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AUGUST
1957

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Featured in this issue:
The State Corporation Commission

Also Presenting
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SECTION

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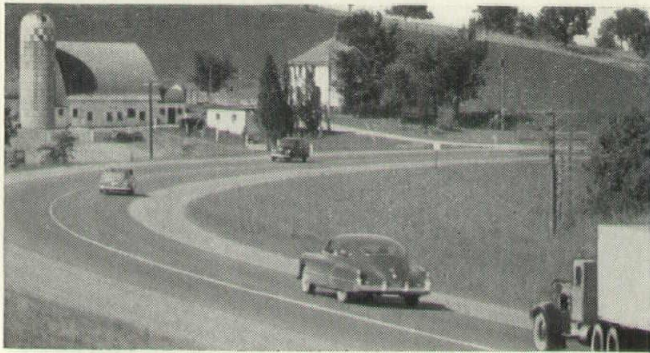
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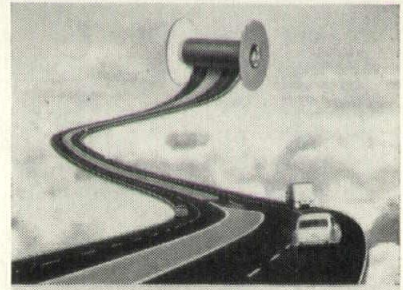
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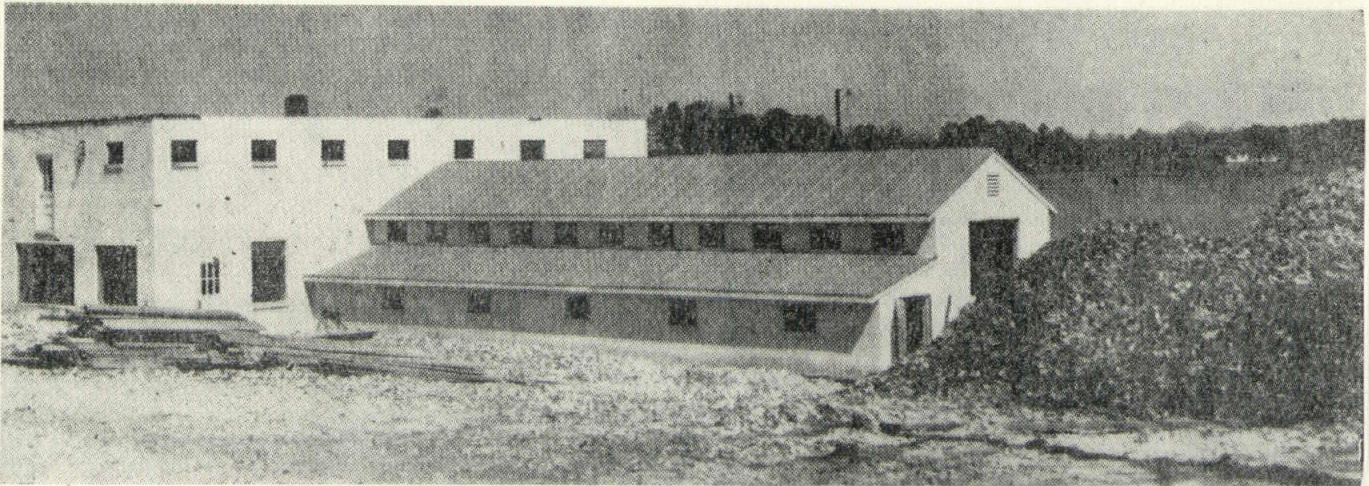
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NUMBER EIGHT

The Deadly Parallel—Part I

RECENTLY SENATOR BYRD told a Democratic gathering that Virginians are confronted with "the greatest internal crisis since the War between the States." In point of fact, the crisis is a recurrence of the conflict which was not resolved by force of arms in the 1861-65 war, nor by the bayonet-supported force of law applied by the military occupation in the decade known as Reconstruction. The pervasiveness of the danger to Virginia is that an amalgam of powers antithetical to Southern interests is forming in the twentieth century a duplication of the combination that used force against the South exactly one century ago.

Today, as then, the amalgam of hostile powers is centered on one group whose aim is to change the status of the Negro in the South without regard to the effect on the total society. In the 1850's it was the abolitionists; today it is the NAACP.

In the 1850's, the abolitionists had the influential writers of the day in New England's so-called "intellectuals" — Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow and at highly inventive amateur, Harriet Beecher Stowe. Today the NAACP is the influential Madison Avenue myth-makers—the advertising agencies, the television emporiums, the mass-circulation magazines, and a cross-section of columnists, commentators, and literary vocalists who achieve intellectual respectability in their own thoughtless environment by joining the fad in vogue. Because of the mass media which they control, and because of their irresponsibility toward the social structure which it is fashionable (and safe) to attack, as a group-voice they are perhaps more insidious as advocates for the aims of the NAACP

than were the aloof intellectuals for the lunatic fringe of abolitionists.

In each century, the Negro in the South (not in the nation) offered a crusade to cause-seekers after other messianic paths had faded off. Before the New England "intellectuals" became press-agents for abolitionists, various isms had swept through the North like fitful summer breezes; the present social-justice apostles emerged from the debris of the Communistic vogue. There is, however, another more sinister element today.

Among the publicists for the NAACP there is an extension of the Communistic practices toward the South and the presence of some of those sympathizers who gave lip-service to generally Commie ideology but were too cautious to become personally involved. Because any "cause" to them is something essentially to talk about, something by which their identity is secured amongst like ideological fashion-followers, they are no less dangerous in their position of disseminating the anti-Southern viewpoint of the new combine of powers. Whether knowledgeably or not, in their dissemination of the attitude, they are following the Communist plan of provoking conflict in the South. The Southerner's curiously out-dated Americanism has ever made his land a barren clime for would-be destroyers of Constitutional government, and the only fertile area of conflict was in the relationship of the white and colored in a single society.

There is no question that the NAACP, whose cause the social-justice boys are advocating, is using the techniques, if not the actual support, of American Communists. In the

famous bus strike, Montgomery was carefully selected because its geographical formation made it relatively easy for Negroes to get to work without buses. For the school-integration cases, Virginia was carefully selected because its people are generally more temperate in their racial relations and because of the effect that solution in Virginia would have on the whole issue. A threat of violence, as at the University of Alabama, brings the typewriters and television cameras flooding in. Violence is news, and to the salaried man grinding a camera or the journalist seeking a story in the vogue, it is nothing whose cause he is serving or what repercussions are left in his wake. The NAACP can count on that.

When Negroes are peaceably admitted to the University of Virginia and the Virginia Episcopal Seminary, when segregated seating in buses is abolished without even notice, not one journalist or cameraman comes—and the NAACP can count on that too. The NAACP, like its abolitionist forbears and its Communist trail-blazers, does not want to reveal progress under existing conditions; it wants total change and, hence, existing conditions must be presented in their worst possible aspects.

In this purpose of total change the NAACP and their allies, as with the
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COVER NOTE

"Three Men, With the Keys to the Commonwealth," said Virginia Waller Davis when asked to headline her story of the State Corporation Commission in Virginia. The three Commissioners are shown on this month's cover, reading from left to right, Ralph T. Catterall, H. Lester Hooker, and Jesse W. Dillon. For their story and that of the SCC, see page 6.



From left to right: COMMISSIONERS RALPH T. CATTERALL, H. LESTER HOOKER, JESSE W. DILLON

Three Men, with the Keys to the Commonwealth

by VIRGINIA WALLER DAVIS

VIRGINIA'S CORPORATION COMMISSION . . . "greater in dignity, more far reaching in powers, more important to the welfare of the State . . ." holds the business and welfare *Keys to the Commonwealth*.

Three men operate those keys from their 13th-floor offices atop the State's newest State Office Building . . . members of the three-man regulatory Commission so unique in America that when it was created in 1902 the fact of Constitutional Law was changed.

Disregarding the long accepted doctrine of the separation of powers, the framers of the Constitution adopted in that year gave birth to the "most powerful regulatory body in America" by authorizing to it the legislative power of an elected body . . . the judicial power of the courts . . . the executive power of the highest in authority.

It makes its own rules and enforces them, and no State court, except the Court of Appeals, may review, reverse, correct or annul any of its rulings.

Five chapters and 105 pages were required to set this new branch of the state government in operation, and so many more pages have been added to the list of its duties during its 54-year existence that the Commission's authority now covers not only all existing utility and public service corporations; all banks, investment houses, building and loans, small loans and related agencies; all public transportation companies by land, sea or air; all users of the

highways for business purposes and all insurance companies and the salesmen connected therewith, but also the issuance of thousands of licenses, charters and trade marks; the assessment of an assortment of taxes; state-wide fire prevention and safety and so many other duties that the Commissioners themselves admit that almost daily they come upon a new, and hitherto unsuspected job.

The daily record of their activities, kept as the law demands, annually requires more words than are set down in all the books of the Holy Bible.

The sole reason for the Commission's existence, however, is for the protection of the State and the good of her citizens. Over the years the Commission has saved Virginia many millions of dollars in reduced utility and insurance rates alone, while seeing to it that business gets a fair return.

The first three men to be named to the Corporation Commission, (Beverley Crump, Richmond attorney; Henry C. Stuart, Russell County farmer and cattle breeder; and Henry Fairfax, railroad builder, of Loudoun) took their oaths of office on March 2, 1903.

With a staff of four, and offices on the top floor of Richmond's City Hall, they set about planning a program aimed especially at the regulation of transportation and transmission companies. Top-hatted, and dressed in morning coats and striped pants, their oath-taking ceremony was a political and social highlight of the day.

