

or on drawing boards, the program involved an expenditure in excess of \$1 billion during those eight years.

Comparable progress was made in other areas of governmental activity—in public health, mental hygiene, conservation of natural resources, economic development, the expansion of the parks system, etc.

A court reform program, started with the establishment of the Baltimore Municipal Court and with the enlargement of the Court of Appeals, culminated with voter approval of a Constitutional Amendment authorizing the establishment of intermediate appellate courts to relieve the overburdened Court of Appeals.

Many vexing social problems, some of them highly controversial, were resolved during these last four years. In the first year of his second term, the Legislature approved the Governor's plan for a phasing out of slot machines in three Southern Maryland counties where they had been legalized. With the passage of a civil rights law in 1963, Maryland became the first State south of the Mason-Dixon Line to have a law prohibiting racial discrimination in places of public accommodation.

During the final four years in office, Governor Tawes continued a fiscal policy designed to provide maximum governmental services at the lowest possible cost to taxpayers. Budget appropriations, roughly speaking, doubled during these eight years (from \$448.2 million in fiscal 1960 to \$885.1 million in 1967). The above-normal fiscal demands were met without any general fund tax increases for the needs of the State during the entire period.

Two achievements of his last year in office Governor Tawes liked to call his "legacy" to the people of Maryland. One of these was the groundwork that was laid for a revision of the State Constitution. The other was his proposal for the modernization of the executive branch of the State government.

After many unsuccessful attempts, the Maryland General Assembly finally reapportioned its membership to comply with the "one man, one vote" tenet of the courts. For a complete modernization of the organic structure of State government, Governor Tawes felt the obsolete and jumbled Constitution should be rewritten. Also, he believed a complete reorganization of the executive branch was needed to bring about a more efficient operation of the government. Governor Tawes initiated action to accomplish both those purposes,