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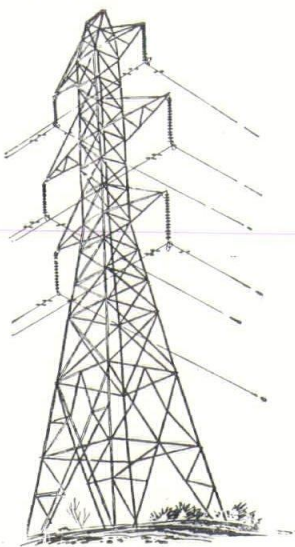
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VOLUME LXXVII

AUGUST 1955

NUMBER EIGHT

No Place To Hide

AS I recall it, people used to be sentimental about summer. The romantic songs were about strolling down a shady lane "In the Good Old Summer Time," spooning in "The Shade of the Old Apple Tree" and sailing along on "Moonlight Bay." The breath of new mown hay came from "The Banks of the Wabash"; "On a Sunday Afternoon" happened in the merry month of June, and "Down By the Old Mill Stream" the sweetheart of long ago was remembered beneath the summer sky.

There was a sentimental aura about the warm, fragrant dusks, and at the strident calls of cicadas, the old people, rocking on the porch, would say complacently, "More heat." Nobody shuddered at the thought of it, nor anxiously awaited the newspaper to learn how many more days must be borne. Men might wear lighter-weight suits but they remained faithful to their stiff collars, and ladies' shirtwaists often had lace collars higher than the men's. Few people had electric fans, and most homes felt sufficiently equipped with a palm-leaf fan decorously embossed with the name of the neighborhood undertaker. Shadowed confectioneries were cool with the droning overhead blades, but the heat of the street did not engulf you in a blast on leaving.

It seems to me that people regretted the passing of summer and, though the turning trees were admired (and compared with other autumns), the loveliest fall contained the premonition of the winter's rigors. Now most people who have reached the age of responsibility long for the passing of the heat as for a release from purgatory. The weather *is* hotter—we know by sta-

tistics—but I believe those of an age to remember are more vulnerable, too. We do not expect to suffer anything!

For ailments of the body there are pills and for ills of the soul there are handy little volumes which guarantee peace of mind and soul—indeed, heaven on earth—in a few easy lessons. A button can produce light in the darkness, heat in the cold, and entertainment (so-called) is at your whim 24 hours a day. The iceman cometh no more, and to ice your tea now you need only struggle several minutes with a tray frozen to a glacial surface, run water on well before jerking at the lever, pick out the cubes, re-fill the tray and return it to its arctic home. In the old days you had to go to the trouble of taking a couple of whacks with an icepick at a chunk of ice, in a very primitive arrangement. But the idea of the shiny icebox, with a motor humming and lights going on, suggests more convenience than the old wooden refrigerator in its homey silence. It is also possible that many of the labor-saving devices and easy plans to spiritual enrichment are more *suggestive* of convenience than a *true* convenience to mankind.

When everything is made apparently so easy, there are no defenses and no resourcefulness. People, grown accustomed to enduring nothing, can no longer endure the heat. For to live with the heat, one must make a self-resourceful effort at adaptation. For two summers, to cure a sinus, I lived on the Arizona desert, where there were no heat waves: it just remained around 100 for four months, and the glare was blinding. The only time the weather changed was when the sandstorms came: they lasted several days,

and then it got a little hotter. But no one suffered or complained. We had come for the heat; we expected the heat, and we adapted to it. All physical activity ceased. Horses went to northern ranges, dudes took their golf clubs east, and the big exertion was the stroll to the patio after the sun went down. You quickly adjusted to a 6:00 A.M. rising, a long work-morning, a long afternoon siesta, and socializing began in the still of the evening.

(Continued on page 54)

Cover Note

OUR COVER PICTURES "The Breaks," situated in the northernmost corner of Dickenson County, and commonly called "The Grand Canyon of the South." In 1954, Virginia and Kentucky passed acts to establish the Breaks Interstate Park Commission and on September 5 of this year, their citizens' 50-year-old dream will come true when the park is officially dedicated. The ceremony will be the culmination of the many events celebrating Dickenson's Diamond Jubilee.

INSET on the cover is Edmond Mac Boggs, who six years ago became commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry. For the multiple and varied activities of this department, see James Euchner's story on page 10.

("The Breaks" photo by Flournoy, Virginia Chamber of Commerce; Boggs portrait, Dementi Studio.)

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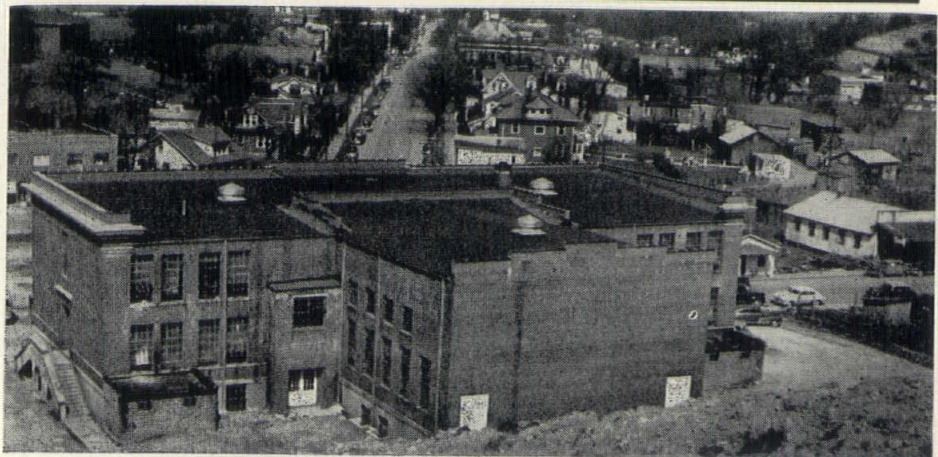
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A section of Clintwood, looking down Main Street. Old Clintwood High School in the foreground.

A Short History of Dickenson County

By E. J. SUTHERLAND
Trial Justice, Dickenson County

DICKENSON County was established in 1880, being the last county formed in the Old Dominion, and for that reason it is often called "The Baby County." It lies on the westernmost border of southwest Virginia, covering most of Sandy Basin, a large depression in the Cumberland Mountain Plateau. Before white men came into the basin, the Indian knew it well. Their moccasined feet, following rough paths made by buffalo and other wild animals, criss-crossed in every direction the game-filled interior of the basin, as proven by the presence of numerous Indian arrowheads and stone tomahawks found in many parts of the region. It was in the path marauding northern Indians followed into the Clinch and Holston settlements, and several fights with the ferocious red men occurred in this mountain wilderness. Daniel Boone and his adventurous companions hunted there in 1767-1768; and after them came other hunters and settlers.

Once a frontier in the new world, it was peopled by hardy adventurers, many of whose descendants live in Sandy Basin today. It was sought by early explorers primarily for hunting purposes. Some of them built hunting cabins near "licks" frequented by game. Later they brought their fami-

lies to these cabins, where they established new homes. These homes at first were scattered, each settler seeking a large territory for his hunting grounds. Several were interested also in securing the best land for agricultural use. During the earlier years the basin was sparsely settled, and the first town there was laid out at Clintwood in 1882, making it almost as old as the county.

EARLIEST FAMILIES

The earliest available record showing the nationalities of families living in what is now Dickenson County is the Federal Census of 1850 for Russell County. Eighty-nine different surnames produced 201 heads of families, with the following probable nationalities: English—98; Irish—39; Scotch—33; and German—31. The surnames having the largest number of heads of families were: Mullins—18; Stanley—11; and Deel and Vanover—seven each. This same record states the birthplaces of these heads of families were: Russell County, Va.—68; other Virginia counties—49; North Carolina—56; Kentucky—16; Tennessee—10; and Pennsylvania and South Carolina—one each. Most of the natives of Virginia settled in the eastern half of the county, while nearly all the na-

tives of North Carolina and Kentucky became residents of the western half.

The first permanent settler in Dickenson County was "Fighting Dick" Colley, whose boyhood was passed near Cleveland on Clinch River. About 1810 he was employed by Andrew Hebern to look after Hebern's large boundary of unimproved mountain land at Sand Lick. Here he built a three-walled log cabin to which he later brought his wife and children and made it his permanent home. Several of his relatives and friends soon followed him, and the Sand Lick community was established. The next two settlements in the county were made at Nora and Clintwood about 1829. Other settlers drifted into the Basin as the years went by.

The course of human events ran rather smoothly in Sandy during the middle of the nineteenth century. Few of its citizens were even dimly aware of the approach of the Civil War. When Virginia seceded in 1861, most of the Sandy citizens remained loyal to their state. Captain Logan Salyers raised the first Confederate company at Wise, and several residents of Dickenson County territory joined this company. Several other companies were later organized in Sandy Basin, which saw most of their war services outside the basin. Only one major skirm-

"VIRGINIA'S BABY" ARRIVES. This truck is loaded with copies of the only pictorial history of any county in the United States so far as can be ascertained. The day it arrived from the publisher citizens of the community flocked in for a look-see. Here we see Mrs. Billie Skeen, Home Demonstration Agent, and daughter Kitty, examining "Meet Virginia's Baby," as do Elmer C. Smith (right) and J. Hoge T. Sutherland, Division Superintendent of Education of Dickenson County, standing to his right. Judge E. J. Sutherland, whose 30-year gathering of county history and pictures made the book possible, holds the book and smiles as Hampton Osborne holds it up for the photographer to see. Cecil Phipps is in truck.



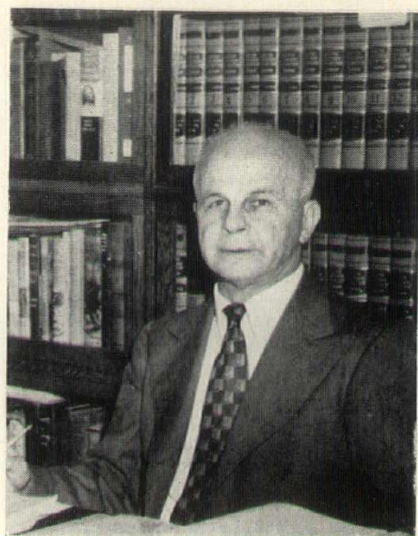
(Photo Hamilton Studio)

ish during the war occurred in Dickenson, in which eight Union Home Guards lost their lives on November 9, 1864, on Cranesnest River. Fortunately the rancors and strife generated during the Civil War along the "border-line" did not produce any long-standing feuds in Sandy Basin. The only after-effects of "the War" found in the county 90 years after its end are noticed in politics, most of the descendants of the Unionists being Republicans and those of the Confederates being Democrats.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Dickenson County was established in 1880. Its creation was the logical and natural result of the democratic spirit of America. At an early date the citizens of Sandy Basin showed they wanted to participate actively in their local government. In 1845 they petitioned the General Assembly for separate voting places at Sand Lick and Pound, and these conveniences were provided. After that success, however, it was many years before they secured any other important governmental benefits. It was forty miles or more from their homes, over rough mountains and often turbulent streams, to their county seats at Grundy, Gladeville and Lebanon. Smarting under these and other handicaps the Sandy citizens were at last shocked into decisive action by a single incident. In 1876, Dale Carter, a wealthy citizen of Russell County, instituted a suit in Buchanan County to eject 26 citizens of Sandy Basin from the lands they owned and on which most of them had been living for more than 30 years.

The citizens of Sandy Basin gathered on July 4, 1879, at the Mouth of Open Fork of McClure River (now Nora) to consider some remedy for their burdens. It was decided that a new county was the answer. Hon. William J. Dickenson, the influential member of the House of Delegates from Russell County, was selected to guide a bill through the General Assembly establishing a new county in Sandy Basin. The bill was introduced in the House designating the boundaries of the county, and that its name should be Dickenson, with its county-seat named Ervinton. In the Senate a spirited attempt was made to change the county name to Stonewall and the county seat to Jackson. Senator H. H. Riddleberger objected in a strong speech, declaring that "some new continents should be discovered to be named after these heroes, but they need no small county to keep their virtues fresh and green." The Senate



ELIHU JASPER SUTHERLAND was born on Frying Pan Creek in Dickenson County December 22, 1885. He is the grandson of William Sutherland, one of the original settlers in Sandy Basin. He attended public schools in Virginia and Tennessee, is a graduate of the University of Chattanooga and the Chattanooga College of Law. He taught school in Dickenson County for five terms before starting the practice of law in 1921. In 1924-27 he was Commonwealth's Attorney of the county and since 1948 has been trial justice. Married to the former Hattie Swindall, they have two sons and one granddaughter. He is a member of The Clintwood Kiwanis Club and the American Legion . . . having been a lieutenant in World War I . . . retired with rank of captain. Judge Sutherland has been a frequent contributor to *Virginia Record* over the years. He was editor and virtually the "daddy" of "Meet Virginia's Baby" a magnificent 300-page pictorial record of Dickenson County . . . the only book of its kind in the United States so far as can be ascertained. (Photo Hamilton Studio)

approved the new names, but finally agreed to the original names, the measure was passed, and Governor Holliday signed the bill on March 3, 1880.

In the county election held in May 1880, the following officers were elected: Clerk — Columbus Phipps; treasurer—William F. Grizzle; commonwealth's attorney — William A. Ayers; sheriff—William P. (Bruce) Colley; and commissioner of the revenue—William Vanover. The county court was the first branch of the county government to begin operations. The first session was held in the log dwelling house of James Fleming at the mouth of Caney Creek on July 22, 1880, Judge Henry M. Jones, presiding. Four days later the board of supervisors met at the same place, and organized by electing William Sutherland as chairman. The first session of

the circuit court was held at the home of Jesse Lee at the Mouth of Open Fork (now Nora) on May 30, 1881, with Judge John A. Kelly presiding.

A contest developed over the location of the county seat, and it was changed from the Mouth of Caney to the Mouth of Open Fork by order of the court. In 1882 the General Assembly passed an act to remove it from Ervinton (Nora) to Holly Creek, where on the farm of Captain John P. Chase, a member at that time of the House of Delegates, the county seat was located.

As had their fathers before them in other times and places, the inhabitants of Sandy Basin quickly adjusted their lives and plans to the duties and opportunities brought closer to them by the creation of the new county. They were still in a wilderness, but law and order had now come to their homeland, and the future held high hopes.

PIONEER CONDITIONS PERSIST

Life on Sandy was almost static for the next 25 years. Pioneer conditions continued to exist in all respects. No marked improvements were made in the rough roads, log school houses, and low economic conditions. Farming was the principal occupation, with no cash crops or products except cattle and sheep. Medical services were very meager, being secured almost entirely from outside the basin. The first signs of significant improvement happened in 1906, when new life was instilled into the school system in the state.

A short time after the creation of the county, industrial leaders of the nation learned of the fabulous supplies of coal and other minerals and timber in Sandy Basin. Prospectors and speculators crowded into mountains and bought most of the mineral rights for a song, in some cases paying as little as twenty-five cents per acre for rich coal land. The landowners had no idea of the actual value of their property at first, but gradually learned to demand higher prices for their mineral and timber rights.

A brief flurry of hope for industrial development came in 1887, when the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company purchased rights-of-way in Dickenson County for a railroad from Charleston to Chicago. This prospect soon faded, and after several revivals it became real, when the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad was completed through the county in 1915. Coal and lumber companies

(Continued on page 39)

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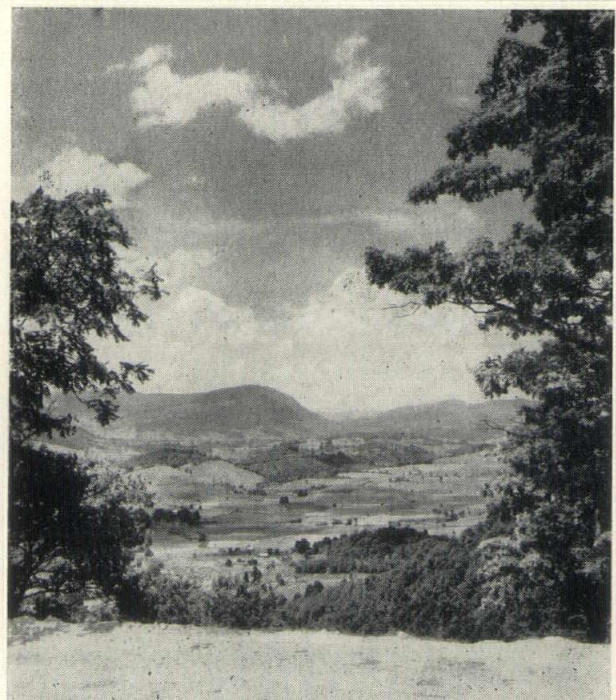
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Powell Valley in Wise County

(Burchette photo)

Department of Labor and Industry

By JAMES EUCHNER

SIX years ago, the late Charles J. Duke, in his capacity as reorganization chief for Governor William M. Tuck, surveyed the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry. Though commending some phases of the department's operations, he found need for change in others and recommended considerable reorganization.

Into the job as commissioner came a little-known labor official, Edmond Mac Boggs.

"The first thing I did was to divide up the work," Commissioner Boggs said recently. The basic organization of the department, in five divisions, remained unchanged. But responsibilities were more sharply defined, overlapping was cut out, several key personnel changes were made, division heads were given more responsibility and important new work programs were undertaken.

Three governors, apparently, are pleased with the work the new commissioner has done. Mr. Tuck named him acting commissioner in February 1949, and made the title permanent three months later. Mr. Boggs was reappointed by Governors John S. Battle and Thomas B. Stanley.

The responsibilities of the Department of Labor and Industry cover a wide range: industrial and labor relations, safety in the mines and in the factories, protection of women and children from exploitation, training of skilled workmen, preparation and distribution of statistics on employment, wages, production and other economic factors. In several areas, responsibilities of the state and federal governments overlap, and Labor and Industry's agents work closely with representatives of the United States Department of Labor.

MORE NEEDED IN FIELD

After six and a half years in office, Edmond Boggs seems well pleased with the job his subordinates are doing. He'd like to have more of them; the department's payroll of 54 regular employees doesn't allow as many men and women to be out in the field as the commissioner and his division heads feel are needed.

The 46-year-old commissioner was unexpectedly named to his job after four years as Virginia district representative for the AFL boilermakers'

union, a job that kept him busy with negotiations, processing grievances, organizing and lobbying.

Born in Gilmer County, W. Va., and reared in Goochland County, Va., Mr. Boggs started out as an office worker for the Stone & Webster Corporation in Hopewell and later in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Up there he became a boilermaker's helper, and soon was a journeyman boilermaker working in Virginia, New Jersey and Ohio. He returned to Richmond in 1934 to work for the Standard Oil Company, later joined the Coca-Cola Company as route salesman, supervisor, and finally as manager of the Coca-Cola plant in Urbanna. He quit that job in 1945 to return to the boilermakers' union.

State law requires that the job of Commissioner of Labor and Industry

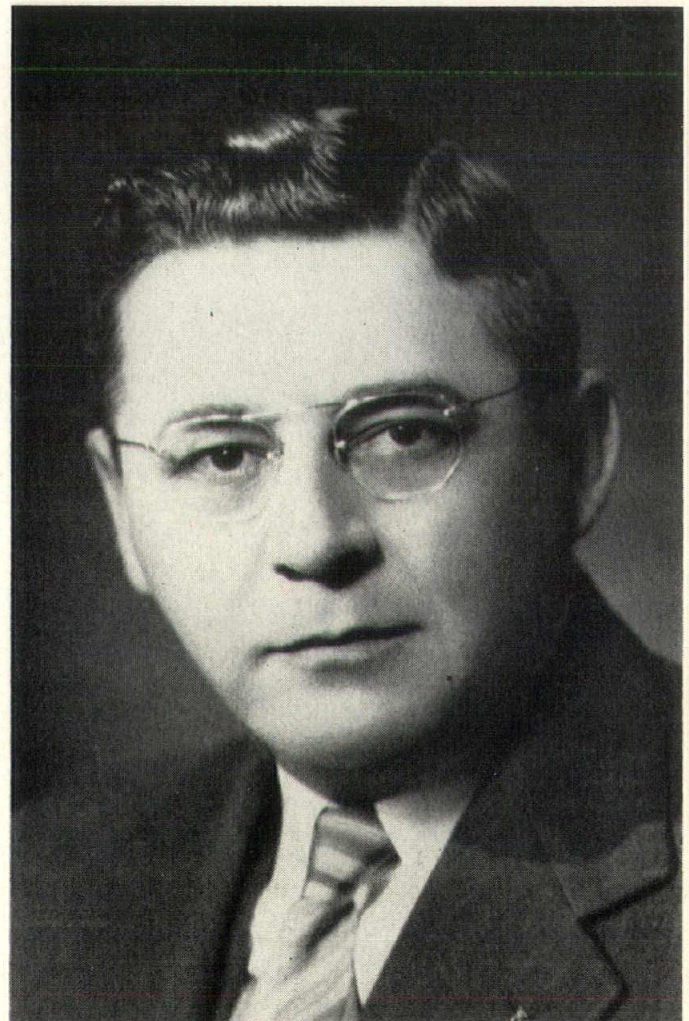
be filled by a man who has been associated with the labor movement. But Mr. Boggs doesn't want to be typed as a labor man any more than as a management man.

"We've tried to operate this department in such a manner that it would have the respect of all those people—so they wouldn't think we're conniving for one side or another."

LABOR RELATIONS

The Department of Labor and Industry has a one-man staff for mediation and conciliation in labor disputes: Commissioner Boggs.

Prior to his appointment, the state's role in labor-management relations was handled by the Governor and the Attorney General. Governor Tuck handed the job over to his new commissioner the day Mr. Boggs took office.