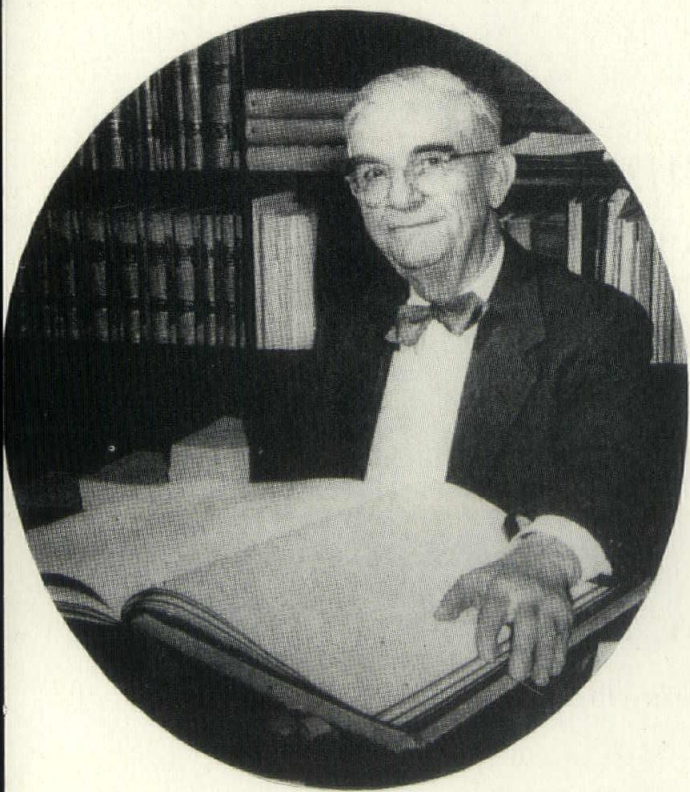
There were no state highways, the use of which was later to plague the Commissioner's days . . . in fact the Constitutional Convention which created the Commission also originally forbade the building of state highways as unthinkable," but in the closing hours of deliberation they relented in order to make it lawful for state convicts to work on county roads. There were few automobiles . . . no airplanes . . . Virginia was just "in the mud."

Today, with more than 47,000 miles of dedicated highways in the State and countless thousands of automobiles using them, the multiplexity of the laws governing their use for business purposes requires a large portion of the Commission's time plus the full-time attention of several Divisions under their direction, and carries their authority throughout forty-three of the forty-eight states, plus the District of Columbia and Canada.

The man who may well be known throughout the state and nation as Virginia's "Mr. Corporation Commission" is H. Lester Hooker, from the County of Patrick and Town of Stuart, who is now in his 33rd year as a member of this august tribunal.

He observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service with the Commission by swearing in, in 1949, a newly appointed member, Ralph T. Catterall, the Commission's current Chairman. On July 16th of this year he had the added pleasure of swearing in the most recent appointee, Jesse W. Dillon, former State Treasurer and Compensation Board Chairman, who was named to succeed the late W. Marshall King.

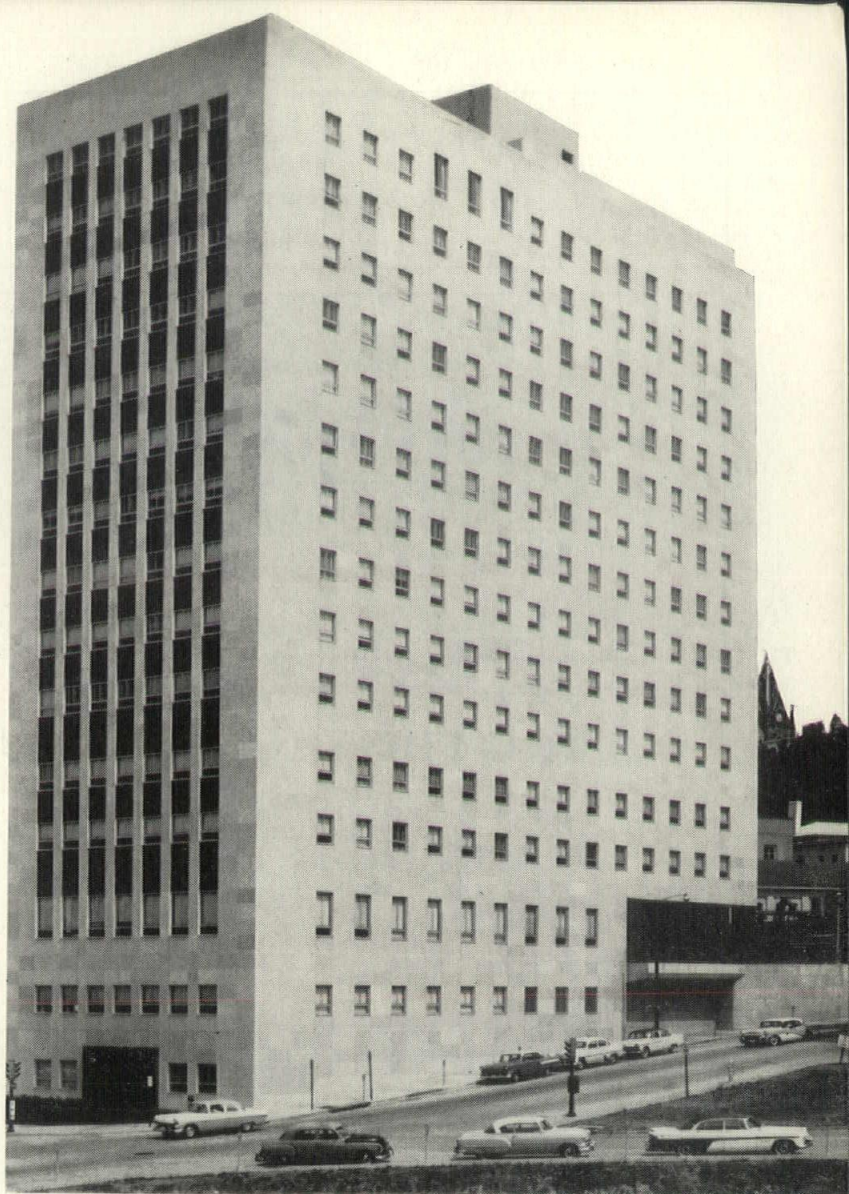
These three men, with the title of Judge, who at ten o'clock each morning file into their court room to deal with the problems of the day, have now a staff of more than 200 which includes such highly trained specialists as aeronautical,



(Colonial Studio Photo)

Norvell W. Atkinson, Clerk of the Commission since 1930 and a member of the staff since July, 1903 is a smiling bachelor who keeps his own counsel and the Commission's voluminous records.

tell the Virginia Story



The new office building . . . home of the Corporation Commission is officially designated the Blanton State Office Building.

civil, electrical, mechanical and safety engineers; public utility, tax, commercial and cost accountants; banking and insurance examiners and actuaries; legal staff; bureau and division heads and such important assistants to the Commission as commission clerk, court stenographer, financial secretary and bailiff.

It now requires seven full floors of the newly completed State Office Building to house all of the activities under one roof, while scores of other staff members fan out far afield in their duties of inspection and investigation.

Not so long ago many of the division were all but doubled-up in limited space in the old State Office Building while others were "farmed out" in rented property. Today their working space, on the top seven floors, is air-conditioned and modern to its finger-tips. Two banks of self-operative elevators in the spacious, glass enclosed lobby with its marble trim, give quick access to the 13th floor court room, library, offices of the Commissioners and all the other offices on the floors below them.

Strangely enough this is the second State Office Building that Judge Hooker has had the pleasure of being among the first to occupy. The old one at the corner of Capitol Square had recently been completed when he took over his com-

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(Colonial Studio Photo)

STAFF MEMBERS OF THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

Left to right, seated: Norman S. Elliott, Corporation Counsel; Allen C. Perkinson, Director, Aeronautics Division; Logan R. Ritchie, Commissioner of Banking; Mrs. Margaret P. Wootton, Court Reporter; Norvell W. Atkinson, Clerk of the Commission; Garth C. Boyer, Chief Engineer; Miss Genevieve Boguess, Financial Secretary for the Commission; William C. Seibert, Commerce Counsel; Lee B. Younger, Assistant Director, Public Service Taxation Division; R. Polk Gordon, Jr., Director, Motor Transportation Division. Left to right, standing: T. Nelson Parker, Commissioner of Insurance; Albert Stuart, Jr., Director, Motor Carrier Taxation Division; Harry E. Dinwiddie, Jr., Director, Securities Division; Elisha T. Pollard, Bailiff; James H. Brown, Chief Accountant and George I. Johnson, Deputy State Fire Marshall. Not present when the picture was taken: Jesse C. Masten, Director, Public Service Taxation Division, and C. Sutton Mullen, Jr., Chief Fire Marshall.

mission job in 1924. Many of the state's largest departments of today were then not even in existence . . . one important one was created that year . . . the Division of Motor Vehicles, caused by the spiralling requests for automobile registrations and licenses, which up to that time had been handled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Judge Hooker's place on the Commission was not handed to him as a political plum, nor did he come by it through career channels. In 1924 the law required that members of the Commission be elected by the qualified voters of the state and, there being a vacancy, he threw his hat in the political ring and was soon in the midst of his one and only campaign for public office, hotly opposed by a Republican adversary. He won, by an overwhelming majority, and he won't soon forget that November day. A fellow democrat, John W. Davis, went down in defeat before Calvin Coolidge, and Richmond papers of the day reported

that "immense crowds rivalling the World Series" stood on 10th St. to see the returns flashed on a screen hung against the American National Bank Building.

At the time of his election to the Commission "the Judge" was serving as a special Assistant Attorney General, and was a member of the law firm of Hooker and Hooker in Stuart, Virginia, but, tucking his brief case under his arm, and with Phi Beta Kappa Key dangling from his watch chain, he began a new career.

He has the dual distinction of being the last member of the Corporation Commission to be elected by the voters of the State and the first member to be elected by the General Assembly, this latter plan having been adopted in 1928, and in force today, with the Governor authorized to make ad interim appointments, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Originally the Commission members were appointed by the Governor, a plan which see-sawed through

the years with various changes until the present plan was finally approved.

The three Commissioners each serve for terms of six years with these terms so arranged that only one expires during each biennial session of the General Assembly, thus making the body a continuing one. Of the three current members of the Commission Judge Hooker is the only one who was not appointed, at any time, by any Governor, although he has served through the administrations of nine Governors.

