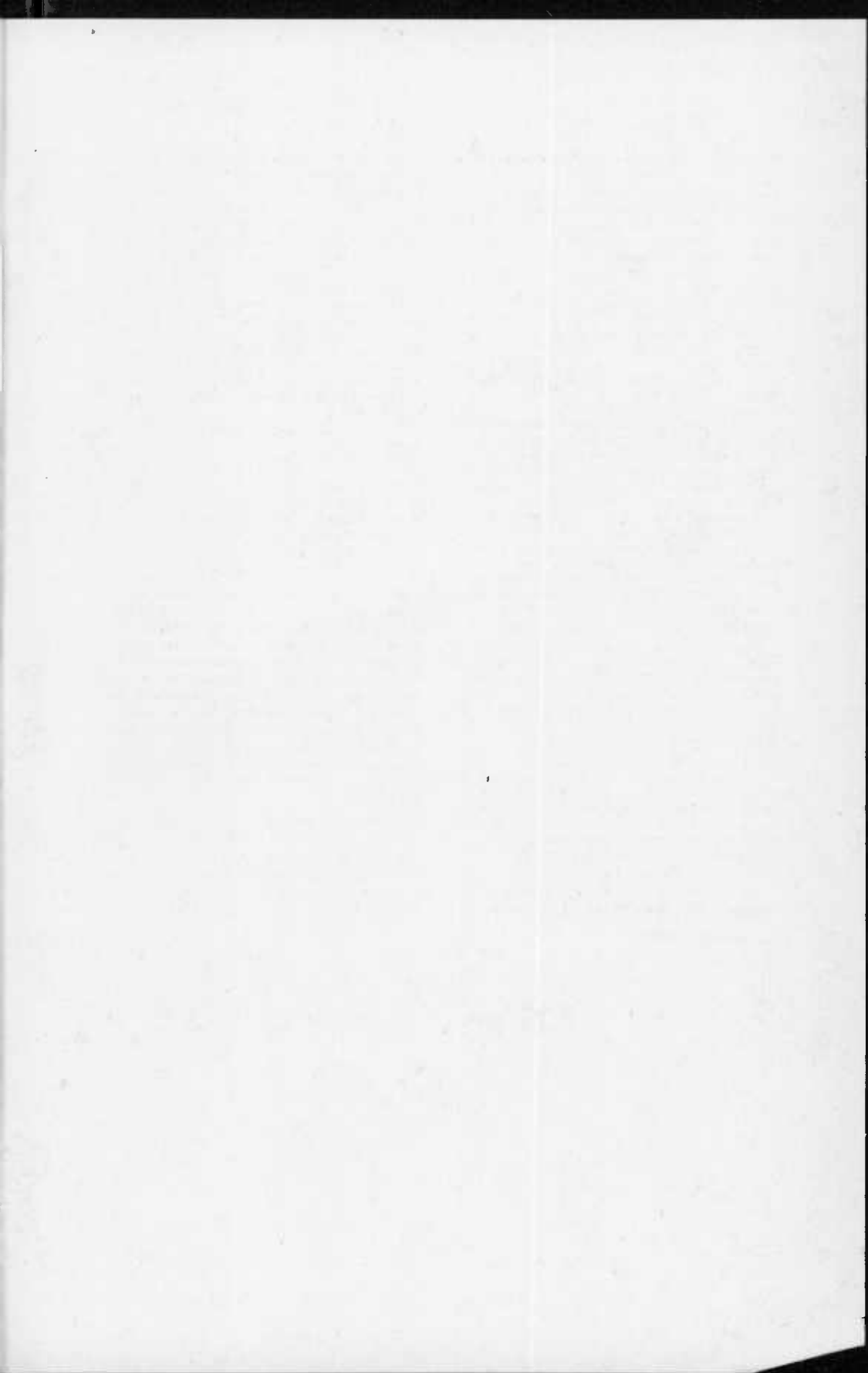
Public commissions and grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, etc.," and shall be signed by the governor, with the Seal of the State annexed.

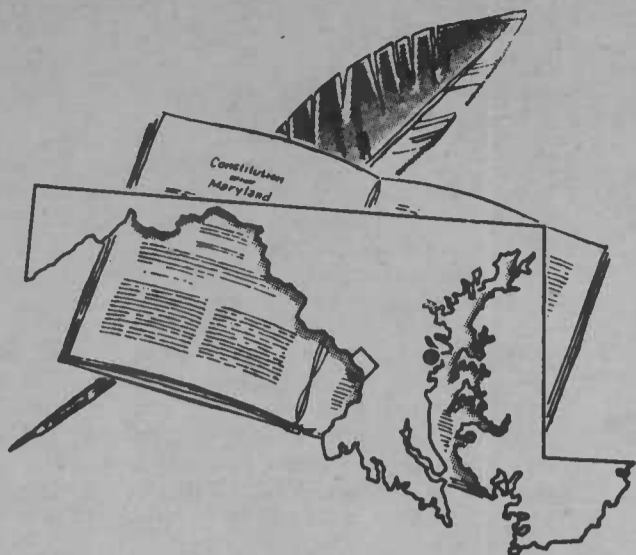
Section 35. *Procedures for Amendment of the Constitution.*

Any bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution shall be published by order of the governor, in at least two newspapers, in each county except Baltimore City, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in Baltimore City, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the special or general election, at which the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 36. *Exception to Limitation for Notaries Public.*

A person may hold office as notary public at the same time that he holds another office of profit created by the Constitution or laws of this State.





Proposed CONSTITUTION

Of The State Of Maryland

Full Text Of The Documents
Prepared By The Constitutional Convention
For Submission To The Voters On May 14, 1968

Also Contains Article Explaining Changes
Proposed In The New Constitution

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Text Of Proposed State Constitution

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious freedom, recognizing that all political power originates in the people and that all government is instituted to secure their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and acknowledging our duty and responsibility to posterity, do establish and ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1.01. Freedom of Expression.

The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Freedom of the press and freedom of speech shall not be abridged, each person remaining responsible for abuse of those rights.

Section 1.02. Freedom of Religion.

No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Section 1.03. Due Process and Equal Protection.

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be subject to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Section 1.04. Fair Treatment in Investigations.

No person shall be denied the right to fair and just treatment in any investigation conducted by the State or by any unit of local government, or by any of their departments or agencies.

Section 1.05. Searches and Seizures.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches, seizures, interceptions of their communications, or other invasions of their privacy, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized, or the communications sought to be intercepted.

Section 1.06. Grand Jury Indictment.

No person shall be held to answer for a felony unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the militia while in actual service.

Section 1.07. Rights of Accused.

A person accused of crime shall have the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation in time to prepare his defense, to have the assistance of counsel for his defense, to be confronted with and to examine under oath or affirmation the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses, and to have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of twelve without whose unanimous consent he shall not be adjudged guilty.

Section 1.08. Removal of Criminal Cases.

In a case involving a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, after suggestion in writing under oath by either party that the party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the county where the case is pending, the court shall order the case removed to another county for trial. Other criminal cases may be removed only as permitted by the Court of Appeals by rule or by the General Assembly by law.

Section 1.09. Self-Incrimination.

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Section 1.10. Double Jeopardy.

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of criminal punishment for the same offense.

Section 1.11. Unusual Punishments.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Conviction of crime shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Section 1.12. Imprisonment for Debt.

No person shall be imprisoned for debt, but an obligation for the support of a dependent, or for alimony, created by a valid decree of a court or created by an agreement approved by decree of a

court shall not constitute a debt within the meaning of this section.

Section 1.13. Jury Trial in Civil Cases.

Every person shall have the right of trial by jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings at law in the courts of this State where the amount or value in controversy exceeds the minimum that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. The jury shall consist of twelve, except that the General Assembly may provide by law for a jury of not less than six nor more than twelve in the District Court. A unanimous decision of the jury shall be required to constitute its verdict.

Section 1.14. Habeas Corpus.

The right to the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Section 1.15. Ex Post Facto Laws.

No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

Section 1.16. Eminent Domain.

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use or purposes without just compensation, except that the allowance of compensation for property damaged but not taken for public use or purposes shall be subject to any reasonable limitations and restrictions that the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 1.17. Continuity of Government During Emergencies.

The provisions of this Constitution shall not be suspended, except that the General Assembly by law shall provide for the temporary suspension of specific provisions during an emergency caused by disaster or enemy attack. Any suspension shall be for the period of the emergency only, and only provisions of this Constitution concerning state and local public offices and governmental operations may be suspended.

Section 1.18. Reserved Rights.

The enumeration of rights in this Constitution shall not be construed to impair, disparage, or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

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 2.02. Voters in Presidential Elections.

For purposes of voting for president and vice president of the United States or for electors for those offices, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law a lesser residence requirement for citizens who have resided in this State for less than six months.

Section 2.03. Voters in Municipal Elections.

A municipal corporation may prescribe by law qualifications for voters in its municipal elections, subject to any procedures and standards that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. No municipal corporation may prescribe an age requirement of more than nineteen years or a residence requirement of more than one year.

Section 2.04. Voters in United States Enclaves.

A person shall not be deemed ineligible to vote

in any election solely by reason of the fact that he resides on land over which the United States has been ceded jurisdiction.

Section 2.05. Property Qualifications.

Ownership of an interest in property shall not be required as a condition for voting except to the extent that nonresident property owners may be permitted by law to vote in a municipal election. Ownership of an interest in property shall not be required as a condition for holding any elective or appointive office of this State or of any unit of local government.

Section 2.06. Disqualifications.

The General Assembly may prescribe by law disqualifications from voting in any election by reason of mental incompetence or conviction of serious crime, and shall provide by law for the removal of these disqualifications.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Section 2.07. Conduct of Elections.

The General Assembly by law shall define residence, establish a uniform system of permanent registration of voters, provide for the nomination of candidates, regulate the time, place, and manner of elections, provide for the uniform administration of elections, provide for absentee voting, insure secrecy of voting, and protect the integrity of the election process. A municipal corporation may prescribe by law election dates and procedures for the administration and regulation of its municipal elections, subject to any procedures and standards that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the supervision and uniform administration of laws enacted by the General Assembly pursuant to this section.

Section 2.08. General Elections.

A general election shall be held in every even-numbered year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. State officers shall be elected at the general election in 1970 and every fourth year thereafter, except that judges may be elected in any even-numbered year. County officers shall be elected at the same time as state officers unless otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the instrument of government of a county. If members of any public body serve overlapping terms, an election may be held every two years for those members then to be elected.

Section 2.09. Pluralities.

The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to the offices for which they were candidates.

REFERENDUM

Section 2.10. Referendum.

The people reserve to themselves the power of referendum. Any law enacted by the General Assembly may be petitioned to referendum except laws for legislative apportionment and districting, or congressional districting, or imposing a tax, or making an appropriation for the state government or any public institution.

Section 2.11. Manner of Referral.

A law, other than a law applicable in only one county, shall be referred to a vote of the people after a petition has been signed by a number of qualified voters equal to at least five per cent of the total votes cast for governor in the most recent gubernatorial election. Not more than one-half of the required number of signatures shall be those of qualified voters residing in any one county. If the total number of required signatures is filed with the governor within sixty days after the bill becomes law, it shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election held not less than four months after the bill becomes law.

Proposed New Constitution Of The State Of Maryland

Section 2.12. Suspension.

A law enacted by the General Assembly subject to referendum shall be suspendible unless it is passed by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house and contains a section declaring it to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health or safety. If one-half the required signatures are filed during the thirty days after a bill becomes law, the law, if suspendible, shall be suspended thereby through the sixtieth day after it became law. If the remaining required signatures are filed by that sixtieth day, the law shall continue to be suspended.

Section 2.13. Effect of Referendum.

A referred law shall be repealed thirty days after it has been rejected by a majority of those voting on it if the number voting on the question is not less than one-fourth the number voting in the election. A suspended law which is not repealed shall take effect thirty days after the referendum or at a later time if prescribed in the law.

Section 2.14. Laws Applicable in One County.

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law procedures by which a law enacted by it and applicable in only one county may be petitioned to referendum. The law shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the county after a petition has been signed by a number of qualified voters of the county equal to at least ten per cent of the total votes cast for governor in that county in the most recent gubernatorial election. No law empowering a county to exercise a power or perform a function, nor any law pertaining to appropriations, nor any law granting, limiting, or withdrawing the taxing power of a county shall be subject to referendum pursuant to this section.

ARTICLE 3. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 3.01. Legislative Power.

The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Delegates.

Section 3.02. State Capital.

The capital of the State and the meeting place of the General Assembly shall be at Annapolis.

Section 3.03. Composition of the General Assembly.

The number of members of each house of the General Assembly shall be prescribed by law, but the number of delegates shall not exceed one hundred twenty and the number of senators shall be one-third the number of delegates. Only one delegate shall represent a delegate district and only one senator shall represent a senate district. Each senate district shall consist of three whole delegate districts.

DISTRICTS

Section 3.04. Legislative Districts.

The State shall be divided by law into districts for the election of members of the Senate. Each senate district shall be sub-divided into three districts for the election of members of the House of Delegates. The population represented by each senator shall be substantially equal, as shall the population represented by each delegate. Each district shall consist of adjoining territory and be compact in form. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions. Boundaries of districts shall be redrawn according to these standards prior to the general election in 1982 and in every tenth year thereafter.

Section 3.05. Redistricting Commission.

Six months before the first day of the regular session of the General Assembly in the year in which redistricting is to be effective, the presiding officer and the minority leader of each house shall each appoint two persons to a commission on legislative redistricting. The governor shall appoint an additional member who shall serve as chairman of the commission. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the appointing authority. The commission shall adopt a redistricting plan only by a majority vote of all its members. No mem-



DEBATES ISSUE - James Gleason (Montgomery) debates an issue at a session of the convention in the State House at Annapolis. Other delegates shown in the picture are, from left, foreground, Allen E. Buzzell (Baltimore county); John Carroll Byrnes (Baltimore City); second row, C. William Gilchrist (Allegheny); Mrs. Rubye H. Gill (Baltimore City); Gleason, and William W. Grant (Garrett); third row, Chester G. Kosakowski (Baltimore City), Mrs. Helen L. Koss (Montgomery), Jahn F. Leitzel (Baltimore County) (partially hidden), Samuel C. Linton Jr. (Charles), back row, Howard J. Needle (Baltimore County), John W. Neumann (Montgomery). (Photo By Frear)

ber of the commission shall hold a popularly elected office in the State.

Section 3.06. Legislative Redistricting Procedure.

The commission on legislative redistricting shall submit a plan to the governor, who shall transmit it to the General Assembly by the first day of the regular session in the year in which redistricting is to be effective. If any other plan has not been prescribed by law within seventy days after the transmission of the commission plan to the General Assembly, then the commission plan shall become law. The Court of Appeals shall have original jurisdiction, upon petition of any qualified voter, to review the new redistricting law and the commission plan if it has not become law. If the Court of Appeals finds a redistricting law enacted by the General Assembly invalid, then the commission plan shall become law. If the Court of Appeals finds the commission plan invalid, then the Court of Appeals shall grant appropriate relief for the conduct of the impending election.

Section 3.07. Congressional Districts.

The State shall be divided by law into congressional districts for the election of members of the United States House of Representatives. The difference between the populations of the largest and smallest congressional districts in the State shall not exceed ten per cent of the mean population of all congressional districts. Each congressional district shall consist of adjoining territory and be compact in form. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions. Boundaries of congressional districts shall be redrawn according to these standards prior to the general election in 1972 and in every tenth year thereafter.

Section 3.08. Congressional Redistricting Procedure.

The commission on legislative redistricting shall submit a congressional redistricting plan to the governor, who shall transmit it to the General Assembly by the first day of the regular session in the year in which congressional redistricting is to be effective. The General Assembly shall enact either the commission plan or a congressional redistricting plan of its own.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 3.09. Qualifications.

A senator or a delegate shall be a qualified voter of the State at the time of his election or appointment, shall have been a resident of the State for at least two years immediately preceding his election or appointment, and shall have been a resident of his senate district for at least six months immediately preceding his election or appointment. If any redistricting plan has been adopted within one year before a general election for members of the General Assembly, a candidate for the office of senator or delegate may also seek election in any new senate district containing fifty per cent or more of the population of the senate district in which he resided prior to redistricting. At the time of his election or appointment a senator shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and a delegate shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Section 3.10. Election and Term of Office.

A member of the General Assembly shall be elected by the voters of the district in which he seeks election, to serve for a term beginning at noon on the second Wednesday of December following his election and ending at noon on the second Wednesday of December in the fourth year thereafter.

Section 3.11. Vacancies.

