

Maryland's school systems have benefited from Governor Schaefer's two terms in office. School funding has increased substantially, to \$1.2 billion a year, and school performance has improved through programs aimed at early intervention and help for underachieving students. To prepare students for school, the Schaefer administration made kindergarten attendance mandatory and expanded pre-kindergarten programs to help at-risk students.

A reorganization of Maryland's higher education system, coupled with increased funding for institutions and students, produced more focused academic missions for four-year campuses and made college degrees more accessible to Marylanders. The University of Maryland at College Park has benefited from its designation as Maryland's flagship institution, while two other institutions—St. Mary's College of Maryland and Morgan State University—have excelled under special status each received as part of the reorganization. Community colleges, bolstered by increased funding and sharing in higher education's capital building boom, also attained higher status during the Schaefer years.

Environmental protection gained greater awareness through the governor's leadership, with a new Department of the Environment created to oversee Maryland's commitment to saving natural resources. Maryland pledged to restore the Chesapeake Bay's water quality, signing a regional agreement to curb pollution that produced measurable results. Governor Schaefer, recognized as a leader by his colleagues in the Bay restoration efforts, was twice chosen chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council. Other environmental accomplishments have included streamlining wetlands permits, enacting a reforestation effort, and initiating statewide recycling to make 23 percent of all household trash recycled by 1994.

In public safety, Governor Schaefer has continued building correctional institutions to keep pace with the growing prison population, but also has pushed for alternatives to incarceration. He opened one of the nation's first boot camps for first-time offenders, implemented a home detention program, and empowered local governments to operate community service programs for nonviolent offenders. He has been a consistent advocate of tougher gun laws, and led the fight to implement a handgun roster board to ban so-called Saturday-night specials.

Recognizing that the steadiest path to growth is stimulating new jobs, Mr. Schaefer has headed more than a dozen international trade missions, seeking markets for State products, promoting Maryland as an ideal tourist destination, and strengthening relations throughout Europe, Asia, and the former Soviet Union. He challenged State and local governments to work with businesses interested in locating in Maryland or expanding their facilities

here. The result was new jobs and trade agreements steering contracts to Maryland companies.

Governor Schaefer has been a builder, championing construction of a premier baseball stadium for the Baltimore Orioles, Maryland's first light-rail transit line, and an expanded Baltimore Convention Center. Maryland's college and university campuses benefited from the building boom, with projects such as the performing arts center at College Park, and local school systems enjoyed an increase in funding for public school construction.

Mr. Schaefer came to Annapolis as governor after serving 15 years as mayor of Baltimore and overseeing the City's renaissance. His urban rejuvenation program, which combined resources from federal, State and local governments, and the private sector, triggered a widespread revitalization of Baltimore's neighborhoods. With the development of the Inner Harbor, and a major push to draw hotels, restaurants, and shops to the downtown, Baltimore emerged as a major tourist center.

Governor Schaefer has received ten honorary doctorates and won the highest tributes from national trade journals, fraternal organizations, civic and service clubs, health and welfare agencies, and neighborhood associations. He is the fifth person in the nation to receive the "Distinguished Public Service Award" from Brandeis University along with Eleanor Roosevelt, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, and Speaker of the House Thomas "Tip" O'Neill.

A life-long resident of Maryland, Governor Schaefer was born in West Baltimore on November 2, 1921, to William Henry and Tilulu Irene Schaefer. Educated in Baltimore's public schools, he graduated from Baltimore City College in 1939 and from the University of Baltimore Law School in 1942.

His legal career put on hold by U.S. entry into World War II, Mr. Schaefer joined the Army, achieved officer rank, and took charge of administering military hospitals both in England and on the Continent. After his tour of duty, he remained in the U.S. Army Reserve and retired in 1979 with the rank of colonel. After the war, he resumed his legal career, practicing real estate law, and went on to earn a Master of Laws degree from the University of Baltimore. His leadership roles in citizen associations propelled him to a seat on the Baltimore City Council in 1955.

In 1967, rather than seek a fourth term as a councilman, Mr. Schaefer ran successfully for City Council president, and four years later was elected to the City's top job. He was inaugurated as Baltimore's mayor on December 7, 1971, and served four consecutive terms until he was elected governor. He first was inaugurated as Maryland's chief executive on January 21, 1987; his second inauguration was January 16, 1991.