Throughout its 54 years of existence the Corporation Commission has had but 24 members. Two of these members (George C. Peery and Henry C. Stuart) later became Governors of Virginia; two (Louis Eppes and Robert Prentis) were named to Virginia's Supreme Court; one (Joseph E. Willard) a Lieutenant Governor of the State became Minister, and later Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain; two (William F. Rhea and George C.

Peery) served in the U. S. House of Representatives; one (J. R. Wingfield) prior to serving on the Commission, was Counsel General to Costa Rica; and one (Harvey B. Apperson) became Attorney General.

All three of the present Commissioners are Attorneys, Lester Hooker receiving his law degree from Washington and Lee, Ralph Catterall from Harvard and Jesse Dillon from the University of Richmond.

Their approach to their important jobs has been very different. One (Hooker) took over by the "will of the voters" and the subsequent "wills" of many sessions of the General Assembly based on record and performance. Another (Catterall) was chosen for the job by Governor Tuck in 1949 to fill the unexpired term of L. McCarthy Downs (resigned), without ever having held a public office, but having the reputation of being one of the outstanding constitutional lawyers of his day. The last to be named, Jesse Dillon, came up through state ranks having first entered state service in



MEMBERS OF THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF 1908 (SEATED); AND TEN OF THEIR ELEVEN-MEMBER STAFF.

Front row, left to right, seated: Joseph E. Willard, Robert R. Prentis (Chairman) and Henry C. Stuart, Commissioners. Back row, standing: P. J. O'Conner, Bertram Chesterman, Samuel W. Bigger, Aubrey Folkes, W. W. Dunford, T. G. Strachan, R. T. Wilson, E. E. Cone, D. H. Drum and Norvell W. Atkinson, present Clerk of the Commission who has been a member of the staff since July, 1903. Not present for the picture was D. T. Colley, staff member. Mr. Willard, who formerly was Lieutenant Governor, later became Ambassador to Spain; Mr. Prentis left the Commission to become a member of the State Supreme Court and Mr. Stuart became Governor of Virginia (1914-1918).



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1928 in the Department of Taxation. He learned a large percentage of the operations of the State along the way, as Supervisor of Inheritance and Gift Taxes, Executive Secretary to the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, and jointly Treasurer of the State and Chairman of the Compensation Board. The year before

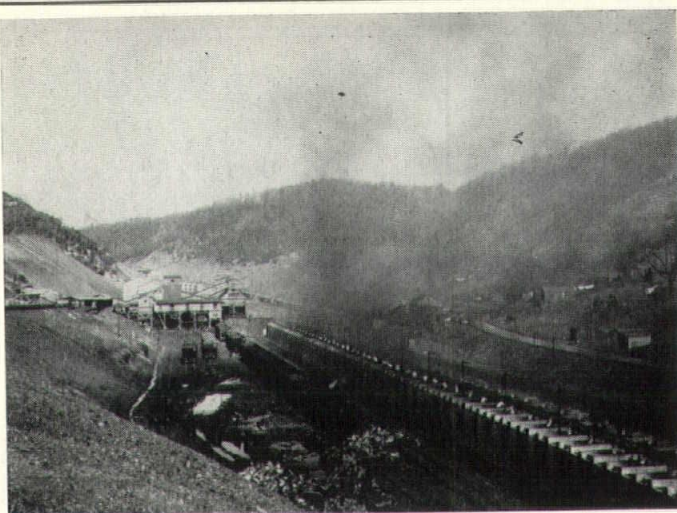
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he got a job with the State (1927), Jesse Dillon, Franklin County native, was captain of the football team of the University of Richmond, with nothing more serious on his mind than trying to beat William and Mary.

The year 1924 has a special meaning for Judge Catterall. It was then that he decided to move from New York to make his home in Richmond . . . he has never been sorry. Born in Chicago and educated at Harvard, he soon joined the staff of the T. C. Williams Law School, specializing in the teaching of Constitutional Law. At the time of his selection for membership on the Commission he was also a member of the legal firm of Williams, Mullen and Hazelgrove, and today, this tall Commissioner with the sharp eye and quizzical smile, who is noted for his subtle wit and humor, is a familiar figure throughout the state.

All members of the Commission, however, are but novices at the job compared to one member of their staff the smiling, 70-odd-year-old bachelor — Clerk of the Commission, Norvell W. Atkinson, who has been a member of the Commission's staff since July 1903, first as a messenger, then assessment clerk, first assistant clerk and clerk since February, 1930. In a corner office on the 12th floor, immediately below the Court Room, he is surrounded by books and records and is always ready with a smile. He has seen many a man come and go, and unbelievable changes. Today he takes it as it comes. It was 1899 when his name was first on a State payroll as a page for the General Assembly, and it has never come off from that day to this. He was so fleet of foot and bright of eye that he got the job of "running" for the new Corporation Commission in 1902, but now the only things he is interested in running are the Commission's records, and these he keeps . . . six at a clip.

In 1928 when Judge Hooker was elected chairman of the Corporation Commission, following four years of service, he began to cast about for ways of streamlining the Commission's work, and one of the first plans he instituted in that year was the policy of rotating the Chairmanship annually, on February 1st, so that each member could have an equal understanding of the work and no one man would be long overloaded. He also worked out the plan for further equalizing the work by dividing the various types of activities among the members with each of the three Commissioners responsible for specific activities. All three participate in formal hearings but the one who is specializing in one particular subject presides over the hearing the day that subject is up for discussion.

Currently the Commission's work is divided in the following manner: Public Utilities, Motor Transportation Engineering and Personnel are assigned to Judge Hooker; Taxation, Banking, Securities and matters pertaining to the Clerk's Office are assigned to Judge Catterall; while Rail Transportation, Insurance, Accounting and Aviation are assigned to Judge Dillon.

The growth of the Commission's work can be pictured in figures. During the first twenty-odd years of operation (1903-25) the Commission held 2,660 formal hearings. The record to July 1, 1957 now stands at 13,561 with approximately 500 cases, formal and informal having been heard during the calendar year 1956. During the last four years (1952-56) only 36 decisions of the Commission were appealed to the Supreme Court and only four of these were reversed.

The number of Charters which the Commission has issued since 1903 is approximately 60,000 with 482 having been issued in 1903 and 2,485 having been issued in 1956. As told today there are approximately 23,500 corporation foreign and domestic in existence and assessed with the

(Continued on page 27)



SEN. HARRY F. BYRD

BYRD SCORES CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

The question immediately before us is on the motion to consider H.R. 6127 in a manner which does violence to the time proved rules of the United States Senate, and I want the record to be crystal clear that I am opposed to such disorderly procedure in the Senate and that I shall vote against it.

I am proud to be a member of the Senate which I regard as the greatest legislative body in the world. The rules of the Senate, basically handed down through Thomas Jefferson, are one of the reasons for the great respect in which this body is universally held.

I have been honored by long membership in this body, and I can tell you from experience that when you start breaking, by-passing, and tampering with the rules of the Senate you are in trouble. It is invariably unnecessary trouble, and frequently it is serious trouble. It's like telling a lie. You can't do it just once — just a little bit — and get by. Each time leads to another, and with each breach you become more involved.

That is what has already happened here. In the first place we've got one of the most vicious bills ever presented to the Congress. The brief discussion on this motion has developed that there may be but a scant few members of the Senate who are now satisfied with H.R. 6127 as it was passed by the House of Representatives.

Yet, for neither good nor sufficient reason we broke the rule requiring it to be sent to Committee. So what happened under this procedure? An unperfected bill was given first and second readings in the Senate. It was a bill fundamentally different from the one passed by the House.

Now we are not only faced with the doubtful procedure of voting on a motion to take up a thing called a "star print" which has not been laid before the Senate in compliance with the rules, but also by the fact that the Speaker of the House still has under advisement a question formally raised in the record in the House as to whether the House should recall the imperfect bill which it officially sent to the Senate.

What happens next in this chain of rule breaking events? The Senate will be deprived of the benefit of committee report containing carefully stated majority and minority views. And, deprived of committee report, the Senate will be deprived also of the benefit of the requirements of the Cordon Rule under which the changes made by this bill in existing law must be set forth clearly in comparative form.

The importance of this information was dramatically demonstrated only last week when the Senior Senator from Georgia showed the Senate, the Nation, the President, and the press — to the confessed surprise of all — how designing crafters had hidden the fact that a Reconstruction Era

statute could be invoked under H.R. 6127 to provide the ARMED MIGHT of the United States for enforcement of the bill's provisions.

This bayonet force is only a sample of the kind of vicious stuff of which this bill is made. I cite it at this point only to show the need for the Cordon Rule which is by-passed under the Senate procedure chosen by proponents of the bill.

How many more rules will be so ruthlessly swept aside in this procedure, so unworthy of the Senate, no one knows, but I venture the assertion that the end is not in sight.

It suffices here to say that we are being asked to take up a "star print" of a bill which, after centuries, re-establishes "star chamber justice," and pass on it in the disorder of "star proceedings."

I make that statement advisedly. It must be conceded, as a matter of record, that we are asked to take up a "star print" which has been given neither its first nor second reading. On what authority will anyone in the Senate say this is, or is not, the bill as it was passed by the House? The Speaker still has the matter under advisement.

Proponents of the bill readily concede one of their principal purposes in this bill is to avoid trial by jury. This means reverting to "star chamber justice."

As to "star proceedings," the record to date is clear. And to contemplate the disorder of the future is not difficult. There can be no doubt about the fact that amendments to the bill will be offered. But like the bill, the amendments will not have the benefit of Committee consideration. To the extent that the bill is amended, it will be rewritten on the Floor amidst the confusion of this irresponsible procedure.

When you rewrite a bill on the Floor, you do not have the benefit of expert testimony; you do not have the benefit of legislative counsel; you do not have the time for analysis of language; you do not have the facility for reference to statutes; and you do not have the opportunity for technical perfection.

In the case of this bill, it is safe to predict that the proposed procedure would convert a vicious bill into worse legislation, if it were enacted into law.