A vacancy in the General Assembly shall be filled as prescribed by law. An appointee to fill a vacancy, when succeeding a party member, shall be a member of the same political party as the person last elected to that office. An appointee shall serve only until the next general election held at least ninety days after the vacancy occurs. At that election the remainder of the term shall be filled.

Section 3.12. Compensation.

A member of the General Assembly shall receive the salary and allowances prescribed by law. A salary increase enacted during one term of office shall not become effective before the next term. No senator or delegate shall be paid daily living expenses during regular sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 3.13. Limitation on Appointment.

No person elected or appointed to the General Assembly shall be appointed, during the term of

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office for which he was elected or appointed, to any office which has been created, or for which the compensation has been increased, by the General Assembly during that term.

Section 3.14. Immunity.

Words used by a member of the General Assembly in any of its proceedings, including the proceedings of any committees and subcommittees, shall be absolutely privileged, and a member shall not be liable therefor in any civil action or criminal prosecution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 3.15. Sessions.

The General Assembly may provide by law for an organizational session prior to the convening of the regular session. The General Assembly shall convene in regular session on the third Wednesday of January of each year, unless otherwise prescribed by law, and may continue in session for a period not longer than ninety days; provided that by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of each house a regular session may be extended for a period not longer than thirty days, and that by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house a regular session may be extended a second time for a period not longer than thirty days. The governor may convene a special session of the General Assembly at any time and shall convene a special session upon the written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Senate by proclamation, stating the purpose for which he has convened it. The presiding officer of the Senate and the presiding officer of the House of Delegates, acting concurrently, may convene a special session of the General Assembly at any time.

Section 3.16. Organization.

Each house shall be the judge of the qualifications and selection of its members, as prescribed by this Constitution and the laws of this State. Each house shall elect its officers and determine its rules of procedure, and may permit its committees and subcommittees to meet between sessions of the General Assembly. Each house, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all its members, may compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records and papers either before the house as a whole or before any of its committees and subcommittees, provided that the rights and the records and papers of all witnesses in such cases are protected by law. Each house may punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all its members. Each house may expel a member by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all its members.

Section 3.17. Quorum.

A majority of all the members of a house shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in that house, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day.

Section 3.18. Journals.

Each house of the General Assembly shall prescribe by rule for a current daily journal of its proceedings, which shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. Each house shall prescribe by rule that the daily journal shall be published as soon as practicable. Each house shall prescribe by rule that all final committee votes on all bills shall be entered, by recorded votes of individual members, in the daily journal of that house. Each house shall prescribe by rule that on final passage of a bill or resolution, including a proposal for a constitutional amendment, the vote cast by each member shall be recorded in the daily journal of that house.

LEGISLATION

Section 3.19. Form of Laws.

Every law of this State shall be styled: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland." The General Assembly shall enact no law except by bill. The subject of every law shall be described in its title. Every law enacted by the General Assembly, except the budget law and supplementary appropriation laws, shall embrace only one sub-

ject. The budget law and all supplementary appropriation laws shall be limited to the subject of budget, appropriations, their purpose or purposes, and the requisite revenue. No law or section of a law shall be revived or amended by reference only to its title or section, nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant powers or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the act. The General Assembly, in amending any article or section of the code of laws of this State, shall enact the article, section, or law as it would read when amended.

Section 3.20. Consideration of Bills

A bill may originate in either house of the General Assembly and may be amended, passed, or rejected by the other. No vote on final passage of a bill shall be taken until the bill and all amendments to it are in writing. No vote on final passage of a bill shall be taken until the fifth calendar day after its introduction in the house of origin and until the second calendar day after it reaches the second house except upon the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of the house in which the bill is pending or except during the first four days of a special session. The General Assembly may provide by law that pending bills may be carried over to the next regular session of the same General Assembly.

Section 3.21. Passage of Bills.

No bill shall be enacted nor shall a resolution requiring the action of both houses be adopted unless it is passed in each house by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of that house. A vote in joint session or in either house on any bill or resolution or for the election or confirmation of any state officer shall be taken only in public session.

Section 3.22. General Application of Laws.

The General Assembly shall enact no public laws except general laws which in their terms and effects apply throughout the State. No county shall be exempt from a public general law. The limitation of this section that the General Assembly shall enact only public general laws shall not apply to laws (1) pertaining to appropriations; (2) providing for or regulating the powers of departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the State which perform a state and not a local function; (3) pertaining to public education; (4) pertaining to multi-county governmental units; (5) providing for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of counties or for the alteration of their boundaries; (6) granting, limiting, or withdrawing the taxing powers of a county or counties; or (7) empowering a county or counties, subject to any standards that the General Assembly may provide by law, to exercise any power or perform any function denied to other counties. This section shall not be construed to limit any power of the General Assembly, otherwise existing under this Constitution, to enact special laws, except that a special law shall not be enacted for any situation for which an existing general law is applicable.

Section 3.23. Effective Date of Laws.

Each law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect on the first day of July after passage unless another date is prescribed in the law.

POST AUDIT

Section 3.24. Post Audit.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for post audit of state finances by an agency of the General Assembly. The principal officer of the agency shall be elected by and be responsible to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 4. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 4.01. Executive Power.

The executive power of the State shall be vested in the governor, who shall faithfully execute the laws.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Section 4.02. Qualifications of Governor.

The governor shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election and shall have been a qualified voter in the State for at least

five years immediately preceding his election. No person elected governor for two full consecutive terms shall be eligible to hold that office again until one full term has intervened.

Section 4.03. Office of Lieutenant Governor.

There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall have only the duties delegated to him by the governor. No power specifically vested in the governor by this Constitution shall be delegated to the lieutenant governor pursuant to this section.

Section 4.04. Qualifications of Lieutenant Governor.

The lieutenant governor shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election or appointment and shall have been a qualified voter in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment. No person elected governor shall be eligible thereafter to hold the office of lieutenant governor.

Section 4.05. Election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The governor shall be elected by the voters of the State for a term beginning on the first Wednesday in January following his election and ending on the first Wednesday in January in the fourth year thereafter, and shall serve until a person has qualified to become governor or to serve as acting governor. If the first Wednesday in January is a legal holiday the term shall begin on the next day. In the general election, each candidate for lieutenant governor shall be listed on the ballot with a candidate for governor, so that a vote cast for governor shall be considered as also cast for the lieutenant governor listed on the ballot with the candidate for governor. The election of a governor shall constitute the election for the same term of the lieutenant governor who was listed on the ballot with him.

GUBERNATORIAL SUCCESSION

Section 4.06. Failure of Governor-Elect to Take Office.

If the governor-elect is disqualified, resigns, or dies, the lieutenant governor-elect shall become governor for the full term. If the governor-elect fails to assume office for any other reason, the newly elected lieutenant governor shall become lieutenant governor and shall serve as acting governor until the governor-elect assumes office or until the office becomes vacant.

Section 4.07. Lieutenant Governor as Acting Governor.

The lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor when notified in writing by the governor that the governor will be temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office. The lieutenant governor also shall serve as acting governor when the governor is disabled but is unable to communicate to the lieutenant governor the fact of his inability to perform the duties of his office. In either event the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor until notified in writing by the governor that he is able to resume the duties of his office or until the office becomes vacant.

Section 4.08. Vacancy by Reason of Disability.

The General Assembly, by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all its members in joint session, may adopt a resolution declaring that the governor or lieutenant governor is unable by reason of physical or mental disability to perform the duties of his office. The resolution, if adopted, shall be delivered to the Court of Appeals, which then shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine whether that officer is unable by reason of the disability to perform the duties of his office. If the Court of Appeals determines that such officer is unable to discharge the duties of his office by reason of a disability, the office shall be vacant. If the General Assembly and the Court of Appeals, acting in the same manner as described above, determine that the governor-elect or lieutenant governor-elect is unable by reason of physical or mental disability to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected, he shall be disqualified to assume office.

Section 4.09. Succession to Offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of gover-

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nor, the lieutenant governor shall succeed to that office for the remainder of the term. When a vacancy occurs in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a person who shall succeed to that office upon confirmation by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the General Assembly in joint session. If vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor exist at the same time during the first year of their term, the offices shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election and the president of the Senate shall serve as acting governor until the newly elected governor has qualified. If vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor exist at the same time after the first year of their term, the president of the Senate shall succeed to the office of governor for the remainder of the term. If a vacancy exists in the office of lieutenant governor, at a time when the lieutenant governor is authorized to serve as acting governor, the president of the Senate shall serve as acting governor. If there is a vacancy in the office of the president of the Senate at a time when he is authorized to succeed to the office of governor or is authorized to serve as acting governor, the Senate shall convene and fill the vacancy.

Section 4.10. Powers and Duties of Successor.

When the lieutenant governor or the president of the Senate succeeds to the office of governor, he shall have the title, powers, duties, and emoluments of that office; but when the lieutenant governor or the president of the Senate serves as acting governor, he shall have only the powers and duties of that office. When the president of the Senate serves as acting governor, he shall continue to be president of the Senate, but his duties as president shall be performed by such other person as the Senate shall select.

Section 4.11. Adjudication of Disputes.

The Court of Appeals shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate disputes or questions arising from the failure of the governor-elect to take office, or the service of the lieutenant governor or president of the Senate as acting governor, or the creation of a vacancy in the office of governor or lieutenant governor by reason of disability, or the succession to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, or the exercise of the powers and duties of a successor to the office of governor.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNOR

Section 4.12. Messages to General Assembly.

The governor from time to time shall inform the General Assembly of the conditions of the State and recommend such measures as he considers necessary or desirable.

Section 4.13. Veto Power

The governor may veto any bill passed by the General Assembly except a budget bill or a bill proposing an amendment to this Constitution.

Section 4.14. Item Veto.

The governor may reduce or strike out any item in a supplementary appropriation bill. Each item or portion of an item not disapproved shall become law, and each item or portion of an item disapproved shall be subject to the same procedure as a bill vetoed by the governor.

Section 4.15. Action on Bills by the Governor.

A bill subject to veto shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within twenty days after presentation, if the General Assembly is in session. If the General Assembly has adjourned sine die before the bill becomes law, the bill shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within thirty days after presentation.

Section 4.16. Return of Vetoed Bills.

If the governor vetoes a bill while the General Assembly is in session, he shall return it promptly to the General Assembly. If the governor vetoes a bill after the General Assembly has adjourned sine die, he shall return it promptly either to the next regular session of the same General Assembly



FIRST TO SIGN- H. Vernon Eney (Baltimore County), president of the Constitutional Convention, is the first to sign the new State charter drawn up by the 142-member body.

bly or to a special session of the same General Assembly convened for the purpose of reconsidering bills that have been vetoed. A bill shall become law if passed over the veto by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house. The law shall take effect on the first day of July after passage, unless another effective date after passage is established by joint resolution of the General Assembly.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Section 4.17. Office of Attorney General.

The attorney general shall be the chief legal officer of the State. He shall represent the State in all criminal cases in the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, and the courts of the United States, and shall represent the State in all civil cases or proceedings in which the State is a party or may be interested. He shall have those other powers and duties with respect to criminal and civil cases or proceedings, and with respect to his responsibilities as chief legal officer of the State, that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. Upon request, he shall give his opinion on any legal matter to either house of the General Assembly or to its presiding officer, or the governor, or to any other officer, agency, or department of the State. The attorney general may appoint, to serve at his pleasure, the number of deputies or assistants that the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 4.18. Qualifications.

The attorney general shall have been a qualified voter in the State and have been authorized to practice law in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment.

Section 4.19. Election.

The attorney general shall be elected by the voters of the State for a term beginning on the first Wednesday in January following his election and ending on the first Wednesday in January in the fourth year thereafter, and shall serve until his successor has qualified. If the first Wednesday in January is a legal holiday the term shall begin on the next day. If the office becomes vacant the governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to the office for the remainder of the term.

COMPTROLLER

Section 4.20. Office of Comptroller.

The comptroller shall grant, under regulations prescribed by the General Assembly by law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the treasury

of the State pursuant to appropriations by law. He shall also perform other duties relating to the payment of money of the State as prescribed by law. The comptroller shall not be the head of the finance department or of any other principal department of the executive branch. The comptroller shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as may be prescribed by law.

Section 4.21. Qualifications.

The comptroller shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his election or appointment and shall have been a qualified voter in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment.

Section 4.22. Election.

The comptroller shall be elected by the voters of the State for a term beginning on the first Wednesday in January following his election and ending on the first Wednesday in January in the fourth year thereafter, and shall serve until his successor has qualified. If the first Wednesday in January is a legal holiday the term shall begin on the next day. If the office becomes vacant the governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to the office for the remainder of the term.

TIE VOTES AND SALARIES

Section 4.23. Tie Votes.

If at any general election two or more candidates for governor, for attorney general, or for comptroller shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for the same office, one of them shall be elected to that office by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the General Assembly in joint session. The election shall be the first order of business after the organization of each house. The election of a governor shall constitute the election for the same term of the lieutenant governor who was listed on the ballot with him at the general election.

Section 4.24. Salaries.

The salary of the governor, of the lieutenant governor, of the attorney general, and of the comptroller shall be prescribed by law, and shall neither be increased nor decreased during the term for which each was elected.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 4.25. Board of Review.

There shall be a Board of Review in the executive branch. The Board shall consist of the governor, an officer in the executive branch designated by the governor, and the comptroller. The Board shall act by majority vote and shall hold its meetings in public or otherwise act in such manner and have such powers as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 4.26. Structure of the Executive Branch.

All functions, powers, and duties of the offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch shall be allocated according to major purposes among and within not more than twenty principal departments. The maximum number of principal departments may be increased by the General Assembly by law enacted by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all members of each house. Any agency or commission which is a regulatory, quasi-judicial, or temporary agency established by law may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

Section 4.27. Reorganization of the Executive Branch.

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the functions, powers, and duties of the offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch. The General Assembly from time to time by law may reallocate offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among principal departments; may increase, modify, diminish, and change their functions, powers, and duties; and may assign new functions, powers, and duties to them. The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch, including the establishment or abolition of offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and prin-

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principal departments, and in the assignment of functions, powers, and duties among the offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and principal departments of the executive branch. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders in statutory form and be submitted to the General Assembly within the first ten days of a regular session. An executive order shall become effective and have the force of law on the date designated in the order unless specifically disapproved, within fifty days after submission, by a resolution of disapproval concurred in by a majority vote of all members of either house of the General Assembly.

Section 4.28. Heads of Principal Departments.

The head of each principal department of the executive branch shall be a single executive unless otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the process of executive reorganization. Any board or commission at the head of a principal department shall have a chief administrative officer.

Section 4.29. Appointments by Governor.

The governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, each person serving as the head of each principal department and persons to fill vacancies on any board or commission serving as the head of a principal department, and shall also, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint persons to fill vacancies on regulatory and quasi-judicial agencies. He shall appoint, without the advice and consent of the Senate, each chief administrative officer serving under a board or commission which is the head of a principal department except the head or chief administrative officer of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system. The General Assembly may prescribe by law the qualifications of persons appointed by the governor to serve as heads of principal departments or as members of boards and commissions serving as heads of principal departments.

Section 4.30. Terms of Office.

Each person serving as the head of a principal department, and each chief administrative officer of a board or commission serving as the head of a principal department, except the head or chief administrative officer of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system, shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The terms of office of the members of each board or commission which serves as the head of a principal department, except the governing board of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system, shall be prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the process of executive reorganization, so that the governor, immediately upon taking office following his election, may appoint at least one-half of the members of each board and commission.

Section 4.31. Appointment and Removal of Other Persons.

All persons in the executive branch whose method of appointment or whose method of removal is not specified in this Constitution shall be appointed or may be removed as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 4.32. Interim and Recess Appointments.

If a vacancy occurs in any office which the governor may fill with the advice and consent of the Senate, he shall appoint a person to the office. If the appointment is made within the first sixty days of a regular session of the General Assembly, the governor shall submit to the Senate the nomination of the appointee, or the nomination of another person in his place. If the appointment is made at any other time, the governor shall submit the nomination to the Senate at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly. Such an appointee shall remain in office until the end of the next regular session of the General Assembly, or until the expiration of the term of the office to which he was appointed, or until his nomination is rejected by the Senate, whichever shall occur first. No person after being rejected by the Senate shall again be appointed to or nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate, or be appointed to the same

office during the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Section 4.33. Information from Administrative Officers.

The governor at any time may require information, in writing or otherwise, from any officer of any department, office, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch.

CLEMENCY

Section 4.34. Executive Clemency.