**EDMOND
MAC
BOGGS**
(Dementi Studio)

Actually, the Commissioner of Labor and Industry is charged with responsibility to mediate only in cases involving public utilities. When a contract change is contemplated by either labor or management, the commissioner must be notified at least 30 days in advance, and if the Governor thinks it's necessary the commissioner sits in on negotiations. If all efforts to reach an agreement fail, and a strike is called, the state can seize the utility.

From 1949 through 1953, there were seven seizures of bus, ferry and telephone companies, lasting from nine days to 10 months. There were no state seizures last year, though, for which Commissioner Boggs is understandably thankful. He attributes the improvement to longer contract terms and better all-round bargaining relationships. For his first two years on the job, Commissioner Boggs said, he spent about a third of his time on mediation and conciliation work. Now it's much less.

BREAKS DEADLOCKS

Although he's not obligated to do so, Mr. Boggs also lends a hand in breaking up negotiation deadlocks in non-utility cases. The best job he did along this line, he feels, was helping management and labor to get together in the Virginia Metal Products dispute at Orange last year. If agreement hadn't been reached, the company was all set to pull its plant out of Virginia.

In such cases, Mr. Boggs just sits in informally on a few bargaining sessions when he's asked, and acts as a kind of intermediary. "When people have reached a deadlock and they're



CREED P. KELLY

both just saying 'no' to one another there's always the possibility they'll welcome a chance to break it loose," he says.

Some times one side will make a counter-proposal to the commissioner that it wouldn't make directly across the bargaining table, and then the other side will do the same. Running back and forth between them, "a lot of times you've reached an agreement between the company and the union without their even knowing it."

Much of his work as a labor relations man is done informally in his own office. "A lot of union committees, some companies come in to find out what you think. You never want to be put in the position of telling anyone how to run their business or what to ask for or what not to ask for . . . I just tell them what I think. . . . It's informal but it's a lot more effective than if it's formal."

DIVISION OF MINES

Virginia's mining industry — predominantly coal—has fallen into a serious slump. Last year's coal production was some 15,000,000 short tons of bituminous and semi-anthracite, the lowest output since 1940.

But mine safety is improving. Virginia has had "the lowest accident frequency rate in the last five years than we've ever had in the history of coal mining," according to Commissioner Boggs.

He gives a lot of credit for this to Creed P. Kelly, Virginia's Chief Mine Inspector, whom Boggs calls "the best in the United States."

Fortunately Virginia hasn't had a spectacular mine disaster since 1938, when 45 were killed in a Buchanan County mine.

Last year 23 fatal accidents were reported in the mines of the Commonwealth, compared to an average of 35 a year during the past decade. A better measurement is the frequency rate, the number of fatalities per million short tons of coal mined. Last year it was 1.51 deaths per million, the second lowest rate in the last 10 years. Non-fatal accidents causing personal injuries last year totalled 1,176, as reported to the Industrial Commission of Virginia.

"Strict inspections and observance of safety programs and practices were strong factors in keeping this rate down," says Mr. Kelly. During the year, he and his seven inspectors made 3,230 inspections. They're required by law to inspect "every working place" in each of the state's 800 mines at least once every three months. When they find something seriously wrong, they have authority to close down the mine. And they frequently do, says



Mr. Glasco Showalter, Apprenticeship Representative of the Apprenticeship Division, discussing a Joint Apprenticeship Committee program with (left) Mr. Harry Smith, President of the International Association of Machinists Local No. 10, who represents labor, and (right) Mr. Ferd Weiderspahn of Experiments, Inc., who represents management.



Mrs. Jessie M. Sharp (right), Director of the Division of Women and Children, interviewing Miss Emily Clarke and Mr. Harvey Harris, minors, who are temporary employees in the Department of Labor and Industry.



DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (left to right): Back row: Miss Theresa Redford, Miss Ellen Rudd. Front row: Mrs. Betty Thomas, Mrs. Mary Atkins, Mrs. Marion Shaw.



FACTORY DIVISION: Mrs. Marie Alexander, Mrs. Vivian Ashlin.

Mr. Kelly, until the unsafe conditions or working practices have been eliminated.

There are hundreds of things to look for. One of the most important is proper support of the mine roof (falls of roofs or walls was the greatest cause of mine deaths last year, killing 15 men). Another is proper ventilation of the underground working space. Each mine must have at least two adequate entrances. The inspectors check to see if the tunnels have enough overhead clearance, if the electrical wiring is sound, if drainage is good, if lighting is sufficient. They check the condition of the tracks along which cars loaded with coal move to the surface. They inspect the machinery used in the mines, to see that it isn't dangerous. They check for gas.

UNSAFE PRACTICES

In addition to the physical condition of the mine itself, the inspectors also keep an eye open for unsafe working practices. They see that proper rock dusting is done, to prevent underground explosions. They see that safety precautions are followed in blasting operations. They see that the proper explosives are used (a 1954 amendment of the mining law forbids the use of black powder in granular form; powder pellets must be used instead).

Obviously this vital job is not one for some mere bureaucrat. The law is quite specific about the type of man who can be a state mine inspector. He must hold a first-class mine foreman's certificate from the Mining Board of Examiners. He must have at least eight years of experience in mining, including work underground. The Chief Mine Inspector, who heads the Division of Mines, must have 12 years' experience. The chief inspector is ap-

pointed directly by the Governor; his assistants by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

Mr. Kelly became a mine inspector in 1934, and the following year was promoted to Chief Mine Inspector. Before entering state service, he was general manager of the Black Mountain Mining Company.

The Division of Mines is the only part of the Department of Labor and Industry that is not headquartered in Richmond. The logical place for its office, of course, is in the heart of the coal country, so Mr. Kelly's headquarters are at Big Stone Gap.

Part of his job is to serve as chairman of the State Board of Examiners, which each year conducts examinations for mine foremen.

His job isn't limited to inspecting mines. The Division of Mines is also charged with responsibility for inspecting all quarrying operations in Virginia, and this job keeps the inspectors moving over a much wider area of the state than just the mining country of the southwest.



(Dementi Studio)

MRS. JESSIE M. SHARP

A new responsibility was imposed upon the Division by last year's General Assembly. The Oil and Gas Board, an adjunct of the State Department of Conservation and Development, was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Division of Mines. An oil and gas inspector was added to Mr. Kelly's staff. He keeps an eye on the drilling operations now under way in Wise, Dickenson and Buchanan Counties, checking for such things as proper casings used in drilling rigs. Much of the regulation is aimed at conservation, to insure, for example, that drillers don't ruin good coal seams while they're looking for gas and oil.

DIVISION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

"There's no such thing as a cheap child," declares Commissioner Boggs. "I think our child labor law in this state is one of the model laws of this country. It has offered protection to our youth that was needed, when and where it was needed—with parents who don't care about their children; with employers who didn't care."

Recently there has been some pressure for relaxation of the law in some respects, on the ground that its restrictions promote idleness among youngsters and perhaps contribute to juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Boggs vigorously disagrees. "While there are a lot of people who don't agree with this law, I don't think they can get up and say any part of it contributes in any way to juvenile delinquency."

The commissioner defended this position last December before the State Commission on Juvenile Delinquency, citing a list of cases in which his department's Division of Women and Children cracked down on employers who were exploiting under-age workers.



R. H. WILSON

(Colonial Studio)

Examples:

"The employer who permitted 12- and 14-year-old girls to work for tips as car hops as late as 2 A.M."

"The bowling alley operator who operated an upstairs gambling room where he was lucky in winning the earnings of his young pin boys."

The tree surgeon who tied a 14-year-old boy "in a tree high above the ground, and against the child's will forced him to saw limbs off the tree."

"Employment of 10-to-14-year-old boys and girls in a picket line in front of an establishment in our coal country, where gunfire occurred and where state police were eventually called to maintain order."

"The laundry operator who . . . pushed his 15-year-old employee into service, and through her immature judgment and inexperience she suffered partial disability and permanent disfigurement of both hands and forearms that were caught in a mangle."

MRS. SHARP, DIRECTOR

The official who directs the administration of Virginia's child labor law, and the law regulating employment of women, is Mrs. Jessie M. Sharp, director of the Division of Women and Children since 1949.

Her staff includes one man and three women who conduct inspections and investigations in the field. Two inspectors work from the main office in Richmond, and the others from field offices in Roanoke and Norfolk.

It's pretty much up to them to decide on the spot whether a warning will suffice to correct a violation of the law or whether warrants should be issued. They have the right to enter a plant and question any employee on the floor. The law requires that posters be conspicuously displayed listing by name all minors and women

employed in the plant, and that the poster show what shift and how many hours each one works. Where a state inspector suspects a violation, he or she can ask to see the employer's work and payroll records. If the employer refuses, the information is requested in writing, and he's given 30 days to supply it.

Last year the Division of Women and Children's field representatives made 3,509 routine inspections, uncovering well over 2,000 violations, and 228 special investigations. They went to court 354 times.

Generally speaking the women's labor laws, except for seasonal industries, limit female workers to nine hours a day and 48 hours a week. In addition, women must be provided with places to sit down. Violations are



(Colonial Studio)

W. E. DANSEY

evenly divided among the places women work," says Mrs. Sharp. Restaurants are "the most flagrant" violators, though "the Virginia Restaurant Association itself has done everything it could to have good compliance" with the law.

"The greatest percentage of court cases result from complaints of employees, or from competitors who are in compliance, or from employees' families," Mrs. Sharp says. "We're obligated by law not to reveal the source of our information."

The key to child labor law administration lies in the employment certificate, required in most cases for workers under 18 years old. They are issued by school officials at 195 offices throughout the state, but each must be checked and approved by division headquarters in Richmond. During 1953, more than 21,000 certificates were issued. These are the minors

legally employed. No one knows how many are employed illegally each year.

To get a certificate, a child must have parent's permission, proof of age, a recent physical examination by a public health or school doctor, and a statement by the prospective employer describing the occupation and the hours of work contemplated.

The type of work and the hours of work permitted by law vary with the child's age and sex. Youngsters under 12 are allowed to work only on farms or at domestic chores, with parents' consent. Twelve- and 13-year-old boys can hold certain outdoor jobs, as newspaper carriers, bootblacks, caddies and delivery boys, but can't work during school hours. Fourteen- and 15-year-old children can do some work during school hours, provided they hold "work-training" certificates but they can't work in manufacturing plants, laundries or construction, except in clerical capacities, and they can't work in restaurants and places of amusement.

LAW PUBLICIZED

Sixteen- and 17-year-old boys can hold a wider variety of jobs, but can't be employed in mines or in other hazardous work, such as around machinery. No one under 21 is allowed to work at selling alcoholic beverages.

The Department of Labor and Industry has poured out great streams of literature to make known to employers and parents the requirements of the child labor law. During the past six years, according to Commissioner Boggs, his agency has distributed some 20,000 brief excerpts of the law,

(Continued on page 43)



(Colonial Studio)

JOSEPH J. PIEROTTI

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I Saw It Happen



by
J. Hoge T.
Sutherland

IN 1955 Dickenson County will dedicate three new high school plants, at Clintwood, Ervinton (Nora) and Haysi. All the county high school pupils will be housed in these modern buildings, costing a quarter million dollars. The new facilities at Clintwood and Haysi have been used one session. The new Ervinton plant, ready in the fall of 1955, will absorb the former Clinchco High School.

Our citizens are proud of our school achievement. They voted for school bonds, helped secure literary loans, and added state school building gifts to construct these buildings. One-fourth of the county pupils will use the colorful classrooms, laboratories, libraries, gymnasium-auditoriums, cafeterias and modern facilities. Wide offerings are available in academic subjects, and in practical and fine arts.

In 1925, 30 years ago, and two years after I began my first term as superintendent of schools in my native county, a State Survey Committee approved my recommendation to the County School Board that there should eventually be three county high schools—at Clintwood, Ervinton (Nora) and Haysi. Roads had to be built, buses put into operation, foundation work improved, interest kindled in high school and college work, and numerous problems solved, before a 30-year dream could completely come to pass. But I saw it happen, and joined in the happiness of neighbors and friends who have worked hard and long for better schools.

As a boy, I shared much better school opportunities than the pioneer generation before me. I had a five-month, ungraded one-room school with the best-trained teachers of the day. Living 20 miles away from any high school, I boarded out of the county to finish high school, and of course boarded away to finish college. Now every county youth can ride a modern bus from every nook in the county to a modern high school, have a nine-month term, be housed in good buildings with use of best teaching aids, and enjoy advantages approaching national standards in most respects. I have had a little part in these changes. I have seen them happen.

In 1922 Virginia made the outstanding improvement in her school organization. Dickenson County profited by this change to the county unit plan, creating one instead of six school boards in county. The results in our county would be good proof, to any county in the nation that is still district or school conscious, of the benefits that have largely come from the modern county unit plan of school administration we now use.

My father served for 20 years as district school trustee when the state and county school systems were getting started. My work as superintendent began one year after the county unit plan was adopted. The records clearly indicate that, not only in Dickenson but also in other Virginia counties, most of the successful planning and

(Continued on page 58)

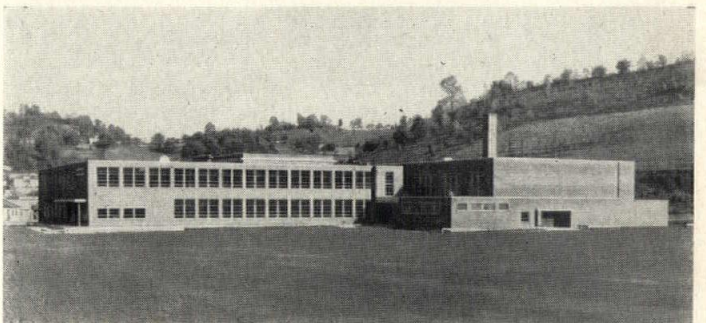


(Hamilton Studio)

Buses loading beside the new **HAYSI HIGH SCHOOL** (above), first used in the fall of 1954. Thirty buses carry 4,000 pupils twice daily over the winding roads of Dickenson County in all kinds of weather. They have never had an accident.



NEW ERVINTON HIGH SCHOOL (above), ready for 1955-56 session, will absorb former Clinchco High School and Ervinton High School.

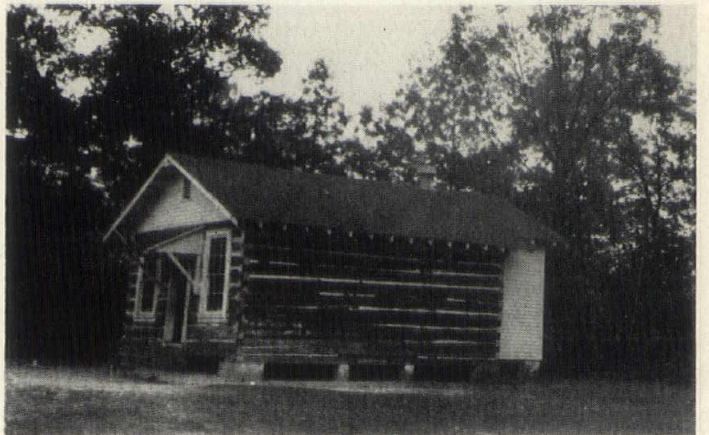


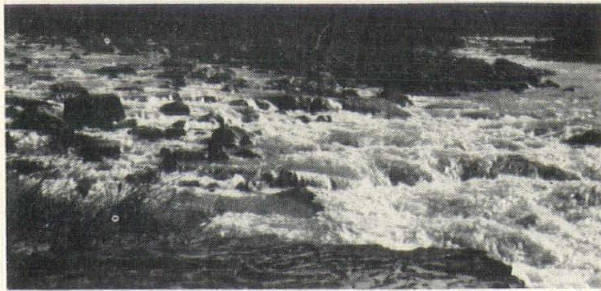
(Hamilton Studio)

NEW CLINTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL (above), first used in the summer of 1954.

BEAR RIDGE SCHOOL (below). Typical one-room school in Dickenson County; last log building, remodeled roof, cloakroom, foundation, front door stoop.

(Hamilton Studio)





(Hamilton Studio)
A new loveliness in The Breaks—Garden Island Shoals and lower end of Garden Hole.

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FEED STUFFS



Religion In Dickenson County

By CLYDE EVERETT REEDY

PIONEERS are notoriously religious, possibly because they live so close to essentials. The early settlers of Dickenson County felt the same driving need when they settled in Sandy Basin and because it was an inaccessible region they developed their own individual concepts of worship, most of which have continued today. All of these faiths have remained akin to the basic teachings of their mother church but they have been stamped with the dominant beliefs of a hardy pioneering people.

Along with these deeply religious feelings came the desire to establish houses of worship to make possible worship services and the preaching of the gospel. The date and place of the first sermon in the county are unknown as is the name of the preacher who delivered it. But it is quite likely that it occurred in the vicinity of Sand Lick with some minister from Russell or Washington County officiating. The first written record of

preaching located it at Sand Lick in March, 1836, under the auspices of the Reeds Valley Baptist Church. Also, by the record, the first church was established at Sand Lick in February, 1837, with 38 members. The second church was established at Nora, the McClure Baptist Church in 1849, with the Holly Creek, Pound Fork, Mount Pleasant, and Little Zion churches following closely.

At first just one Baptist denomination was found in the whole area. But as time passed and new churches were established minor differences in points of doctrine, along with personality and differences on how to handle certain problems and carry on church business, resulted in the establishment of several different denominations, each serving the group of people who believe in its methods and opinions of faith and practice. Although there were at one time some sharp and bitter feelings between the groups, there is now a noticeable tendency toward mutual recognition of the aims and purposes of each group.

The following denominations have regular working churches in the county: Regular and Primitive Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Methodist, Church of the Brethren (Dunkards), Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal and Presbyterian. Most all our people are Protestant with a few Roman Catholic

people living in the county and attending church services in nearby counties. There is a church within reasonable distance of every county resident.

A re-dedication of Dickenson County churches is planned to accompany the Diamond Jubilee celebration. To start each church and community in some sort of uniform observance, the commission has designated the Rev. E. H. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Haysi, along with other church leaders, to contact church groups. Plans have begun for services in every community church to be held on Sunday, August 28, as the most appropriate way to start the nine-day intensive birthday celebration. ✕ ✕ ✕

CLYDE EVERETT REEDY is a native of Dickenson County having been born in 1908 at Millard. He attended public schools in the county, went for two years to Hiwassee Junior College, received his BA from Emory and Henry and his MA from Peabody. He started his teaching career in Dickenson County in 1926 and has taught there ever since. From 1927 to 1953 he was principal at Fremont, Clinchco and Ervinton Schools, becoming director of instruction of the county schools in 1953. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1942 and does regular pastoral work in four county churches. Married to the former Flora Deel, they have five children and three of them are teaching school. (Photo by Hamilton Studio)



(Hamilton Studio)

CLINTWOOD METHODIST CHURCH, built in 1911, was organized in 1855. The first building was built on this site in 1883, the lot having been given for this purpose by John P. Chase.



(Hamilton Studio)

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL at Nora is the only Episcopal Church in Dickenson County. It was built in 1920 after the establishment in 1915 of a Sunday School and mission by Deaconess Margaret D. Binns.

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Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia said, "I agree that this is one of the scenic beauties of the whole East."

The Breaks Interstate Park will be dedicated on September 5, 1955—the realization of a dream that has taken years of hard work. We invite you to share in this unique dedication.

K. J. DAY, member Breaks Interstate Park Commission

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(Virginia State Chamber of Commerce photo)

THE TOWERS IN THE BREAKS. View from overlook on Northeast brow.
"The Grand Canyon of the South" is never more spectacular than in the
winter time.



Industry In Dickenson County

By HAMPTON OSBORNE

WHEN the early settlers came to the Sandy Basin they found it covered with a dense forest of oak, chestnut, poplar, hemlock (spruce pine) and great quantities of other trees common to the eastern highlands in general. Poplar and hemlock led all other species of trees in size and quality.

Much of this fine timber was destroyed by the settlers in clearing ground for crops. For many years it was used by the settlers for fuel, buildings, fences, etc.

As early as 1882 people began to find the value of the timber by the presence of speculators who bought much of this timber land or timber rights at as low as a dollar per acre. In the year 1882 Brinton and Nixon purchased large tracts of timber on Pound River. Others who bought large tracts were Burns and Thompson on McClure River; Horsley and Tate, W. A. R. Robertson and Currier Lumber Co. on Pound River; Bovee, Prentice and

Keeney, Albert Pack, Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., and McCorkle Lumber Co. bought large tracts on waters of McClure River. W. M. Ritter Lumber Co. bought large tracts on Russell Fork and eventually bought most of the holdings of the other lumber companies in the county.

Yellow Poplar Lumber Co. bought the holdings of Bovee, Prentice and Keeney and other small holdings and logged out all poplar timber of 22 inches up. These logs were brought from the woods by use of four and six teams of horses to the foot of the hills and loaded on trams, taken to the banks of Russell Fork and dumped into the river. At Bartlick this company built the first concrete splash dam in the world. When the river was full of water the logs were released from the dam by charges of dynamite and the logs went rushing through the Breaks over the rough Russell Fork river boulders down to Elkhorn City, Ky., where they were placed in rafts and sent down Big Sandy River to Catlettsburg, Ky.

The Singer Sewing Machine Co. in 1887 began buying up the walnut timber in the county and this timber was hauled out of the county on log wagons to the nearest railway station.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co. of Columbus, Ohio bought the greater portion of the timber from Clinchfield Coal Corp. and other large and small holders of timber in the county. In 1917 Ritter built a large saw and dimension mill at Fremont and McClure with a planing mill at McClure where lumber was tailored to suit the needs of the customers. Logs were brought in from as far away as 25 miles over narrow-gauge steam locomotive roads to these mills. Their famed quarter-oak lumber was in great demand for flooring in some of the most costly mansions in this and many foreign countries. In 1946 Ritters sawed out and moved their machinery to other plants, especially Leatherwood, Ky.