If there is any doubt about this being a bad bill, we can start with the President of the United States as the first authority on the deception which has been perpetrated on him, on the Congress and on the Public. He has repeatedly said he looks on the bill primarily as covering only so-called voting rights.

But at a news conference several weeks ago, he appeared to be getting a glimmer of the injustice to which he was being made a party. He said he did not understand what he called the "legal quirks" in the bill. Then at a later news conference, he went further, and said he had been reading the bill and did not understand all of its language.

Bear in mind that the President, for the prestige of his

Speech on the Senate floor by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D. Va.) relative to the motion to take up the so-called Civil Rights Bill.

position, has been pushed out as the number one proponent of this bill. It's true he is not a lawyer. But, if there is still doubt as to whether this is a bad bill, divined, drafted and contrived to deceive, listen to its principal proponents in the House of Representatives, who are lawyers.

I quote from the House debate on this very bill, H.R. 6127, which is not to be given the benefit of Senate Committee deliberation. Congressman Keating is speaking, and I quote:

"I will say to the gentleman that I was the author of this provision as it came to me from the Justice Department. I say to the gentleman categorically that, while it may be an admission of ignorance, it never entered my mind that I was taking away anybody's right to a jury trial when I introduced this measure or when I voted for it in Committee and in the last Congress. Such a motive was never in my mind. I do not know whether it was in the mind of anyone else or not."

Congressman Celler, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who was handling the bill on the Floor, quickly followed with another denial of any such motivations.

I want to be a charitable man, and I can forgive those who know not what they do, and this is true especially with respect to those who confess with contrite heart and redouble their efforts to repair the damage they have done.

If the President doesn't know what is in this bill; if its patron in the House does not know what is in the bill; if

the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee does not know what is in the bill, let's see if we can find someone, among its proponents, who does know what is in the bill.

Of course, I have no documentary proof, and I suspect by design there is none, but speaking only for myself, I strongly suspect that the modern Thaddeus Stevens, now cloaked in the robes of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has a thorough and complete knowledge of what could and would be done under the bill. And likewise I suspect that the NAACP, one of the principal beneficiaries of his official acts, has at least a working familiarity with the provisions of the bill. I suspect also that the ADA, the NAACP's gold dust twin, has at least guilty knowledge of what the bill proposes.

But so much for my own obvious and reasonable — if undocumented — conclusions. Let's see who is on the record, and what his official position is.

We have already seen, by the statement of Congressman Keating that this bill originated in the United States Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney General of the United States.

When the Attorney General appeared before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee considering this subject, he not only declined to answer questions as to whether Armed Forces could be used under this bill to force integration of public schools, but he appealed to the Chair for a ruling against any interrogation of him on the subject.

This is the man — the Attorney General — of whom this bill would make a Twentieth Century American Caesar. He wants no questions asked, even now in advance, as to what his powers would be under the bill.

This, in general, is the attitude of the proponents of this bill who know what is in it. They want no part of orthodox examination. They would preclude even a Committee report on H.R. 6127.

Let's explore some of the ugly detail; some of the stuff that President Eisenhower called "legal quirks." The word "legal quirks" are not ordinary to my own vocabulary. But the words were the choice of the President of the United States, and perhaps they were well chosen.

The first part of the bill sets up another Commission on Civil Rights, and in this section there are some "legal quirks" about which we have heard relatively little to date. There are other "legal quirks" elsewhere in the bill which

(Continued on page 24)

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Rally behind the Virginians

By ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

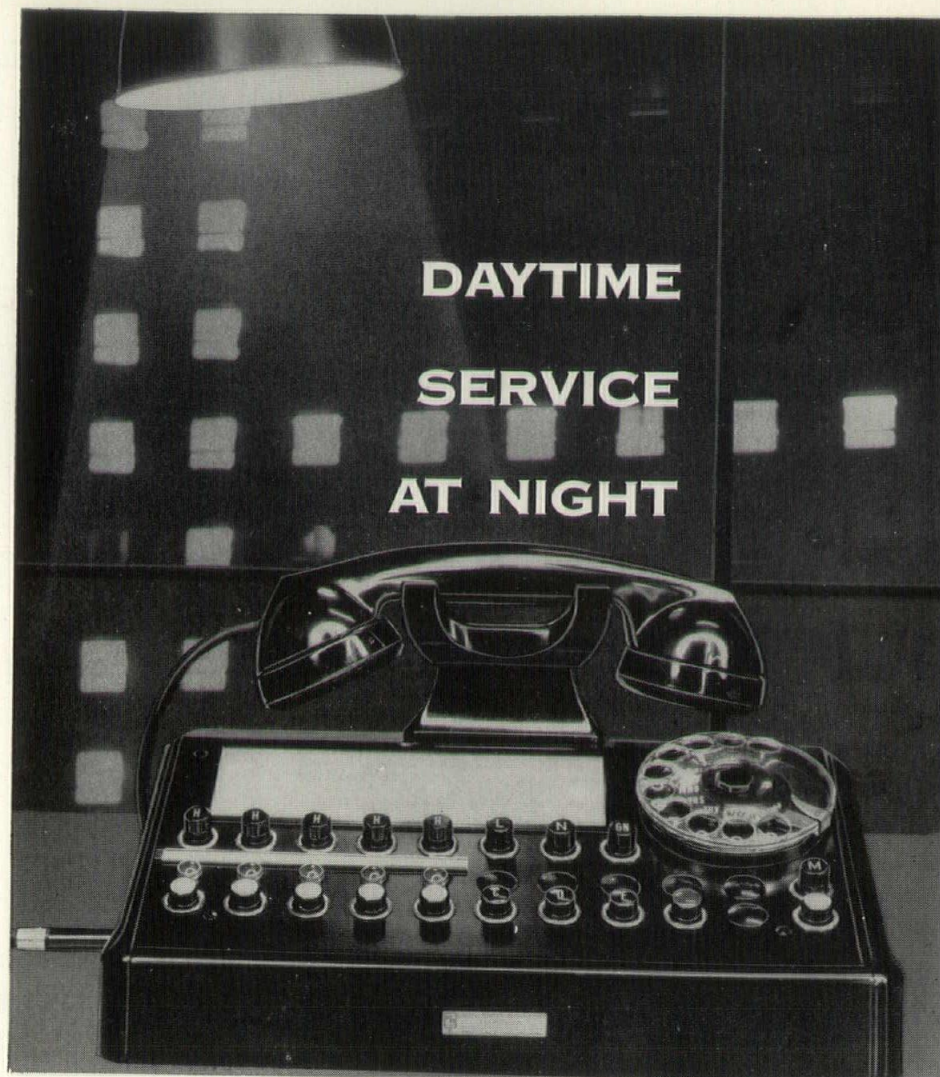
"Just for a handful of silver, he left us
Just for a ribbon to stick in his coat"

The recent decision of the local school boards in three North Carolina cities, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro, to allow a limited number of negro children to become integrated with white children in some schools in those municipalities puts a taste as bitter as myrrh in the mouths of Southerners who believe that any integration of the races by our educational authorities is wrong — dead wrong.

We believe it is wrong because we know that its result will prevent the preservation of the harmonious relationship necessary to the coexistence of the white and negro races who, from good fortune or misfortune, have to dwell together in the southern states of the union.

The taste is indeed bitter but its very bitterness may, like the bitterness of strychnine the nerve stimulant, serve to remind us that the North Carolina action is a stimulant to the determination of Virginians and other Southerners to remain adamant against any and all attempts made or to be made by any outsiders and by the small minority of short-sighted men and women among us who would persuade us if we permitted them to do so and failing that, force us, if they could to take that fateful step which leads inevitably to their ultimate goal — legalized amalgamation of the races, that debauching thing so pantingly sought after by the NAACP and the worse segment of the negro race and so long and so hardly fought against by the best members of both races in the South. These last are men and women who are proud of our racial heritage, the purity of our blood, if you will. We intend to keep it unmixed just as we intend to keep the feelings of kindness and friendship which have existed between the southern negro and white man from time immemorial in spite of pressure brought to bear from outsiders who never have had and alas! it

to tell the Virginia Story



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appears never will have, the fineness of perception needed to understand the relationship of affection existing between the good in the white and negro races of Virginia and the other southern states.

Especially will Virginians have to be on their guard now to protect and promote further this relationship because of the vast expansion of the functions of the federal government at Washington, D. C. whose minions spill over into our northern tier of counties and, also, because of the growing industrialization of Virginia, we have an influx of people coming here to live who are entirely unfamiliar with and, in some cases unfriendly, to conditions which exist in this Commonwealth. Many of these new citizens of Virginia had an infinitesimal proportion of negroes in the population of the states and cities of their nativities and are therefore unaccustomed to a segregated educational system. Nor can they realize from actual previous experience the fact that the difference between white man and negro is very real and exceedingly great in every phase of our existence. Here again let it be stated emphatically that use of "difference" in no way signifies the superiority of the one race over the other. It is a statement of absolute fact of which there is no gainsaying so southern people of good sense and good will recognize it and act accordingly.

There are of course some, maybe many, new Virginians who honestly cannot see the necessity for the segregated system, a dual system which necessarily entails additional tax expense. They probably do not know that up to the present, the white people of Virginia have been willing to bear the major part of the expense because we are firmly convinced that the harmony it has produced between the races is worth the price. Then again both the white and negro people know that the proportionate share of taxes the negroes themselves pay would not have begun to give them a school system anywhere near comparable to the one they now have. Even a cursory examination of the tax monies collected in Virginia in the last fifty years, when broken down as to payment by races, will reveal the truth of this statement.

We in Virginia know that there is a mighty hurricane of effort just across the Potomac and in many other sections of the North which has whipped up a tide of sentiment in favor of integration to lash it against us and try to inundate us with its flood. We also know that

(Continued on page 22)

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

by ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

SOME OF THE MOST advanced manufacturing machines, methods and techniques will be incorporated in the new \$3,750,000 Stanley Furniture plant at Stanleytown, Virginia. Of particular interest among the new machines is the continuous edge veneer bander pictured below. This machine, the first of its type in the United States, reduces by about 40% the labor formerly involved in veneer banding. It automatically applies glue and trims off the excess veneer from panels fed continuously through power driven rollers thus eliminating much labor formerly done by hand. According to members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers who toured the Stanley plant recently this machine and others will make it one of the most modern furniture manufacturing plants in the world.

