

formed the dualized access highways on each side of the Bay into vast parking lots.

Twelve successful years had brought the bridge to the point of diminishing capability and the State Roads Commission was challenged to revitalize Governor Lane's vision. Governor Tawes and the 1966 General Assembly acted immediately and decisively, providing authorization to construct a parallel span. Their efforts merit recognition and tribute.

Fortunately, the newly apportioned General Assembly, the new administration, the State Roads Commission, and every member of Maryland's Congressional delegation — save *one* — were also heirs to Governor Lane's vision of the future and courageous commitment to progress. There was to be no retreat to the past of the Sandy Point-Matapeake Ferry, nor even any temporizing in the present — pretending like ostriches that if we ignored the problem it would dissolve or disappear.

In the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of three additional Bay bridges and a second Baltimore Harbor tunnel, the 1967 General Assembly echoed and exemplified the heroic vision and courage of Governor Lane, the perception of Governor Ritchie, and the perseverance of Governor Nice, whose administration started developing our present comprehensive network of toll facilities.

The legislation reviving the State's bridge and tunnel plans this year — after a careful second look — was, in my opinion, in the finest tradition of representative democracy, a tradition brilliantly expressed by the eighteenth century jurist, Edmund Burke, when he wrote: "Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Governor William Preston Lane, Jr., always acted in this tradition. He never betrayed his constituents and constantly justified their confidence by refusing to compromise his conscience. But to preserve his conscience, he forfeited his political future and paid the heaviest penalty an electorate can exact — political defeat. He sacrificed his political life to strengthen his State, to do what was right and necessary. Historians will never record that William Preston Lane, Jr., governed his state the longest, but they may very well judge that he governed Maryland the best.

A passage in the Book of Mark reads: "A prophet is not without honor, but in his own country, and among his own kin . . ." and per-