The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, except in cases of conviction upon impeachment, and to remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the State. At least annually he shall file with the Court of Appeals a public report of the instances of the exercise of this power.

STATE'S ATTORNEY

Section 4.35. State's Attorney.

There shall be a state's attorney in each county or district which may be prescribed by the General Assembly by law. He shall be elected by the voters of the county or district in which he seeks office. The term of office, functions, powers, duties, method of filling vacancies, and all other matters relating to the office shall be prescribed by the General Assembly by law.

ARTICLE 5. JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 5.01. Judicial Power.

The judicial power of the State shall be vested exclusively in a unified judicial system composed of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, the Superior Court, and the District Court.

COURT OF APPEALS

Section 5.02. Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeals shall be the highest court of the State and shall have the appellate jurisdiction prescribed by law and the original jurisdiction prescribed by this Constitution.

Section 5.03. Rule-Making Power.

The Court of Appeals shall have power to prescribe rules governing practice and procedure in all courts; governing the admission of persons to practice law in this State and their discipline; and governing the administration of the courts, officers of the judicial branch, and officers of the executive branch to the extent that their duties directly relate to the enforcement of judicial orders. The General Assembly shall have concurrent power to regulate by law the matters enumerated in this section, except when these matters are specifically required by this Constitution to be prescribed by rule. As used in this article, rule shall mean a rule prescribed by the Court of Appeals. In the event of a conflict between a rule and a law, the later in time shall prevail to the extent of the conflict.

Section 5.04. Composition.

The Court of Appeals shall consist of seven judges, one of whom shall serve as chief judge. Five judges shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to decide a case.

Section 5.05. Chief Judge of Court of Appeals.

The governor shall fill a vacancy in the office of chief judge of the Court of Appeals by designating one of the judges of the Court of Appeals to be chief judge for the remainder of his service on the Court, or until he resigns the office of chief judge. The associate judge senior in service on the Court of Appeals shall have the powers and duties of the office when the chief judge is absent, or when the Court of Appeals determines that he is unable to serve, or when the office is vacant.

INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT

Section 5.06. Jurisdiction.

The Intermediate Appellate Court shall have the jurisdiction prescribed by law.

Section 5.07. Composition.

The Intermediate Appellate Court shall consist of five judges, unless the number is increased by law. The Intermediate Appellate Court may sit in divisions. At least three judges shall sit in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT

Section 5.08. Jurisdiction.

The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction in all judicial proceedings, except as otherwise prescribed by this Constitution or by law. The Superior Court shall have such other jurisdiction as prescribed by law. Jurisdiction of the Superior Court shall be uniform throughout the State.

Section 5.09. Composition.

The Superior Court shall consist of the number of judges prescribed by law. The number shall be allocated among the counties by law. At least one superior court judge shall reside in each county. Functional divisions of the Superior Court may be established in any county.

DISTRICT COURT

Section 5.10. Jurisdiction.

The District Court shall have the original jurisdiction prescribed by law. Jurisdiction of the District Court shall be uniform throughout the State.

Section 5.11. Composition.

The District Court shall consist of the number of judges prescribed by law. The State shall be divided by law into districts. Each district shall consist of one county or two or more entire and adjoining counties. The number of judges shall be allocated among the districts by law. At least one district court judge shall reside in each county. Functional divisions of the District Court may be established in any district.

Section 5.12. Commissioners.

There may be district court commissioners in the number and with the qualifications prescribed by rule. Commissioners in a district shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of that judge of the District Court who shall be designated by rule to appoint commissioners therein. Commissioners may exercise powers only with respect to warrants of arrest, or bail or collateral or other terms of pretrial release pending hearing, or incarceration pending hearing, and then only as prescribed by rule.

SELECTION AND TENURE OF JUDGES

Section 5.13. Judicial Circuits.

The State shall be divided by law into circuits of the Court of Appeals and into circuits of the Intermediate Appellate Court.

Section 5.14. Eligibility for Nomination and Appointment.

A judge shall have been a citizen of the State and shall have been authorized to practice law in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his nomination. A nominee for judge of the Court of Appeals or of the Intermediate Appellate Court shall be a resident of the circuit where that court vacancy exists. A nominee for judge of the Superior Court shall be a resident of the county where the vacancy exists. A nominee for judge of the District Court shall be a resident of the district where the vacancy exists.

Section 5.15. Nomination and Appointment.

A judicial nominating commission shall nominate from three to five eligible persons for each judicial vacancy. Nominations to fill a vacancy shall be made not more than thirty days prior to nor more than sixty days after the vacancy occurs. The governor shall fill a vacancy by appointing one person from the list of nominees. If the governor fails to appoint one of the nominees within sixty days after receiving the list, his power to make the appointment shall end and the chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall appoint one of the nominees.

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Section 5.16. Appellate Courts Nominating Commission.

The Appellate Courts Nominating Commission shall make nominations to fill a vacancy on the Court of Appeals or on the Intermediate Appellate Court. The Commission shall consist of six lay members and six lawyer members. The term of each member shall be four years, but the General Assembly shall prescribe by law shorter terms for four of the lay and four of the lawyer members first appointed or elected, in order to establish overlapping terms of office. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled for the remainder of the term. No member shall receive compensation for his service.

Section 5.17. Trial Courts Nominating Commissions.

A trial courts nominating commission shall make nominations to fill a vacancy on the Superior Court or on the District Court. The number of commissions and the terms of their members shall be prescribed by law. Each commission shall have at least six members and shall consist of an equal number of lay and lawyer members as prescribed by law. No member shall receive compensation for his service. Each commission shall make nominations to fill vacancies on the Superior Court in one or more counties, or on the District Court in one or more districts, or both, as prescribed by law.

Section 5.18. Lawyer Members of Nominating Commissions.

Lawyers throughout the State shall elect by secret ballot the lawyer members of the Appellate Courts Nominating Commission. Lawyers of the area for which each trial courts nominating commission is established shall elect by secret ballot the lawyer members of each commission. Election procedure and eligibility of lawyer members of nominating commissions and of their electors shall be prescribed by law.

Section 5.19. Lay Members of Nominating Commissions.

The governor shall appoint the lay members of the Appellate Courts Nominating Commission from among the qualified voters of the State. The governor shall appoint the lay members of each trial courts nominating commission from among the qualified voters of the area for which that commission is established.

Section 5.20. Restrictions on Members of Nominating Commissions.

During his service on a commission, a member shall not hold any public office of profit or office in a political party. A member shall not be eligible to hold a judicial office for two years immediately following his service on a commission and he shall not be eligible to hold any other public office of profit for one year immediately following his service.

Section 5.21. Procedures of Nominating Commissions.

Each nominating commission shall act only upon the concurrence of a majority of its members. Each commission shall elect one of its members as chairman.

Section 5.22. Judicial Term of Office.

The continuance in office of each judge shall be subject to approval or rejection at the next general election following the expiration of two years from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy to which he was appointed and at the general election every eight years thereafter. The continuance in office of each judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Intermediate Appellate Court shall be subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the entire State. The continuance in office of each judge of the Superior Court and of the District Court shall be subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the county or the district in which the office then exists. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule for a poll by secret ballot of the lawyers of the area in which a judge stands for election regarding the desirability of his continuance in office. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule for publication of the results of the poll. If the voters reject the continuance in office of a judge the office shall be vacant.

Section 5.23. Judicial Retirement.

Each judge shall retire at the age of seventy. If a majority of the members of the Court of Appeals approve, the chief judge may authorize a retired judge to perform temporarily judicial duties in any court.

Section 5.24. Judicial Compensation.

Each judge shall be compensated solely by the State for his judicial service. The compensation of a judge shall not be reduced during his continuance in office. Judges of the same court shall be paid the same compensation, including any pension based upon length of service, except that a uniform reduction in compensation may be made applicable to all judges of the same court appointed after the effective date of the reduction. A pension payable to a retired judge or to his surviving spouse, or to the surviving spouse of a deceased judge, pursuant to provisions in effect during his continuance in office, shall not be reduced.

Section 5.25. Restriction of Non-Judicial Activities.

No judge shall practice law, or seek public elective office other than the judicial office he then holds, or contribute to or hold office in a political party or political organization, or participate in a partisan political campaign, or serve as officer, director, or employee of any business formed with the intention of making a profit. No retired judge while practicing law or holding any public office of profit shall be paid any pension for his judicial service.

REMOVAL OF JUDGES

Section 5.26. Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall consist of one judge of the Intermediate Appellate Court, one judge of the Superior Court, one judge of the District Court, one lay member, and one lawyer member. The Court of Appeals shall appoint the judicial members. The governor shall appoint the lay and lawyer members from among the qualified voters of the State. The term of each member shall be four years, but the General Assembly shall prescribe by law shorter terms for the three judicial members and one of the other members first appointed, in order to establish overlapping terms of office. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled for the remainder of the term. No member shall receive compensation for his service.

Section 5.27. Powers of Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall have the power to investigate complaints against any judge, to conduct hearings concerning the removal or retirement of a judge, to administer oaths and affirmations, to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, and to require persons to testify and produce evidence by granting them immunity from prosecution or from penalty or forfeiture. The Commission shall have the power to recommend to the Court of Appeals the removal or retirement of a judge. All proceedings, testimony, and evidence before the Commission shall be confidential and privileged, except that the record of any proceeding filed with the Court of Appeals shall lose its confidential character. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule the means to implement and enforce the powers of the Commission.

Section 5.28. Procedures of Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall act only upon the concurrence of a majority of its members. The Commission shall elect one of its members as chairman. Practice and procedure before the Commission shall be prescribed by rule.

Section 5.29. Removal by Court of Appeals.

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities that a judge be removed from

office, the Court of Appeals, after a hearing and upon a finding of misconduct while in office, or of persistent failure to perform the duties of his office, or of conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice, may remove the judge from office or may censure him. A judge removed under this section, and his surviving spouse, shall have the rights and privileges accruing from his judicial service only to the extent prescribed by the order of removal. No judge shall sit in judgment in any hearing involving his own removal.

Section 5.30. Retirement by Court of Appeals.

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities that a judge be retired from office, the Court of Appeals, after hearing and upon a finding of disability which is or is likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of his duties, may retire the judge from office. A judge retired under this section shall have the rights and privileges prescribed by law for other retired judges. No judge shall sit in judgment in any hearing involving his own retirement.

ADMINISTRATION

Section 5.31. Administration of Judicial System.

The chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall be the administrative head of the judicial system. He shall designate, to serve at his pleasure, one Intermediate Appellate Court judge, one Superior Court judge, and one District Court judge as the chief judge of each court. Each shall perform those duties in the administration of the judicial system that the chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall assign to him. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals may assign administrative duties to other judges in the manner prescribed by rule. Any judge may be assigned to sit temporarily in any court as prescribed by rule.

Section 5.32. Cost of Judicial Branch.

The cost of the operation and administration of the judicial branch shall be borne exclusively by the State, and all revenues derived from the operation and administration of the judicial branch shall inure to the State.

Section 5.33. Clerks of Court.

The chief judge of each court shall appoint, to serve at his pleasure, a chief clerk of that court. There shall be in each county a clerk of the Superior Court who shall be selected as prescribed by law. There shall be in each county a clerk of the District Court whose appointment and term shall be prescribed by rule.



STUDIES PAPERS - Joseph P. Murphy, delegate from Baltimore City, smokes a cigar while studying an amendment which has been introduced. Murphy is one of three delegates who voted against the proposed Constitution on final vote. (Photo By Frear)

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ARTICLE 6. FINANCE

TAXATION

Section 6.01. Power to Tax.

Taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes and only by the elected representatives of the people exercising legislative powers.

Section 6.02. Local Taxing Power.

All units of local government shall retain, unless withdrawn by the General Assembly by law, those taxing powers that they have at the effective date of this Constitution. Taxing powers may be granted or withdrawn by the General Assembly by law applicable to all municipal corporations or by law applicable to one or more of the other popularly elected representative local governments.

Section 6.03. Assessments.

Assessments with respect to any tax shall be made pursuant to uniform rules and pursuant to classifications of property, taxpayers, and events prescribed by law, which classes shall include agricultural property as defined by the General Assembly by law.

Section 6.04. Equalization.

The State shall prescribe and administer uniform rules and methods for determining property tax assessments. State funds distributed to units of local government on the basis of assessments of property shall be determined by assessments equalized among those units, as prescribed by the General Assembly by law.

Section 6.05. Exemptions.

Exemptions with respect to any tax imposed by the State shall be made pursuant to uniform rules within classes of property, taxpayers, or events.

STATE DEBT AND GIFTS

Section 6.06. State Indebtedness.

The State shall have the power to incur indebtedness for any public purpose in the manner and upon the terms and conditions that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. Unless the law authorizing the creation of an obligation includes an irrevocable pledge of the full faith and credit of the State, the obligation shall not be considered an indebtedness of the State and the terms of this section shall not apply. If the law includes such a pledge the obligation shall be secured by the unlimited taxing power of the State and shall be subject to the terms of this section. If at any time the General Assembly shall have failed to appropriate and to make available sufficient funds to provide for the timely payment of the interest and principal then due upon all state indebtedness, it shall be the duty of the comptroller to pay, or to make available for payment, to the holders of such indebtedness from the first revenues thereafter received applicable to the general funds of the State, a sum equal to such interest and principal. All state indebtedness shall mature within fifteen years from the time when such indebtedness is incurred, except that at the time of authorizing the indebtedness the General Assembly by law may extend the period to not more than twenty-five years by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Section 6.07. Gift or Loan of Assets or Credit.

The assets or credit of the State shall not be given or lent to any individual, association, or corporation unless a public purpose will be served thereby and unless authorized by the General Assembly by a law stating the public purpose to be served. A gift of assets may be authorized by a law enacted by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of each house, but a law authorizing a gift of credit or a loan of credit or a loan of assets shall require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Section 6.08. Appropriations.

The General Assembly shall not appropriate any

money from the treasury except by a budget bill or a supplementary appropriation bill.

Section 6.09. The Budget.

The governor shall submit a budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the General Assembly on the third Wednesday in January in each year, except that in the year after the election of a new governor, the budget shall be submitted not later than twelve days after the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly. In any year the time may be extended by the General Assembly. The budget shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the preceding year and shall contain for the ensuing fiscal year an estimate of revenues, a complete plan of proposed expenditures by program including all appropriations required by this Constitution or by law, and any additional information prescribed by law, all in such form and detail as the governor shall determine. The total of the proposed expenditures shall be limited to funds available therefor as shown in the budget.

Section 6.10. Mandatory Appropriations.

The estimates of appropriations for the legislative branch certified by the presiding officer of each house, and for the judicial branch certified by the judge designated by the chief judge of the Court of Appeals to certify the judicial branch budget, shall be transmitted to the governor in the form and at the time that he shall direct. To the extent that appropriations for the legislative and judicial branches and for state support of public school systems are required by law, the estimates therefor shall be included in the budget without revision.

Section 6.11. Presentation of Budget Bill.

At the time the governor submits the budget to the General Assembly, he shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house a budget bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budget, classified and in the form and detail that he shall determine or that the General Assembly may prescribe by law. Each presiding officer shall promptly cause the budget bill to be introduced. Before final action on the budget bill by the General Assembly, the governor may amend or supplement the bill to correct an oversight, to appropriate funds contingent on passage of pending legislation, or to provide for an emergency. An amendment or a supplement shall be delivered to the presiding officer of each house, and it shall become an addition, substitute, or modification of the budget bill or any item thereof. Each amendment or supplement shall be accompanied by a statement by the governor explaining the reasons therefor.

Section 6.12. Amendment of Budget Bill.

The General Assembly may amend the budget bill by increasing any item relating to the legislative or judicial branches, or by reducing or striking out any item except the appropriation of sufficient funds to provide for the timely payment of interest upon and installments of principal of all state indebtedness and the appropriations required by law for state support of public school systems. The General Assembly may not amend the budget bill in any other manner, or change the estimate of revenues, or decrease the compensation of a public officer during his term of office.

Section 6.13. Enactment of Budget Bill.

The budget bill shall become law when passed by both houses of the General Assembly and shall not be subject to veto by the governor. If the budget bill shall not have been finally enacted by the General Assembly by the eightieth day of its regular session, the governor shall issue a proclamation extending the session until the enactment of the budget bill and ten days thereafter. After the proclamation no other legislation, except provision for the cost of the extended session, shall be finally passed by the General Assembly until the budget bill has been enacted.

Section 6.14. Testimony on Budget Bill.

Either house of the General Assembly may require any person in any branch or agency of the state government, other than the governor, to appear and testify with respect to the budget bill or a supplementary appropriation bill. The governor or a person designated by him shall have the

right to appear and testify with respect to these bills.