FIRST SAW MILL

McCorkle Lumber Co. bought out Open Fork Lumber Co. at Nora and sawed out a large boundry on the waters of Open Fork and moved out in 1926.

Other lumber companies to operate in the county were I. F. Jones on Priest's Fork and Debusk Brothers, Roaring Fork and Lick Creek.

In 1914, J. Rappe Myers operated a stave mill near Dwale for several years to make staves from flawless whiteoak timber.

The first saw mill in Dickenson County was operated and owned by Capt. John P. Chase at Yates Gap near the western corporation limits of Clintwood.

There is now scarcely any virgin timber in Dickenson County. Much is being done to replant waste areas

(Hamilton Studio)

Aerial view of the operations of **SPLASHDAM COAL CORPORATION**. This company was organized in 1916 and formerly operated two mines, one at Splashdam and the other at the mouth of Bartlick. D. Siddons, vice-president of the company, has been one of the most active members of the Dickensonians working for the development of The Breaks Interstate Park for many years.



in young trees and so that Virginia Forest Service, with the co-operation of the landowners, are making sure that we have a future crop of timber.

In 1917 there were 688,990,000 board feet by estimation in the county on 212,460 acres, most of which was virgin timber.

COAL MINING

Dickenson County is rich in coal deposits with its 13 seams of coal varying from 14 inches to six feet and even more where two or more seams run together as is the case on Lick Fork where the Clinchfield's Moss mine is in operation.

As early as 1879 the Steinman Brothers of New York began buying land and coal and mineral rights on McClure, Cranes Nest and Holley Creek. They later established a small operation and built a small town at Steinman.

The Clintwood, Upper Banner and Lower Banner seams of coal have been mined since the coming of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad in 1915.

The Clinchfield Coal Corp. began buying coal and mineral lands and rights in the county about 1905. They purchased vast tracts from individuals as well as large companies, a few of which were The Big Ridge Coal and Coke Co., The Tarpon Coal and Coke Co., The Cranes Nest Coal and Coke Co., The Clinchfield Coal Co. and many others.

This is the largest coal company in the county and it produced more coal in 1953 than any other commercial coal mine in the world.

Clinchfield Coal Corp. began operation at Clinchco No. 7 Mine, June 1916, and closed in 1952, having produced 12,000,000 tons of coal together with the tonnage of No. 8 which ran its coal through No. 7 tippie until it (No. 8) was abandoned. This coal was a high grade variety and was much in demand by many buyers.

No. 9 Mine began operation at Clinchco in 1919 and closed in 1953, having produced 16,000,000 tons of coal. This coal as well as No. 7 and No. 8 was Upper Banner seam of coal and varied from 42 to 60 inches.

(Industrial Photographers, Pittsburgh)

MOSS MINE, Lick Fork, Dickenson County, Virginia, produced in excess of 2,500,000 tons of coal in the year 1953. This is the largest commercial coal mine in the world. The Clinchfield Coal Corporation has been operating in Dickenson County since 1906.

These mines at first were operated by shooting from the solid and hauling by mules, but as time and progress in manufacture of mining machinery developed they used the most modern machinery before they closed.

No. 10 Mine was on the north side of Cranesnest River and the coal was hauled across the river over a steel bridge 666 feet long and 120 feet high, thence through No. 9 haulway to No. 9 tippie.

At the Moss Mine Clinchfield has a complete mechanized mine using the most modern machinery down to the latest, the "Continuous loader" which can cut 11 tons of coal per minute.

GREATEST TONNAGE IN 1953

At the Moss Mine from 1947 through July 1, 1954, it has produced by deep and strip mining 200,000 railroad cars, or a daily average now of 200 railroad cars. Since the beginning of this operation in 1947 it has produced 10,000,000 tons of coal from the Clintwood seam, varying from six to 14 feet in thickness. This mine's production in 1953 was 2,570,229 tons, largest tonnage produced by any commercial coal mine in the world for that year.

Other commercial mines which have contributed much to the economic welfare of the county are Splashdam Coal Corp., Splashdam; Steinman Coal Corp., Steinman; Bartlick Mining Co., Bartlick; Virginia Banner Coal Corp., Trammel and Wakenva Coal Corp., Wakenva.

Large truck mines now in operation are Baker Brothers Coal Co., E. J. Cassel Coal Co., Mullins and Patton Coal Co., Wakenva Mining Company, and Greer Coal Co.

GAS

Many of the early speculators in coal lands also bought mineral rights, many did not. The county is rich in natural gas. Much evidence of this was found when the geological survey was made several years ago.

The Clinchfield Coal Corp. has entered this field and has found good results. This work of drilling was begun in 1948 and the first well was brought in in 1949. Using nine drilling rigs in 1952 they completed 11 wells. By Dec. 31, 1953, 44 wells had been completed. Of this number 38 were shut in and five were abandoned. Drilling is and will continue to go on for years to come until the county is covered.

The company is now surveying preparatory to laying pipelines across the county to Osborne Gap on the Kentucky-Virginia line in the top of Cumberland Mountain, where the firm which has purchased the gas will meet them.

I am grateful to Col. Lee Long for material on the Clinchfield Coal Corporation. *✓ ✓ ✓*

HAMPTON OSBORNE, principal of Flemington Elementary School, is a native of Lee County but he has been in Dickenson County for 20 years and loves it with the fervor of a native son. It was he who named the now famous "Meet Virginia's Baby." Mr. Osborne is a regular contributor to three magazines and a Scott County weekly. He received his education at Radford College and through University of Virginia Extension courses. He has been a Baptist minister for 40 years. Married to the former Lillie Muncy he has five children and five grandchildren.



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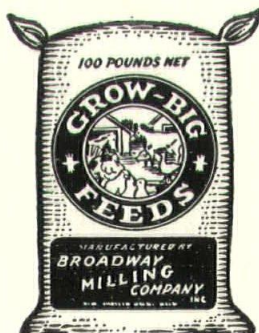
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(Original photo by Gitchell's Studio—reproduced by Officer Joseph)
(Harrisonburg police officers in the above picture are identified on page 57.)

The Harrisonburg Police Force

By JULIUS F. RITCHIE

Chief of Police, Harrisonburg, Va.

ONE hundred and seventy-seven years ago Rockingham County was born when what is now Virginia's third largest county was cut off from Augusta County. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia and Virginia was many times its present size.

One hundred seventy-five years ago Harrisonburg was chartered . . . it was a rider tacked on to a bill "chartering Louisville, in the County of Kentucky" and it is referred to in the title as "one other town in the County of Rockingham."

Every native of this area knows the story of the race between Captain Thomas Harrison and George Keezle over the Spottswood Trail that his town might be the next to receive a charter. Keezle had a good head start but overconfidence caused him to tarry at Cuckoo Tavern where Captain Harrison recognized his horse and forged ahead to win for Harrisonburg.

In the development of a community no department is of more importance than that of its law enforcement officers, for it is not alone in their hands, but in their understanding that the orderly progress of its people lies.

On March 24, before Rockingham was formed from Augusta in April of 1778, Silas Hart was appointed sheriff of the new county. His term of office lasted only one month, however. Having been a senior justice in Augusta County, where he held the office of sheriff before the division, he had agreed to relinquish that office when they should fall in the new county. Accordingly, Josiah Davidson, one of three nominees recommended, was sworn in at the next monthly meeting. On June 28, 1779, Davidson was deprived of his office because he refused to collect the taxes and on July 26 Abraham Smith was sworn in as Rockingham's third sheriff.

There seems to have been a new sheriff every year until 1883 when John Thomas, the seventh sheriff served for two years. One- and two-year terms were the average until J. A. Switzer, father of the present clerk of court of Rockingham County, J.

Sheriff A. L. Strawderman has been with the sheriff's office eight years—four of them as sheriff. He brings sympathetic understanding to his job and is well thought of throughout the entire county.

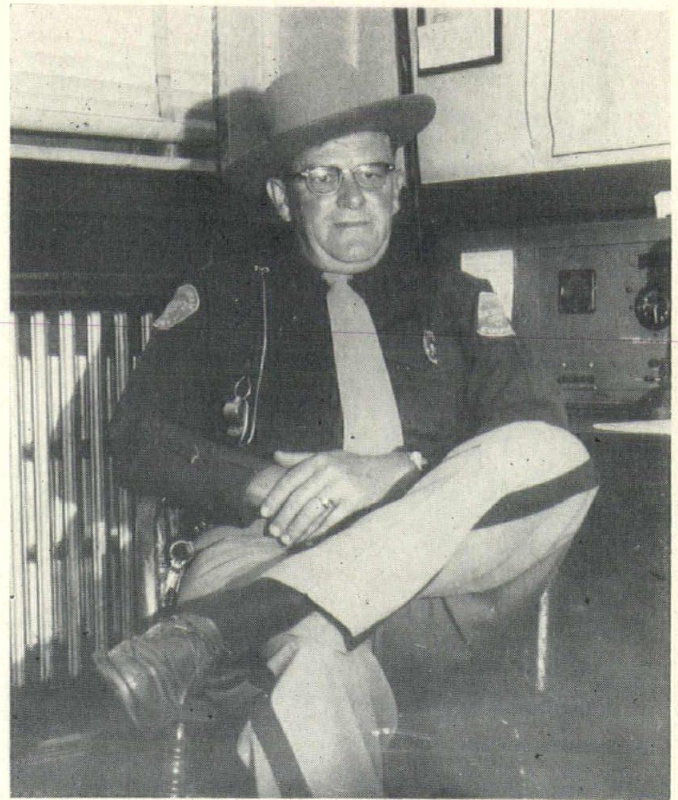
Robert Switzer, was elected in 1895. Switzer served until 1907.

Prior to 1870 the sheriff's office handled the county money. Also, originally, back in 1849, the sheriff had charge of voting in the county and in the city, votes being given viva voce. Today, duties of this office include conducting court, serving summons (about four and five hundred civil papers are served each month), enforcing levies, conducting criminal investigations and policing all manner of traffic.

SHERIFF STRAWDERMAN

Alfred L. Strawderman has been with the office eight years. Four years ago he succeeded Sam H. Callender who had been sheriff of Rockingham County for 12 years. These last four years have been particularly violent; in his first seven months as sheriff he had three murder cases and he has had 25 suicides during his term. The record of the department is excellent, with only about three cases pending that have not been broken since he took office.

Sheriff Strawderman has five full-time deputies and one part-time deputy and clerk, E. H. Byrd. Deputies are D. E. Haney, W. A. Spetzer, M. H. Hoover, E. F. Turner, and R. L. Raines.



Oldest living law enforcement officer in the valley is William L. Dillard who also has the distinction of having served Harrisonburg as a police officer and city sergeant. For 55 years he has been active in county and city government, having resigned July 1954 from the city police force. At that time he was in charge of the city jail and the police court.

Mr. Dillard was born August 7, 1872 so, in a manner of speaking, this issue will celebrate his 82nd birthday.

Dillard was with the city police force from 1900 for about eight years. On November 1, 1917, Judge T. N. Hass appointed him sheriff of the county to serve out the unexpired term of Sheriff W. E. Croushorn. He served two additional four-year terms, leading the ticket the first time he ran. He was the prohibition officer for the area and is said to have handled more liquor cases than any officer in Virginia.

Harrisonburg is the center of Area 11 State Police. Sgt. H. B. Birkhead is in charge of this area which includes the counties of Rockingham, Page and Shenandoah and he has 14 troopers assigned to him. They are E. E. Kiser, J. C. Hash, D. M. Slane, R. C. Arrington, R. H. Crist, J. B. Failles, C. P. Bucher, W. C. Hicklin, R. E. Dodson, B. E. Williams, K. E. Kirkhoff, R. E. Pope, B. F. Berry, and L. W. Carroll.

State troopers were first called inspectors, served under one "boss" in Richmond and patrolled the highways on motorcycles. About 1931 the state police were organized and the present system of operations was put into effect. They have much the same duties as other law enforcement officers on a slightly broader scale since their jurisdiction is wider.

On December 29, 1953, the International City Managers Association reported that Harrisonburg had a larger police force in proportion to its size than most cities in the United States with relative costs of police protection lower than in most cities—expenditures in 1952, for example, amounted to \$67,100 or \$5.95 for each resident. This is below the national median figure of \$7.97 per capita, and also below the median figure of cities of its own size. This amount included expenditures for new equipment and pension payments to retirement fund and former employees. About 90% represents salaries and wages, on the average. It varies from 82% in smaller cities to 94% in cities over 500,000 population.

The police department as we know it today in Harrisonburg is a fairly recent development, having been organized about 1935. In the early days law enforcement was in the hands of five men known as a Board of Trustees, though there were no trustees named in the act of incorporation.

(Continued on page 55)

Walter Franklin Green, Jr. (below), became mayor in 1954. He was born in Richmond in 1896 and attended public schools there. He was a machinist mate in the navy during World War I and in 1918 went with the B. T. Crump Company, Richmond, coming to Harrisonburg in 1931 with Bear Auto Parts Company, where since 1941, he has been sales manager and buyer. Active in community life, he was elected to City Council in 1948 and had just been elected for a second time in 1952 when the new City Manager form of government came in and he was elected vice-mayor. He is married to the former Mary Elizabeth Tabb, of Houston, Miss., and has a son and a grandson.

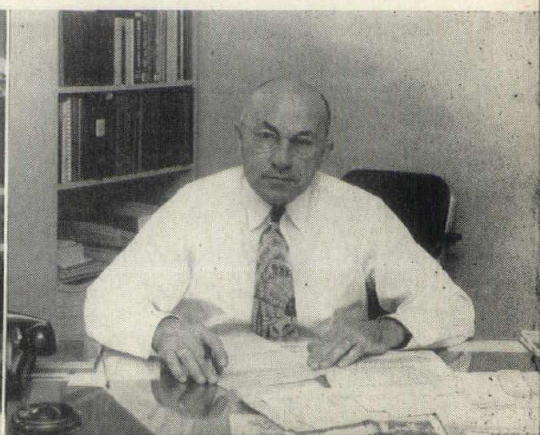
Chief Julius F. Ritchie (below) was born in Harrisonburg in 1910 and educated there in public schools. After graduation, he worked for five years with Pleckers Greenhouse before joining the police force in 1937. For three and a half years he served as airplane mechanic with the 7th Air Force in the Pacific. A year after his return, City Council appointed him Chief. He is married to the former Lura Garber, of Timberville, and has three children. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren, the Kiwanis Club, American Legion, past commander of the V. F. W. and a 1948 graduate of the F. B. I. National Academy. Strangely enough, he was named for Julius L. Armentrout who was chief when he was born.

Arthur L. Dow (below), who became Harrisonburg's first city manager in September, 1952, was born in Vermont, educated in Maine and followed general engineering and construction work until 1922. From 1938 to 1941, he was city manager of Rumford, Maine. He has also served with the U. S. Corps of Engineers in many capacities in the ETO. From 1947 to 1952 he was city manager of Paris, Tennessee as well as Superintendent of Public Utilities. In his present capacity, he is revamping Harrisonburg's electric system and other utilities. He is married to the former Mary R. Raynes of Rumford, Maine and they have one daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren.

(Photo by Officer Joseph)



This picture reproduced by Officer Joseph from a picture made in 1890 shows Harrisonburg's first real police force. Left to right: Joseph Kavanaugh, Chief J. Hugh Long and William Fultz who, later, became Harrisonburg's second Chief of Police.



THE DEFENDERS

Last year, shortly after the controversial Supreme Court decision of May 17, a group of disturbed Virginians in the Fourth Congressional District got together. Individually, each had already been concerned over the Federal Government's increasing encroachment on state sovereignty. But the May 17 edict was the proverbial last straw and they swung into action.

On October 26, as a result of this, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties was incorporated. Stressing their stand on state sovereignty, the charter members also emphasized that, far from holding any hatred for the Negro, they would work for the benefit of both races and that they were by no means advocating the abolition of education.

Their creed is expressed in a brochure which was prepared towards their goal of a local chapter in every county and city.

WE BELIEVE

That, the Constitution establishing a Republic of the Several States of America gave certain enumerated powers to the Federal Government and expressly reserved the remainder of the powers to the several states;

That, the clauses delegating authority to the Federal Government should be strictly construed, and always against the extension of Federal powers, and in favor of the states which compose this Union;

That, each state can best protect the rights and provide for the well-being of the citizens within its jurisdiction;

That, government of one or several of the individual states by the whole is contra to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America;

That, private enterprise by free individuals is the cornerstone of our Republic;

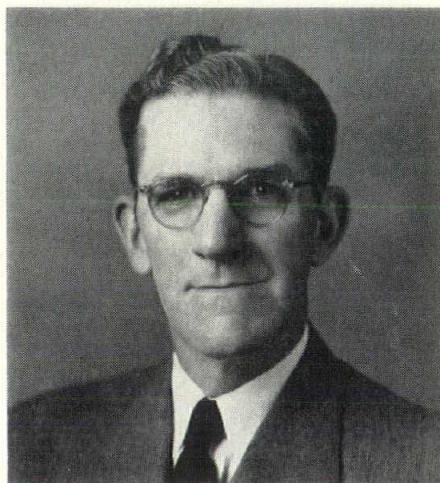
That, concentration of power is one of the greatest internal dangers facing this nation today;

That, the powers and authority of the Federal Government should be strictly separated, and that domestic legislation by decree, judicial decision, treaty, executive fiat, or administrative order is foreign to the Constitution and an encroachment on the inalienable powers and authority of the several states and the Congress of the United States of America;

That, attempts to change the lawful manner, mores, and traditions of any state of these United States of America by any branch of the Federal Government is an infringement of the sovereignty of the states composing this Union;

That, the right to determine segregation of the races is a power reserved to the states;

That, those citizens, composing this nation, who believe in the principles cited above, are duty bound in good conscience to employ every lawful means to defend and perpetuate them, to the end that this Republic may continue and prosper.



(Dementi Studio)

ROBERT B. CRAWFORD

The Defenders were not surprised at the implementing decision handed down by the Supreme Court, but they were amazed by the assurances of some of their own citizenry that there was all the time in the world to chart Virginia's course. The "extreme" emergency, they believed, called for "extreme" action and, after time had further revealed the attitudes on both sides, they presented to the people of the Commonwealth A PLAN FOR VIRGINIA.

Essentially, with their expressed fear of racial integration, their goal had been, from the beginning to educate the people of Virginia, white and colored, in the fundamental principles of the Federal government and the ultimate end of the Court's edict. Now, they set forth a constructive guide for their state.

First of all, they recommended that the governor call a special session of the General Assembly before the middle of July so that amendments to the state constitution could be dealt with in the 1956 General Assembly. The emergency existed because after August 1, the constitution could not be amended by the procedure which gives the people a right to vote until 1958. Obviously, this means a delay of three school sessions.

They called on the General Assembly to initiate procedures to amend Section 129 of the constitution to give itself expressly the power to adopt laws necessary for the welfare of the people in relation to the schools.

They suggested an amendment to Sections 134 and 141 of Chapter IX of the constitution to remove any doubt that, in case of necessity, state and local monies could be used to pay the tuition and school expenses in private schools of children in localities (such as Prince Edward) where closing public schools was necessary.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OUT

Recommending that all mention of compulsory education be taken out of our law, they also recommended that the General Assembly enact laws to prevent the expenditure of public monies, state and local, in support and maintenance of racially mixed public schools.

The Defenders called upon public servants and aspirants to public service to state their views openly and also to meet the responsibilities of leadership by giving advice to Virginians. They feel that the "Commonwealth of Virginia has a right now to expect of every one of her sons and daughters who may have any proposal to make by which we can preserve our way of life, that he speak."

Their own proposals, the Defenders believe, do not mean death to the public schools. On the contrary, the only hope for public schools lies in their adoption. But the public school system, as we have known it, cannot

be preserved. Only one of two public school systems can exist: an integrated public school system, which the people of Virginia will not accept, or a segregated public school system. This would not be segregated by law and state compulsion but by the good sense of the white and colored of the state. To attempt to compromise between the segregated school and the integrated school is not to compromise. It is to accept the integrated school and no system of public schools not approved of by the people can exist.



(Foster Studio)

WILLIAM E. MAXEY, JR.

"If it be said that the NAACP will not consent to the maintenance of the separate school, but will excite some ill-advised Negroes to apply for admission to the white schools, and thereby cause the school to be closed, or that one of that . . . little group of white persons who fraternize with the NAACP will sacrifice his child by seeking his admission to the Negro school and thereby cause the school to lose, we admit that possibility. Virginians do not choose, however, to be ruled by such elements. If that happens those schools will close. They will regret that the Negroes for whom they have done much will no longer receive their help, but that will be at the wish of their leaders. We will care for our own and they will care as best they can for theirs, each assisted by the same help from public funds to the extent that help is sought and within the limits of available funds. We do not believe many schools will close before our Negro citizens, fine as most of them are, will see to it that their people throw off the leadership of these radicals who have done so much to destroy good race relations, and together we can put our educational system on a

firm and lasting basis. If our belief in that respect be not sustained we will put other schools for our children on a firm and lasting basis and let the Negroes do with theirs as they will."

With their goal of a local chapter for every city and county in the state, the Defenders now have 27 chapters. In 52 counties and cities, the membership is from six to eight thousand.

The Defenders are proud of their leadership. Original directors are Valentine Southall, Amelia Court House; Charles T. Moses, Appomattox; Thomas B. Hall, Jr., Buckingham; William E. Daniel, Jr., Keysville; Reuben S. Johns, Cumberland; Frank E. Jones, Dinwiddie; R. MacLin Smith, Kenbridge; R. L. Millirons, South Hill; Ben T. Kensey, Jr., Petersburg; R. B. Crawford, Farmville; Raymond H. Boelt, Powhatan, and W. B. Cocke, Jr., Sussex.

Officers are Mr. Crawford, president; C. D. Jones, La Crosse, vice-president; Mr. Cocke, secretary, and E. Floyd Yates, Powhatan, treasurer. William E. Maxey, Richmond, is executive director with offices in the Travelers Building. Collins Denny, Jr. is counsel.