Walter H. Martin, owner of the Stuart Bus and Cab Company, has been granted a franchise for operation of a passenger bus service between Stuart and Martinsville by the State Corporation Commission. At the same time the Commission allowed the company a 15% increase in rates. Thus regular bus service is now being resumed between the two cities after having been discontinued by another company earlier this year.

The American Railway Car Institute and the Association of American Railroads reported the industry took delivery on 8,377 new freight cars in June of this year. This compares with 8,824 delivered this past May and 5,550 delivered in June 1956. As of July 1st the railroads have placed orders for an additional 91,810 cars for future delivery.

to tell the Virginia Story

International Business Machines Corporation has reported record earnings of \$40,061,507 for the first six months this year. This was the largest profit for any half year period in the company's history and represents \$3.47 a share on the 11,552,460 shares outstanding after the 100 per cent stock split effected May 7th.

Controlling interest in Interstate Hardware Company, one of Bristol's oldest business firms, has been bought by I. J. Walls and W. S. Irwin from O. B. Galliher, Jr. The sale price was not announced. Walls is former president of the Big Jack Manufacturing Company and Erwin is president-treasurer of Thrift Supply Company.

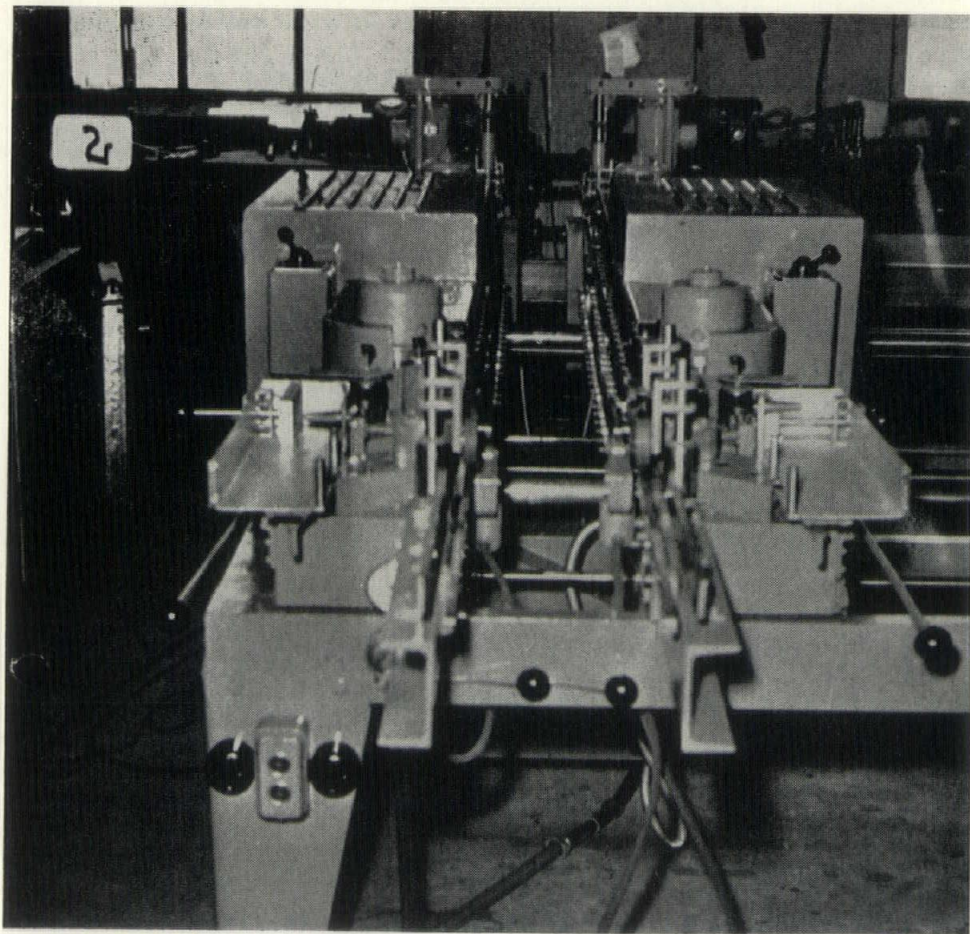
In a recent election, voters of the cities of Warwick and Newport News approved the merger of the two cities under a common municipal government and name. The new city, with a name to be chosen in another referendum later, actually comes into existence July 1, 1958. The combined area—largest in the state—will have a population of 110,000 and will be Virginia's third largest municipal population.

July marked the formal opening of the Reynolds Metals Company aluminum extrusion plant in Chesterfield County. The plant has been in operation several months and is expected to employ 450 men when production reaches capacity. It covers a 50 acre area, 6 under roof, and was built at a cost of 5½ million dollars.

R. R. Smith, president of Smith's Transfer Corporation of Staunton, has announced that his company would purchase all the capital stock of H. T. Smith Express Company. Mr. Smith said the purchase price of the Wallingford, Connecticut firm's stock was set at \$600,000. Total assets of the company are \$981,700.

Albert Abramson of Washington, D. C., vice president of Giant Properties—developers of Williw Lawn Shopping Center on Richmond's West Broad Street—has announced plans for a one million dollar expansion program for the center which will include a gasoline station, bowling alley and another market. Abramson is quoted as saying the shopping center for its first year will

(Continued on page 28)



The first of its type in the United States, this continuous edge veneer bander is in use at the Stanley Furniture plant in Stanleytown.

the REBEL RAIDER'S Last Ride to Richmond

by

Katrina Wood

JUST BEFORE the dying days of the Civil War, the Confederate capital like an ageing belle, gathered up its fading finery and bristled about to welcome one of Kentucky's sons, the fabulous Gen. John Hunt Morgan, the Rebel Raider! Morgan had just made a fantastic escape from a Northern prison, and Richmond which had often looked askance at him, realized nevertheless that he was one of the South's most popular heroes. He always managed to boost morale when the people's hopes were lowest — so the welcome carpet was made ready.

The Kentucky delegation in Richmond sent him a wire, "Your friends desire to extend to you a public reception on your arrival in Richmond, and thusly say to the foe that in their futile efforts to degrade you they have only elevated you in the estimation of all Confederate citizens, and the whole civilized world."

Morgan accepted the invitation and with his beautiful wife Mattie and several members of his staff he arrived in Richmond on an icy January 7th in 1864. A large crowd was waiting at the station to greet the romantic partisan Chieftan. The hurrahs were many as they made their way to the Ballard house where he was to stay. After becoming settled, the Raider was in a mood for entertainment and he asked his wife to play the piano for him. Mattie obliged by playing and singing his favorite wartime ballad "Lorena." "The years creep slowly by Lorena—the snow is on the grass again . . ." the plaintive notes drifted through the windows out into the still night. A while later the visitors started arriving.

Morgan, in spite of his reputation was a shy person, but this evening he sparkled. His sister Kitty, who lived in Ashland after the war (she was married to General A. P. Hill) said she would never forget John greeting his guests that night. "He smiled more and was happier than I'd ever seen him," she said years afterwards. It was almost as if the people had snatched this brief moment from the tragic days to relive life as they had once known it. A. P. Hill took a brief respite from his famed "light" division to be on hand to welcome his brother-in-law. He arrived that evening, defied protocol and hugged John. There was a close bond between these two Generals. "Little Powell," the West Pointer—Richmond's beau sabreur with the fiery temper, and "Our Jack Morgan," the people's romantic hero and General Bragg's black sheep!

John B. Gordon, Georgia's gift to the

Confederacy, came next followed by other Confederate dignitaries. French brandy was served along with a "snow" cake and some fine wine Mattie had brought from her father's famous wine cellar in Tennessee.

At the peak of the evening, in walked Jeb Stuart. This was to be the first meeting of the two Cavalry leaders. They liked each other immediately.

"Jeb was his usual charming self that night," said Kitty. He sang while Mattie played "Kathleen Mavourneen, the grey dawn is breaking, the horn of the hunter is heard on the hill."

Little did Stuart and Morgan realize that happy evening that they both had only a little longer to live. It was a brilliant gathering and it was long after midnight when Morgan and Mattie retired.

The next morning Mayor Joseph Mayo, Stuart and others came early to escort John and Mattie to the City Hall. This was to be the day of the formal reception. Large crowds formed along the way as their carriage passed, and Morgan acknowledged the compliment with gracious bows. Soldiers and citizens crowded around the City Hall as Mayor Mayo started the speech making. It was a long windy speech, and he concluded with—"And it has pleased God to raise up another Marion . . . in the person of John Hunt Morgan, who stands before you."

Stuart jumped up on the platform next mid thunderous cheers. Jeb was dressed in his flashy uniform, and his big white teeth glistened as he spoke.

"I am grateful to see Virginia paying honor to the heroic son of Kentucky today" his voice boomed. He went on to say that just a few moments ago someone had whispered to him that he and Morgan were regarded as rivals.

"And it's true," Jeb's clear voice resounded above the applause, we're rivals—rivals in a glorious cause at which I hope we both win!" He looked affectionately at Morgan who stepped forward amid deafening cheers. The Rebel Raider was dressed in a grey civilian suit. He never wore insignia. In battle he preferred a plain uniform, high cavalry boots and a broad-brimmed felt hat looped up on one side. He was a handsome figure as he stepped forward. His hair had grown back since he was shorn in the Ohio prison and was stylishly cut. In a few brief words he thanked the people for the reception and added "I hope my future career will not prove unworthy of the honor you have done me."

The days following the formal reception were packed with activity. Morgan

visited Libby prison and remarked on the difference in the way the prisoners were treated in comparison with the treatment he and some of his men had received in the North.