Section 6.15. Supplementary Appropriations.

Any other appropriation shall be embodied in a supplementary appropriation bill, the purpose or purposes of which shall be clearly defined therein. In a regular session a supplementary appropriation bill may be passed by either house, but shall not be finally passed by both houses until the budget bill has been enacted. In a special session a supplementary appropriation bill may be considered and enacted at any time. Except with regard to capital projects submitted by the governor, a supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation by a tax, direct or indirect to be levied and collected as prescribed therein.

Section 6.16. Capital Expenditures.

Appropriations for capital projects to be financed by the creation of indebtedness of the State shall be embodied in a supplementary appropriation bill which shall contain an irrevocable pledge of the full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power of the State. Any such appropriation that is in addition to or exceeds the capital appropriations submitted to the General Assembly by the governor shall provide for a tax, direct or indirect, sufficient to pay the debt service required thereby, to be levied and collected as prescribed in the supplementary appropriation bill.

LOTTERY

Section 6.17. Lottery.

Neither the State nor any unit of local government shall operate or authorize a lottery for the purpose of financing any expenses of government.

ARTICLE 7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

COUNTIES

Section 7.01. Establishment of Counties.

County shall mean Baltimore City, each of the twenty-three existing counties, and other counties established pursuant to this Constitution. The General Assembly may provide by law for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of counties, or for the alteration of their boundaries. No such law shall become effective until submitted to the voters of each county affected and approved by a majority of those voting on the question in each county affected.

Section 7.02. Structure of County Governments.

Each county shall have a written instrument of government which establishes its governmental structure. An instrument of government shall be submitted to the voters of the county and shall be adopted only if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposal.

Section 7.03. Change of Structure of County Governments.

An amendment to an instrument of government may be proposed to the voters of a county by its governing body or by petition of the voters in the county as prescribed in the instrument of government. An amendment also may be proposed by other means prescribed either in the instrument of government or by the General Assembly by law. An amendment shall be adopted only if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposal.

Section 7.04. Powers of Counties.

A county may exercise any power, other than the judicial power, or perform any function unless that power or function has been denied to the county by this Constitution or by its instrument of government, or has been transferred exclusively to another governmental unit, or has been denied to the county by the General Assembly by law. A county may exercise only those taxing powers granted to it by the General Assembly by law but shall retain taxing powers granted to it prior to the effective date of this Constitution, unless any of those powers are subsequently denied to it by law.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND INTRACOUNTY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Section 7.05. Existing Municipal Corporations.

Municipal corporation shall mean an incorporated city, town, or village, but shall not include Baltimore City or any other county. Municipal corporations existing at the effective date of this Constitution may not be merged or dissolved or have their boundaries altered or have their existing powers withdrawn, without the consent of the governing bodies of the county and the municipal corporations affected, or except as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 7.06. New Municipal Corporations and Intracounty Governmental Units.

A county may provide by law for the creation of new municipal corporations and other units of local government comprising a part of the area of the county and by law may grant to and withdraw from them any and all powers of the county, subject to any procedures and standards that the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 7.07. Additional Powers of Municipal Corporations.

The General Assembly by law or a county by law may grant additional powers to municipal corporations, and the granting authority may withdraw such powers.

MULTI-COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Section 7.08. Establishment of Multi-County Governmental Units.

Multi-county governmental units, including intergovernmental authorities and popularly elected representative regional governments, shall consist of all or part of two or more counties. The General Assembly may provide by law for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of multi-county governmental units, or for the alteration of their boundaries, or for the powers they may exercise. The General Assembly may provide for referenda on any of these laws pertaining to a popularly elected representative regional government.

Section 7.09. Financing of Intergovernmental Authorities.

The General Assembly by law or a popularly elected representative local government by law may grant to an intergovernmental authority the power to impose and to collect service or benefit charges, to borrow money, and to collect taxes imposed by the General Assembly or by the popularly elected representative local government, but may not grant the power to impose taxes.

CREDIT LIMITATIONS

Section 7.10. Credit Limitations of Local Governments.

The assets or credit of a unit of local government may be given or lent to any individual, association, or corporation only if a public purpose will be served thereby, and then subject to any other restrictions prescribed by law. The act of the governing body making the gift or loan shall state the public purpose to be served, and no gift of credit or loan of credit or loan of assets shall be made without the consent of three-fifths of the members of the governing body.

ARTICLE 8. EDUCATION

Section 8.01. Public Education.

The General Assembly by law shall provide for a statewide system of free public schools. The system shall be headed by a governing board whose members shall be appointed by the governor. The General Assembly by law shall provide also for such other public educational institutions and services as may be necessary or desirable for the intellectual, cultural, and occupational development of the people of this State.

Section 8.02. Public Higher Education.

The governing boards prescribed by the General Assembly by law for the University of Maryland, the state colleges, and all other state institutions of higher edu-

cation, including community colleges, shall formulate policies for their respective institutions and shall have general supervision over them in all academic matters. These boards may be granted by the General Assembly by law such additional powers of supervision, direction, and control of their respective institutions and over the expenditure of their funds as the General Assembly may deem to be appropriate.

ARTICLE 9. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 9.01. Oath

Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under the Constitution or laws of this State, before he enters upon the duties of such office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, the parenthetical language being optional: "(In the presence of Almighty God) I, _____, do swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland and support the Constitution and laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice execute the office of _____, according to the Constitution and laws of this State." No other oath or affirmation shall be required. Should any person elected or appointed to an office of profit or trust refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation, then such office shall be vacant, and shall be filled as prescribed by this Constitution or by law.



PRESIDES TEMPORARILY - James C. Clark (Howard), first vice-president of the convention, temporarily presides over the assembly of delegates in the State House at Annapolis. (Photo By Fear)

Section 9.02. Conflict of Interest.

The General Assembly shall prescribe by law a code of ethics, and provide for the regulation of conflicts of interest, for all elected state officers.

Section 9.03. Limitation on Holding Office.

No person shall hold at the same time more than one office of profit created by this Constitution or the laws of this State, except as may be prescribed by law.

Section 9.04. Impeachment.

The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment of elected state officers, judges, and any other state officers who may be designated by the General Assembly by law, in cases of serious crimes or serious misconduct in office. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of the House of Delegates shall be required to impeach. Impeachments shall be tried by a special tribunal of ten judges appointed by the Court of Appeals from among the judges of the State. The concurrence of three-fifths of the judges of the special tribunal shall be required to convict. Judgment upon conviction shall be removal from office and may include disqualification from holding any office of public trust, and deprivation of pension rights and other privileges of office. A person tried upon impeachment, whether or not convicted, nevertheless may be subject to criminal prosecution and punishment according to law.

Section 9.05. Militia.

The General Assembly may provide by law for a militia. The governor shall be its commander in chief and shall appoint its officers. The governor may order the militia into active service to repel invasions, to suppress insurrections, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to provide assistance when great destruction of life or property may be threatened or may have occurred. The military authority of the State shall be and remain subject to civil control in the person of the governor at all times. Only a member of the militia may be subject to a military trial and then only for offenses committed while in actual service.

Section 9.06. Natural Resources.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the conservation, enhancement, improvement, and protection of the natural environment, natural resources, and natural beauty of the State.

Section 9.07. Consumer Protection.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the protection and education of the citizens of the State against harmful and unfair business practices.

Section 9.08. Sovereign Immunity.

Sovereign immunity may not be pleaded as a defense in a suit against the State or any unit of local government, or any of their departments or agencies, except to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 9.09. Intergovernmental Cooperation.

The State or any unit of local government, except as limited by any law, may cooperate or agree with one or more other governmental unit or units, whether within or without the boundaries of the State, including the federal and state governments, for the exercise of any of its powers and functions.

Section 9.10. Corporation Charters.

Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except in cases where no general laws exist providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created; and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void. All charters granted, or adopted, in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created subject to repeal or modification may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks or the incorporation thereof. The General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing on December 3, 1891, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy, or in any wise avail itself of any rights, privileges, or advantages granted or conferred by any general or special act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter except to the extent that application of this section may be prohibited by Article I, Section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE 10. EFFECT AND AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Section 10.01. Effective Date of Constitution.

This Constitution shall become effective, and the Constitution of 1867 as amended shall cease to be effective, on July 1, 1968, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Schedule of Transitional Provisions attached to this Constitution.

Section 10.02. Effect of Constitution on Existing Law.

All legislation, including local legislation, and all other law, including common law, in force on June

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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 10.03. Constitutional Amendment.

An amendment to this Constitution may be proposed either by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house of the General Assembly or by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of a constitutional convention. Any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters of the State at a special or general election as determined by the General Assembly or by the convention, whichever proposes the amendment. Notice of the election shall be given as the General Assembly

shall prescribe by law. Unless otherwise provided, the amendment shall become effective thirty days after approval by the vote of a majority of those voting on the amendment.

Section 10.04. Constitutional Convention.

The General Assembly by law may call a constitutional convention at any time or may submit the question of calling a constitutional convention to the voters of the State at any time. If a constitutional convention shall not have been called or if the question of calling a convention shall not have been submitted to the voters of the State for a period of twenty years, then the question shall be submitted at the next general election. A convention shall be held within two years after a majority of those voting on the question approve the calling of a convention or within two years after the General Assembly calls a convention. Within sixty days after approval by the voters or within sixty days after the General Assembly calls a convention, the governor shall appoint a commission to prepare for the convention. Not later than the second regular session following the approval, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law the manner for electing delegates, for filling vacancies in the position of delegate, and for assembling the conven-

tion, and shall appropriate sufficient funds for the work of the convention. The convention shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Any proposal recommended by the convention for changing the Constitution shall be submitted to the voters of the State for adoption, and shall be effective only if approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of those voting on the proposal.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution, the attached Schedule of Transitional Provisions, and the attached Schedule of Legislation shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for ratification or rejection at the special referendum election to be held on May 14, 1968, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Chapter 4 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1967. If this Constitution is ratified at such special referendum election, then the attached Schedule of Transitional Provisions is ratified as a part thereof and the attached Schedule of Legislation is adopted also and shall take effect as provided therein.

Done in Convention at Annapolis, Maryland, this tenth day of January in the year Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-eight.

Schedule Of Transitional Provisions

This schedule is a part of the Constitution, and the provisions contained herein are of the same force and effect as those contained in the numbered articles of this Constitution, but differ only in that their effect is of limited duration and expire in accordance with their own terms. The grouping of sections in this schedule under the titles of the various articles of this Constitution is intended for convenience only and not as a limitation on the applicability of the sections.

GENERAL

Section 1. Definition.

In this schedule the words "prior Constitution" mean the Constitution of 1867 as amended.

Section 2. Incumbents.

Offices expressly established by the prior Constitution shall exist only insofar as they are provided for in this Constitution or by law not in conflict with this Constitution. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, persons holding such offices on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office until the office ceases to exist or until the completion of the term for which they have been elected or appointed, whichever shall first occur. The taking effect of this Constitution, or any provision thereof, shall not of itself affect the tenure, term, status or compensation of any person then holding any other public office, position or employment in this State, except as provided in this Constitution.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 3. Eminent Domain.

The provisions of section 1.16, insofar as they pertain to compensation for private property damaged for public use or purposes, shall not be effective until July 1, 1969.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 4. Effect of Certain Sections.

Sections 2.10 through 2.13 shall be effective as to laws enacted on or after July 1, 1968. Laws enacted prior to July 1, 1968, shall be subject to referendum pursuant to the provisions of the prior Constitution.

Section 5. Referendum for Public Local Laws.

A public local law enacted prior to January 6, 1971, for any one county shall be referred only to the people of said county upon a referendum petition of ten per cent of the qualified voters of the

county calculated upon the total number of votes cast therein for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 6. Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.

Sections 3.03, 3.04 and 3.09 shall become effective on the second Wednesday in December 1970, but candidates standing for election to the General Assembly in the election of November 1970 shall be qualified as required by section 3.09 and shall stand for election in districts selected pursuant to sections 3.03 and 3.04.

Section 7. Redistricting.

The redistricting of seats for the Senate and House of Delegates for the election of November 1970 shall be based on those most recent official determinations of state population prescribed by the General Assembly by law. This redistricting shall be accomplished in accordance with sections 3.04, 3.05, and 3.06.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 8. Election of Officers.

The first general election of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and comptroller under this Constitution shall be on November 3, 1970.

Section 9. Terms of Office of Incumbents.

The terms of office of the governor, attorney general, comptroller, and treasurer in office on June 30, 1968, respectively, shall continue until January 6, 1971, and, except in the case of the treasurer, until their respective successors shall have qualified.

Section 10. Lieutenant Governor.

The office of lieutenant governor shall remain vacant until January 6, 1971.

Section 11. Vacancies in the Office of Governor.

Sections 6 and 7 of article II of the prior Constitution shall continue in effect until January 6, 1971.

Section 12. Initial Organization.

The initial allocation of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, among and within principal departments by law pursuant to section 4.26 of this Constitution, shall be completed by the General Assembly by June 30, 1970. If such allocation is not completed by June 30, 1970, the governor prior to

January 6, 1971, shall make the initial allocation by executive order. Such executive order shall have the force of law without being subject to disapproval by the General Assembly.

Section 13. Board of Public Works.

The rights, powers, and duties vested in the Board of Public Works by the prior Constitution shall continue to be so vested until January 6, 1971.

Section 14. Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.

Sections 4.06 through 4.11, section 4.20, and section 4.25 shall become effective January 6, 1971. Sections 4.26 through 4.30 shall become effective upon the completion of the initial allocation of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, among and within principal departments by law pursuant to section 12 of this schedule.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 15. Judicial Power.

Section 5.01 shall not become effective as to the District Court until January 1, 1970. The judicial power vested in the Orphans' Courts as of June 30, 1968, shall continue until January 1, 1971. The judicial power vested in the justices of the peace, People's Courts, Municipal Courts and the Housing Court of Baltimore County as of June 30, 1968, shall continue until January 1, 1970. Each of such justices of the peace and each of such courts other than the Orphans' Courts shall have until January 1, 1970, and the Orphans' Courts shall have until January 1, 1971, the powers and jurisdiction vested in each of them, respectively, on June 30, 1968, subject to such changes as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Section 16. Pending Causes - Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction.

All matters pending on June 30, 1968, in (a) the Court of Appeals, (b) the Court of Special Appeals, and (c) the Circuit Court for any county, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, and the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall be decided or otherwise disposed of, respectively, in (a) the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, (b) the Intermediate Appellate Court, and (c) the Superior Court in the county in which the matter was pending on June 30, 1968, unless lawfully removed therefrom.

Schedule Of Transitional Provisions



ENTHUSIASTIC SPEAKER - Delegate Alfred L. Scanlan (Montgomery) demonstrates enthusiasm as he stands at his desk to speak. (Photo By Frear)

Section 17. Pending Causes-Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

The first sentence of section 5.10, all of section 5.11 and all of section 5.12 shall become effective on January 1, 1970. Any matter pending on December 31, 1969, before a justice of the peace or any People's Court or Municipal Court or in the Housing Court of Baltimore County shall be decided or otherwise disposed of in the District Court in the county in which the matter was pending on December 31, 1969, unless thereafter lawfully removed.

Section 18. Uniform Jurisdiction.

The third sentence of section 5.08 and the second sentence of section 5.10 shall become effective January 1, 1971, except as to matters then pending. Until January 1, 1971, the provisions of the second paragraph of article IV, section 20, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect.

Section 19. Continuance in Judicial Office.

Each judge of (a) the Court of Appeals, (b) the Court of Special Appeals, and (c) the first and second judicial circuits, the Circuit Courts for the counties, and the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in office on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office as a judge, respectively, of (a) the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, (b) the Intermediate Appellate Court, and (c) the Superior Court, for the balance of the term for which he was appointed or elected, unless sooner removed, retired or convicted after impeachment pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 20. Continuance in Office -- Chief Judges of Appellate Courts.

The chief judge of the Court of Appeals and the chief judge of the Court of Special Appeals in office on June 30, 1968, shall be the chief judge, respectively, of the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, and of the Intermediate Appellate Court for the remainder of his service on such court, or until he resigns the office of chief judge.

Section 21. Continuance in Office--Judges of Orphans' Courts.