ROBERT B. CRAWFORD

A native of Augusta County, Mr. Crawford attended Augusta Military Academy and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is a veteran of World War I.

In community affairs he has served as president of the Farmville Rotary Club, chairman of the school board, president of the School Trustee Association of Virginia and president of the Southside Community Hospital. He is presently a member of the Virginia Division of the American Cancer Society and has been, since 1944, a member of the board of directors of the Automobile Club of Virginia.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Piedmont Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America and holds the highest Scout leadership award, the Silver Beaver.

Widely recognized in his field of business as owner and operator of the Kilkare Laundry in Farmville, he has served as past president of the Virginia Laundry and Dry Cleaners Association and of the Tri-State Laundry-owners Association. He has been Department Commander and national committeeman and is currently chairman of the American Legion Legislative Committee.

William E. Maxey resigned as commissioner of revenue in Powhatan County to become executive director of the Defenders. A native of Powhatan County, he was educated in the public schools there. During World War II he served three years in the Army, two of them in the European Theater.

He is president of the Powhatan Parent-Teachers Association, county chairman of the American Red Cross, and past master of Powhatan Lodge No. 295, AF&AM. He also is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is a member of the Powhatan Ruritan Club and a gunnery officer in a heavy mortar company in a National Guard unit. Maxey is married and has two children, a boy, seven, and a girl, four.

Clifton Davis Jones, the vice-president, was born in October, 1907, in La Crosse and has lived in Mecklenburg County all his life. He finished high school at La Crosse in 1926 and attended Smithdeal Business College. In December, 1927, he went to work for Cleaton Hardware Co., and in 1932 went into the general merchandise business for himself. He has



(Rose Studio)

WILLIAM B. COCKE, JR.

served on the Mecklenburg County School Board for eight years, and on the Town Council for three terms. He is now serving as a member of the Mecklenburg County Electoral School Board.

W. B. Cocke, Jr. was born in Sussex County in 1910, educated in county public schools, Fork Union Military Academy, University of Richmond and Stetson University. He is a farmer, a Democrat and at present serves as clerk of the Circuit Court of Sussex County.

E. Floyd Yates was born in Charles City County and moved to Powhatan

(Continued on page 43)

GRUNDY, Seat of Buchanan County

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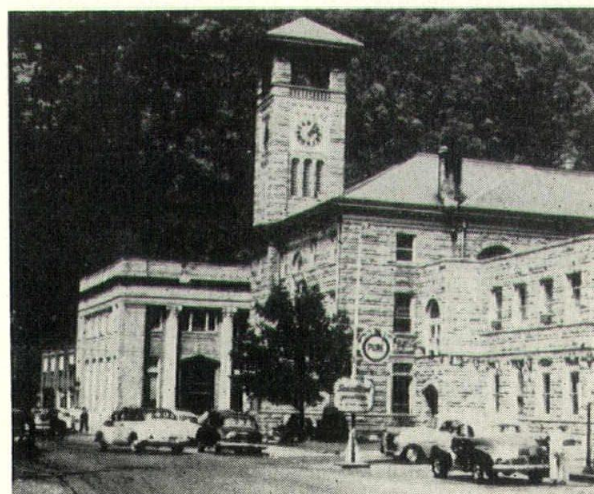
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'GRAND CANYON' OF THE SOUTH':

THE BREAKS



(Virginia State Chamber of Commerce photo)

THE BREAKS, looking Northwest with Kentucky hills in background. The view is down Russell Fork River from the Chimneys.

By RALPH RASNICK

Reporter, Big Stone Gap Post

NATURE has fashioned a wonderland of scenic grandeur at The Breaks, in the northernmost corner of Dickenson County. On the northeast is Buchanan County, Virginia and on the northwest lies Pike County, Kentucky. It is now the most widely known spot in southwest Virginia.

But this has not always been so. While The Breaks have been there through countless ages, the general public has not been aware of it until recently. This publicity started several years ago when more than a dozen civic and various other organizations from eastern Kentucky and southwest Virginia went into a huddle and came out beating the drums for a bi-state park in The Breaks. It was on July 22, 1951, that the Breaks Park Association was organized and since that day they have worked closely with citizens of the immediate areas.

Today they have their park and scenic-hungry tourists stream through to stand on the eastern rim of the Canyon and look down over a section that has changed little since the Indians fought each other here centuries ago. Kentucky-Virginia Highway 80 leads the visitor to the eastern overlooks

and the Clinchfield Railroad runs along the bottom of the gorge. These are the only marks made by the white man. On September 5, this park will be officially dedicated in colorful ceremonies, in which the citizens of both Kentucky and Virginia and the nation at large will join with Dickenson County in the concluding chapter of their Diamond Jubilee celebration.

ONLY FIVE MILES LONG

The Breaks, so rightly called "The Grand Canyon of the South," are only five miles long, but in those five miles some of the wildest, most beautiful scenery in the world is packed. Standing on the rim a tourist may look 2,500 feet to the opposite side, just as high and rugged as the one from which he gazes; and dropping his eyes he sees Russell Fork River more than a thousand dizzy feet below. The river rests relatively silent during dry weather and waits for the winter rain and snow to come and aid in the ageless task of carving a canyon. Then it will roar, surge and tug at the huge boulders that have broken loose from somewhere up those walls and now rest in its path to the sea.

Huge rock formations stud the canyon, and some of them look as though a giant hand had stacked them up to defy the laws of gravity. One such formation is the "Chimneys," which stands like a sentry a thousand feet above the river bed. Nearby in a giant bed in the river is the "Towers" with precipitous walls all around it. At its western end man has dug a railroad tunnel less than 1,000 feet in length. It takes the river, with more time to spare, 6,000 feet to travel its curve around the "Towers."

Highway 80, bringing visitors to the area, is assisted by a hard-topped branch road that cuts through the "Flatwoods" atop the eastern rim with its acres of gently sloping picnic grounds, parking spaces and speaker's stand, and leads to several overlook stations, from which the tourist may view at leisure many handiworks of nature.

An old-timer will show visitors the grave of Richard Potter, one of the first settlers in the area, or the grave of an unknown soldier found slain in 1863 near the mouth of Grassy Creek. A rose bush and road sign mark his grave beside the highway. He can also tell thrilling stories of local bear hunts and gun battles that once raged between revenue men and moonshiners.

In 1954 the states of Virginia and Kentucky passed acts establishing the Breaks Interstate Park Commission and providing for the appointment of a six-man commission to develop the scenic area. The Virginia members of the commission are Raymond V. Long, M. M. Long and Vernon C. Smith; and the Kentucky members are Henry Ward, Kelly J. Day and Goebel Newsome.

On July 7 Senator Long presented to the Park Commission 946 acres comprising the grassy flats and the main portion of The Breaks territory from the Clinchfield Coal Company and the Big Sandy Fuel Company. Other tracts will be acquired in the near future.

The Breaks Park Association mentioned earlier, whose officers are D. Siddons, president; Lon Lee Rogers, secretary-treasurer; Gene Bane, vice-president, was organized to consolidate the activities of local civic clubs, to buy and hold land until the green sign was up, to keep interest alive and spearhead all activities. This 50-year dream of the citizens of the area becomes a definite realization on September 5 when the park is officially dedicated. ♦ ♦ ♦

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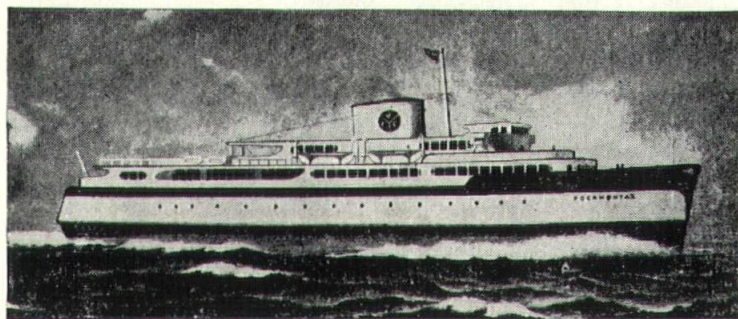
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2:35 - 3:30 - 4:25 - 5:20 - 6:15 - 7:10 - 8:05
9:00 - 10:00 - 11:00 - 12 Midnight

NORTHBOUND leave Little Creek, Va.

2:00 AM - 4:00 - 6:00 - 7:00 - 8:00 - 9:00
10:00 - 10:55 - 11:50 - 12:45 PM - 1:40
2:35 - 3:30 - 4:25 - 5:20 - 6:15 - 7:10 - 8:05
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ARCHITECT

August
1955

Official Publication, Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects

New Smith-Douglass Laboratory, South Norfolk

Fulfilling two basic and separate needs in a single structural unit was the purpose of Lublin, McGaughy and Associates, Norfolk architects and consulting engineers, in the unique design of the new Smith-Douglass Research and Development Laboratory at Money Point, South Norfolk.

The problem involved providing an office and laboratory to house personnel engaged in experimental research probing the development of higher analysis fertilizer products and the utilization of fertilizer by-products.

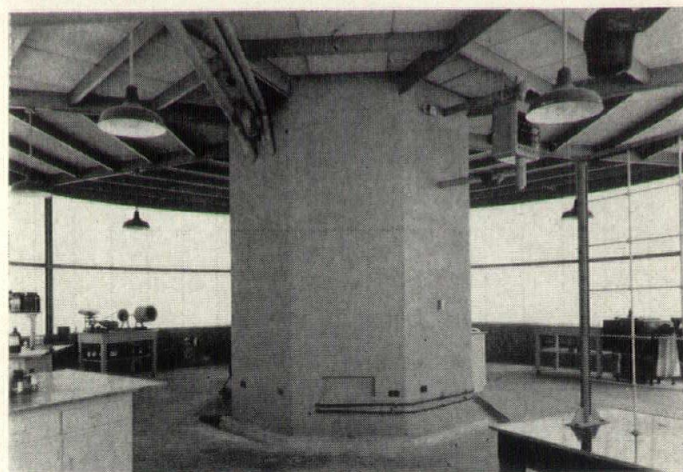
Because of the danger inherent in experimentation with chemical mixtures, it was decided to separate the laboratory from the office portion of the building. This would provide personnel with complete and comfortable office facilities for drafting, developing and detailing experiments. At the same time, the laboratory

ARCHITECTS:
LUBLIN, McGAUGHY
& ASSOCIATES

GENERAL
CONTRACTOR:
A & P
CONSTRUCTION CO.

where the experiments are to be conducted would be readily accessible to the main office building.

This proved a feasible solution and the laboratory is actually located 75 feet from the main office and connected by a covered walkway. Its



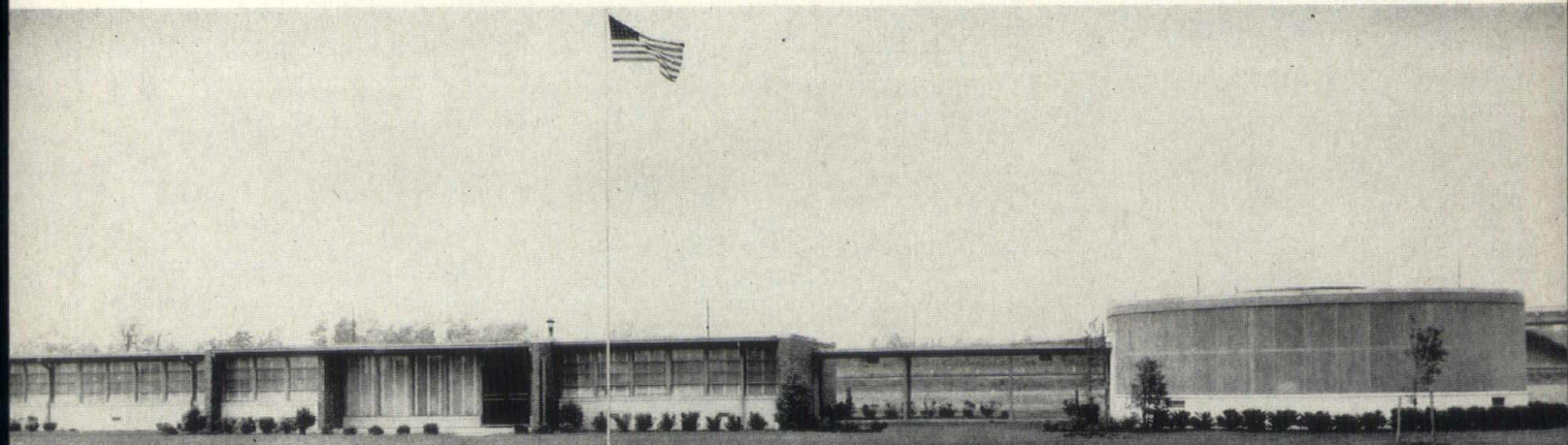
(Both photos © Gene Heil)

Inside the laboratory you have a good example of the effectiveness of the contrasting concrete, structural steel and plastic construction. Note also the complete utilization of space and access to facilities afforded by the circular shape of the laboratory.

circular shape provides a central core for access to utilities about which a number of experiments can be conducted simultaneously with easier supervision.

To provide a quantity of space and
(Continued on page 33)

This is a front view of the Smith-Douglass Research and Development Laboratory showing the breezeway separating the office portion with the circular laboratory. Appearance of the office is heightened by the use of two contrasting colors of brick.



A I A ADDENDA

William Marshall, Jr. (below), an architect with Lublin McGaughy and Associates, Norfolk Architects and Consulting Engineers, has become a partner in the firm.



(O'Neal's photo)

This was announced recently by John B. McGaughy, a senior member. His appointment brings the number of partners in the firm to four. They include McGaughy, Marshall, Alfred M. Lublin and William T. McMillan.

A registered architect in Virginia, Marshall is also registered with the National Council of the Architectural Registration Board.

A graduate of Maury High School, Norfolk, he attended Virginia Military Institute in 1943, terminating his

studies after a year to serve in the U. S. Army during World War II.

Following his discharge, Marshall studied at the University of Virginia Architectural School and graduated with a B.S. in Architecture. He has also completed graduate work in architecture at Columbia University.

Upon completion of his college studies, he worked with an architectural firm in Charlotte, N. C., and joined the staff of Lublin, McGaughy and Associates in 1951.

* * *

Baskervill & Son, Architects, and Hankins & Anderson, Consulting Engineers, both of Richmond, have announced their merger in a new partnership to be known as Baskervill & Son, Hankins & Anderson, Architects and Consulting Engineers. Partners are Alexander L. Anderson, H. Coleman Baskerville, AIA, James W. Breed, AIA, F. Milton Garey, AIA, Richard P. Hankins, C. Roderick B. Hobbs, Henry T. Huband, AIA, Carl A. Lindgren, Jr., AIA, and John K. Peebles, Jr., AIA.

The firm is located at 2313 West Cary St., Richmond.

* * *

A. O. Budina, FAIA, and Horace G. Freeman, AIA, have announced the formation of a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Budina and Freeman. Offices are in the Richmond Federal Building, 728 East Main St., Richmond.

* * *

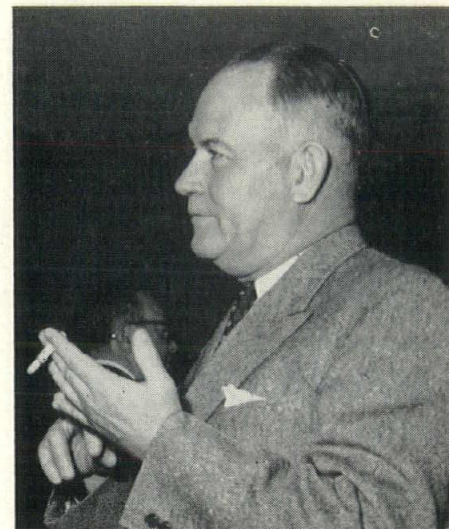
Carl M. Lindner and Carl M. Lindner, Jr. announce the formation of a partnership for the practice of architecture at 13 S. 2nd Street, Richmond, which will be known as Carl M. Lindner and Son, AIA, Architects.

Eugene N. Brooks, AIA, and A. Linwood Womack announce the opening of an office for the practice of architecture at 1 North 6th Street, Richmond.

* * *

J. Henley Walker, AIA, announces the association with his firm of James M. McIntosh, AIA. McIntosh, assistant secretary for membership of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, was formerly a staff architect with Marcellus Wright & Son, AIA. Walker announces also the removal of his offices to 200-A East Cary Street.

* * *



E. Tucker Carlton (above), AIA, was nominated to the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature as a result of the recent Democratic primary in Richmond.

* * *

Some members have expressed dismay at the political interference in the architectural design of the Air Force Academy. Congressmen are not mind readers. Write. 1 1 1

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Globman, Greene Residences

This project presented an interesting study in relationship to two dwellings on one irregular lot with due consideration to orientation and landscaping. J. Coates Carter, Martinsville, was architect.

The owners, Mr. Leon Globman and Mr. Dan Greene arrived at the similar requirements for spaces and general plan. In the course of studies, an identical plan was arrived at, to be reversed for one dwelling due to orientation. The homes are in Forest Park, Martinsville.

Fortunately, the service of a professional landscape architect was retained in the early stages. In the course of time, two acres of hillside were converted to the rolling front lawns and a formal level play area and formal garden accessible from service area and den of each building. Hugh Harris, Greensboro, N. C., was landscape architect.

The design of the two exteriors and interiors were required to be generally conventional. The dens were contemplated as the center of living for the family, with multi-purpose use such as television room, library and play room and on occasions as dining space. Actual living conditions after a year's use indicate that the plan, although conventional, meets the requirements of modern living by an active family.

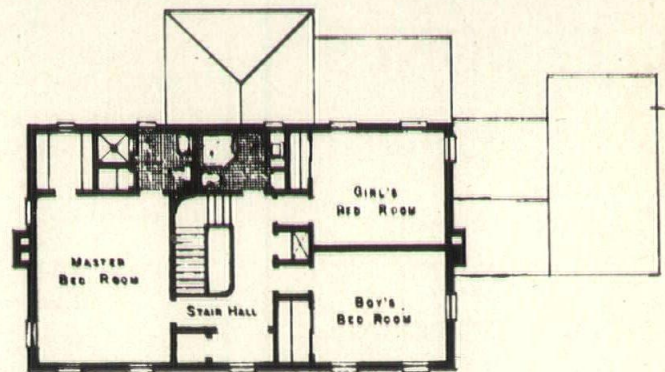
General contractor for both houses was Stanley W. Bowles, Martinsville, with the following sub-contractors and material suppliers:

Air conditioning, Richardson-Hodges Co., plumbing, T. S. Minter; electrical, Schlueter Electric Co.; roofing and sheet metal, Hackler-Seymour Metal Works, Inc.; planting and grading, J. Randolph Prillaman; tile work, Hite Tile Co., all of Martinsville. Also, mill work, Danville Lumber and Mfg. Co., and kitchen cabinets, Geneva Modern Kitchens.

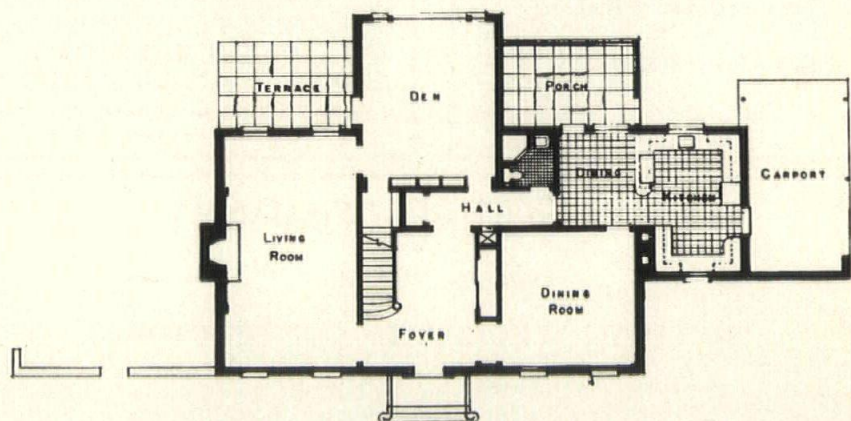


ARCHITECT:
J. COATES CARTER

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
STANLEY W. BOWLES



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE
0 5 10 15 20
FEET

SMITH-DOUGLASS

(Continued from page 31)

facilities within a fixed budget, a system of exposed panel roof-decks was devised. The system also provided added benefits in acoustical qualities and non-combustible construction.

Lublin, McGaughy and Associates of Norfolk performed complete architectural and engineering services.

The general contractor was A & P Construction Co., Norfolk.

Sub-contractors were: masonry, W. T. Stowe; roofing, American Sheet Metal Corporation; plumbing, heating and air conditioning, A. R. Thompson; electrical, Mechanical Engineering Corporation; structural steel, Tidewater Steel Company; Insulrock, Hampshire Corporation; painting, S & O Romano, all of Norfolk.

Material suppliers were brick, George T. McLean Co., Inc.; plastic panels, Globe Iron Construction Co.; concrete, Southern Materials Co., Inc.; windows and reinforcing steel, Hall-Hodges Co.; door frames, Door Engineering Corp.; concrete block, Southern Block and Pipe Corp.; lighting fixtures and electric panelboards, General Electric Supply Co.; unit heaters, circulat-

ing pumps, condensate pumps, and unit room air conditioners, Shultz and James, all of Norfolk, and wood doors, Portsmouth Lumber Company, Portsmouth.

Plastic panels by Resolite; windows by Fenestra, roof deck by Insulite, roofing materials by Certaineed Products Co.; asphalt tile by Kentile; lighting fixtures by The Art Metal Co., Harris Electric Mfg. Co., Wheeler Mfg. Co., and Miller Co.; electric panelboards by Kinney Electric Mfg. Co.; unit heaters by Fedders-Quigan; circulating pumps by Gould Pumps, Inc.; condensate pumps by Skidmore Corp.; unit room air conditioners by Modine; boiler by Cyclotherm Division, U. S. Radiator Corp.; water chiller by Acme Industries; dampers and controls for heating by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., and plumbing fixtures by Kohler, Crane and American Standard.