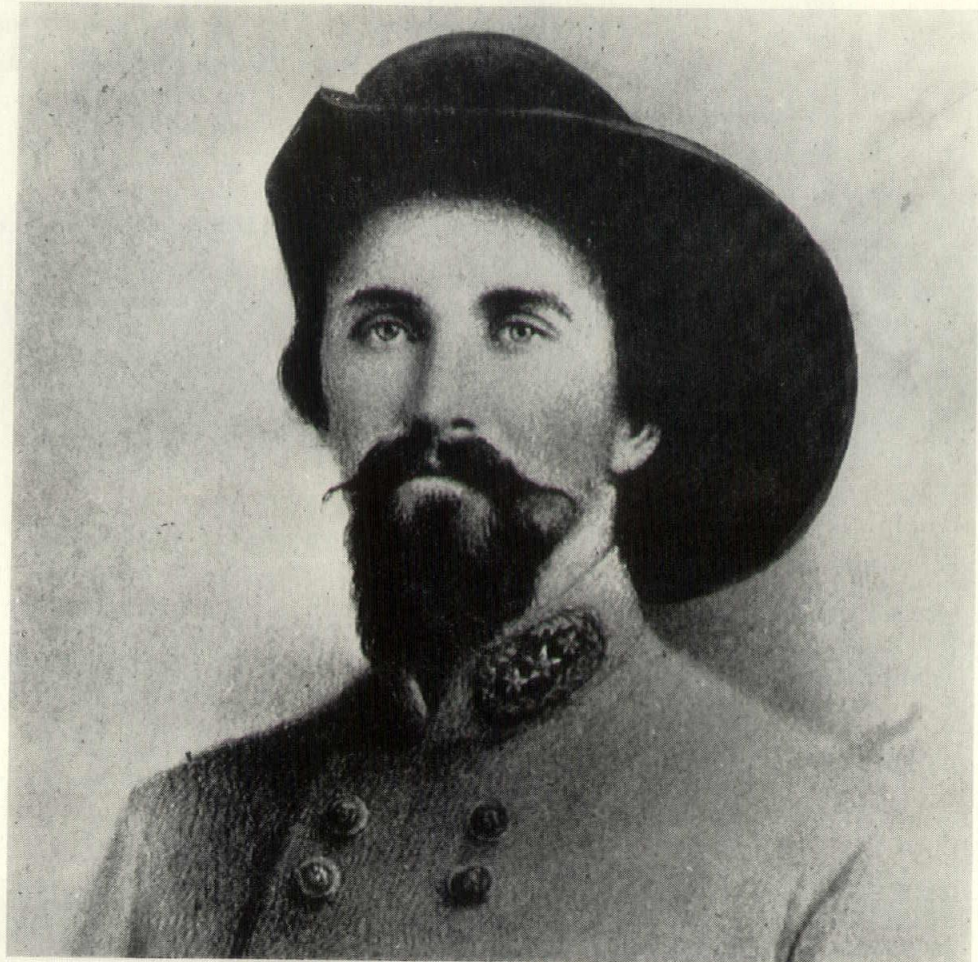
On Sunday with his black-haired Mattie, he attended St. Paul's where heads turned and a ripple of whispers passed through the congregation as they entered. On Monday he visited the two houses of the Va. Assembly and the following day made a formal call on Jefferson Davis.

There was no doubt that he was the hero of the hour, and the demands made on him were many. A Richmond editor wrote asking for a biographical sketch. "Remember General, you belong to the country now and your history is hers." A young "secesh" lady asked for a lock of his hair, explaining that she was making a wreath of the hair from the heads of the Confederate Generals as a national relic. A Georgia poet asked permission to dedicate a canto of a poem to him. He was offered the privileges of the Richmond theater, toasted and feted as only the South was capable of treating its heroes.

But time was passing, and men were still dying in the trenches. Morgan was anxious to get his command restored, and after such a reception it looked simple. But now that the fanfare was over, his old enemy General Bragg had to be faced. After the disaster at Missionary Ridge Bragg went to Richmond as military advisor to Davis. He hurled his powerful influence against Morgan, and only after the Kentucky Delegation became indignant did he restore part of his command. His better regiments which had not accompanied him on his raid into Ohio were never restored. A northern soldier was to write later, "The plain truth is that General Morgan never had a fair chance after he escaped from prison. He was saddled with bummers, loafers, and thieves, and these characteristics were not all in the ranks either."

So the Rebel Raider's last visit to Richmond ended on this note. But he wrote afterwards, "I shall make up in celerity what I want in numbers. Because I am so unfortunate as not to be one of General Bragg's war children, it shall not prevent me doing my duty in this great struggle."

Then on he went, and with all his difficulties he was a fighter to the end. Today his name still causes controversial discussions, but none question his



The Rebel Raider was a symbol of a way of life that ended forever on a Sunday at Appomattox.

bravery, his loyalty and his devotion to the South. He became identified with the pride of the people and when he was killed in Sept. of '64, it was writ-

ten—"Surely men never grieved for a leader as Morgan's men sorrowed for him."



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RICHARD DUCKHARDT

Mentor to hundreds in art careers

by

G. WATSON JAMES, JR.

Mr. Duckhardt with one of his works.

ON ROUTE 250 just beyond the western corporation line of Richmond there is a little sign hung on a mailbox on the left side of the highway. Its shape is unique — an artist's palette, which bears the wording:

"Private Art Studio—R. Duckhardt"

On a hillock above the sign is a one-story farm house in which resides a

(Author's Note: Four days after this article was accepted by the editors of "Virginia Record," The Grey Angel claimed Richard Duckhardt. One could revise this story of his career in the past tense, but I will not; for in the words of James Whitcomb Riley, "I cannot say I will not say that he is dead he's just away," so reader let us consider he's just away. GWJ.Jr.)

man who during his forty-four years more than one thousand students in of teaching art in Richmond guided classical and commercial art, in add



Here Mr. Duckhardt is shown with some of his pupils at the old Virginia Mechanics Institute.

tion to having been a successful business man.

At eighty-five years, rosy cheeked, bubbling over with vitality, his mind stored with art lore, he is still painting with a hand as steady as that of a young man, and technic that the modernists might well profit by.

Eighty-five years ago, August 8, 1871, Richard Duckhardt gave forth his first lusty cry in the little village of Langedieback, Germany. Ten years later John Freidrick Duckhardt, his father, left Langedieback with his second wife and the following children: Fred, Lena, Richard and August, by his first wife and Emil and Wolfgang, children of his second marriage.

Times were hard, and the family had suffered much illness. Maybe it would be better for all concerned in America; in Providence, Rhode Island to be specific; for Papa Duckhardt had a friend, Phillip Discount, whom he had once befriended when the elder Duckhardt was living in Richmond, Virginia in 1854.

Arriving in Providence, the father secured employment as a janitor in a jewelry factory, and Fred and Lena also found jobs. In this way the family managed to exist for five years.

Richard, who had a yen for art was successful in securing free tuition at the famous Rhode Island School of Design, but his studies were short lived. At thirteen, after one year's study, due to financial necessity he had to leave the school and work in the same jewelry factory where his parent was employed.

In 1886, on account of the father's health, and the fact that two of the children by the first wife had come of age and received an inheritance, the family moved to Richmond. With the aid of the inherited money and what funds the parent had, a home was purchased at 207 West Canal Street. Richard's father purchased two cows, sold milk and did such odd jobs as his health would permit.

Meanwhile, at fifteen Richard secured work with one of Richmond's oldest firms — A. Hoen and Company whose plant at that period was located on Bank Street. Here young Duckhardt served his apprenticeship in lithography, for which the firm was and still is famous. Then it was not the lithography we know today with its advanced color separation by cameras through special lenses and highspeed presses that print from metal plates, but pioneer lithograph that today has stood the test of time; the colors solid and unfaded.

"The essence of lithography then," —Richard Duckhardt explained in a
(Continued on page 60)

to tell the Virginia Story



This example of Mr. Duckhardt's lithography was done while he was still an apprentice at the A. Hoen Co.

Naval Reserve Officers' School

● The Naval Reserve Officers Schools in Richmond, Norfolk and Alexandria will open their 1957-58 sessions in early September. The schools which are part of a new Navy program to keep reserve officers abreast of current developments and also to qualify them professionally for promotion, also gives credit toward paid retirement in the reserve.

Classes are held one night each week and cover all ranks and classifications of reserve officers of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps.

The Richmond school is held at the Naval Reserve Training Center, East 4th Street and Gordon Ave., in South Richmond. Headquarters for the Norfolk school is at the Naval Reserve Training Center, St. Helena Annex. In Alexandria the school is at the Naval Reserve Training Center at Jones Point.

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Rally Behind the Virginians

(Continued from page 16)

is for the most part purely and patently political, but even so it is practically impossible to stem this tide except by firm resolution on the part of all Virginians to make their will stand as a solid wall of resistance — a dike to hold back the angry sea moiled by the attempts of outsiders to force us to mix the races in our schools. This most of us are prepared to do come hell—or high water. For to repeat and to emphasize a fact known well by all people dedicated to the cause of the continuance of separate — but equal — educational facilities for white and negro children in Virginia, whenever any number of negro children, no matter how small that number be, is permitted to ride the same buses from home to school and back, to enter the same buildings, to attend the same classes, to be taught by the same teachers, that is the hole in the dike where the first few drops of troubled sea water can trickle through. With no courageous (Dutch) boy to stick his finger; then his arm and then his whole body in the hole, pressure from outside will enlarge it until the whole dike will give way. Once this flood is started no power except that of God Almighty can stop

it. That is why we, who hold to the proved *mores* of the South handed down to us by wise men whose minds were purified by the white hot flame under the crucible of Reconstruction until only the unalloyed gold of their wisdom and character remained, are disturbed when any of our number, educator, politician, priest or layman is tempted by the siren song of those at variance with our customs to dash himself and us along with him, if he can, against the rock of destruction by yielding to their desire to make us live in a manner proved unworkable in the South through almost three and a half centuries of experience.