Each judge of an Orphans' Court in office on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office as a judge of such Orphans' Court until January 1, 1971, unless sooner removed or convicted after impeachment pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 22. Continuance in Office--Judges of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

Each full-time judge of the People's Court of Baltimore City, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, and of the People's Courts of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties who is in office on December 31, 1969, shall continue in office as a judge of the District Court for the balance of the term for which he was appointed or elected, unless previously removed, retired, or convicted after impeachment pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution; provided, however, that the term of any such judge whose term as such would,

but for this section, have continued beyond December 31, 1969, but who shall be ineligible for appointment as a judge of the District Court under this Constitution, shall expire on December 31, 1969. Every other justice of the peace designated as trial magistrate or committing magistrate, municipal justice of the peace or magistrate, every other judge of a People's Court and each judge of the Housing Court of Baltimore County who is in office on July 1, 1968, shall continue in office until December 31, 1969, on which latter date his term shall expire.

Section 23. Judicial Qualifications.

Except as specifically provided below, until January 1, 1970, section 5.14 shall apply only to judges of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, and the Superior Court.

Section 24. Filling Vacancy in Court of Appeals, Intermediate Appellate Court or Superior Court.

Sections 5.15 through 5.21 shall become effective on July 1, 1969. Prior to that date, any vacancy in the office of judge of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, or the Superior Court for any reason other than expiration of the term of office, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of a person qualified under section 5.14 of this Constitution to fill such office. Each person so appointed shall be subject to continuance in office by the procedures and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this Constitution.

Section 25. Filling Vacancy in Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

Prior to January 1, 1970, any vacancy occurring in the office of judge of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, the People's Court of Baltimore City, or the People's Court for Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's or Wicomico Counties for any reason other than expiration of term shall be filled by the governor by appointment of a person qualified under section 5.14 to fill judicial office, except that he shall be a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists. Each person so appointed shall be subject to continuance in office by the procedures and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this Constitution. Prior to January 1, 1970, any vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of judge of any other People's Court, Municipal Court or the Housing Court of Baltimore County, or the office of any substitute or part-time People's Court judge in any county or in the office of justice of the peace shall be filled by the governor by appointment of a person qualified to fill such office under the law creating the office or under section 5.14 of this Constitution. Each such appointment shall be for a term expiring December 31, 1969.

Section 26. Application of Section 5.22 to Judges Now in Office.

Every judge of the Court of Appeals, the Intermediate Appellate Court, Superior Court, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, the People's Court of Baltimore City, the People's Courts of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's or Wicomico Counties whose term expires on or after July 1, 1968,

and prior to the general election in November 1968 shall have his term extended until such election. Each judge of those courts who is required to stand for retention in judicial office at that election shall do so pursuant to the provisions of and for the term prescribed by section 5.22 of this Constitution. Any People's or Municipal Court judge subject to this section shall be subject to approval or rejection by the electorate of the county or Baltimore City in which he would have been required to stand for election under the law in effect on June 30, 1968.

Section 27. Election of Judges Continued in Office.

Any judge of any court continued in office pursuant to this schedule shall stand for retention in office at the general election next following the expiration of his term pursuant to and for the term prescribed in section 5.22. The term of any such judge shall be extended until such next general election.

Section 28. Applicability of Section 5.23.

Section 5.23 shall not apply to any judge of the Orphans' Court, or of any People's Court, except full-time judges of People's Courts in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties, and the judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, nor shall it apply to any justice of the peace.

Section 29. Judicial Compensation.

(a) Except for its second and last sentences, section 5.24 shall not apply to any judge of any People's Court, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, the Housing Court of Baltimore County, the Orphans' Court, nor to any justice of the peace; provided, however, that between July 1, 1968, and January 1, 1970, the General Assembly may provide by law for uniform compensation and pension rights for full-time judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City and of the People's Courts of Baltimore City and of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties, and their respective spouses.

(b) The initial salary to be paid by the State to a judge of the Court of Appeals shall not be less than the total salary, including any local supplementation, paid on January 1, 1968, to the chief judge of the Court of Appeals established under the prior Constitution.

(c) The initial salary to be paid by the State to a judge of the Intermediate Appellate Court shall not be less than the total salary, including any local supplementation, paid on January 1, 1968, to the chief judge of the Court of Special Appeals.

(d) The initial salary to be paid by the State to a judge of the Superior Court shall not be less than the total salary, including any local supplementation, paid on January 1, 1968, to the chief judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

(e) In establishing a uniform scale of judicial salaries and pensions, including those for the District Court, the General Assembly may disregard any local supplementation or local salary or pension authorized after January 1, 1968, and such action shall not be deemed to be a diminution of the salary or pension of any judge.

Section 30. Restriction of Non-Judicial Activities.

Section 5.25 shall not apply to judges of the Orphans' Court, justices of the peace or judges of any People's Court, except for full-time judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, of the People's Court of Baltimore City and of the People's Courts of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties. Until January 1, 1970, the provisions of article 33 of the Declaration of Rights of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect as to any judge or justice of the peace not subject to section 5.25.

Section 31. Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The provisions of section 5.26 providing that a judge of the District Court shall be a member of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities shall not become effective until January 1, 1970. Prior to that date, the Court of Appeals shall appoint one of the full-time judges of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City or the People's Court of Baltimore City, or the People's Court of Anne Arundel, Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's or Wicomico Counties as a member of the

Schedule Of Transitional Provisions Of Proposed Constitution

Commission on Judicial Disabilities. If such member is continued in office on January 1, 1970, as a judge of the District Court and if his term on the Commission on Judicial Disabilities has not expired, he shall remain in office as a member of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities for the balance of his term. If he shall not be continued in office, or if his term shall have expired on January 1, 1970, the office shall be vacant on that date.

Section 32. Clerks of Trial Courts.

The clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and of the Circuit Court for each county in office on June 30, 1968, shall become, respectively, the clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City or in that county, as the case may be. The clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Circuit Court No. 2. of Baltimore City in office on June 30, 1968, shall each become a chief deputy clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City. Each such superior court clerk, and each chief deputy clerk mentioned above, shall hold office for the balance of the term for which he was originally elected, or appointed, subject only to removal pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution or law in effect June 30, 1968. Each full-time clerk of a justice of the peace designated trial magistrate, of a Municipal Court or of a People's Court, and the chief constable of the People's Court of Baltimore City in office on December 31, 1969, shall become a deputy clerk of the District Court.

Section 33. Registers of Wills.

The constitutional office of register of wills shall terminate on January 1, 1971. Until that date, the provisions of article IV, section 41, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect.

Section 34. Sheriffs.

The Constitutional office of sheriff shall terminate on January 6, 1971. Until that date, the provisions of article IV, section 44, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect.

Section 35. Costs of Judicial System.

Except with respect to judicial compensation and pensions as provided for in section 29 of this schedule and in section 5.24 of this Constitution, section 5.32 of this Constitution shall not become effective until January 1, 1970.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 36. Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.

The provisions of section 3.22, insofar as they relate to counties; and all of section 7.04, shall not be effective until January 6, 1971, unless simultaneously made effective for all counties by the General Assembly at an earlier date.

Section 37. Adoption of Instrument of County Government.

Prior to July 1, 1969, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law a choice of procedures by which an instrument of government of a county may be proposed. The proposed instrument of government shall be submitted to the voters of the county and shall be adopted only if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposal. Prior to July 1, 1970, the General Assembly shall prescribe by law an instrument of government which shall, without further action, become effective on January 6, 1971, for those counties which have failed to adopt by July 1, 1970, an instrument of government effective no later than January 6, 1971. The charter adopted by any county pursuant to the provisions of the prior Constitution shall be without further act the instrument of government for that county; provided that any procedure to obtain a charter or instrument of government commenced pursuant to the prior Constitution must be completed prior to July 1, 1970, and the instrument of government so adopted must be effective no later than January 6, 1971.

Section 38. Interim Restriction Upon Public Local Law.

From and after the effective date of the instrument of government of a county, no law applicable only to that county shall be enacted by the General Assembly

for that county on any subject covered by the express powers granted to such county by the General Assembly by law. The effect of this section shall terminate on January 6, 1971, or on any earlier date that sections 3.22 and 7.04 shall be made fully effective by the General Assembly by law.

Section 39. Powers of Baltimore City to Issue Bonds.

Except as provided in section 41, the powers of Baltimore City to borrow money on the faith and credit of Baltimore City and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor shall be subject only to such limitations and restrictions as to the amount or method of issuance as may be applicable at the time of such issuance to all counties which have adopted an instrument of government, but nothing herein shall authorize Baltimore City to issue any bonds except pursuant to an ordinance submitted to the qualified voters approved by a majority of those voting on the question. The effect of this section shall terminate on the effective date of section 7.04.

Schedule Of Legislation (Changes Or Additions To State Laws)

This Schedule takes effect under the authority of Chapter 4, Section 17, of the Acts of 1967, and under the authority of its adoption by the people of Maryland together with the Constitution to which it is attached. Provisions contained in this Schedule shall become effective on July 1, 1968, and may be amended or repealed by the General Assembly by law. The grouping of sections of this Schedule under titles referring to the numbered Articles of the Constitution is intended for convenience and not as a limitation on the applicability of the sections.

Section 1. Definitions.

(a) In this schedule the words "prior Constitution" mean the Constitution of 1867 as amended.

(b) In this schedule the word "county" shall be deemed to include Baltimore City.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 2. Petition Requirements.

A referendum petition may consist of several papers, but each paper shall contain the full text of the act or part of act petitioned upon; and there shall be attached to each such paper an affidavit of the person procuring the signatures thereon that of the said person's own personal knowledge every signature thereon is genuine and bona fide, and that the signers are qualified voters of the State of Maryland, and county, as set opposite their names, and no other verification shall be required.

Section 3. Interim Provisions for Disqualifications from Voting.

No person convicted of larceny, or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the governor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship as a lunatic, or, as a person non compos mentis, shall be entitled to vote. The effect of this section shall terminate July 1, 1969.

Section 4. Procedure for Retention in Office of Judges.

The procedure for approval or rejection of the continuance in office of a judge required to stand for election under section 5.22 of the Constitution shall be as follows:

(a) Each candidate for continuance in office as judge shall file a certificate of candidacy with the secretary of state. Such certificate shall be filed not less than ninety days prior to the date of the election at which the judge's retention or rejection is to be determined. The filing fee shall be \$25.00.

FINANCE

Section 40. Delayed Effect of Certain Sections.

Sections 6.04, 6.05, 6.06 and 6.16 shall become effective July 1, 1969. Except insofar as section 6.07 is inconsistent with it, article III, section 34, of the prior Constitution shall remain in effect until July 1, 1969.

Section 41. Law Governing Bonds.

All bonds and other evidences of indebtedness authorized by the General Assembly or by any local legislative body prior to the effective date of this Constitution shall be governed by the constitutional provisions and laws in effect at the time of authorization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 42. Sovereign Immunity.

Section 9.08 shall not be effective as to causes of action arising prior to January 1, 1970.

(b) Not less than sixty days before any such election, the secretary of state shall certify to the boards of supervisors of elections of the county or counties, the voters of which are entitled to vote on the continuance in office of such judge, the name and residence of such judge, and the court in which he seeks to be retained.

(c) Each such Board shall include on the ballots prepared by it pursuant to Section 16-4, Art. 33, Annotated Code of Maryland, the following questions with respect to each judicial candidate certified to it by the Secretary of State:

Shall Judge (name of candidate) be retained in office as a judge of the (name of court)? Yes No

(d) No such judge shall be required to run in a primary election nor shall his political affiliation appear on the ballot.

(e) Provisions of the election laws not inconsistent with the foregoing shall apply to judicial elections.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 5. Salary of Members of the General Assembly.

Each member of the General Assembly shall receive an annual salary of eight thousand dollars, accounting from July 1, 1968, and payable bi-weekly.

Section 6. Vacancies Occurring During Present Term of the General Assembly.

(a) In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a delegate or senator, or in case of a tie vote between two or more such qualified persons, the governor shall appoint a person whose name shall be submitted to him in writing, within thirty days after the occurrence of the vacancy, by the State Central Committee of the political party with which the delegate or senator, so vacating, had been affiliated in the county or district from which he or she was elected, provided that the appointee shall be of the same political party as the person whose office is to be filled; and it shall be the duty of the governor to make said appointment within fifteen days after the submission thereof to him. If a name is not submitted by the State Central Committee within thirty days after the occurrence of the vacancy, the governor within another period of fifteen days shall appoint a person, who shall be of the same political party as the person whose office is to be filled, and who is otherwise properly qualified to hold the office of delegate or senator in the district or county.

Schedule Of Legislation

In every case when any person is so appointed by the governor, this appointment shall be deemed to be for the unexpired term of the person whose office has become vacant.

(b) In addition, and in submitting a name to the governor to fill a vacancy in a senatorial district or sub-district, as the case may be, in any of the counties of Maryland, the State Central Committee or committees shall follow these provisions:

(1) If the vacancy occurs in a district or subdistrict having the same boundaries as a county, the State Central Committee of the county shall submit the name of a resident of the district or subdistrict.

(2) If the vacancy occurs in a district or subdistrict which has boundaries comprising a portion of one county, the State Central Committee of that county shall submit the name of a resident of the district or subdistrict.

(3) If the vacancy occurs in a district or subdistrict which has boundaries comprising a portion or all of two or more counties, the State Central Committee of each county involved shall have one vote for submitting the name of a resident of the district or subdistrict; and if there is a tie vote between or among the State Central Committees, the list of names there proposed shall be submitted to the governor, and he shall make the appointment from the list.

Section 7. Procedure for Enactment of Law.

Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. Every law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time, be printed, published and certified under the Great Seal to the several courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 8. Salary of Governor.

The governor shall receive an annual salary of forty thousand dollars, accounting from July 1, 1968 and payable bi-weekly.

Section 9. Appointment of Officers by Governor.

The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military officers of the State whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the law creating the office.

Section 10. Removal of Officers by Governor.

The governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders, or other military offense; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial; and may remove for incompetency or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the executive for a term of years.

Section 11. Secretary of State.

The secretary of state shall carefully keep and preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either house of the General Assembly; and he shall perform such other duties as may properly belong to this office.

Section 12. State's Attorneys.

In the case of a vacancy in the office of state's attorney, or of his removal from the county in which he shall have been elected, the said vacancy shall be filled by the judge or judges of the Superior Court resident in the county in which the vacancy occurs for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Section 13. Comptroller and Treasurer.

Until January 6, 1971, the comptroller and the treasurer shall continue to exercise those rights, powers and duties pertaining to them, respectively, on June 30, 1968, and not in conflict with the Constitution.

Section 14. Board of Public Works and Board of Review.

Upon the termination of the legal existence of the Board of Public Works for which provision is made in Article XII of the prior Constitution, all its powers and duties shall be vested in the Board of Review for which provision is made in section 4.25 of this Constitution; and all references to the Board of Public Works in legislation, contracts, or documents shall be deemed to refer to the Board of Review as well as to the Board of Public Works. Prior to termination of the legal existence of the Board of Public Works, it shall continue to exercise those rights, powers, and duties granted to it by article XII of the prior Constitution.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 15. Courts of Record.

Each court created by this Constitution shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal.

Section 16. Statutory References to Courts.

Except where inconsistent with this Constitution, the Schedule of Transitional Provisions, or this Schedule:

(a) All statutory references to the Court of Appeals shall be deemed to refer to the Court of Appeals established by this Constitution.

(b) All statutory references to the Court of Special Appeals shall be deemed to refer to the Intermediate Appellate Court.

(c) All statutory references to Circuit Courts, courts for any circuit or county (other than People's Courts, Municipal Courts, or the Housing Court of Baltimore County), the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City or the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City shall be deemed to refer to the Superior Court in the appropriate county.

Section 17. Appellate Circuits.

There shall be six circuits of the Court of Appeals, as follows: The First Appellate Circuit, consisting of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset Counties; the Second Appellate Circuit, consisting of Baltimore and Harford Counties; the Third Appellate Circuit, consisting of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington Counties; the Fourth Appellate Circuit, consisting of Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties; the Fifth Appellate Circuit, consisting of Anne Arundel, Carroll and Howard Counties; and the Sixth Appellate Circuit, consisting of Baltimore City. One of the judges of the Court of Appeals shall be resident in each of the first five appellate circuits and two judges shall be resident in the Sixth Appellate Circuit.



SPEAKS - Robert J. Carson (Harford) uses the microphone, which each delegate had at his desk, so that his words may be heard clearly by all. (Photo By Frear)

Section 18. Judicial Circuits.

Wherever any statute refers to a judicial circuit, to the courts of such circuit or to the judges of or in such circuit, it shall be deemed to refer to the Superior Court or the judges of the Superior Court resident in the geographical area prescribed for that circuit by article IV, section 19, of the prior Constitution.

Section 19. Jurisdiction of Superior Court in Baltimore City.