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RICHARD N. ANDERSON, JR., *Editor*

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See Globman and Greene
Residences—page 33

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See story on Elementary School, Appomattox, Va. (page 35)

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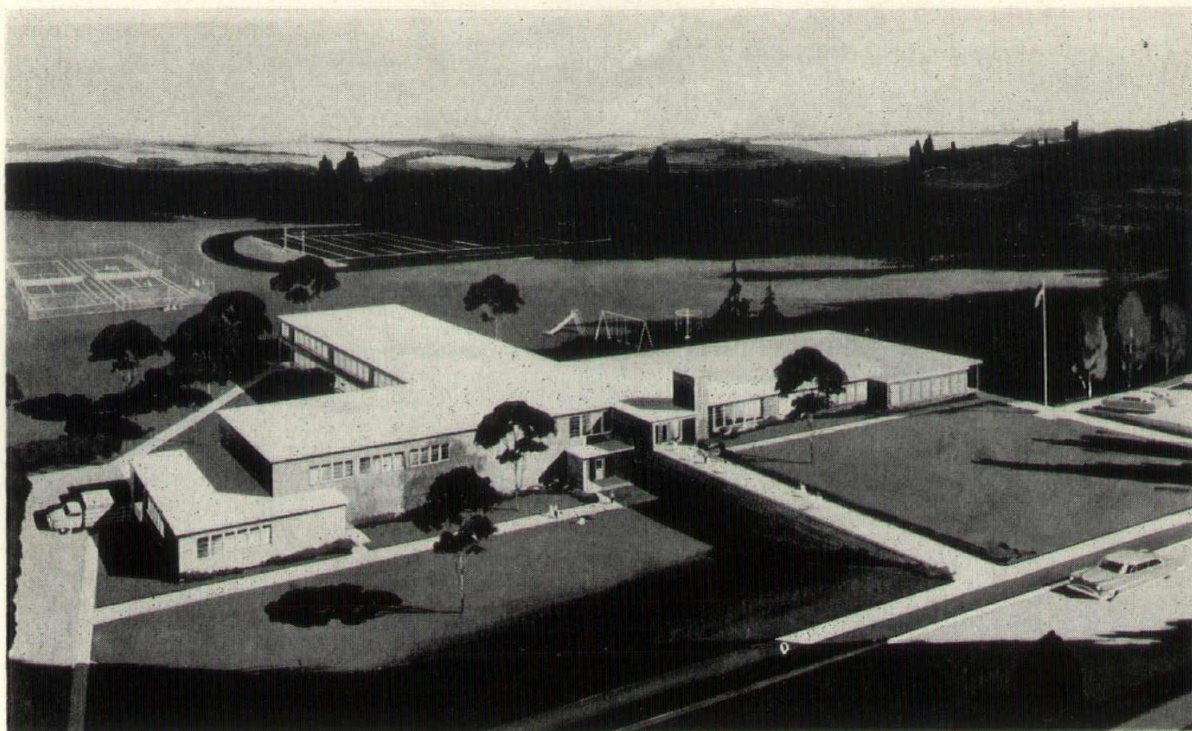
LYNCHBURG
Phone 2891

Millwork for Perrymont Elementary School
see page 35

ARCHITECTS:
HINNANT,
HINNANT &
ASSOCIATES

GENERAL
CONTRACTORS:

ENGLISH
CONSTRUCTION
CO. and
MOTLEY
CONSTRUCTION
CO.



Perrymont Elementary School

Two New Elementary Schools

THE new elementary school at Appomattox was designed for a present need of 550 students residing in the town and its immediate vicinity. The building contains 18 classrooms (six primary and 12 elementary), library, auditorium-playroom seating 550, cafeteria seating 200, kitchen, general offices, clinic and teachers' rooms, all on one floor.

It is being built at a cost of \$357,490, total contract price, or \$8.63 per square foot. This includes site improvements, grading and paving, completely equipped kitchen, two-way intercommunication system and all built-in equipment for classrooms, library and offices.

The construction features an incombustible roof construction consisting of acoustically treated metal roof panels spanning the clear widths of a combination steel frame and load bearing wall structure. These metal panels with a perforated bottom sheet form a finished acoustical ceiling and in their use have reduced time and labor costs resulting in the low square-foot cost of this school. In the cafeteria and auditorium-playroom, shown in the center of the rendering, a clear span of 48 feet was achieved by the use of pointed arch-shaped steel rigid frames; these supporting the same type acoustically treated metal roof panels as are used in the classroom wings. The roof is topped with a white marble chip aggregate for heat reflectance.

The exterior walls are a cavity-wall construction faced with a smooth gray brick with all the exterior trim painted a contrasting blue, giving the building an appropriate color harmony for its historical location. This school is scheduled for occupation by September 1955.

Architects are Hinnant, Hinnant and Associates, Lynchburg, and the Mottley Construction Company, Farmville, is the general contractor. Sub-contractors are as follows:

Plumbing and heating, W. J. Bloomfield and Son; electrical, Southside Electrical Supply Co.; painting, Williams and Price, all of Farmville; structural steel, metal door frames, steel deck, steel sash and hardware, Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; tile and terrazzo, Martin Tile and Marble Co.; glass and glazing, Binswanger and Co., both of Richmond; roofing and sheet metal, N. W. Martin and Bros., Charlottesville; asphalt tile and linoleum, J. W. Squire Co., Danville; chalkboards and blackboards, Natural Slate Blackboard Co., Washington, D. C.; stone, Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, and kitchen equipment, Delta Food Equipment Corp., Washington.

PERRYMONT SCHOOL

The Perrymont Elementary School, Lynchburg, was designed for a present need of 450 students residing in the Fort Hill sector of Lynchburg. The building contains 14 classrooms (one kindergarten, four primary and nine elementary), library, combination auditorium and cafeteria seating 425, kitchen, general offices, dressing rooms, clinic and teachers' rooms on two floors. All primary classrooms and the kindergarten are located in the one-story wing on the right. The sec-

ondary classrooms join the entrance section in a two-story wing.

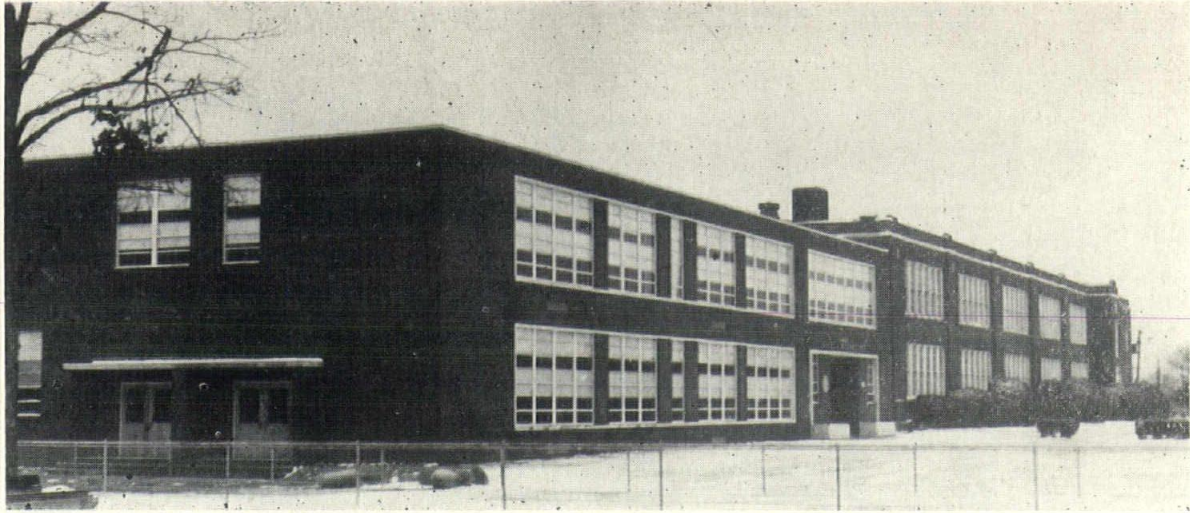
It is being built at a cost of \$303,224, total contract price, or \$9.65 per square foot. This includes site improvements, grading and paving, two-way intercommunication system, all blackout curtains and tracks, and all built-in equipment for classrooms, library and offices.

The construction consists of a combination steel frame and load bearing wall structure with bar joist framing and a poured gypsum roof deck. All exterior walls are of a cavity type brick faced construction. The heating system is forced hot water, nine-zoned, and is outside thermostatically controlled.

This building will be occupied by September 1955. As in the Appomattox school, Hinnant, Hinnant and Associates act as structural and mechanical engineers. The English Construction Company, Altavista, is the general contractor. Sub-contractors are as follows:

Plumbing and heating, Moseley Bros.; electrical, Hubbard Electrical Co., Inc.; structural steel, steel joists and longspan trusses, metal door frames, steel sash and hardware, Montague-Betts Co.; solite block, Virginia Dunbrick Co., Inc.; roofing and sheet metal, T. B. Dornin-Adams Co.; painting, H. D. White and Co.; glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., all of Lynchburg.

Also, brick, Roanoke Webster Brick Co., Roanoke; gypsum roof deck, J. B. Eurell Co., Lansdowne, Pa.; tile, Ajax Tile and Marble Co., Norfolk; asphalt tile, W. Morton Northern Co., Richmond; acoustical plastic, Carolina Vermiculite Co., High Point, N. C.; millwork, J. E. Sears and Co., Inc., Appomattox; steel lockers, A. L. Horwitz, Roanoke, and chalkboards and tackboards, Natural Slate Blackboard Co., Washington, D. C.



Frances E. Willard Elementary School

ARCHITECT: JOSEPH B. COURTNEY

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: W. A. HALL & CO.

The Frances E. Willard Elementary School, located on Cottage Toll Road, Norfolk, is a recent project of Joseph B. Courtney. Consulting engineers were E. B. Small, structural, and E. D. Duval, mechanical. General contractor was W. A. Hall & Company, Norfolk, with the following subcontractors:

Concrete, Van de Riet Construction; masonry, W. Andrew Jones; ceramic tile, Natural Marble & Tile; asphalt tile, shades, drapes and linoleum, Ajax Company, Inc.; roofing, Atlas Contractors; millwork, Burton Lumber Company; glass and glazing, Building Supplies Corp.; structural steel, Norfolk Iron & Wire Works; lathing and plastering, Febre & Company of Norfolk, Inc.; plumbing and heating, Coley & Peterson; electrical wiring and fixtures, Mechanical Engineering Corp.; painting, Harry E. Paul; fire doors, metal toilet partitions, Lewis & Sale; caulking and thresholds, John F. Rountree; kitchen equipment, Atlantic Equipment Company; fire extinguishers, Curtis Marine Company, Inc., and poured gypsum roof, J. B. Enrell Company.

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Electrical Construction for the
Elementary School, Appomattox, Va.

J. Randolph Prillaman

— NURSERYMAN —

*Planting and Grading
for*

Leon Globman Residence

(see page 33)

Dan Greene Residence

(see page 33)

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AIA CALENDAR

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Workshops on
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October 6-8, 1955—

Fall Meeting
Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Va.

October 24-27—

Fall Board Meeting, AIA
Closing date for nominations for
awards
New Orleans

January 20-21, 1956—

Annual Meeting
Third Annual Awards Competition
Hotel Jefferson
Richmond, Va.

May 19-20, 1956

Spring Meeting
Hotel Chamberlin
Old Point Comfort, Va.

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Greentree, Hirsh Residence

ARCHITECTS:

CARL M. LINDNER & SON

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:

JOSEPH F. BLACK

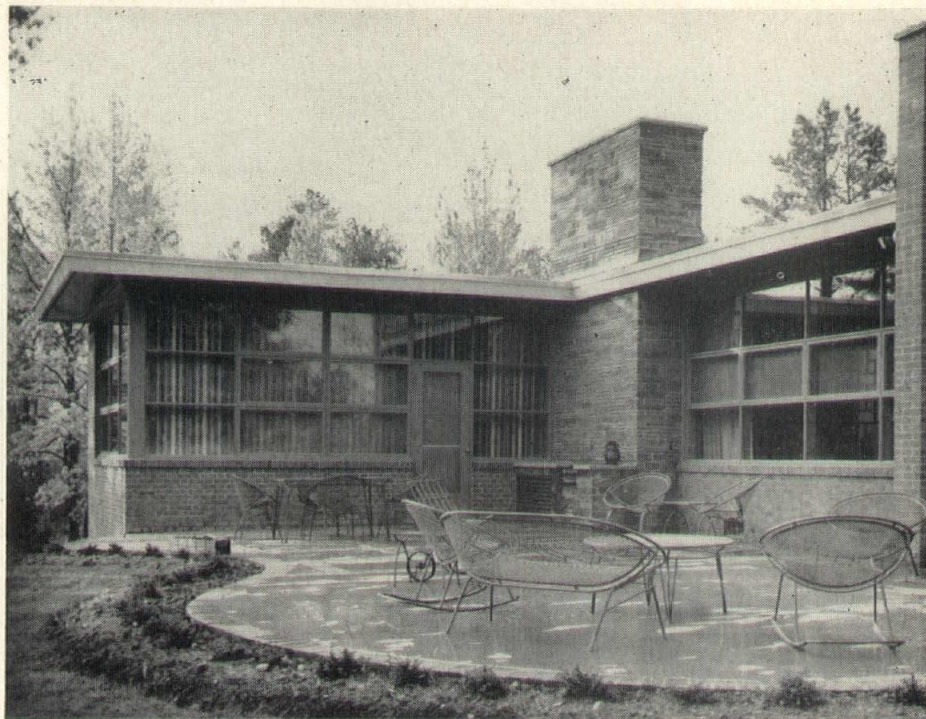
Overlook Road, located in the Westham section of Richmond, is the site of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Hirsh and Mr. Gilbert Greentree. The site commands a view of a long winding curve of road plus a panorama of wooded, gently rolling hills in all directions. Carl M. Lindner & Son, Richmond, were architects.

The chief problem to overcome in design was to locate and organize two separate and distinct sleeping areas plus living and activity spaces in such a manner that the flow of traffic through the house would not disturb the quiet in the bedroom areas. This was accomplished by locating the two bedrooms at opposite ends of the house with a multitude of closets, dressing rooms, and a combination of den-office to provide a buffer area before entering the living room located in the center of the house.

A terrazzo block floor in the activities area is complemented by exposed brick and natural finish wood walls. Glass walls in the living room and activity room offer a view of the integrally colored concrete terrace. This outdoor activities area has a fireplace grille as well as a sink set in a ceramic tile-topped storage cabinet for lawn furniture cushions and miscellaneous items.

The flowing openness of the living, activity and dining areas is adjoined on the right by a compact kitchen and maids' quarters adjacent to the laundry room. All areas in the house are accessible from the front entry without the necessity of going directly through any of the other rooms.

Construction is of pecky cypress exterior siding, red brick and Georgia slump-brick. Roofing is of the built-up type covered with a pink-rust colored crushed marble.



Exterior view of patio looking toward sun room (left) and living room (right). (Danfoto)



Interior view of living room showing patio beyond windows. (Danfoto)

Interior finish varies from wall-papered and painted double wall sheetrock to natural finish Japanese ash panelling in the living and dining areas, all contrasting with small portions of exposed red and slump brick.

Consulting engineers were Torrence & Dreelin, structural, and B. S. Noel, mechanical. Joseph F. Black, Richmond, was general contractor with the following subcontractors:

Aluminum windows, glass and glazing, Binswanger; asphalt and plastic tile, W. Morton Northen; cut stone, Empire Granite Corp.; concrete work and excavating, P. E. Eubank & Co.; driveway, Kenneth L. Black; electrical, Northside Electrical Co.; millwork and lumber,

R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc.; weather-stripping, caulking and garage door, E. S. Chappell Co.; hardware, Pleasants Hardware; insulation, W. F. Weiler Co.; steel and miscellaneous iron, Cruickshanks Iron Works Co.

Also masonry, W. L. Cross & Son; painting, N. Chasen & Son; plastering (garages and basement), E. Leslie Davis; interior dry wall and ceilings, G. Y. Vaughan; roofing, R. P. Whitley Roofing Co.; tile and marble work, General Tile & Marble Co.; floor finish, R. T. Marshall; wood block flooring, W. Morton Northen Co.; metal door and frame, Thomas B. Staley Co.; plumbing, heating and air-conditioning, G. E. Harrison & Sons, Inc.; septic tank, Lyttle & Barnes Sanitation Co.; seeding, planting and finish grading, Southside Nurseries; interior decoration, Phillips Manzer and Stringfellow, Inc.; kitchen cabinets and kitchen equipment, T. A. Talley & Son.

ARCHITECTS:

FRANTZ
& ADDIKSON

GENERAL
CONTRACTOR:

J. M. TURNER
& CO., INC.



New Dormitory, Hollins College

A new project of Frantz & Addikson, Roanoke, is a girls' dormitory located at Hollins College. The site is uniformly sloping ground with an existing approach drive at the upper level. The structure is three stories high and L-shaped, with its major axis paralleling the contours and its minor axis extending up the hillside toward the drive. The longer wing contains the majority of the bedrooms, most of which overlook a meadow and rolling hills in the foreground and Appalachian mountains in the distance. The other wing of the L, turned toward the upper level, permits vehicular access to the building and adjacent parking area. The reception room is located on the upper level at the end of this wing. Student entrances to bedroom wing are on a lower level midway between ground and second floor levels. Two outdoor terraces are provided, one of which is located on the down-hill side of the building; the other opening from the social room which is directly beneath the reception room.

Construction is wall bearing, using brick with cinder block backup. Floor construction is steel joists with concrete slab covered with vinyl asbestos

tile in bedrooms and rubber tile in corridors. Ceramic tile floors and wainscots are used in toilets. Toilet and shower partitions are marble. Stair walls are glazed structural facing tile. Partitions are cinder block, painted, with birch plywood wainscot in bedrooms. Wardrobes, dressers, desks, and bookshelves are built in. Desk tops are "Fibersin" plastic, an impervious material to match the birch wainscot and furniture. Dresser tops are of laminated plastic in color. Pennsylvania blue stone flagging is used for the terraces and floor of reception room. Windows are aluminum casements. Acoustical tile ceilings are used throughout, except in toilet rooms. A sidewalk elevator located adjacent to the entrance drive and connecting with the ground floor is provided to facilitate handling of trunks.

The building is heated by steam supplied from a central heating plant. In bedrooms, convector elements are enclosed in shelving units under the windows. Cabinet type unit heaters are used in conjunction with base board convectors for heating the social room and reception room.

Large central coat closets are pro-

vided for out-of-season garments and evening dresses.

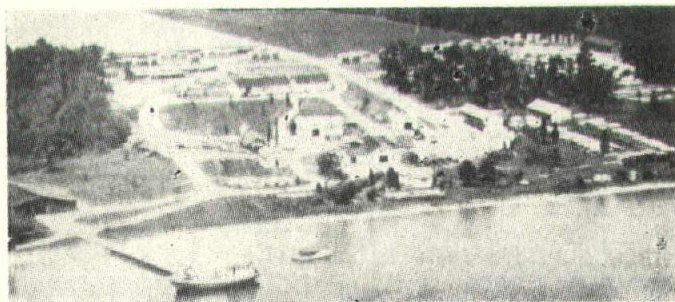
The building will accommodate 82 girls in single and double bedrooms. Total floor area is 22,860 square feet; total volume is 220,800 cubic feet. Construction cost, including built-in furniture in bedrooms, \$328,095.

Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, Roanoke, are consulting engineers for mechanical work; Charles F. Gillette, Richmond, is landscape architect, and Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, Norfolk, are consulting engineers for structural design. J. M. Turner & Co., Inc. of Roanoke is general contractor. Sub-contractors are as follows:

Plumbing and heating, Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co.; electric work, Jefferson Electric Co.; roofing, sheet metal and waterproofing, R. H. Lowe, Inc.; miscellaneous metals, Roanoke Iron Works, Inc.; furring, lathing, plastering, acoustical tile, resilient flooring, Hampshire Corp.; millwork, Valley Lumber Corp., and ceramic tile and marble, E. V. Poff & Son, all of Roanoke. Also painting, J. C. Hungerford, Richmond; elevator, Salem Foundry and Machine Works, Salem; bedroom furniture, Wade Manufacturing Corp., Charlotte, N. C.

Material suppliers are reinforcing steel, Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; limestone, Marsteller Corp., Roanoke; steel joists, John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke; aluminum windows, Fentron Industries, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; brick, Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem; reinforcing steel, Montague-Betts Co.; glass, glazing, and mirrors, Salem Glass Co. and finishing hardware, metal doors and frames, Delph Hardware Co., Richmond.

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A SHORT HISTORY . . .

(Continued from page 7)



(Photo from Southwest Virginia Museum)

WILLIAM J. DICKENSON, of Russell County, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, was patron of the bill to establish Dickenson County. In gratitude, the new county took his name.

immediately moved in and began to develop their rich holdings. The mining towns of Trammel, Clinchco, Haysi and Splashdam sprang up along the new railroad, and lumbering camps

were established at Fremont and McClure. The rapid growth of industry brought many new inhabitants, the population of the county increasing from 9,199 in 1910 to 13,543 in 1920.

World War I sent about 300 young men from Dickenson County into the armed forces. Sixteen of them gave their lives during the conflict. Readjustments after the war came rapidly. Most of the people prospered in a small but satisfactory way for several years. Many of the ex-servicemen remained in the county, but others sought employment in industrial communities far from their Sandy Basin homes.