We are disturbed, but we are not one whit moved to follow the example of the weak and foolish ones among us who are "carried about by every wind of doctrine." We are not now or in the future to be convinced that these are the wise counsellors whose advice we ought to follow in order to go forward as a resolute and stable people capable of handing to our posterity the land we received from our ancestors where two ethnically different races dwell together in an atmosphere of peace and good will toward one another.

Patrick Henry said in part upon the

occasion of his speech for liberty in St. John's Church, Richmond: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that lamp is the light of experience." Virginia's experience has been that the segregation of the races in her public school system is a good and proper way to conduct the education of her children. *We are not about to change it.*

Here the people, certainly the great majority of white people and the wisest part of the negroes, are united under the leadership of good and honorable men determined that no outside force shall impel us to take up customs in education which are not in the best interest of us all. We resist with all our power whatever attempts are made from without or within to force us to integrate white and negro in our public schools.

Virginians can, by the strength of our character, by the force of our will, by tenacity of purpose, by reasoned argument, by unceasing effort, by courageous action in attacking the opposition wherever it appears whether it be in church or state, in any medium of communication, at any level of our educational system, win this fight to preserve the integrity of the white and negro races in Virginia. There must be

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no weakening on the part of any of us, young or old, no giving in to the opposition, no yielding to the temptation to "try it and see if it works."

Our leaders and law makers must remember that it is always better to counsel with the will and wisdom of the whole people rather than with any one man, or any nine men. The Virginians have ever been of the opinion that a racially segregated educational system is the best one for us. They want it continued.

Every day that we stave off mixing races in school, any school, anywhere in Virginia, is that much time gained to use to convince the people outside the South, who do not now understand that our way is the best way for us. By holding fast we will gain support in those other areas of America where racial problems are becoming acute. To those who say that integration and amalgamation is inevitable and must eventually come, the reply is that it will not come if the people of the South do not want it sincerely enough to be willing to pay the price it costs to prevent. That the price may be high no one may safely deny, but what is the alternative? It will come only if public opinion in Virginia and the South divides appreciably and the people begin to speak in uncertain tone. Our enemies know this as well as we do and daily try desperately to divide us and weaken our resolution. We must not be persuaded by them but remember always: *as long as Virginia, the whole Commonwealth of Virginia, every county, city, town and hamlet within her borders, keeps her guard up and presents a solid front for segregation we can, and we will, prevent integration.* However, if we temporize and toy with the idea of allowing a few negro children in some of our schools then there is no longer any such thing as a segregated school system. If we permit any integration we will accept it *all*, the North Carolina educators to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the coming months there will be those in Virginia who, for reasons of their own, will tell us that we can have *some* integration as they now have in North Carolina and yet maintain a virtually segregated system, that it is better to have a little integration than to have no public school system at all. Those statements combine to make "a delusion and a snare" to deceive us, and the men who make them do Virginia a disservice for they are bound to know that as soon as integration takes place in one school in Virginia it will be only a question of time or degree before it

to tell the Virginia Story

is an accomplished fact in every school in the state where there is any negro population in the area. Nobody ought to be fooled by such sophistry. It is pure nectar to the soul of the NAACP and all those people outside the South and the few inside who want to force us to accept an educational system foreign to our ideals. But we will recognize it for what it is and reject it along with those who talk that way because they aspire to win the race for leadership in this commonwealth and hope it is a good horse to ride. We will listen to the men who believe that Virginians, untied in a common bond of fellowship, have sense enough to formulate plans which will continue a public school system similar to the one we have known all our lives with respect to the efficient education of the children of both races — separately, but improved with respect to the development of the minds of all our young people and their preparation for life in the atomic age.

We are engaged in a battle not, it is true, in actual physical struggle (nor will we countenance any sort of physical violence over the issue in Virginia, for the use of force accomplishes nothing) but a fierce battle nevertheless, one being fought in the minds of men. No war was ever won simply by attempting to defend a position, witness the late Maginot Line. Wars are won by the attack. We must carry the fight to the enemy. We must discredit the opinion and the action of those who would force upon us, or persuade us to try this principle of integration which we know to be wrong and which we do not intend to accept.

The methods by which to prevent integration are as many and varied as are the ramifications of the techniques conceived in the minds of the brilliant lawyers who will lead the fight. We must be prepared to face equally many situations arising from the exigencies of the struggle not now possible to foresee. This fight will no doubt be long and there will be many engagements for us to take part in, but we must never lose sight of our objective nor give up the intention of maintaining segregated schools in Virginia. Like the water in the river whose destiny it is to reach the ocean, we must keep ourselves fluid enough to divide and go around the hampering boulders in the bed of the stream if we can not go over them, but united in purpose enough to join together again on the far side of those hinderances and continue on our way.

A member of the NAACP is quoted in a recent issue of a national magazine

as saying in effect that his forces can afford to wait for the inevitable coming of integration in the southern states. Let us assure him that we in Virginia have as much time as he has, which is from now to eternity. At that moment there can still be a segregated school system in Virginia where white and negro children will receive ample education if the people of Virginia fight for it wholeheartedly. We are fighting with an eye to the future which is a part of eternity.

We will win this fight and in God's good time in all probability, there will come a day when the membership of the Supreme Court will be made up of wise men learned in the law. These by reversal procedure will blot from the record the iniquitous decision handed down by those nine men who made up the court on May 17, 1954. There is precedent for such a reversal. When that happens, the American people will again be under the jurisdiction of the Constitution of these United States as it was written and then amended by our ancestors. These men so feared and despised the autocratic power of any government, or branch of government, even that formed by themselves, that they set down in black and white as part of our own Bill of Rights the following words from the minds of certain citizens of Virginia during her Golden Age: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Once, long ago on a battlefield, in northern Virginia, a North Carolina

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detachment engaged in charging the enemy faltered before withering yankee fire. Their leader, a gallant and brave general, who was soon to be killed on the field of battle, shouted to his men as he steadied them:

"There stands Jackson like a stone wall—Rally behind the Virginians."

Virginia is a stone wall — against integration. The North Carolinians have again faltered under concerted fire from the federal government. It may be that another General Bee will arise to rally them behind the Virginians again so that they may join forces with us in the fight against integration even as their ancestors did at the Battle of the First Manassas in 1861.



Byrd Scores Civil Rights Bill

(Continued from page 14)

are more spectacular, but probably little less significant.

"Quirk" number 1 comes about in the strange procedure of establishing such a commission by Act of Congress. As in the past Civil Rights Commissions, the President could appoint such a Commission by Executive Order. But that was not desired for the purposes of this legislation, or this Commission, because the President could not bestow upon the Commission the combination of subpoena and contempt power. In this bill, both would be provided for the Commission's harassment and penal activities. So, what do we find? We find the "one-two" subpoena-contempt punch, first in this innocent looking so-called fact finding Commission, and next in the all-powerful federal judge.

"Quirk" number 2 is found in the establishment of the Commission itself. The bill goes through the pious motion of setting up a six-member so-called "bipartisan" commission, but then it proceeds to assure its bias by authorizing acceptance of voluntary services of 15 people, with no qualifications attached, who may wish to serve gratuitously, plus travel and subsistence expenses. It is not difficult to anticipate the source of this gratuitous commission which will surround the paid commission at a ratio of 2½ to 1. Nor is it difficult to anticipate the influence it would wield.

"Quirk" number 3 may well give the Senate and the Nation reason to pause. Here again the bill goes through the pious motion of providing for appointment of the six Commissioners by the President with Senate review — but that is not all; not in this bill. It then proceeds to waive applicable conflict

of interest laws — all of them. This immunity alone, should be warning enough to the Senate and to the Country as to the kind of monster we are being asked to create.

This applies to both the Commission and the volunteers. It is to be presumed that conflict of interest would be the first prerequisite for acceptance on the 15-man gratuitous commission. What other reason would there be for seeking the jobs?

"Quirk" number 4 lies in the fact that the bill omits any limitation on the money this Commission can spend, except to the extent that the Appropriations Committee has the fortitude ultimately to fix a figure. The Commissioners themselves would be paid \$50 a day, plus \$12 for subsistence, plus travel expenses. Then there is the cost of the so-called volunteers. Then there is the cost of staff for which there is no limitation. Any or all of these people may travel from here to the moon, one round trip after the other if they can find transportation. Under the nebulous definition of civil rights, undoubtedly they can find some of the kind of fact finding business this Commission is authorized to engage in at least anywhere on the globe. Perhaps the moon was an exaggeration. The kind of expenditures I am talking about here is in addition, of course, to the cost of witnesses and all of the other expenses incidental to such a free-wheeling outfit as this is proposed to be. Before I conclude I shall attempt to make an estimate of all the costs to be paid out of taxpayers' pockets incidental to this bill if it should be enacted.

"Quirk" number 5 appears in section 103(b) which seems to say members of the Commission may be on the payroll of some other government agency if, under this condition, they forego their Commission pay, and accept only the subsistence and travel pay authorized under this bill. Frankly I do not comprehend what the proponents have in mind as a reason for this provision.

"Quirk" number 6 lies in the number one duty of the Commission. The word "shall" is used to make it mandatory for the Commission to investigate the ALLEGATIONS that somebody is being deprived of his right to vote because of his "color, race, religion, or national origin." There are no definitions. We are left to presume that the Commission must investigate every charge against everybody, in this respect, no matter the nature of the source, or the motive, or the credence. This investigator-judge-and-jury type of

commission idea for civil rights prompts the suspicion that, once enacted, the evil would spread throughout the Federal Government. It would be simple to expand the scope of the proposed commission to include all of the old FEPC proposals. Is it too much to anticipate that every function the Federal Government has embraced might ultimately be armed with a snooping commission authorized to harass States, communities, and citizens, invade the privacy of home and business, and put people in jail without the benefit of jury trial? It does not suffice to say that the life of this commission is limited to two years. A simple amendment to this bill would eliminate the limitation.

"Quirk" number 7 is to be found in section 104(a)(2) where this non-judicial temporary Commission is given the DUTY of studying information concerning the legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution. I am not a lawyer, but I know that it is axiomatic in constitutional law that the term "equal protection under the laws" is not an accurately known matter. What is a denial of equal protection of the laws is a specific matter determined in specific cases before legally constituted courts of justice; not some half-baked political commission of questionable origin, purpose, and capabilities.