The jurisdiction vested in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore by article IV, sections 28 - 29, and 30 of the prior Constitution shall be vested in the Superior Court in Baltimore City.

Section 20. Duties of Clerk of Superior Court in Baltimore City.

The duties vested in the various clerks of the courts comprising the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City by sections 37 and 38 of article IV of the prior Constitution shall be vested in the clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City.

Section 21. Judicial Pensions.

(a) In the case of a judge who in one year had active service as a member of more than one court including a court existing under provisions of the prior Constitution, the amount of pension for that full year shall be calculated yearly at the rate for service in that court for which the higher pension is allowed but in no event shall the maximum pension exceed that prescribed for judges of the court upon which the judge is serving at death or retirement, nor shall a judge be credited with more than one partial year's service in a single year.

(b) In the case of a judge who has served as a member of more than one court, including a court existing under provisions of the prior Constitution, all such service shall be credited for pension purposes at the rate provided by the law in effect during such service, including any local supplementation or local pension provided prior to January 1, 1968, but in no event shall the maximum pension exceed that prescribed for judges of the court upon which the judge is serving at death or retirement.

(c) Any judge not continued in office as a judge pursuant to the Schedule of Transitional Provisions shall, upon the termination of his office, be entitled to receive a pension in an amount equal to that which he would have been entitled to receive had he attained his sixtieth birthday and retired on the date of abolition of his office. Such pension shall not be payable until the judge reaches his sixtieth birthday.

Section 22. Pensions of Former Judges.

In the case of a former judge who is receiving a judicial pension on June 30, 1968, or who would then be receiving such a pension but for the fact that he is then engaged in the private practice of law or is then holding a public office of profit, or in the case of the spouse of such former judge, judicial pension rights shall not be reduced. Such judicial pension rights shall not be increased except by the General Assembly by law effective on or after July 1, 1968. The full amount of any such pension payable to a former judge of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, or of any Circuit Court, or his spouse, shall be paid by the State on and after July 1, 1968. The full amount of any such pension payable to any other former judge or his spouse shall be paid by the State on and after January 1, 1970.

Section 23. Terms of Initial Members of Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

Of the first three judicial members of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities, the Court of Appeals shall designate one to serve for one year, one to serve for two years and one to serve for three years. Of the first non-judicial members of the Commission, the governor shall designate one to serve three years and the other to serve four years.

Schedule Of Legislation - Changes To State Laws

Section 24. People's Court of Baltimore City.

(a) Until January 1, 1970, the People's Court of Baltimore City shall continue in existence subject to the provisions of article IV, section 41-A of the prior Constitution.

(b) Until January 1, 1970, the provisions of article IV, section 41-A of the prior Constitution pertaining to the chief constable, constables, and clerk of said Court shall remain in effect.

(c) Unless sooner modified or repealed by the General Assembly by law the effectiveness of this section shall terminate on January 1, 1970.

Section 25. Municipal Court of Baltimore City.

(a) Until January 1, 1970, the Municipal Court of Baltimore City and its jurisdiction, shall continue in existence subject to the provisions of article IV, section 41-C of the prior Constitution.

(b) Until January 1, 1970, the provisions of article IV, section 41-C of the prior Constitution pertaining to the chief clerk of said Court shall remain in effect.

(c) Unless sooner modified or repealed by the General Assembly by law, the effectiveness of this section shall terminate on January 1, 1970.

Section 26. Court Dockets and Files.

All papers, dockets, files, books, records, monies and other property belonging or pertaining to or in (a) the Court of Appeals, (b) the Court of Special Appeals, or (c) the Circuit Court of any county, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and Circuit No. 2 of Baltimore City on June 30, 1968, shall be transferred on July 1, 1968, to, respectively, (a) the Court of Appeals created by this Constitution, (b) the Intermediate Appellate Court, or (c) the Superior Court in the appropriate county.

Section 27. Vacancy in Orphans' Court.

In case of a vacancy in the office of judge of the Orphans' Court, the governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation, or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same until January 1, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 28. Procedure to Adopt a County Instrument of Government.

The Board of County Commissioners of any county may appoint at any time a Charter Board of not more than nine members, and shall appoint a Charter Board within thirty days after receipt of a petition signed by five per cent of the qualified voters of the county or by ten thousand voters, whichever is less. If additional Charter Board members are nominated by petitions signed by three per cent of the qualified voters of the county or by three thousand voters, whichever is less, which shall be delivered to the Board of County Commissioners within sixty days after the Charter Board shall have been appointed, then the Board of County Commissioners shall call a special election not less than thirty nor more than ninety days after receipt of the petitions unless a regular election falls within the designated period. The appointees of the Board of County Commissioners and those nominated by petitions shall be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order without party designation. The voters shall be entitled to cast votes for, and elect, a number of nominees equal to the number of Charter Board members originally selected by the Board of County Commissioners and those so elected shall constitute the Charter Board. The Charter Board shall be responsible for drafting the instrument of government. Such Charter Board shall, within twelve months from the date of its appointment or in the event of an election within twelve months from the date of that election, present an instrument of government for the county to the Board of County Commissioners, who shall publish the same in at least two newspapers of general circulation published in the county within thirty days after it shall have been presented. Such instrument of government shall be submitted to the voters of the county at a special or regular election held not earlier than thirty days, nor later than ninety days, after publication of the instrument of government. If a majority of the

votes cast for and against the adoption of the instrument of government shall be in favor of adoption, then such instrument of government shall, on the thirtieth day after such election, become effective as the instrument of government of that county, and any laws applying only to that county which are inconsistent with the instrument of government, shall be thereby repealed. Prior to the effective date of section 7.04 of the Constitution, all counties having an instrument of government shall exercise only those express powers prescribed by the General Assembly by law.

The effect of this section shall terminate on July 1, 1970.

Section 29. Amendment of Instruments of Government.

An amendment may be proposed and adopted as provided in the county instrument of government; but if the instrument of government does not provide an amendment procedure, amendment to any instrument of government adopted under the provisions of the prior Constitution may be proposed by a resolution of the legislative body of the county; or by a petition signed by not less than 20 per cent of the qualified voters of the county, and filed with the legislative body of the county; provided, however, that in any case 10,000 signatures shall be sufficient to complete a petition. When so proposed, such amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the next regular election occurring after the passage of said resolution or the filing of said petition. If at said election the majority of the votes cast for and against said amendment shall be in favor thereof, said amendment shall be adopted and becomes a part of the instrument of government from and after the thirtieth day after said election. Said amendment shall be published by the legislative body of the county once a week for five successive weeks prior to said election in at least one newspaper published in said county.

Section 30. County Commissioners.

There shall be county commissioners for each county not having an instrument of government in effect. Such county commissioners shall continue to exercise their offices in accordance with the provisions of the prior Constitution. The effect of this section shall terminate on January 6, 1971.

Section 31. County Surveyors.

County surveyors in office on June 30, 1968, shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which they are elected. Such county surveyors shall

continue to exercise their offices in accordance with the provisions of the prior Constitution.

Section 32. County Elections.

All elections for county offices held in November, 1970, shall be for those offices provided for by the instrument of government effective or to become effective on January 6, 1971 for that county.

Section 33. Charter Amendments of Municipal Corporations.

Any municipal corporation existing on June 30, 1968, shall have the power and authority (a) to amend or repeal an existing charter or local laws relating to the incorporation, organization, government, or affairs of said municipal corporation heretofore enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, and (b) to adopt a new charter and to amend or repeal any charter consistent with the provisions of this Constitution and any laws of the General Assembly pertaining thereto.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 34. Style of Commissions and Grants.

Public commissions and grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, etc.," and shall be signed by the governor, with the Seal of the State annexed.

Section 35. Procedures for Amendment of the Constitution.

Any bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution shall be published by order of the governor, in at least two newspapers, in each county except Baltimore City, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in Baltimore City, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the special or general election, at which the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 36. Exception to Limitation for Notaries Public.

A person may hold office as notary public at the same time that he holds another office of profit created by the Constitution or laws of this State.



STUDY AMENDMENT - Delegates study and discuss on amendment which had been distributed prior to debate on the subject. From left, front row, are Carter M. Hickman (Queen Anne's); Mrs. Anne D. Hopkins (Baltimore City); E. Ralph Hastetter (Cecil); Donald P. Hutchinson (Baltimore county). Second row, John H. Masner (Allegheny), Joseph P. Murphy (Baltimore City), and Mrs. Dorothy Scott Murray (Prince Georges). (Photo By Frear)

Constitutional Changes Explained

BY GENE P. WARD

Declaration Of Rights

Major changes:

- Prohibits discrimination.
- Guarantees fair and just treatment to witnesses during conduct of investigations.
- Provides safeguards against wiretapping and other forms of electronic eavesdropping.
- Changes jury procedures so that they are no longer judge of the interpretation of the law. Juries will rule only on the sufficiency of the evidence (judge of the fact).
- Permits compensation for property damaged by the State in its exercise of eminent domain, even though the property is not actually taken.

Explanation of changes in the Declaration of Rights is as follows:

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION. The new Declaration of Rights contains a civil rights clause which prohibits "discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion or national origin."

WIRETAPPING. A major change is the extension of the prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure to include interception of communications by wiretapping, electronic bugging, or other means. Interception of communications would be permitted only when a court authorized a search warrant based on probable cause.

GRAND JURIES. A section entitles every person accused of a felony the right to be indicted by a Grand Jury. Maryland's present Constitution does not contain this guarantee.

JURY PROCEDURES. The provision in the present Constitution that juries will be the judge of the law as well as the fact in criminal cases does not appear in the new document. If the new Constitution is adopted the presiding judge would interpret the specific law applicable to a case, and the jury will be required to abide by his interpretation. Under the present procedure the jury is the final judge of the law and can make a finding adverse to a judge's opinion on the law.

JURIES. The legislature may provide for a jury of six in civil cases at the District (lowest) Court level, but all other juries would consist of twelve persons. Unanimous verdicts would still be required in all jury trials.

EMINENT DOMAIN. The right of the State to take private property for public use (power of eminent domain) is continued. However, the State

would be liable to property owners not only for property actually taken but also for "damages."

The addition of this provision would permit property owners to recover from the State if they could prove damage even if their property were not taken.

The effect of the provision for compensation of damages is delayed until mid-1969 to give the General Assembly an opportunity to enact guidelines for the exercise of the right.

RELIGION. If the new Constitution is adopted, Maryland's basic law will contain for the first time a provision guaranteeing the separation of church and State. The language in the proposed Constitution is similar to that contained in Article I of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

REMOVAL. A provision guarantees an unqualified right of removal to another county in criminal cases where the maximum punishment is death or life imprisonment. In all other cases, the procedures for removal of cases will be specified by law or rule of court.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY. For the first time, Maryland's Constitution would prohibit double jeopardy (more than one trial for the same criminal offense). Under present law, the State can appeal cases from magistrates' courts to Circuit Courts.

TREATMENT DURING INVESTIGATIONS. A provision ensures witnesses the right to just treatment during governmental investigations.

EMERGENCIES. During wartime or other general emergencies, provisions of the Constitution, except the guarantee of personal rights, could be temporarily suspended to permit the government to continue to operate. The suspension would apply only to those provisions necessary for continuity of government operation.

Suffrage And Elections

Major changes:

- Reduces voting age to 19.
- Cuts residency requirements in half.
- Permits persons residing on Federal property to vote.
- Increases number of signatures required to petition a law to referendum.

An explanation of the changes follows:

VOTING AGE. The minimum age is reduced from 21 to 19. If the new Constitution is adopted,

Maryland will be one of only five States that have a minimum voting age below 21. The minimum age is 18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska, and

20 in Hawaii. It is estimated that the reduction will give approximately 125,000 more Marylanders the right to vote.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS CUT IN HALF. The length of residency to be eligible to vote has been reduced from one year to six months in the State, and from six months to three months in the county.

If a person moves within the State, he may vote in the area from which he moved for three months thereafter. The purpose of this is to prevent a person from being disfranchised because he moves from one place to another in the State. The General Assembly is directed to establish lesser residency requirements to permit recent arrivals in the State to vote for President and Vice-President. Recently the legislature established this residency requirement at 45 days.

RESIDENTS ON FEDERAL PROPERTY. Persons residing on land over which the Federal government has jurisdiction will be eligible to vote if they meet other requirements. Places cited as being affected by this change were the U. S. Naval Academy, Perry Point Veterans Administration Hospital, Agriculture Research Center in Prince George's county, National Naval Medical Center in Montgomery county, U. S. Public Health Service and Veterans Administration Hospital in Baltimore City.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM VOTING. The General Assembly would have the option of establishing disqualifications from voting because of mental incompetence and conviction for serious crimes, and would be required to provide for later removal of the disqualifications. This is a change from the present Constitution which provides that no person convicted of serious crime may vote unless pardoned by the Governor.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Qualifications for municipal elections may be established by the towns and cities subject to standards prescribed by the General Assembly, but no municipality could require a minimum age of more than 19 nor a residency requirement of more than one year. The prac-

tice of some towns to permit non-resident property owners to vote would be allowed, unless the practice is prohibited by the General Assembly.

DATE OF ELECTIONS. General elections would continue in even-numbered years, but the General Assembly or county governments could specify that local elections be in odd-numbered years, as is now done in Baltimore City.

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY. Ownership of property could not be established as a prerequisite to voting or holding of office, except in the special case of non-resident property owners in towns and cities. Maryland towns which now require property ownership for voting or holding of office would find their election ordinance unconstitutional if the new Constitution is adopted.

REFERENDUM. The number of signatures needed on referendum petitions is increased from three to five per cent of the number who voted for Governor in the last election. Using the most recent election figures, this change would require approximately 46,000 signatures as compared with 27,600 under the present Constitution.

REFERENDUM DETAILS. Other changes in the referendum provisions are:

- Laws for redistricting and reapportionment are not subject to referendum.
- Laws pertaining to alcoholic beverages are subject to referendum. The present Constitution prohibits referendum on this category of laws.
- The deadline for submitting petitions is 60 days after the Governor signs the bill. However, in order to suspend the law from going into effect, one-half of the signatures must be submitted within the first 30 days of that time period.
- The provision for Emergency Laws now provided in the present Constitution would continue. An emergency law is one that may be petitioned to referendum but is not suspended by the submission of petitions.

LOCAL REFERENDUM. Local referendum is continued essentially the same as in the present Constitution.

Executive Branch

Major Changes:

- Creates the office of Lieutenant Governor.
- Removes many of the responsibilities of the elected Comptroller and transfers them to a fiscal officer appointed by the Governor.
- Increases the Governor's power of appointment.
- Provides procedures for reorganization of the more than 240 boards, agencies, and departments of the Executive Branch into not more than 20 principal departments.

Explanation of changes:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. The office of Lieutenant Governor is created to run as a team-mate with the Governor. Candidates for the two top State offices would be listed under one lever on the voting machine under the same procedure as is

used to elect the President and Vice-President. The first lieutenant governor would be elected in the 1970 general election and take office in January 1971.

The legislature will decide the method of nominating candidates for the post.

COMPTROLLER. The Comptroller continues as an elected official but with his most important duty being a member of a three-man Board of Review similar to the present Board of Public Works. The Comptroller would no longer be the chief fiscal officer of the State whose duties include keeping the accounts for the State, collecting all types of taxes, estimating revenues, issuing licenses, and supervising post-audit of funds. The new Constitution, if adopted, would permit him only to disburse State funds and to sit on the three-man policy-making Board of Public Works, which would be renamed the Board of Review.

Fiscal duties, except auditing of funds, taken from the Comptroller would be reassigned to a finance department whose top officer would be appointed by the Governor. The post-audit function is assigned to an agency under the control of the legislature.

TREASURER. The office of State Treasurer is omitted from the new Constitution. The Treasurer is now elected by the General Assembly and is the third member of the Board of Public Works.

BOARD OF REVIEW. The Board of Review, which will replace the Board of Public Works, will consist of the Governor, the Comptroller, and a third member designated by the Governor. All its meetings are required to be held in public.

The duties of the Board of Review will be delineated by the legislature and are expected to be similar to its present functions which are:

- Awards bids for the sale of bonds and construction of public works.
- Authorizes acquisition and sale of land and other property by the State.
- Authorizes expenditures not detailed by law, such as expenditures from emergency funds and creation of jobs not in the approved budget.
- Establishes State property tax rate.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY. The Governor's salary is raised from \$25,000 to \$40,000. Future changes in the salary of the Governor can be made by the legislature to take effect in the following term of office. The present Constitution contains the specific salary figure for the Governor and could be changed only by Constitutional amendment ratified by the voters. The reason given in debates at the convention for the raise in the Governor's salary is that he should be the highest paid public official in the State.