The first half century in Dickenson County's history produced many striking changes, such as: from pine-knot to electric lights; from hunters' paths to hard-surfaced highways; from cold log school houses to steam-heated, brick school buildings; from log cabins to stone and brick mansions; from horse and buggy transportation to trains and motor vehicles; from visions and hopes to many many dreams come true.

The last quarter-century witnessed Dickenson County citizens enduring "The Great Depression," and pulling themselves back to a measure of prosperity. It also was energized by World War II. More than 2,000 young men from the county saw service in the military forces, and a number of its young women volunteered and saw service in the WACS and WAVES.

Seventy-five servicemen lost their lives while in service and several hundred suffered wounds. They served in all theaters of the world-wide war, and conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The world suddenly became small to all the people, and fathers and mothers, as well as those in service, learned more about world geography than they ever knew before.

The county furnished its share of servicemen for the Korean War, and a large number of them lost their lives during this struggle. Several hundred of its young men are now in the armed forces, and some of them are making it their life's profession.

During this period the roads have been vastly improved. All the primary roads are hardtopped, as well as several of the secondary roads. Schools have progressed, although hindered by lack of funds. Three new high schools have been recently completed in the county at Clintwood, Ervinton and Haysi, at a total cost of approximately \$2,000,000.

Dickenson County has had a prosperous course, as a whole, since 1945. Business has been good, and the citizens have been able to build better roads, schools, churches and homes, and to own many cars and other modern conveniences. The future looks bright and our citizens are planning for a bright and successful tomorrow built on a sound economy. *† † †*

KOREAN VISITORS

Korean visitors to Dickenson County are photographed while attending the Methodist Young Adults' Fellowship Group monthly meeting at the home of David Russell. Left to right, they are the Rev. Neil McKinnon, Mrs. Bon Lan Kim, Mrs. Billie R. Skeen, home demonstration agent, Homer Steele and Mrs. Ye Haeng Lee. The Reverend McKinnon served 18 months in Korea as American Army Chaplain. This experience enabled him to help the Korean visitors feel at home in Dickenson County.

Under the Foreign Operations Administration program, Mrs. Kim and Mrs. Lee stayed with Mrs. Skeen for two weeks, then went for a week to visit a typical farm family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grizzle, of Herald. Following this, they had a week of training at Radford College.

Mrs. Kim, since 1950, has been a



member of the General Business Committee of the Korean Home Economics Association in Seoul and is treasurer of the Chongro Branch in the Korean

Women's Association, both voluntary service. Mrs. Lee is chief of the Women's Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea. *† † †*

The Beattie Case

CONCLUSION

By BEN POPE

SYNOPSIS: *This is the last of three articles on the Beattie trial of 1911, one of the most famous in the history of Virginia law. On the night of July 18, 1911, Mrs. Louise Owen Beattie was killed while driving with her husband, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr. The husband described the culprit as a bearded stranger, but the evidence centered around a confession by Beattie's cousin, Paul, who said he bought a gun for Beattie just before the crime, brought the 26-year-old to trial. "The other woman in the case" had been found in a Miss Beulah Binford. Through the coroner's inquest and the first day of the trial, Henry Beattie stuck to his story. On the trial's second day, Paul took the stand,*

the case resting on his testimony. He had passed the early questioning well but the defense attorneys were a skilled pair.

THE trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., for the murder of his young wife on lonely Midlothian Pike that Tuesday night in 1911 was in its second day.

A hot sun baked the crowded Chesterfield Courthouse as Paul Beattie, whose written confession that he purchased a shotgun for his cousin shortly before the crime and whose evidence had brought his cousin before the bar, had just been shaken from his calm testimony by a question from Defense Counsel Harry W.

Smith, Jr.

Paul had shown blank astonishment when Smith said, "I shall ask you now a question that is necessary and not designed to wound your feelings. Are you an epileptic, Mr. Beattie?"

Paul said nothing . . . then he laughed heartily.

"Epileptic? What do you mean by that . . . crazy?"

"Far from crazy, Mr. Beattie. You know what I mean. Did the doctor ever tell you that you had epileptic fits?"

"No, sir, I never had no fits," came his unschooled reply.

Now and then the crowd of about 200 laughed in a subdued manner at the sharp slaps of the attorneys. Wendenburg continued to pop up at intervals to charge unfairness to his witness. Smith was losing his temper. Finally Judge Watson stepped in.

"There is no evidence of unfairness up to this time, Mr. Wendenburg. If the witness is at any time in any danger of being treated unfairly the court will see that he is protected. Please proceed, gentlemen, and lose no time in unnecessary disputes.

HENRY CONFESSES TO PAUL

Paul then told from the stand of a telephone call in which he said Henry confessed to him and asked Paul to stick by him. Disregarding the call, Paul said, he went home determined to tell all if the police asked. When he reached home Henry called again and asked if he had been summoned to the coroner's inquest. When he replied no, Henry chuckled.

"You say he chuckled," asked Smith.

"Yes, I did."

"Well describe it."

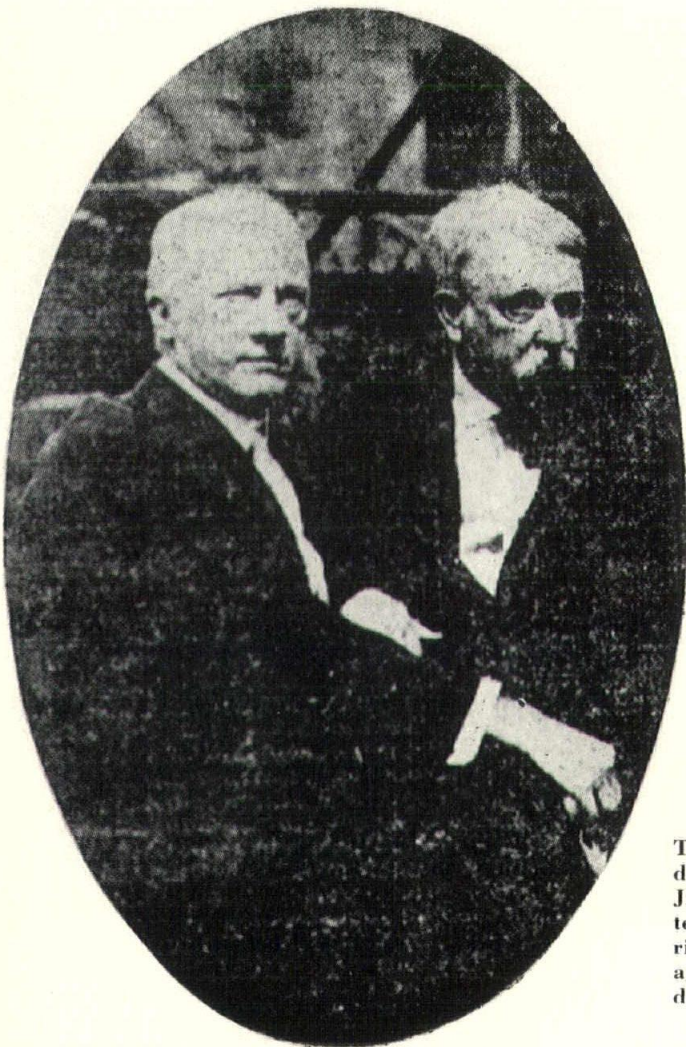
"He kind of laughed."

"How did it sound?"

"Haw, haw, haw."

The sound grated through the room. It was surely a curious outburst from a man about to be exposed for murder of his wife. The lawyer commented on this but Paul stuck firmly to his story.

Trying in any manner to shake the witness, Smith attacked again asking



The attorneys for the defense, H. M. Smith, Jr., left, and Hill Carter. They waged a terrific and brilliant battle against a mass of evidence against their client.

the witness' age. Paul said he thought he was 21 but wasn't sure. Reference was made to the exalted social position of Henry's branch of the family. Paul admitted it.

"Is there any ill feeling on your part on account of this?"

"Not a bit. I am just as happy as if I was rich, too."

"Then you are perfectly happy now?"

"Yes, I am."

"Stand aside, Mr. Beattie," Smith said dismissing Paul.

Paul had stood the test. As it stands his charge goes to the jury with its major features unquestioned.

EVIDENCE MOUNTS

The prosecution then filed witnesses to the stand, each adding a little more to the case against Beattie.

The hardware dealer testified about the purchase of the shells and that the unused one found near the scene of the crime was identical.

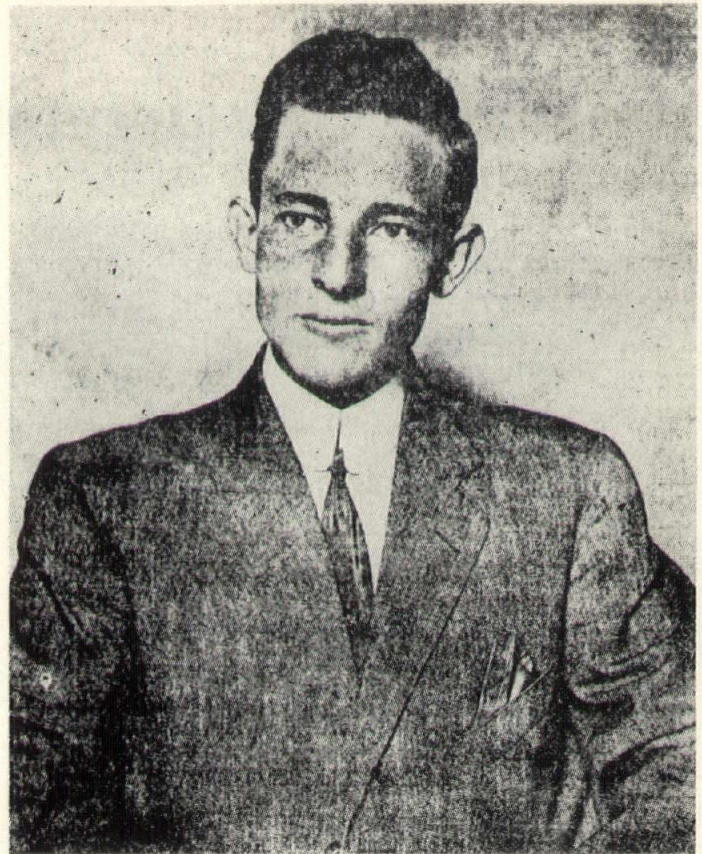
A dairyman told of seeing Beattie driving near the scene earlier, supposedly placing the shot gun behind the stump for use later. The murdered woman's mother told of marital frictions.

The prosecution rested.

The defense began with only character witnesses and Henry's story of a bearded stranger to stem the tide.

Finally on the trial's eleventh day, Beattie took the stand. Coolly parrying thrusts of seven hours of questioning, Beattie, according to the papers of the times, made his mistake, if he made one, by his cool deliberations. He was glib at times to the point of exasperation and spoke too evenly and unemotionally of things enough to shake any man. Of the midnight murder and fearful ride home, he told with scarcely a respectful pause much less a show

Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., sat for this portrait during his stay at the Chesterfield County Jail.



of sorrow for his wife. His only thought seemed to be the gathering shadow of the death chair. Against this he was bending his wits, and tears had no place in the day's work.

One feature seemed to stand ready to make or break the case—Beattie's stand that Paul's entire story was false. It boiled down to the defendant defiantly against all others.

Finally came Wendenburg's summation to the jury, a bit of legal oratory still spoken of by the state's lawyers as the ultimate in courtroom eloquence.

Wendenburg began:

"When the silence of that fatal night was broken by the screams of

that poor, defenseless woman, as she realized that the man who had sworn to protect her was a fiend incarnate, and he silenced her scream with the report of that death-dealing gun, God frowned and the law shuddered.

"This man was left alone on the scene of the crime, left alone by that pool of blood—with the smoking weapon still in his hands. He threw the gun into the car with the body of his wife after it—like the body of a slaughtered beast.

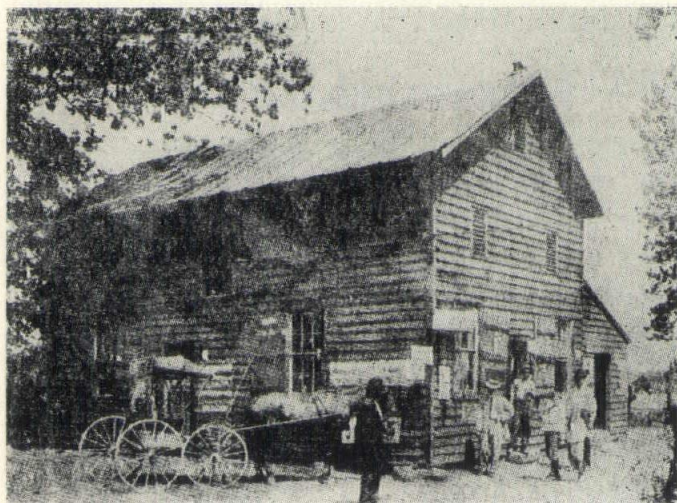
"The learned and brilliant counsel for the accused have asked you on principles of sophistry how this man could have committed that crime. I say that a man who murders his wife is a fool.

"Beattie had to account for that gun and he tells you of a big bearded highwayman, a giant, who fired the shot, and of how he, a mere stripling goes up and wrests that gun away from the giant, not knowing whether he had a double-barreled shotgun and whether the giant would have given him the other load.

"Thank God, no scrubby farmer came along and picked up that gun. He threw it out in the highway of tramps hoping that some tramp would pick it up.

"And yet, Mr. Carter wants you to look for a bearded stranger. Why, when the people read the papers the

(Continued on page 49)



Newspapers throughout the country carried the proceedings, many sending their own reporters to the scene of the trial. This was the building used as a press and Western Union headquarters.

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LABOR AND INDUSTRY

(Continued
from page 13)



IBM SECTION: left to right: Mr. Kent Rogister, Mr. Harvey Harris, Mrs. Eleanor Shearin.

40,000 pamphlets setting forth the whole law, more than 30,000 notices to be posted in places hiring minors, and thousands of outlines on specific provisions applying to certain special occupations. Press releases, talks before all kinds of groups, and information supplied to local school authorities have also been used to educate the public.

Despite all this, when employers or parents are found to be violating the law, the most frequent excuse is: "I've never heard of such a law!"

"It is a discouraging statement for us to hear," says Mr. Boggs.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Division of Research and Statistics doesn't go out looking for business. But it has a mailing list of some 1,000 individuals, firms, unions, schools and research agencies which have asked for and receive the division's periodic reports on the economy of the Commonwealth.

It's a live mailing list, too, says Joseph J. Pierotti, who has headed the division since 1950. The reports, apparently, aren't just filed and forgotten; one utility executive shows his interest in the monthly employment report by phoning to ask about it every time it's mailed a day or two late and doesn't reach his desk when he expects it.

In addition, Research and Statistics serves as something of a nerve center for its sister divisions in the Department of Labor and Industry, which rely on up-to-date, properly collected and analyzed factual data in carrying on their work.

The division is closely associated with the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Its staff is composed of people on both the state and federal payrolls. Its statistical work is set up in accordance with B.L.S. standards and procedures, for much of the information collected and analyzed by Mr. Pierotti's organization is fed to Washington for use in nation-wide studies.

As if its other work wasn't enough, Research and Statistics last month embarked on an ambitious new program of collecting, in a hurry, information on time-loss accidents occurring in Virginia industry. Employers have been asked to supply promptly—within a few days—all pertinent information on each industrial accident which results in a worker's failing to report for work on his next scheduled shift.

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATE

For each reporting factory, the division will compute from other data the number of man-hours worked during a six-month period. Then it will come up with each plant's accident frequency rate—the number of injuries per million man-hours of work.

This information is expected to be of great help to the Division of Factory, Institution and Mercantile Inspection in determining what plants need safety programs most, and in comparing frequency rates in factories that do and don't have established programs. Instead of waiting for months to get accident information that now comes through the Industrial Commission of Virginia, the factory safety men will be able to get on the spot promptly, while the mishap is still fresh in people's minds, to determine how it happened and how to prevent it happening again in the future.

One of Research and Statistics' best-known reports is its monthly study of non-agricultural employment, broken down according to major industry groups. It provides a quick barometer on economic trends in the state, both seasonal and long range. Employees' data is also worked into annual reports. Last year, for example, the annual study showed Virginia's average non-farm employment at 881,600, a decline of 18,600—mostly in manufacturing—since 1953.

An even better indicator of business activity, Mr. Pierotti feels, is data on hours worked and average wages earned in manufacturing establishments. Most employers, he reasons, will reduce their work week, at least to the extent of eliminating overtime, before they start to lay off their workers. Like employment, hours and earnings information is reported both monthly and annually. The 1954 report showed average hourly earnings up two cents over the previous year, and the work week averaging a fraction of an hour longer.

CITY AND STATE SURVEYS

The annual Survey of Virginia Manufactures provides information on the value of products, the value added by the manufacturing process, and the amount of capital invested as well as employment and wage data. For the survey, the division gets information from some 1,700 manufacturing plants, less than half of the estimated 4,000 factories in Virginia, but accounting for some 80 per cent of the state's manufacturing employment.

For 1953, the last year for which the Survey of Manufactures has been completed, investment in land, buildings, machinery and equipment in the Virginia manufacturing industry was estimated at \$806,917,000. During that year products worth \$4,483,998,000 were produced in the state, with the manufacturing process adding \$1,663,019,000 to the value of raw materials.

The division also puts out an annual Survey of Richmond Manufactures, covering only factories in that city.

Another study, which arouses perhaps the greatest amount of public interest in the Richmond area, is the monthly "Market Basket for the City of Richmond." Agents check prices once a month in a sampling of stores scattered throughout the city, and come up with an estimate of what it would cost to buy a fixed quantity of basic foods—20 items—required for the week by a hypothetical family of

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four. (Last year the cost of this market basket ranged from \$11.25 a week in April to \$12.06 in August.)

Needless to say, a tremendous amount of paper work is involved in each of these economic studies, and the statisticians must be careful to keep a close check on the accuracy of their information. For example, if hours and earnings figures supplied by an employer vary more than five hours or five cents an hour from month to month, the data is double-checked to make sure a mistake hasn't been made.

The statistical program is just as good as the co-operation of employers who send along information. The data is confidential, so reporting firms don't have to worry about competitors getting the inside dope on their operations.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics forms used by the Division of Research and Statistics vary somewhat according to the industry using them. Data is asked for the payroll period during which the 15th day of each month falls. The forms shuttle back and forth for a year. Each month they're mailed into the Division of Research and Statistics in Richmond. When it's through with them, the forms are mailed on to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Then they're mailed back to the employers, who use them again for making the next month's report.

Mr. Pierotti doesn't get data on every plant in the state, but he feels he gets plenty for an accurate sampling. He estimates he gets information from plants employing about 65 per cent of Virginia's manufacturing workers. In some big industries he gets much more (about 82 per cent in tobacco, for instance). For highly seasonal lines, he needs a bigger sample than for the more stable industries.

Six years ago, says Commissioner Boggs, the Department of Labor and Industry's statistical branch "wasn't doing anything." But times have changed.

"We are recognized by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as having made the greatest progress of any state in the southeastern area," Mr. Boggs says. "Now we have as good a setup as anybody. We used to have the worst."

**DIVISION OF FACTORY, INSTITUTION
AND MERCANTILE INSPECTION**

In 1949 accidents on the job cost Virginia industry something like \$20,000,000 in economic loss, according to estimates by the State Department of Labor and Industry and the Industrial Commission of Virginia. Last year,

Commissioner Boggs says, the estimate was \$14,000,000—still a lot of money but a heartening reduction.

Mr. Boggs gives a lot of credit for this improvement to the work of his Division of Factory, Institution and Mercantile Inspection.

Its chief, William E. Dansey, doesn't think much of the cumbersome name of his outfit. He'd much rather have it called simply the Division of Industrial Safety, which he feels would give a better indication of the nature of its work, promotion of safe working conditions, with the emphasis on education and persuasion. Mr. Dansey particularly dislikes the word "inspection" in his division's name. This smacks of the snooper, he feels, and employers don't like it. Accordingly, Mr. Dansey's field men no longer are called "factory inspectors"; they bear the more pleasant title of "safety representative."

His agents do inspect factories, of course. They're supposed to hit each manufacturing plant once each year, but can't do it because some factories have to be visited more often than that.

The division has enforcement powers, to compel employers to do away with factory hazards. But "we don't use them," says Mr. Dansey. "We haven't taken anyone to court in six years."

The Department of Labor and Industry's industrial safety campaign is "strictly an educational program," according to Commissioner Boggs. "We sell this program to top management first." Then management sets up one or more "safety committees" in each plant, composed of both management and labor representatives. These committees are the heart of Virginia's industrial safety program.

SET UP COMMITTEES

Since 1949, when the committee system began, some 1,400 safety committees have been established, Mr. Dansey says. Once they get operating, "they take the place of our being there." State safety representatives help get committees established and later help out whenever needed, but the workers and managers themselves do most of the work, meeting together monthly to discuss their problems and make recommendations to the boss.

Safety committees also make surveys of their plants to spot unsafe working conditions or practices. They keep records of accidents and injuries on the job, and take an active role in educating their fellow workers.

Mr. Dansey's field men meet with the committees from time to time, traveling about the state with station
(Continued on page 47)

(Continued from page 27)

THE DEFENDERS

County in 1927. He operates a Ford Automobile dealership, a Ford farm machinery store and is a wholesale distributor for gasoline and oil. He was a member of the Virginia State Legislature for 12 years and president of many civic and community organizations, such as Red Cross, PTA, and others. He has been a member of County Board of Supervisors, a substitute trial justice, a district governor of Ruritan and is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Powhatan and state president of the Virginia Wildlife Federation.

Collins Denny, Jr., counsel for the Defenders was born in Nashville in 1889, the son of Collins Denny who became later Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He attended Chamberlayne School, Richmond, and Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. He received his B.A. Degree from Princeton in 1921 and his LL.B. from the University of Richmond in 1924, in which year he began the practice of law.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, a member of the Richmond, state and American Bar Associations. He served as 2nd Lieutenant in the army during the first World War.

