

result of this condition. In the four recessions which have occurred since World War II, personal income has been less severely affected in Maryland than elsewhere in the country.

Manufacturing, of vast importance in our economic structure, of course, accounts for more than one-fifth of the state's total labor force and total wages and salaries. Between 1950 and 1961, manufacturing employment grew faster in Maryland than for the nation as a whole.

Trade, we know, follows hard on the heels of population and income, and is therefore an important aspect of Maryland's economic condition. In 1961, wholesale and retail trade provided 16 per cent of the labor force of the State. The wholesale trade, providing 40,000 jobs last year, is of especial importance because of the great Port of Baltimore, which is ranked second among the nation's seaports in the volume of its foreign tonnage.

To summarize, Maryland's economic growth during the past several years has been remarkable. The expansion continues and we have every reason to expect an even more vigorous growth in the future. Two big factors in this growth, as we have seen, have been the rapid increase in urban population and the State's relatively high level of income. The question that arises inevitably in these circumstances is: What will Maryland do to support and assure the continuance of this prosperity? How will it retain the teen-age vigor it now possesses? Well, I believe it means, among other things, that we must pursue an aggressive, stepped up program of services to the people of the State. We will need more and better schools to give future generations the technical skills and the intellectual equipment they will need to cope with the problems of the space age. We should improve our programs of public health, mental hygiene, hospitals and allied areas, knowing that a healthy and sturdy population is essential to the economic, social and cultural well-being of a state. In all other areas of government, our objective should be to make whatever moves are necessary for the general welfare of the people. As a populous and wealthy State, we will have to accelerate the pace of public improvements—build more roads, more schools, more hospitals, more prisons, more water and sewerage plants, more parks and playgrounds. We must continue our program of industrial and business development in order to put to full use all of the human and natural resources available in Maryland.

When I was here in this hall a year ago—and also the year before—I spoke to you at some length about the efforts your State government is making to strengthen the economic condition of the State by fostering industrial expansion and attracting tourists. I can report to you today