Many judges now earn more than the Governor.

OTHER CHANGES. Other changes specified in the Article on the Executive Branch are:

- Prohibits an ex-Governor from running for the office of Lieutenant Governor.
- Limits the Governor to being elected to two consecutive

Changes Made In New Constitution Explained

terms but permits an individual to seek the office again if a full term intervenes.

3. Establishes procedures for the Lieutenant Governor to perform the duties of Governor in the event that individual is disabled, and for the Lieutenant Governor to succeed to the office of Governor in the event the post becomes vacant by death or other reasons.

4. Changes the date that a new Governor will be sworn in to the first week in January. Under the present Constitution a new Governor takes office on the fourth Wednesday in January.

5. Eliminates the offices of Secretary of State, Coroners, Elisors, Notaries Public, Surveyors, and State Librarian from the Constitution. This

does not mean that some of these offices will not be continued, but they no longer will be given Constitutional status and must in the future be authorized by the legislature.

6. Provides for a reorganization of the Executive Branch into not more than twenty principal departments within three years after adoption of the Constitution. There are now more than 240 separate departments, boards, and agencies within the Executive Branch, according to a recent study. Most of the principal departments would be headed by one person appointed by the Governor, rather than by a board.

7. Provides means for the Governor to initially reorganize and make subsequent changes within his department if the legislature fails to act.

Legislative Branch

Major changes:

- A. Reduces size of legislature by 25 members.
- B. Increases regular sessions to 90 days with 60-day extension possible.
- C. Requires each senator and delegate to have his own specifically defined district.
- D. Requires the reapportionment of the legislature prior to the 1970 election.
- E. Requires the General Assembly, in general, to enact laws which apply Statewide. Strictly limits the authority of the legislature to enact local laws.

An explanation of the changes follows:

SIZE OF LEGISLATURE. The size of the legislature is reduced from 185 members (142 in House, 43 in Senate) to a maximum of 160 (120 in House, 40 in Senate).

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS. Each legislator is required to represent his own district. At present, the number of legislators elected from one district varies from one to eight. In 1970, each member of the House of Delegates would represent a district containing approximately 33,000 persons. Each State Senator would represent a district composed of three delegate districts with a total population of approximately 100,000 persons.

SALARY OF LEGISLATORS. The salary of members of the Maryland legislature is raised to \$8,000 a year. Daily living allowance (per diem) is prohibited. Future changes in salary could be enacted by the General Assembly, provided that the change will take effect for the following term of office. The present salary is \$2,400 and is specified in the Constitution. Legislators also receive \$25 a day for living expenses, which amounts to \$1,750 for a regular session, or a total present salary of \$4,150.

REDISTRICTING. The General Assembly will be reapportioned prior to the election in 1970, then in 1982, and every ten years thereafter.

REDISTRICTING COMMISSION. A redistricting commission would be composed of four Republicans, four Democrats, and a chairman appointed by the Governor. In those years when reapportionment is required, the commission would submit a redistricting plan to the General Assembly for ap-

proval. If the General Assembly failed to act, the commission plan would become law.

IMMUNITY. Immunity for legislators is extended to debates in committee and subcommittee meetings. The present Constitution provides immunity from prosecution for legislators only on the floor of the House or Senate. Immunity would not prevent a legislator from being prosecuted if he accepted a bribe.

WITNESSES. The General Assembly is empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses, a power which it does not have under the present Constitution. The issuance of a subpoena to a witness would require a majority vote of the House or Senate.

DATE OF LAWS. The effective date of laws is the first day of July unless otherwise provided in the bill when passed.

VOTES. All votes are required to be taken in public session. Under present procedures, the Senate votes on confirmation of appointments in closed session. The new Constitution would require the vote be in open session.

COMMITTEES. A record is required to be kept of final votes in committees. This is also a change from present procedure.

AUDIT OF FUNDS. The post-audit of State funds is removed from the purview of the Comptroller and assigned to an agency of the General Assembly. The legislature would elect the head of the agency. The duties of the auditor would include not only the accounting for funds but also a check to ensure that money was actually spent for the purpose for which appropriated. In this regard, the agency would function similar to the General Accounting Office (GAO) of the U. S. Congress.

LOCAL LAWS. In general, after 1971 the new Constitution will permit only the enactment of laws which apply throughout the State. The practice of exempting counties from general laws will be prohibited. The areas on which the General Assembly may enact local laws which apply to one or more counties are: education, multi-county govern-

ments, regulation of State agencies, changes in counties, or granting power to counties.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. A section requires Congressional districts to vary by no more than ten per cent from the mean population of all districts. Redistricting would be required in 1972 and every ten years thereafter.

Finance

Major changes:

- 1. Relaxes requirement that all State bond issues must mature in 15 years.
- 2. Permits the loan or gift of credit of the State to private institutions if a public purpose is served.
- 3. Mandates uniform assessments throughout the State.

An explanation of the changes follows:

BOND ISSUES. The present Constitution requires that all bond issues mature within 15 years. Under the proposed Constitution, the General Assembly may authorize bonds with a maturity date up to 25 years, provided that the bill is passed by a three-fifths majority.

LOAN OF CREDIT. The present Constitution prohibits the loan of credit of the State

to any private institution. The proposed Constitution permits such a loan of credit or a gift of assets if a public purpose will be served. The law authorizing the loan of credit in this case must state the public purpose and must be passed by a three-fifths vote.

ASSESSMENTS. The new Constitution would also require that assessments be uniform within classes. The classification of farmland assessments is continued.

Judicial Branch

Major changes:

- A. Organizes all courts in the State into a four-level, Statewide system.
- B. Replaces trial magistrates, People's Courts, and the Municipal Court of Baltimore City with District Courts.
- C. Abolishes Orphans' Courts. Probate functions would be assigned either to Superior (now called Circuit) or District Courts.
- D. Creates special nominating commissions to submit lists from which the Governor must appoint all judges.
- E. Requires judges to run for election against their records and prohibits opponents for seats of judges at elections.
- F. Transfers the costs of operating all courts to the State.

An explanation of the changes follows:

UNIFIED SYSTEM. A unified concept of the court system would replace the present system of separate, autonomous courts at various levels. In the new Statewide structure, supervision and administration would extend in a direct chain from the Court of Appeals.

FOUR COURT LEVELS. The court system will be divided into four levels of which the upper two are appeals courts and the lower two, trial courts. The appeals courts will remain essentially the same as now constituted. The State's highest court retains its name of Court of Appeals. The other appeals court, now called the Court of Special Appeals, is renamed the Intermediate Appellate Court.

What are now known as Circuit Courts will be called Superior Courts. There will be at least one Superior Court judge in each county.

The lowest court level, which is now comprised of People's Courts and magistrates' courts in the counties and the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, will be replaced by District Courts. Each county will have at least one District Court judge who will be a full-time

judge selected from among lawyers as are the other judges.

Committing magistrates are replaced by Commissioners appointed by the District Court judges. Commissioners would be permitted to exercise powers only with respect to arrest warrants and detention or release pending hearing.

OFFICES ELIMINATED. Orphans Courts, trial magistrates, Registers of Wills, and possibly Sheriffs would be eliminated.

Clerks of the Superior Courts would be selected as decided by the legislature. Whether they would be appointed or elected depends upon the decision of the General Assembly.

Sheriffs could be continued by act of the legislature or by the county governments under home rule powers. However, if created by a county government, the sheriff could not be assigned judicial duties (serving of papers, etc.) as counties would be prohibited under another section of the new Constitution from exercising any judicial powers.

Probate functions now performed by the Orphans' Courts

would be reassigned to the trial courts.

The duties of the Register of Wills would probably be performed by personnel serving under the Clerk of the Court.

SELECTION OF JUDGES. The selection of all judges would be by the system variously known as the Niles plan, Missouri plan, or the Merit plan.

In essence, the plan requires that judges be appointed from a list submitted to the Governor by nominating commissions, composed of lawyers and laymen. Under the present procedure, the Governor can appoint any lawyer to a judgeship but traditionally selects one from a list submitted by Bar Associations.

The nominating commission for the appeals courts would consist of six lawyers to be elected by the lawyers throughout the State and six non-lawyers to be appointed by the Governor.

The nominating commissions for judges at the two trial court levels would consist of an equal number of lawyers and non-lawyers, but the total number of members would not be less than six. Lawyer members would be elected by the lawyers in the area concerned and non-lawyers appointed by the Governor.

Members of nominating commissions would serve without pay and would not be eligible to be a judge for two years after their term expired.

The nominating commission would submit a list of three to five names to the Governor from which he must select one for the judgeship within 60 days. If the Governor failed to make a selection within the time limit, the duty of selecting someone from the list would fall to the chief judge of the Court of Appeals.

ELIGIBILITY. A lawyer to be eligible for a judgeship must have been a member of the Bar for at least five years and reside in the area in which the vacancy exists. The requirement in the present Constitution that a person must be at least 30-years-old would be omitted from the new Constitution.

TERM OF OFFICE. Judges would never be required to run for election against an actual opponent as is now the case. Whenever a judge's name appeared on the ballot, the voters would vote either "yes" or "no" on his record. Under the present system, a lawyer can become a judge by successfully defeating an appointed judge at the polls, but this could never occur under the provisions in the proposed Constitution. In the past 25 years, four judges have been unseated by being defeated in an election.

Within two years after his appointment, a judge's name would appear on the ballot and

Constitutional Changes Explained

every eight years thereafter. The term of judges is now fifteen years.

If the voters reject the judge's record, a vacancy would occur, and another judge would be appointed by the Governor from a list sent to him by the nominating commission.

Prior to the election at which a judge's name appeared on the ballot, a secret poll of the lawyers in the area would be taken on the subject of whether the judge should continue in office. The result of the poll would be published prior to the election.

COSTS OF SYSTEM. The State would bear all costs of operating the courts. Although this would increase the finan-

cial burden of the State, it would relieve the counties of the share of the costs that they now have.

The practice of counties supplementing the salary paid a judge by the State would be prohibited.

RETIREMENT. Judges would be required to retire at age 70 but could be recalled by the Court of Appeals for temporary service.

REMOVAL. The Court of Appeals would have the power to remove any judge from office or to censure him upon recommendation by a Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The commission would investigate complaints against any judge.

OATH. An oath upon taking office by all public officials contains an optional introductory phrase referring to God. The officeholder has the choice of including the phrase, "In the presence of Almighty God," at the beginning of the oath.

This is one of two sections where God is mentioned in the Constitution. The other is in the Preamble (introduction) which says, "We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious freedom; . . ."

OFFICE OF PROFIT. The prohibition against holding

more than one governmental office of profit was changed to permit the General Assembly to make exceptions. This is necessary to allow county officials to serve on regional governments if they are established.

RIGHT TO SUE STATE. The right of citizens to sue the State for damages is included in Maryland's Constitution for the first time. In the past the State has been immune from suit except in special cases.

EFFECTIVE DATE. The effective date of the new Consti-

tution, if adopted, is July 1, 1968, except for sections where a different date is specifically provided in the Schedule of Transitional Provisions.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION. Amendments to the Constitution could be initiated by the General Assembly or a convention called by the General Assembly. All amendments would have to be ratified by the voters.

FUTURE CONVENTIONS. Constitutional Conventions could be called by the General Assembly at any time or by a vote of the people, which would be required every 20 years.

Local Government

Major changes:

- A. Requires each county to have home rule (charter government) by January 6, 1971.
- B. Greatly increases the power of counties.
- C. Provides for the creation of multi-county governmental units by the General Assembly.

Explanation of changes is as follows:

POWERS. Counties may exercise any function not denied them by the Constitution or the General Assembly, except new tax powers shall be specifically provided by law.

MUNICIPALITIES. Powers or boundaries of municipal corporations (towns and cities) which exist prior to the adoption of the new Constitution will not be changed without the consent of the county or the municipality, except as provided by the General Assembly. The new Constitution would no longer permit the annexation of territory to a town without the county's permission. However, if the town and county cannot agree, it provides a procedure for the matter to be re-

solved by the General Assembly by the passage of a law. New municipalities will be created as provided by the county.

CHANGES TO COUNTIES. Changes in county boundaries or the merger of counties would have to be submitted to referendum by the people of the area involved.

REGIONS. The General Assembly may create multi-county governmental units, including an intergovernmental authority (such as the Maryland Port Authority or the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission), or an elected regional government. Whether laws creating these governmental units are placed on referendum is left to the legislature to decide.

General Provisions

Major changes:

- A. Mandates the General Assembly to provide for the education and protection of consumers.
- B. Requires the General Assembly to enact legislation on conflict of interest.
- C. Mandates the General Assembly to enact laws protecting the natural environment, resources, and scenic beauty of the State.

An explanation of the changes follows:

NATURAL RESOURCES. A provision mandates the legislature to provide for the conservation of natural resources.

IMPEACHMENT. Procedures for impeachment of elected officials specify that the House of Delegates would initiate impeachment proceedings, and the official would be tried by a tribunal of ten judges selected by the State's highest court. The present Constitution requires that the trial be conducted by the State Senate.

CORPORATION CHARTERS. At least one of the sections of the new Constitution is identical to that contained in the old one. The section on corporation charters is retained almost verbatim to ensure the legality of charters granted many years ago by the State to corporations, the most notable of which is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CONSUMER PROTECTION. The General Assembly is mandated to enact laws for the protection and education of the citizens against unfair business practices.

Probable Effect Of Reduction In Size Of House Of Delegates

County	Present No. of Seats	Probable No. in 1970
Allegany	4	2 or 3
Anne Arundel	9	10
Baltimore	22	20
Baltimore City	43	29
Carroll	2	2
Cecil	2	2
Charles	2	1 or 2
Dorchester	1	1
Frederick	3	2 or 3
Harford	4	3
Howard	2	2
Montgomery	16	14
Prince George's	16	19
St. Mary's	2	1 or 2
Washington	4	3
Wicomico	2	2

The following counties now represented by one delegate would have a smaller population than that which assures them of having their own delegate (33,000). In 1970, they may have a delegate from their own county who also represents an adjoining county, or they may be represented by a delegate from an adjoining county:

Calvert	Garrett	Queen Anne's	Talbot
Caroline	Kent	Somerset	Worcester

Referendum Scheduled For Tuesday, May 14

A special election will be held on Tuesday, May 14, for the voters of Maryland to accept or reject the proposed State Constitution.

Voters will cast their ballot either "for" or "against" the new Constitution. There will not be separate votes on individual articles or issues. When the people vote on the new Constitution, they are also

voting on the Schedule of Transitional Provisions (which is actually part of the Constitution but covers subjects of temporary duration) and the Schedule of Legislation (which will become part of the State's code of laws). If the proposed Constitution is adopted, future changes to it can be made only by amendments ratified by the people. How-

ever, the State legislature can change the items in the Schedule of Legislation at any time by enacting a new law. If the voters approve the new Constitution at the May 14 election, it will become effective on July 1, 1968, except for those sections on which a different effective date is set in the Schedule of Transitional Provisions.