He married Rebecca Smith Miller, of Culpeper, in 1932, and has two sons, one a senior at Princeton and the other studying at Woodberry Forest. From 1930 to 1934, Mr. Denny was assistant attorney general of Virginia.

He is a member of the Commonwealth Club and the Country Club and lives at Monocan Farm, Midlothian.

Presenting what is believed to be the only constructive plan, the Defenders "pledge to His Excellency the Governor, to the General Assembly and to the people of Virginia our support of this program, or, if someone can advance a better, which will also preserve education in Virginia and which will prevent the mixing of the races, we will give our support to it."

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wagons loaded with all kinds of safety equipment and visual education material. Sometimes they'll show a movie, from a selection of 90, to all the personnel of a plant. They have equipment for setting up graphic demonstrations—showing what happens when an electrical circuit is overloaded, for example, or explaining the chemistry of fire.

The hazards the safety representatives seek to eliminate are innumerable. They include unguarded machinery, improperly stored materials, poor lighting, improper plant layout, inadequate safety clothing, thousands of other things.

There's the human element, too. Safety representatives check to see if workmen have been inadequately trained, or poorly disciplined, or if they tend to take chances with unsafe, short-cut work habits. Some accidents are caused by workers who aren't suited physically or mentally for their jobs. Some are caused by inattention—if a saw operator is worrying about how he's going to pay for a new baby, he may shove his hand into the blade regardless of what kind of guard is built around it.

The safety men aren't concerned only with accidents that cause personal injuries. They are anxious to cut down, too, on mishaps that are costly only in materials or damaged machinery. And they realize that many accidents that didn't hurt workmen easily could have, if a foot or hand had been a little closer. They want to prevent them happening again, because the next time the employee might not be so lucky.

Preaching the gospel of industrial safety, Mr. Dansey's field men don't confine their audiences to workers and executives in factories. They speak at schools, civic clubs, anywhere they can get someone to listen to them.

Another activity is a series of 24-hour safety schools for supervisory employees, run with the co-operation of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association. Courses have already been held in Richmond and Lynchburg, and another gets under way this month in Roanoke.

Mr. Dansey's eight safety representatives are scattered throughout the state. One each works out of Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Danville, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Alexandria and Charlottesville. All have practical experience as workmen in factories.

Like his men, Mr. Dansey started out in the shop, as a machinist. He joined the Department of Labor and Industry in 1936, later worked for the United States Labor and Treasury Departments, and returned to Virginia

in 1942 as director of the state's industrial safety agency.

Last year, Virginia's industrial accident frequency rate fell to 9.4 accidents per million man-hours, compared to 11.3 the year before and a 1953 national average of 13.4.

Mr. Dansey says he and his staff get "very good co-operation" from most industrialists. But there still are some who won't go along. To bring them to make their plants safe places to work in, Mr. Dansey feels Virginia needs a much stronger industrial safety code. The present law, he feels, "is so far behind its pathetic."

DIVISION OF APPRENTICE TRAINING

"Apprenticeship is the oldest form of training and education in the world," says Robert H. Wilson, director of the Division of Apprentice Training. "A lot of people say apprenticeship is outmoded. A lot of people think of apprenticeship as being bound out to a master. That, of course, is outmoded. Apprenticeship is always as modern as the place in which you're training."

Virginia's voluntary apprenticeship act—under which thousands of young men have trained for high-paying jobs in the skilled trades—was passed in 1938. It is administered at the top by the Virginia Apprenticeship Council, consisting of representatives of labor, management and the state. The Council meets periodically to establish rules and regulations for state-approved training programs, and appoints the dozens of local Joint Apprenticeship Committees—JAC's, they're called—that are the key to on-the-spot supervision of the education of craftsmen.

At the end of last year, 2,781 apprentices were in training under state-approved programs, a drop of 24 per cent since 1951. Mr. Wilson attributes the decline to a number of factors: low activity in the coal fields, spotty employment in construction, reduction of work at the Radford Arsenal, a gradual shift of Navy maintenance and repair work from Hampton Roads to the West Coast. All of these turned skilled workmen loose to look for other jobs in Virginia, and greatly reduced the need for new trainees.

Balancing supply and demand is one of the big jobs of the JAC's. Quite naturally, employers would prefer to have a surplus of labor on hand, to keep their wage costs down, while unions would like to have a relative shortage of skilled labor, so that higher pay could be demanded.

"That's the point of the JAC's—to bring people together," says Mr. Wilson.

Composed of labor and management representatives, these local committees determine local needs for apprentices, and screen applicants for aptitude. They also serve as local watchdogs to see that company training programs are properly run, and that apprentices don't get bogged down as semi-skilled workers with limited specialties.

The JAC's regularly review the records of apprentices under their jurisdiction. They can tell how many hours each man has spent in the classroom, how many in each phase of his practical on-the-job work. Many apprentices work for several employers before they finish their training. If an employer isn't in a position to give an apprentice experience in all the operations necessary to his trade, or if he doesn't want to, the trainee will be shifted to another employer where the required experience can be obtained. The state has no legal sanctions against employers who won't comply—it can just cancel the employer's apprenticeship program. But Mr. Wilson says he doesn't have much trouble along that line. "It's easier to get competent people where you have an apprenticeship program."

CLASSROOM TEACHING

Mr. Wilson feels apprenticeship training is more important in this mass production age than ever before. Now a man has less chance to learn his trade thoroughly through ordinary work experience alone. On his own, a fellow may be lucky enough to work at different jobs long enough to become, say, a good all-round machinist, but the chances are he'll just become an expert on one machine.

Also, it's much more economical to teach certain skills, such as blueprint reading, mechanical drawing, and mathematics, in the classroom, where an old hand can teach a dozen trainees at a time instead of devoting his time to them individually in the shop. Correspondence courses can be used to fill some gaps in the craftsman's education.

"People are becoming certificate conscious," says Mr. Wilson. Personnel directors want workmen with recognized diplomas, showing that they've been through a thorough, properly supervised training program. And that, he says, is exactly what an apprenticeship setup like Virginia's guarantees.

"We've established what it takes to become a machinist or a carpenter," he says. About 100 skilled trades are

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covered by Virginia's apprenticeship program. The average length of training is about four years, which is the time it takes to produce a journeyman electrician. The shortest period is two years—for a paperhanger—and the longest is six years, for a Class A printer. The apprenticeship law requires at least 144 hours a year of technical and related classroom work, supervised with the co-operation of the State Department of Education and local school divisions' vocational education staffs.

The Division of Apprentice Training's policy is to get companies "to do the job themselves," with state agents just checking to see the training is up to standard. "A lot of people would like us to set up schools and train men for them at state expense," Mr. Wilson says. But generally, according to Commissioner Boggs, industrialists realize that a good apprentice training program is "one of the best investments a company can make."

The state program requires that employers pay their apprentices for the work they do on the job. It ranges from 45 per cent of a journeyman's pay at the start to 85 per cent at the end of the training period. Some firms pay apprentices for the hours spent in classrooms, too.

State-supervised programs aren't

responsible for all the skilled tradesmen trained in Virginia by a long shot. Some big companies, like railroads and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, have comparable programs of their own.

The Division of Apprentice Training has seven field representatives, one working out of Richmond and others from Roanoke, Waynesboro, Bristol, Lynchburg and Newport News. United States Department of Labor agents help out from their offices in Washington and Norfolk.

The field representatives all started out with practical experience, as skilled craftsmen in industry. All but one of them have had teaching experience, too, and all but two are college graduates.

Mr. Wilson, too, started out as a journeyman—a moulder. Before he became director of the division in 1945, he served at the Pentagon Building in Washington as assistant director of industrial training during World War II. Before that, he ran an industrial training school in Bristol. From 1947 to 1949, he left the Department of Labor and Industry to be assistant director of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center at Staunton.

The Virginia Apprenticeship Council, under which Mr. Wilson works, consists of eight men: C. W. McLennan, chairman, personnel director of the Lynchburg Foundry Company; Davis H. Elliot, president of the Davis H. Elliot Company of Roanoke; D. C. Patterson, Jr. of the Master Plumbers and Heating Contractors' Association, Norfolk; Lawson Wimberly, assistant to the international president of the Electrical Workers' Union, Arlington; Evarard H. Ferguson, a printer, of Danville; A. A. Thompson, business agent for the Machinists Local No. 10, Richmond; Dr. B. H. Van Oot, director of Trade and Industrial Education of the State Department of Education, and Commissioner Boggs.

Young men can enter apprenticeship training when they're 16, or at 18 in the case of hazardous occupations.

When they get their state certificates, says Mr. Boggs, "these fellows are well grounded in their trades. They've been disciplined all through their trades. They know the fundamentals of teaching and are well qualified to be supervisors." ♦ ♦ ♦

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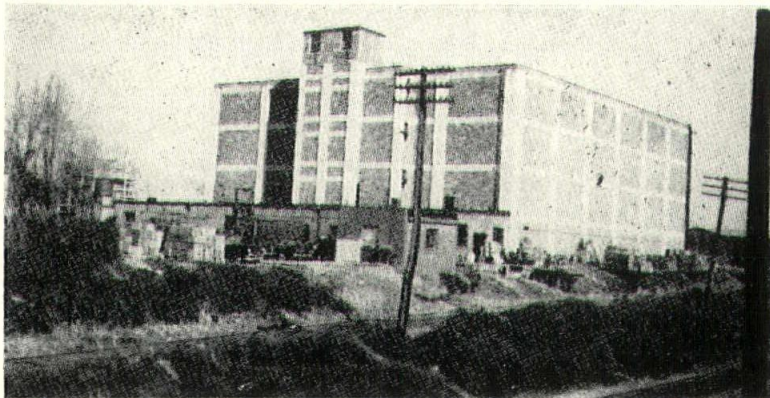
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THE BEATTIE CASE

(Continued from page 41)

next morning, every farmer in Chesterfield ran for his razor to shave off his beard.

"I wonder how much of this man will go to heaven and how much will go below. God has given us means to procure evidence. The great power which moves all things appealed to the conscience of Paul and made him reveal all he knew.

"This is the cheapest murder I ever heard of. It has an element of cheapness about it.

"This is the greatest crime and the worst under the roof of heaven, this



(Foster Studio)

Louis O. Wendenburg, who assisted Commonwealth's Attorney Gregory for the prosecution. His fiery summation to the jury is still regarded as a masterpiece of Virginia courtroom oratory.

young man, gentlemen, has bound a band of blood about his name so that generations will slowly go by it until it is blotted from memory. The dark and bloody annals of the past have nothing to equal this crime.

"But there is an invisible power somewhere and that same power made Paul tell the balance of that secret in his heart. He had nothing to fear. He knew he was an innocent agent. But there he has been vilified, and the worst character has been attributed to him. But I tell you, Paul Beattie, that God, who made him disclose that dreadful secret, will look after him. He has nothing to fear.

"A ministerial friend of mine suggested that the deeds of Henry VIII of England formed the greatest blot on the escutcheon of England. And I say that this crime of Henry Beattie has formed the greatest blot on the escutcheon of Virginia.

"They tell you to let him go free. Let him go free, and I tell you that every unpunished murder takes something away from the security of every man's life. Let this man go free, and I say to Virginia 'Go to the grave of Cluverius, go to the grave of McCue and to the grave of Jeter Phillips, dig up their bodies and apologize to them, and place a band around the escutcheon of Virginia, to remain there through all eternity.'

"Justice must be satisfied and a broken law must be vindicated. Go, gentlemen of the jury, and render your decision so that the verdict of this state will be: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servants.'"

Wendenburg sat down. Beattie leaned forward in his chair and picked up two letters and laid them down, yawned and smiled. His father threw his arm about his shoulders and whispered a word of encouragement in his ear.

The sheriff escorted the jury to the lawn for a brief rest before they went into the stuffy upstairs conference room. The crowd followed, jumping out the windows and pouring through the doors, watching every move the 12 men made.

THE VERDICT

After the jury retired, Beattie returned to the courtroom with a newspaper in his hand and sat down. Expecting a long wait, a deputy brought in two kerosene lamps. Telegraph keys were installed in two windows to flash the word. All sat quietly, Beattie reading a paper, his every movement sent from ear to ear throughout the county.

All waited. In four minutes an hour would have passed when a soft shuffling of feet could be heard overhead and then a series of sharp raps upon the ceiling almost brought the crowd to its feet. Deadly paleness settled upon the older Beattie's face. Beattie looked quickly around, then turned and stared straight in front of him. Quick action by the jury could mean nothing but disaster for him.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said the foreman.

Judge Watson rose. "Gentlemen of the jury, what say you?"

A chorus of 12 men answered "guilty."

Telegraph keys worked madly.

The jury had not entered a complete verdict and the court sent them back to prepare it properly. In 14

(Continued on page 52)

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VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

For a hot-weather business story, try this one, compliments of DAN FRIEDMAN.

Friedman is a busy executive, the head of Friedman-Marks Clothing Company in Richmond. Recently he got away for a vacation and visited his in-laws who live in Texas.

There he saw some Mexican burros. Just the thing for his two youngsters back home, Friedman decided. Then he thought of a couple of friends.

"Send me a truckload," Friedman told a rancher who was selling the beasts. A truckload, Friedman figured, would be at least a half-dozen.

Several weeks ago the truck arrived. Off stepped . . . 52 burros.

"Anybody want a donkey?" Friedman has been asking everyone he knows. "My wife says I gotta get rid of 'em . . . before they start having little burros!"

* * *

Then there's the crowd at Commonwealth Ford Motor Company in Richmond. Somebody—which is to say PARKER SNEAD, the president—got a bright idea this month:

Everyone should wear Bermuda shorts. Fat men, thin men, everyone.

For a solid month, 'til about Labor Day, they'll leg it to the bank, on sales calls, to lunch in shorts. Snead thinks the gimmick may help business and the put-upon businessman at the same time.

"All it takes is someone to start," he said, "and these shy men may build up nerve to wear shorts to work."

* * *

At the opening of a new home office for the Virginia Mutual Insurance Company, Attorney General J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., gave a talk. He started with this timely quotation:

"When I was a boy, it was considered not only safe but honorable to build an estate. Almost all men of standing wished to add to their possessions and felt a dignified honor in prospering. Now one must apologize for any success in business as if it were an utter violation of moral law."

Then Judge Almond wondered aloud if anyone could place the man who made the observation. Nobody could.

The answer: The ancient Greek orator, Isocrates, in 354 B. C.

By WILLIAM BIEN

Business Editor, The Richmond News Leader



The first half of 1955 was a happy time for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, largest in the state.

President CHARLES A. TAYLOR (above) told the directors recently the six-month period was the "most productive in sales and increase of insurance in force of any similar period in the company's 84-year history."

Expansions during the period included a new district office in Petersburg, he said, and the start of a \$1,500,000 project at the home office in Richmond.

Names in the Business News:

Following the death of the founder and president, Herbert A. Adams, directors of the B. W. Wilson Paper Company elected Harold S. Hundley president. Other officers are William A. Rose, vice-president, and Edward T. Lane, Jr., secretary.

John J. Kloss, formerly purchasing manager for Southern Biscuit Company, has been named sales representative in eastern Virginia for Milprint, Inc., printing and packaging concern with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wis.

Virginia's largest bank—First and Merchants—named five men for promotions: John D. Blackwell, elected trust officer; Marchant D. Wornom (formerly treasurer of Sweet Briar College), assistant vice-president; Charles R. Talley, James E. Shively and Roger H. Meacham, all assistant cashiers.

The Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Decorators, named a woman to the presidency. She is Miss Hattie Jones of Richmond. Other officers are James E. Phillips, vice-president; Mrs. Margaret Offerman, secretary, and Miss Wilma Demuth, treasurer.

R. C. Tench, a native of Boones Mill in Franklin County, is the new materials handling engineer for the southern division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Jack D. Etz, originally of Cape Charles, has opened an insurance agency in his own name in Richmond.

Robert H. Winn, formerly lower



school headmaster at Fork Union Military Academy, has joined a Charlottesville insurance agency—Gooch and Company—as a general partner.

P. Winfree Fore, president of the Culpeper Motor Company, at Culpeper, has been named to succeed the late Leonard K. Baber as chairman of the public relations and travel committee of the State Chamber of Commerce.

Dayle W. Vaughan of Richmond has been appointed group manager in charge of Occidental Life Insurance Company of California's new Virginia office in Richmond.

Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., president of Reynolds Metals Company, won two new assignments last month. He was (1) elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and (2) a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce committee on policy.

Harvey Hudson, vigorous-voiced radio personality in Richmond, was named manager of radio and sales for Station WLEE last month.

Robert B. Underwood, president of Berry Burk and Company, Inc., in Richmond, went to New York to accept a citation for best promotion of men's and boys' wear, presented on behalf of the National Association of Shirt, Pajama and Sportswear Manufacturers.

* * *

Powers and Anderson, one of the oldest and largest dental and surgical supply houses in the south, moved to new quarters last month—in a onetime Army motor pool, away from the downtown traffic in Richmond.

ROBERT ANDERSON, president, did the honors at a recent formal opening and reception for state and city officials, medical authorities and special guests.

Virginians trying to attract new industry may be overlooking a good lure:

The technical, vocational training courses available in Old Dominion communities.

The State Division of Planning and Economic Development pointed out recently that the availability of adequate trade and industrial schools at the high school level, and extension courses with college credit, are playing an increasingly important role in determining whether a new industry locates in a community.

GEORGE KISSAK, telling why his Hake Manufacturing Company moved to Roanoke from Buffalo, N. Y. last year, said he chose the "magic city" because of "the climate, available building, labor supply and schools."



(Photo by Stephen Blake, The Homestead)

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, was the scene of the two-day summer meeting of the Old Dominion Purchasing Agents Association July 22 and July 23 with the theme "What Makes a Good Purchasing Agent."

D. H. Johnson, manager, Bag Division, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, lead off the discussion with a topic of "The Sales Manager and Purchasing."

Richard M. C. Glenn, Jr., comptroller and office manager of James Lees and Sons Company, Inc., discussed "What Makes a Good Purchasing Agent from the Fiscal and Budgetary Point of View."

The program for the first day concluded with an evening banquet—speaker was Keen Johnson, vice-president and director of Public Relations, Reynolds Metals Company and former Governor of Kentucky.

The second day's session was given by D. C. Hurm, works manager, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation, Eddystone, Pennsylvania. His subject was "The Works Manager Looks at Purchasing."

Above, from left to right are Richard M. C. Glenn, Jr., D. H. Johnson, Keen Johnson and Richard W. Rogers, President of the Old Dominion Purchasing Agents Association, who is general purchasing agent of Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company, Norfolk

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THE BEATTIE CASE

(Continued from page 49)

minutes they returned and the foreman said, "We the jury find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree." The jury roll was called. All answered "aye."

Carter rose immediately and asked the verdict be set aside as contrary to the law and evidence, at which exception was noted and for failure to strike from the record objectionable portions. It took short deliberation by the court before a refusal.

Shortly after 7 P.M. sentence was pronounced. It was graphically described by Joseph F. Geisinger in a typical example of the journalism of the time. Wrote Geisinger:

"The verdict is death.

"Through the awful stillness of the crowded, stifling room the words, low spoken as they were, rang like a shriek. Branded now before the world with the foul sin of wife murder and condemned to pay to the limit its terrible price, Henry Beattie stood last night straight and firm like a man of stone and heard his doom unflinching, beside him bowed in grief and shame an old man leaned stiffly upon one deathlike hand and stared vacantly into space. Behind him, chewing a piece of gum like an automaton, sat another younger one, horror and shock blanching his face. Around him nerves half bursting and minds grasping vainly for realization, a huddled throng stood with naked shivering souls. But within him nothing stirred, it seemed. In all that twilight tragic scene before the ancient bar he alone whose death knell sounded was calm and unshaken to the end. A woman sobbed aloud, and strong men gulped down their misery and almost gasped for air. But from Beattie came not so much as a quiver of an eyelash. When the court named his last day upon this earth a faint smile flickered across his lips. That was all."

Thus was the scene described to Virginians in 1911.

After Beattie said he had nothing to say, Judge Watson pronounced sentence. After reviewing the last days of trial, Watson finished, "... the judgment of the court, therefore, is, sir, that on Friday, the 24th day of November, you be transferred to the custody of the superintendent of the penitentiary and on that day between sunrise and sunset your life to be taken in manner prescribed by law and may God have mercy upon your soul."

To the amazement of all, Beattie smiled and turned to Smith for a word but the lawyer didn't hear, apparently more shaken by the judge's word than his client.

The next morning things were rapidly getting back to normal in Chesterfield County. The courtroom, where 2,000 typewritten words on the trial were recorded, lay quiet. Beattie arose cheerful, "I'm not a dead man, yet. The Supreme Court will put everything right again. The verdict was very unjust."

In summation, the case could not have held together without Paul who was the center with the other minor details falling into place for a convincing picture.

Beulah Binford, whose presence more than her testimony, was felt at the trial, was released from custody. She quickly caught the 12:01 for New York where a contract awaited with an enterprising promoter. Between reels at the movie house, Beulah was to appear for all to see. Her contract was for four months at \$100 a week. Paul had a similar offer but decided to return to his watchman's job on Mayo's Bridge.

An appeal, based on 17 exceptions taken during the trial, was filed with the State Supreme Court on November 8. None of the interested parties were on hand on November 13 when the court, acting more quickly than expected, announced through Judge Keith, "In the case of Beattie versus the Commonwealth, from the circuit court of Chesterfield County, the judgment of the court being plainly right, a writ of error is refused." That was all. Nothing more. Beattie's last real hope of life was gone. Commutation by Governor Mann was considered almost impossible.

A main plea of the appeal had been that the prisoner was a man of intelligence, and that to have done as Paul said would have shown him to be a driveling idiot. Many other exceptions were made and particularly was Wendenburg's address to the jury attacked. It did not work.

On November 22, the newspapers reported that thousands had asked permission to see the execution but even newspapermen were to be barred under law. They had never been admitted but hadn't cared before but this was the most famous trial in Virginia history. A New York paper printed about this time that Mann had offered commutation in exchange for a confession but the Governor flatly denied this.

Maintaining a firm and self-possessed demeanor to the last, Beattie was executed Friday morning, November 24. Only three minutes after the first electric shock, at 7:23, Surgeon W. T. Oppenheimer pronounced him dead.

The general public and all connected with the trial breathed a huge sigh of relief the morning of Novem-

ber 28 for they knew there had been no mistake. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., left a written confession.

"I, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., desirous of standing right before God and man, do on this 23rd day of November, 1911, confess my guilt of the crime charged against me. Much that was published concerning the details was not true, but the awful fact, without the harrowing circumstances, remains. I am truly sorry, and believing that I am at peace with God and am soon to pass into His presence, this statement is made."

The confession was witnessed by the Revs. John J. Fix and Benjamin Dennis. As early as November 9, long before his appeal had been denied,

Beattie confided to Dennis of his guilt. Dennis urged Beattie to sign a written confession to be published after his execution. Beattie agreed. It was made public to the press in the lobby of Murphy's Hotel.

At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, a small group stood at Maury Cemetery. Final words were said over young Henry Clay Beattie, Jr. There was frost on the fresh-turned soil. A biting chill filled the November air. ✧ ✧

This is the conclusion of THE BEATTIE CASE, which has appeared in three parts. Next month, Ben Pope, author of our series of famous murder trials, will present in one installment the famous McCue case, which took place in Charlottesville in 1904.

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NO PLACE TO HIDE

(Continued from page 3)

I believe that in the remembered days in Virginia, the natives accepted the summer for what it was, and did not strive to circumvent it. Those sentimental songs reveal their practical approach: they *strolled* in the shade, they sailed by the moonlight, they met by the old millstream. The shade, the cool of an evening, the freshness of a stream—all these were the solaces provided by nature by which the individual could seek the pleasures and contrast of a season that was mellow and when people moved slowly.

The state abounds with sanctuaries today for the individual who is not afraid to make his own mortal adaptation despite the almost overpowering pressures of standardization. After all, it was by the boldest individualism that Virginians adapted a dream to an environment, and gave us the heritage of which we are proud. There is nothing in that heritage that suggests the easy way in anything.

But it would now look like some of our leaders, having found a way to avoid the issue of summers, by going to cool places, now wish to avoid all issues. I don't believe there's any place to hide right now. *✓✓✓*

Clifford Dowdery

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HARRISONBURG POLICE FORCE

(Continued from page 25)

At this time they seemed mostly concerned with fire, its danger was a very real fear, and fines were imposed for not having fire buckets on your property. Two other amusing fines were—33 cents for washing clothes in the spring and 50 cents for galloping a horse on the streets. There is recorded evidence of a Board of Trustees as early as 1797 but the first full listing of the board does not occur until 1838 when we find the trustees were Samuel Shacklett, Isaac Hardesty, Jacob Rohr, Jr., Nelson Sprinkel and Samuel Leggett.

By 1849 Harrisonburg had a mayor and a council. The council appointed a town sergeant with duties of a constable within the town limits, allowing him certain fees for his services as fixed by council. At that time the mayor seems to have had much of the authority of today's chief of police—also chief magistrate and justice of the peace.

In 1858 the council was increased from five to seven members and the town sergeant was elected by the people. One of these early town sergeants, elected in 1860, was J. R. Braithwaite.

In 1870 the governing body consisted of a mayor, a recorder and nine councilmen. At this time, mention is made in the records that the mayor is to appoint police and such other officers as he deems necessary, these officers to continue in office at the pleasure of the council provided "a town sergeant, a treasurer, and assessor be elected for a term of one year at each annual election." Accordingly, on November 12, 1872, the ordinance creating the police department, the office of chief of police and outlining all duties was drawn. Fourteen days later Joseph H. Kelly was elected Harrisonburg's first chief of police by council. He served until December 1878 when W. A. Braithwaite was elected by council at a salary of \$450 per year. G. W. Willis, who had been a candidate for chief, became patrolman number one, an office he had held since 1877, at a salary of \$25.00 per month. In November 1891 the force was increased to a chief and two patrolmen and remained thus until November 1900 when it was reduced to two men.

Today the police force has 20 members: the chief, three sergeants, 11 patrolmen, two clerks, one janitor and jailer, one traffic sign maintenance man and painter and one parking meter repairman.

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Harrisonburg has been served by 12 police chiefs since the department was created. They are Joseph H. Kelly, W. A. Braithwaite, C. H. Witts, Jehu Long, W. F. Fultz, W. G. Pinkerton, James H. Dwyer, Julius L. Armentrout, F. L. Dovel, J. H. Boice, W. J. Keane, and Julius F. Ritchie. Sgt. E. E. Martin was acting chief from 1941 to 1943.

The force began to expand under Chief Dovel. At that time (1911-33) there were five patrolmen and the city used a few plainclothesmen. Greatest expansion was under Chief Boice (1933-41). It was here that the three-shift system started.

The duties of the chief of police of Harrisonburg include attending city council meetings, acting as sergeant-at-arms and when notified by the clerk of court or the mayor, notifying members of meetings. He must make an annual report of expenditures to the council as well as to the people. Until two years ago when Col. Arthur Dow became city manager, the mayor was the supervisory head of the department. Now it is Col. Dow.

The chief is the active executive head of the force, subject to orders and regulations of the city manager. He must keep a record and submit a written report for the preceding month which the city manager presents to the council at each regular meeting, with full history of arrests, monthly financial statements and other information.

A rookie policeman in Harrisonburg is on probation for his first two years and receives 80% of the pay of a regular patrolman his first year and 90% during his second year. He must thoroughly learn every detail of law enforcement . . . enforcement of peace and order, execution of state laws and city ordinances, traffic control, the handling of pedestrians and property upon streets, sidewalks and alleys to the end that they may be kept safe and suitable for their intended uses. He learns assistance in enforcement of compulsory school laws, protection of crime and arrest of offenders; protection of the rights of persons and property; the execution of all proper orders, regulations and directions issued by council or the city manager and falling within the general scope of this department. He must be civil and courteous at all times, never resorting to violence or profane language, there must be no unnecessary display of firearms or authority and he must maintain full command of his temper in the performance of duty. It is a large order and one which the general public has little understanding of.

In Harrisonburg the department is small with many personal contacts which enables individuals to show an interest in the common good, but the department has frequent evidence of indifference until a person gets in trouble—then his problem becomes the greatest thing in the world. An effort is made to keep the public aware of our day-by-day activities since it is felt that a full understanding of our problems will bring about a closer relationship with those we serve. An aroused, interested public opinion develops a progressive community.

Within our department we have many who are constantly engaged in civic betterment. They work with various organizations and on their own for a better community. As for instance, Clarence "Tucky" Leake who is generally known as the "father" of Harrisonburg's Junior Police or schoolboy patrol, having raised funds for their uniforms. The Community Softball Park was his idea and he was largely responsible for its realization.

Members of the department are ever alert for undesirables in the community. Back in 1948 while attending a meeting of the Exchange Club during Crime Prevention Week, I noticed a member of a quintet that was singing for the occasion. By the time they had finished and started to leave I'd placed the man and we arrested him on a felony charge for which he had been sought for several months.

The Harrisonburg police force has consistently won traffic awards over the past half dozen or more years. They frequently sponsor, with the FBI, a Policeman's Training School for Harrisonburg, Rockingham and the surrounding counties. They conduct schools in judo, finger printing, firearms and many police procedures and methods. The force received its first motorcycle in 1950 to be used to catch

speeders, check parking meters and for escort service. Radar was installed last year.

We've handled other things which stand out in retrospect—a 265-pound bear killed in Harrisonburg, the Lincoln Day Dinner in 1952 with the late Senator Taft as featured guest and speaker which drew a capacity crowd from all over Virginia. We've had our share of murders and suicides and we almost lost one of our best men, Harry Phillippy, in a run-in with a hoodlum who slashed him many times with a knife.

We feel that the law enforcement officers of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County are daily fulfilling their obligations to the community and its citizens and we hope that time will bring us an increasing share of their confidence and understanding which will, in turn, enable us to be better public servants and to discharge our duties in a commendable and satisfactory manner.

HARRISONBURG'S POLICE FORCE.
As pictured on page 23, police officers are—seated, left to right: C. S. Leake, Sgt. W. B. Smith, Chief Julius F. Ritchie, Sgt. E. E. Martin, Sgt. M. W. Trenary. Second row: G. W. Joseph, Guy V. Rodgers (now on sick leave), Harry L. Phillippy, A. S. Cassidy. Third row: G. M. Wilcox, J. J. Sager, T. L. Martin, R. E. Wilfong, H. B. Myers. Top row: E. W. Bradburn, meter repairman; J. G. Leake, desk clerk and Justice of the Peace; George Bowman, night clerk; Homer Humphrey, sign maintenance and painter; Robert Wolfs, janitor and jailer. (Officer Phillippy is the only member of the force to ever be badly injured in line of duty. While some have received beatings of varying degrees he had a close brush with death when he was assaulted with a knife and received several bad cuts, one of them in his stomach.)

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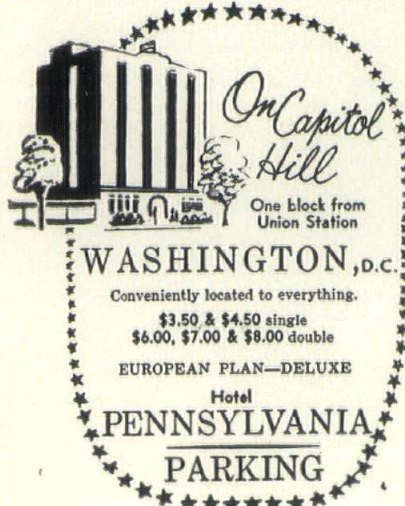
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I SAW IT HAPPEN

(Continued from page 15)

school growth we have today have come during the county unit period. As a pupil, I saw the old plan; most of my work as teacher and superintendent has been under the modern new plan.

Since 1880 there have been eight county superintendents working with the district and county school boards and citizens to secure our present school improvements. These superintendents are James M. Thornbury, Isaac Edward French, James Harvey Long, William Ayres Dyer, Milton W. Remines, Ballard Dunbar French, James M. Skeen and J. Hoge T. Sutherland.

JOSHUA HOGE TYLER SUTHERLAND was born on Frying Pan Creek in Dickenson County June 30, 1897. He attended ungraded one-room schools in Dickenson County in five-month sessions and high school in Russell County. He graduated from Washington and Lee in 1921. During the war he served with the Virginia Office of Price Administration. He then went to Bedford County as director of instruction. In July, 1953 he returned to his native Dickenson County as division superintendent of schools. He is a member of Clintwood Kiwanis, American Legion, Virginia Education Association, life member National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators, Phi Delta Kappa Educational Fraternity and the Clintwood Methodist Church. In 1930 he directed Dickenson County's Semi-Centennial and is now chairman of their Diamond Jubilee Commission. He is married to the former Emma Burns Chase of Dickenson County. They are the parents of twins. Mr. Sutherland took his MA in Education at the University of Virginia in 1940 where twin son, Hoge Tyler, is now studying law. Twin daughter, Maribel, is at Peabody. (Photo Hamilton Studio)

Most citizens of Dickenson County are of English, Irish, Scotch and German descent. A few colored pupils live in the mining town of Clinchco. After studying the county schools at first hand for many years, and noting the high attendance, the increasing desire to graduate from high school and enroll in colleges, the willingness to support financially and otherwise improved school programs, and many other factors, the writer has often expressed the viewpoint that perhaps no other county group of people could be found that would have greater interest than the citizens of Dickenson County in giving their chil-

dren better educational advantages than they enjoyed as children. Consolidation of smaller schools can come in a few years, as the modern mountain highways are completed. The establishment last year at Wise of Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia, within driving distance of Dickenson County residents, will immediately have immense influence on our county educational program.

I have seen schools moving from the status of relative unimportance to a position of utmost respect and significance; a big business using a large percentage of public funds. I have seen the best school practices of our nation adopted in Dickenson County, under county unit plan. I have seen a high school program develop, with better roads permitting transportation. I have seen a large percentage of our graduates go on to college and do excellent work. Whether in academic, 4-H, athletic or other competition, our pupils have won their share of the honors. The Clintwood band has been division winner, and its basketball teams—state champions or runner-up three years, winning 97 of 100 games from 1949 through 1953 with no home gymnasium for practice—show the stuff our pupils are made of. I have seen the county celebrate its Semi-Centennial of progress.

Now, in 1955, I am in the midst of our Diamond Jubilee celebration, joining a great people in learning and recounting the story of our heritage. Most of the biggest events in the history of our county I have seen happen before my very eyes. I am thankful for all these blessings and memories.

The dedications mentioned at the beginning of this article are a part of the program of a Diamond Jubilee celebration which began in March, Dickenson County's official birthday, and will culminate on August 28 in a gigantic celebration lasting through September 5, Labor Day. Since March,

our citizens have been doing a lot of unusual things, among which is the publishing of a four-pound pictorial history of the county, the only such record as far as we know, in the United States.

That first Sunday will be "Faith of our Fathers Day" and will feature special church services and meetings throughout the county. On Monday night the first of four presentations of a pageant built around the Diamond Jubilee theme will be presented. It will be repeated on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday nights. Tuesday is Historical Day with tours and exhibits of things the pioneers worked with being displayed in towns and villages county-wide.

Wednesday is a very special day with its dedication of the Clintwood and Haysi High Schools and in the evening a beauty contest at which a queen will be chosen with a court of ten girls. Thursday is school day and over 2,000 school children will parade. There will be many floats, including one for the queen and her court. At the fair, which runs all week, it will be Homemakers Day. Saturday is Homecoming Day, a feature of which is a salute to the mother counties of Wise, Russell and Buchanan with another mammoth parade in which representatives from these counties will participate.

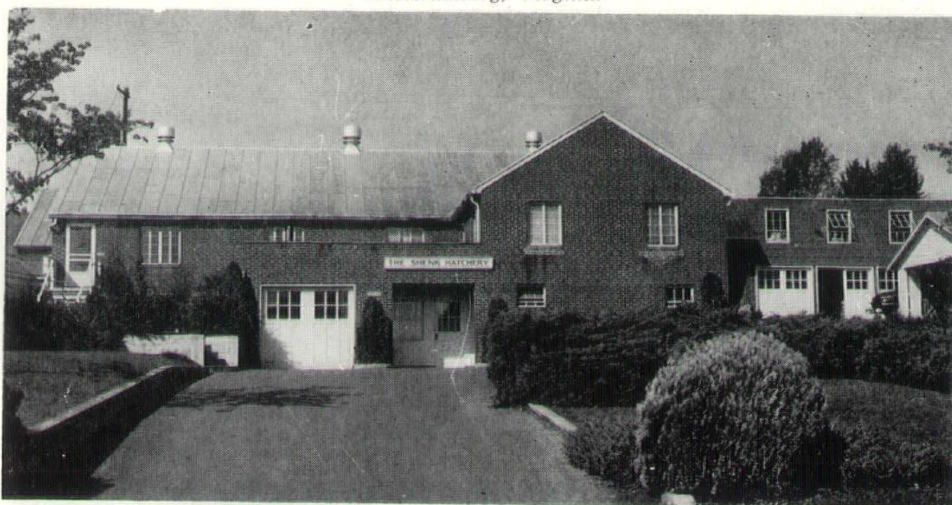
Sunday, at Nora, first county seat of Dickenson, there will be reunions, dedication of Ervinton High School and a singing convention. The celebration will end on Labor Day in The Breaks with a joint ceremony in which Virginia and Kentucky residents will participate when the Interstate Park Commission officially dedicates this scenic marvel which has been aptly called "The Grand Canyon of the South." And this is another of the things I have worked with and which I now see happen with great satisfaction. *† † †*

Some Dickenson County School Items Compared For Sixty-four Years

Item	1889-90	1921-22	1953-54
School census	1808	4276	6982
Pupils enrolled	1078	4488	6517
Average daily attendance	572	2874	5813
Term in days	77	120	180
Total buildings	25	72	64
Total teachers	25	109	192
Average salaries teachers	\$95.10	\$490.00	\$2,420.08
State receipts	\$2,522.16	\$36,099.00	\$429,911.44
Other receipts	\$386.71	\$65,619.00	\$339,583.50
High school pupils	0	68	1,496
Library volumes	0	3,277	35,181
Pupils transported	0	0	3,370

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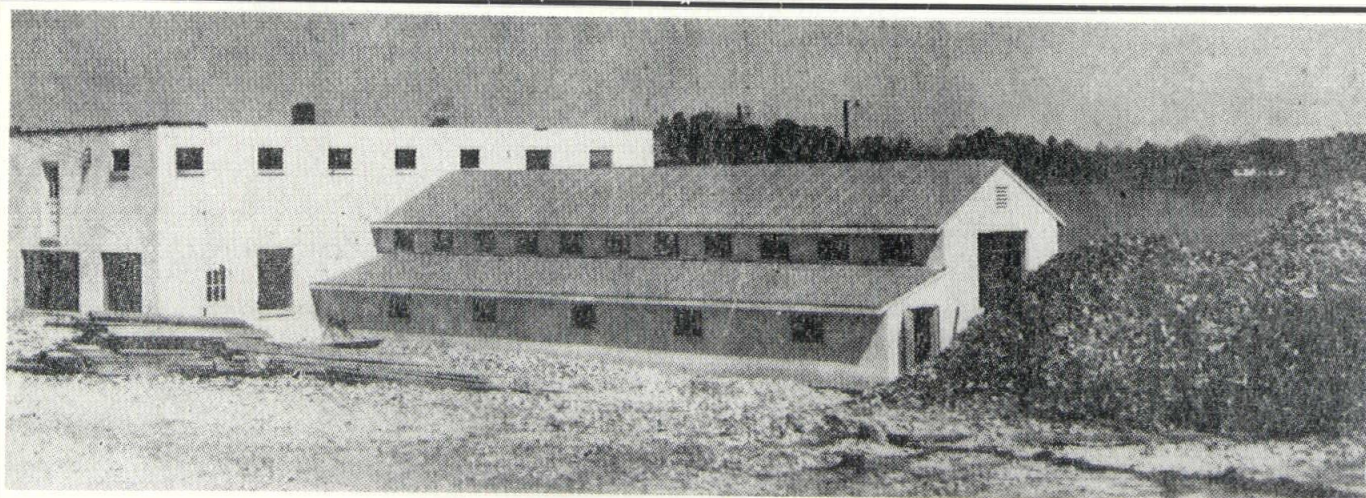
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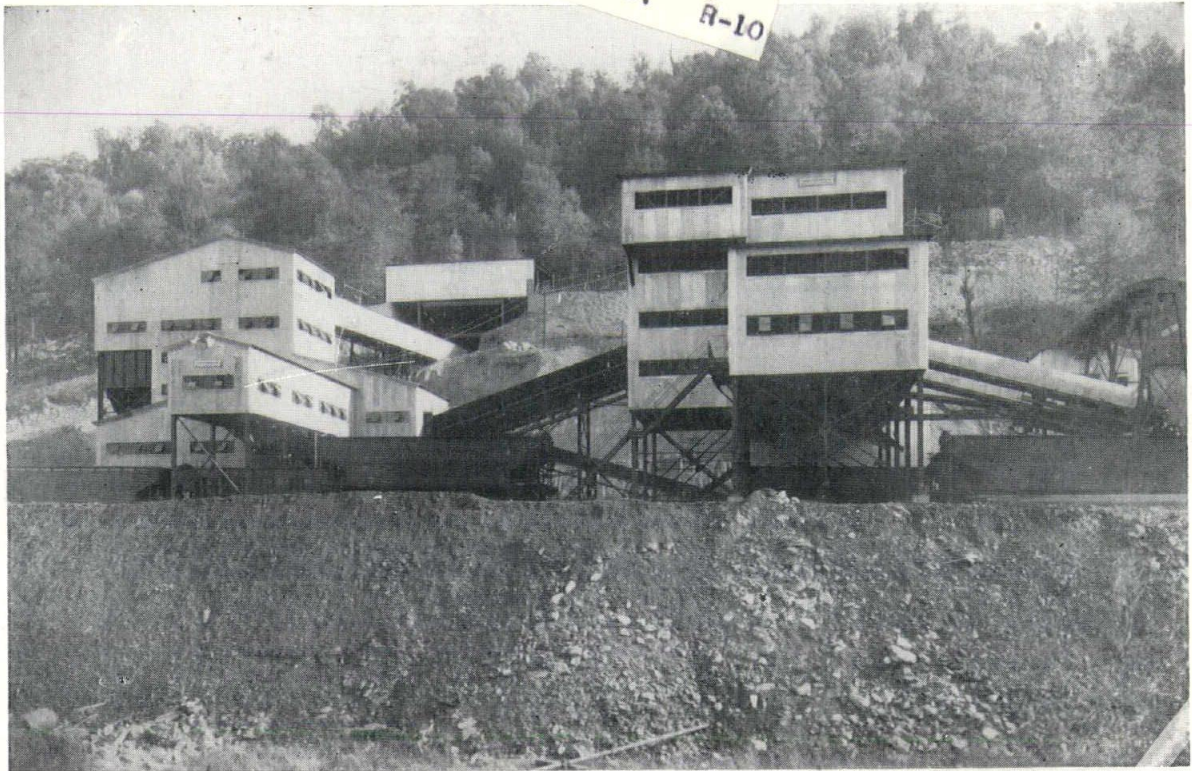
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