Delegates To Maryland's Fifth Constitutional Convention

(September 12, 1967 - January 10, 1968)

DELEGATES WHO VOTED "YES" ON FINAL ADOPTION
OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTION (128):

Eney, H. Vernon (Baltimore County-3d), Convention President	Freedlander, Leah S. (Baltimore City - 5th)
Clark, James (Howard), First Vice-President	Gallagher, Francis X. (Baltimore City - 3d)
James, William S. (Harford), Second Vice-President	Gilchrist, C. William (Allegany)
Abramson, Murray (Baltimore City - 4th)	Gill, Ruby H. (Baltimore City - 4th)
Adkins, E. Dale, Jr. (Wicomico)	Gleason, James P. (Montgomery- 2d)
Anderson, Marvin I. (Anne Arundel- 6th)	Grant, William W. (Garrett)
Armor, G. Maxwell, Jr. (Baltimore City- 3d)	Groh, Vincent R. (Washington)
Bamberger, E. Clinton, Jr. (Baltimore City-5th)	Grumbacher, Richard (Washington)
Bard, Harry (Baltimore City- 5th)	Gullett, William W. (Prince Georges- 1st)
Barrick, Samuel W. (Frederick)	Hanson, Royce (Montgomery - 1st)
Beachley, Catherine L. (Washington)	Hardwicke, John W. (Harford)
Beall, J. Glenn, Sr. (Allegany)	Hargrove, John R. (Baltimore City - 4th)
Bennett, James V. (Montgomery - 1st)	Harkness, David A. (Calvert)
Blair, Frank J. (Baltimore City - 6th)	Harris, Charney L. (Baltimore City- 3d)
Bolleau, Raymond G. (Prince Georges- 2d)	Henderson, William L. (Anne Arundel - 6B)
Borom, Roy (Baltimore City - 5th)	Hickman, Carter M. (Queen Anne's)
Bothe, Elsbeth Levy (Baltimore City - 2d)	Hopkins, Anne D. (Baltimore City- 3d)
Boyer, Elroy G. (Kent)	Hostetter, E. Ralph (Cecil)
Boyles, Henry B. (Baltimore County - 4th)	Hutchinson, Donald P. (Baltimore County - 5th)
Bradshaw, J. Douglas (Montgomery- 2d)	Jett, R. Samuel (Baltimore City- 2d)
Bryson, Mary B. (Carroll)	Johnson, Joseph L. (Baltimore City- 1st)
Burdette, Franklin L. (Montgomery- 1st)	Key, Addie J. (Baltimore City - 2d)
Burgess, George E. (Prince Georges- 3d)	Klefer, Richard W. (Baltimore County- 1st)
Buzzell, Allen E. (Baltimore County - 7th)	Kirkland, Arthur W. (Prince Georges- 3d)
Byrnes, John Carroll (Baltimore City- 3d)	Koger, Earl, Sr. (Baltimore City- 4th)
Caldwell, Gerard V. (Baltimore County- 6th)	Kosakowski, Chester G. (Baltimore City- 1st)
Cardin, Shoshana (Baltimore County - 2d)	Koss, Helen L. (Montgomery- 2d)
Carson, Robert J. (Harford)	Leitzel, John F. (Baltimore County- 7th)
Case, Richard W. (Baltimore County - 3d)	Linton, Samuel C., Jr. (Charles)
Chabot, Herbert L. (Montgomery - 3d)	Lord, Henry R. (Baltimore City- 2d)
Child, Godfrey (Worcester)	Macdonald, David (Montgomery- 3d)
Cicone, Audrey Ward (Baltimore City - 1st)	Marlon, J. Hardin (Baltimore County - 4th)
Clagett, Hal C. B. (Prince Georges- 1st)	Mason, David T. (Baltimore City - 4th)
Clarke, E. J. (Montgomery- 1st)	Maurer, Lucille (Montgomery- 2d)
Cleveland, R. F. (Baltimore City- 2d)	Mentzer, Margaret B. (Prince Georges- 1st)
Dabrowski, Edward, Jr. (Baltimore City- 1st)	Miller, Beatrice (Montgomery - 2d)
Darby, Perry E. (Baltimore County- 6th)	Mitchell, Juanita Jackson (Baltimore City - 4th)
Della, George W. (Baltimore City- 6th)	Morgan, Gerald D. (Montgomery - 1st)
Dulany, William B. (Carroll)	Moser, M. Peter (Baltimore City - 5th)
Eckenrode, Quintin T. (Baltimore County - 5th)	Mosner, John H. (Allegany)
Finch, Walter G. (Baltimore County- 1st)	Mudd, F. DeSales (Charles)
Fornos, Werner H. (Anne Arundel- 6C)	Murray, Dorothy Scott (Prince Georges- 3d)
Fox, Hamilton P. (Wicomico)	Murray, E. Churchill (Anne Arundel - 6th)
	Needle, Howard J. (Baltimore County - 2d)

Delegates To Constitutional Convention

DELEGATES WHO VOTED "YES" ON FINAL ADOPTION (CONT'D):

Nellson, Vernon L. (Anne Arundel - 6th)
 Neumann, John W. (Montgomery - 2d)
 Pascal, Robert A. (Anne Arundel - 6th)
 Penniman, Howard R. (Montgomery - 2d)
 Peters, William H., Jr. (Baltimore County - 5th)
 Powers, Ralph W. (Prince Georges- 2d)
 Price, Bruce K. (Baltimore County - 7th)
 Pullen, Thomas G., Jr. (Baltimore County- 1st)
 Raley, J. Frank, Jr. (St. Mary's)
 Ritter, Harold K. (Allegany)
 Robey, Frank C., Jr. (Baltimore City - 3d)
 Roble, Kathleen L. (Prince Georges- 3d)
 Rollins, Edward D. E., Jr. (Cecil)
 Rosenstock, Benjamin B. (Frederick)
 Rybczynski, Edward B. (Baltimore City - 1st)
 Scanlan, Alfred L. (Montgomery - 1st)
 Schloeder, Nicholas M. (Baltimore County - 4th)
 Schneider, Melvin L. (Prince Georges- 2d)
 Sherbow, Joseph (Baltimore City - 5th)
 Sickles, Carlton R. (Prince Georges - 2d)
 Slewierski, R. Skip (Baltimore City - 1st)
 Singer, Marvin I. (Baltimore City - 2d)
 Smith, Agnes White (Baltimore City- 3d)
 Smith, J. Hodge (Montgomery - 1st)
 Smith, Marvin H. (Caroline)
 Sollins, Stanley (Baltimore County - 2d)
 Sosnowski, Lee J. (Anne Arundel - 6B)
 Soul, James E. (Baltimore City - 2d)
 Stern, Howard L. (Prince Georges- 3d)
 Sybert, C. Ferdinand (Howard)
 Taylor, Harry E., Jr. (Prince Georges- 3d)
 Taylor, Lloyd (Baltimore City - 2d)
 Ulrich, Catherine B. (Anne Arundel - 6A)
 Wagandt, Charles L. (Baltimore City - 5th)
 Webb, W. Waverly (Prince Georges - 2d)
 Weidemeyer, C. Maurice (Anne Arundel- 6C)
 Wheatley, Charles H. (Baltimore City - 6th)
 White, John W., Jr. (Baltimore City - 4th)
 Willis, Charles W. (Harford)
 Willoner, Ronald (Prince Georges- 2d)
 Winslow, Clinton I. (Baltimore County - 3d)

DELEGATES VOTING "NO" ON FINAL VOTE (3):

Baumann, Albert F. (Baltimore City - 6th)
 Dorsey, Philip H. (St. Mary's)
 Murphy, Joseph P. (Baltimore City - 6th)

DELEGATES WHO WERE ABSENT AT TIME FINAL VOTE WAS TAKEN BUT SUBSEQUENTLY ANNOUNCED SUPPORT FOR THE DOCUMENT (5):

Tawes, J. Millard (Somerset), Honorary President
 Boyce, C. Meredith (Baltimore City - 3d)
 Bushong, E. Stuart (Washington)
 Dukes, Charles A., Jr. (Prince Georges - 2d)
 Storm, Edward D. (Frederick)

DELEGATES WHO ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON FINAL VOTE (4):

Frederick, Leroy (Baltimore City - 6th)
 Kahl, Susan M. (Baltimore County - 5th)
 Rush, William (Baltimore County-6th)
 Vecera, Vincent J. (Baltimore City - 6th)

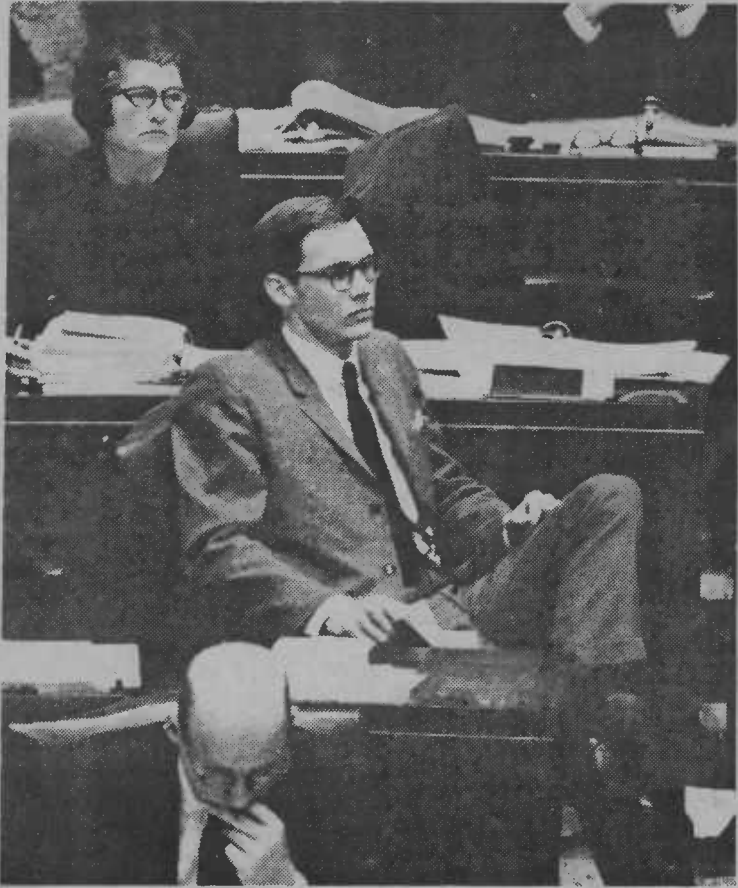
DELEGATES ABSENT DURING FINAL VOTE (2):

Malkus, Frederick C., Jr. (Dorchester) - (Absent because of recent death in family)
 Miller, Edward T. (Talbot) - (Absent because of illness)



GIVES VIEWPOINT - Miss Catherine Beachley (Washington County) gives her viewpoint on a key issue. To the right of Miss Beachley is Mrs. Shoshana Cardin (Baltimore county). They were two of the nineteen female delegates in the 142-member convention. (Photo By Frear)

Scenes At The Constitutional Convention



LISTEN INTENTLY - While a delegate spoke, others would listen in order to understand the issue involved. Shown here listening intently are Mrs. Agnes White Smith and Henry R. Lord. Both are delegates from Baltimore City.



SHARES HER VIEWS - Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell (Baltimore City) shares her views on a subject with the other delegates. Mrs. Mitchell is president of the Maryland Branch of the NAACP.

Photos By Richard Frear



CONCERNED - Frederick C. Malkus, Jr. (Dorchester), a delegate to the convention and also a member of the Maryland State Senate, appears concerned about a point during debate.



MAKES SPEECH - E. Churchill Murray (Anne Arundel) gestures with glasses in one hand while holding the microphone in the other during a speech on the floor of the convention.



GIVES OPINION - William L. Henderson (Anne Arundel), a former chief judge of the Court of Appeals, Maryland's highest court, gives his opinion on the legal aspects of an issue.



COMMITTEE HEARING - A hearing of the Committee on Personal Rights is shown being held in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Annapolis. The subject was Freedom of Information, and members of the committee were hearing testimony from expert witnesses. Seated at the desk, from left, are Theodore A. Serrill, executive vice president of the National Newspaper Association; Robert Archibald, administrative assistant to the Moss Committee (U.S. House of Representatives) on Freedom of Information; Richard W. Kiefer (Baltimore county), chairman of the Personal Rights Committee; E. Ralph

Hostetter (Cecil), chairman of the subcommittee on the subject of Freedom of Information; U.S. Congressman Donald E. Rumsfeld (R-Ill.); Luther Huston, former chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times; and Bernard A. Fensterwald, chief counsel of the U.S. Senate Committee on Judiciary. The Personal Rights Committee, like the convention's other seven committees, held many hearings similar to this one during the first two months of the convention.

MARYLAND CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, INC.

ADOPTED ACTION PROGRAM FOR LEGISLATION

1967 - 1968

PRIORITIES

1. Meet the needs for an adequate teaching staff in Maryland schools.
 - (a) provide same tuition-free program at Community Colleges for those students pursuing teacher education as is now provided at State Colleges.
 - (b) add sufficient facilities at the University of Maryland, State Colleges and Community Colleges to provide for student enrollments in teacher education.
 - (c) add facilities at state institutions of higher education to provide for increased teacher enrollment in graduate education.
 2. Provide adequate services to cope with increasing vandalism in the schools and the community.
 3. Provide for needs of kindergarten, elementary and secondary school students.
 - (a) establish an adequately reduced teacher pupil ratio for students requiring special attention. Include gifted students and students with low educational achievement, reading difficulty, social and emotional problems in the determination of this ratio.
 - (b) establish programs to identify potential school dropouts and to effectively cope with their educational needs.
 4. Provide comprehensive and coordinated services for emotionally disturbed, mentally ill and delinquent youth.
 5. Provide for specified periodic legislative review of all state agencies concerned with services to youth and make recommendations for improved management practices and coordination of efforts.
 6. Meet the standards of the State Department of Welfare for shelter for dependent children. Increase boarding care payments for foster children.
 7. Provide adequate school zone traffic safety laws and revise school bus safety laws.
 8. Provide adequate programs at secondary and post high school levels for technical, industrial and vocational education to meet employment opportunities.
 9. Establish a date for the completion of a Master Plan which provides for the development and expansion of the University of Maryland, State Colleges and Community Colleges.
 10. Provide sufficient programs for continuing education of the public to assure progress in social, economic and governmental activities.
- The Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers respectfully requests of the Maryland General Assembly enactment of laws to assure each child in Maryland, educational opportunities to meet employment upon completion of educational endeavors. We sincerely request adequate laws to cope with problems of delinquency and school dropouts. We ask for adequate health, library, welfare, police and rehabilitation services to meet the needs of our youth.
- * This action program for legislation was adopted by the convention voting body of MCPT in Baltimore, Maryland on November 2, 1967.

OBJECTIVE: 1966-1969

BALANCE THE SCALES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Maryland PTA supports programs to improve the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community.

- I. The Maryland PTA promotes the Program of Legislation of the National PTA.
- II. The Maryland PTA works to improve public education and requests:
 1. a pupil teacher ratio based on student needs
 2. a certified teacher in each classroom
 3. a strong recruitment program to provide the quantity and quality of teachers needed
 4. State aid for supporting services to relieve teachers of non-teaching duties
 5. financing for increased teacher education
 6. a school library service that meets American Library Association standards
 7. the development of state-wide educational television broadcasting services
 8. effective remedial reading services
 9. satisfactory programs in cultural arts and health sciences
 10. summer education programs for all youth who profit from them.
 11. expanded vocational, industrial and technical education
 12. a Master Plan for the expansion of publicly supported higher education
 13. Community College facilities throughout the State with free tuition for those students preparing for the teaching profession.
 14. free tuition, as afforded in teacher education, for students preparing for public professions in youth work
 15. an equitable State scholarship program
 16. adequate resources for administration of Community Colleges by the State Department of Education and provision for local options for governing boards
 17. periodic review of the fiscal formula for education
 18. adherence to the principle of public funds for public education
 19. review of State public agencies by competent management consultants to improve effectiveness and efficiency of programs for children and youth
 20. expansion of research to improve educational programs and facilities
 21. full implementation of the State Board of Education policy on desegregation of the public school
 22. effective programs for children with special learning problems.

III. The Maryland PTA supports adequate public health and welfare and requests:

1. comprehensive and coordinated services for mentally ill, emotionally disturbed and delinquent youth
 2. adequate payments for dependent children and youth to meet the needs for sufficient food, clothing and shelter.
 3. welfare protective services in all political subdivisions.
 4. reduction of case loads and provision for competitive salaries for public health and social welfare personnel
 5. provisions for prevention, early identification, and treatment of emotional problems and mental retardation
 6. adequate first aid and nursing facilities in all schools
 7. psychiatric consultants to all schools and clinical treatment for children as required
 8. adequate day care centers with standards established that assure good care of children of working mothers
 9. adequate support for children in foster homes
 10. day care centers for mentally retarded children
 11. an educational program concerning the use and abuse of dangerous and illegal drugs, alcohol and tobacco by children and youth
- IV. The Maryland PTA supports public safety and juvenile protection programs for children and youth and requests:
1. a uniform definition of a "juvenile"
 2. separate courts and trained personnel for juvenile offenders
 3. rehabilitation services required to assure juvenile offenders a chance of becoming contributing citizens
 4. provision for a division within the State Department of Education concerned with safety education
 5. provision for additional programs in driver education concerned with safety education
 6. installation of safety signals on state highways in school zones
 7. enforcement of state highway laws to preserve human life
- V. The Maryland PTA promotes programs to improve the mental and physical well-being of the children and youth and requests:
1. public libraries and bookmobiles to meet the needs of citizens of the state.
 2. adequate recreation facilities throughout the state

WHAT IS A FATHER?

He's strength and security, laughter
and fun

A prince to his daughter, a pal to his son
A great story-teller and mender of toys
Who's seldom dismayed by his family's
noise

He's an "everyday" Santa who brings
home surprises

The man to consult when a problem
arises

As eager a worker as there'll ever be
Who wants all the best for his whole
family

He's a loving instructor who struggles
to teach

His child to achieve all the goals one
could reach

And he knows in his heart that it's worth
all the bother

When he hears his child say, "That man?
He's my father!"