"Quirk" number 8 lies in the contention that this is a fact-finding Commission. But the fact that it could hold hearings anywhere at any time, on any subject covered by the undefined term Civil Rights, coupled with the power to subpoena people and their possessions, and backed up by the authority of contempt proceedings, makes this Commission not only a powerful investigating agency, but also a vehicle for witch-hunting at its worst, and dangerous beyond the comprehension of most living Americans.

"Quirk" number 9 is the contradiction inherent in the bill which at the same time contemplates a so-called fact-finding commission, a new division in the Department of Justice, and new law on the same subject. What constructive purpose can be served by the so-called fact-finding commission under these circumstances? All it could recommend would be done at the time it is established. Here we have a bill which would legalize multiple harassment, and provide, as we shall see, for what I choose to regard as tantamount to triple jeopardy.

If anyone thinks the activities of this

Commission are limited to the so-called right to vote provisions in the bill, let him read the bill closely, examine the House debate, and understand the motivations for the whole proposal.

"Quirk" number 10 provides for an additional Assistant Attorney General, but the bill does not say he shall be a man trained in the law. It is presumed that he would head up a new Justice Department division, although it is not authorized in this so-called civil rights bill. The proposal does not say there will be a new division for civil rights, or that this new man will head it. But when the Attorney General testified on this subject in the 84th Congress, he admitted that he could assign his assistant attorneys general around the Department as he saw fit. If there is any doubt about the fact that one of them is detailed to the area at this time, I commend to members of the Senate a recent speech by Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney, the Third, on the subject of a bill introduced by Senators Eastland, Thurmond, and myself, to assure trial by jury.

"Quirk" number 11 is the utter uselessness of parts one and two of the bill, if they are as innocent as the proponents contend. Part one establishes a so-called fact-finding Commission. If that were all that's involved, the part has no purpose, and could be eliminated, because the President, himself, by executive order, could establish it. Legislation would not be needed. Of course, he could not grant the combination of subpoena and contempt powers. Part two authorizes an additional assistant attorney general. If authority to assign an assistant attorney general to matters concerned with so-called civil rights were all that is concerned, new legislation is not necessary. Assignment of such an employee of the Justice Department to such an area is possible under existing authority. It would take only administrative order. The additional legislation proposed in this bill would be totally unnecessary.

"Quirk" number 12, in part 3 of the bill, interposes the Attorney General

of the United States between private parties in a civil action for damages in order to put one party in jail without a trial by jury. Under this procedure the Attorney General in the name of the United States, would be empowered to institute civil actions or other proceedings for redress, preventive relief, temporary injunction, restrictive order, and recover damages or other relief for his party in interest. By this Federal interposition, persons found to be in contempt of a Federal judge in these cases can be jailed without the benefit of trial by jury, until they rot.

"Quirk" number 13 arises from the fact that by this same Federal interposition process the whole field of States rights and State court jurisdiction in this respect would be pre-empted. For purposes of so-called civil rights it is no longer necessary to exhaust the constitutional, traditional, time-honored, and salutary State remedies.

"Quirk" number 14 lies in the fact that the almighty Attorney General under this bill may instigate a civil action for damages in behalf of an "interested party" although the "interested party" has no complaint.

"Quirk" number 15 provides that in these cases where the Attorney General interposes himself, the Federal Government "shall be liable for the costs the same as a private person." I said earlier that I would attempt to estimate the cost of this bill. Thinking it over, I can't do it. I have inquired of experts in the Bureau of the Budget as to whether an estimate is possible. Their answer is in the negative. I can understand it. Who knows how much litigation the Federal Government is going to pay for under this particular quirk? At present legal activities of the Department of Justice are costing \$40 million a year. Who knows how much the witch-hunting activities of the so-called fact-finding Commission will cost? At present the F.B.I. is costing \$101 million a year. Who knows how much a new civil rights division in the Department of Justice would cost? At present, for example, the Antitrust Division is

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costing \$20 million a year. Who knows how much it is going to cost to keep imprisoned all of the people to be jailed under this bill? The proposed Commission would have subpoena-contempt powers. Federal judges could throw people in jail without trial by jury under the bill. People could be convicted in the ordinary course of justice in addition. It would be entirely possible for one individual to be thrust into triple jeopardy and be given

prison sentences in all three instances. The sentences may run one after the other. At present the Federal Prison System is costing \$35 million a year. I leave it to the proponents of this bill to estimate the cost of its enforcement by the military.

"Quirk" number 16, reviving the dormant statute for dealing with the "conquered province" to make the military might of America available for enforcing provisions of this bill, has

been so eloquently described by the Senior Senator from Georgia, I shall say no more.

"Quirk" number 17 would give the Attorney General a civil action to implement criminal conspiracy statutes in so-called right to vote cases.

"Quirk" number 18 lies in the abandonment of the doctrine of exhaustion of administrative remedies in so-called right to vote cases.

"Quirk" number 19 lies in the fact that this bill would destroy the historical and constitutional reservation of matters of suffrage to the States. Part 4 of this bill "to provide means of further securing and protecting the right to vote," considered in the light of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Nelson Case, is a clear indication that the Supreme Court as presently constituted is certain in the immediate future to pre-empt the whole field of suffrage to the Federal Government—the Constitution notwithstanding.

"Quirk" number 20 is to be found in the repeated use throughout this bill of the words "OR ABOUT TO ENGAGE IN." If, in all of the broad field covered by this bill, the Attorney General of the United States, a political officer, could start action against citizens because he thinks they are "ABOUT TO ENGAGE IN" certain acts or practices, let us all be forewarned that we are entering into the blackest hour of our history, wherein people in the United States can be jailed by a political dictator bent on thought control.

This whole iniquitous bill is a refutation of our entire American jurisprudence.

Appeal after appeal has been made on the Floor of the Senate to avoid emotionalism in this debate. This I have done. I represent a great Commonwealth which, within the memory of some of our people, was Military District No. 1 in the United States. We have felt the heavy heel of federal dictatorship on our throat far more than any conquered foreign enemy. From recent decisions by the Supreme Court, bombastic edicts by lesser federal judges, the attitude of the Federal Attorney General, and the obvious motivations behind this bill with its iniquitous provisions, it is clear to me that we are on the verge of return to federal political autocracy.

Excerpts of this speech, by our distinguished senior senator, have appeared in various publications since Senator Byrd's history-making appearance on the floor of the Senate, but it is our sincere belief that for the record, the *Virginia record*, it should be presented to our readers in its entirety.

... THE EDITORS

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Three Keys to Commonwealth

(Continued from page 12)

annual registration fee, plus the franchise tax for domestic corporations. Each one of these corporations must file an annual report with the Commission, which is charged with the responsibility of examining all operations.

This is the Commission that gives Virginians "a break." Reductions in gas and electricity rates amount annually to approximately \$10,000,000 (ten million) and the regulation of fire insurance rates has long been a saving to policy holders, of many millions. The most recent saving, appreciated especially by users of Richmond's Boulevard Bridge, is small but mounts up . . . they authorized the owners to slash the price . . . it is no longer a dime . . . just a nickel.

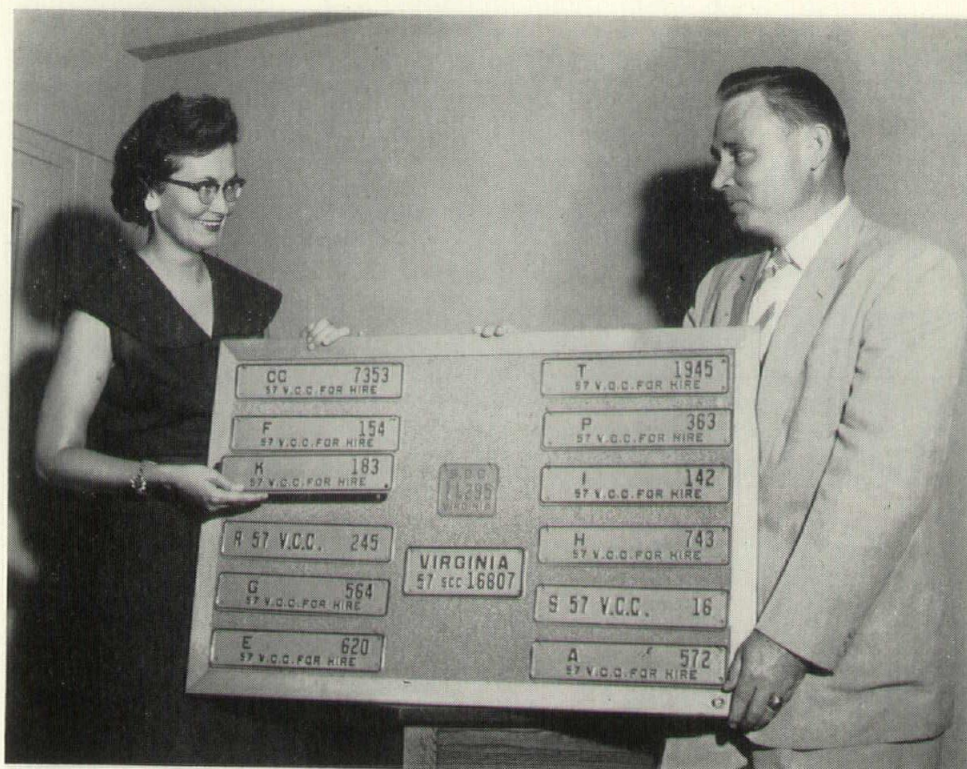
The Commission's supervision over matters financial is conducted through its Bureau of Banking and its Securities Division. The former is headed by Logan R. Ritchie with the title of Commissioner of Banking and the latter by Harry E. Dinwiddie, Jr., Director.

As of the close of business on December 31, 1956 there were 285 state banks and branches thereof, all of which must be examined by the Commission's Bureau of Banking along with all building and loan, small loan, industrial loan and like associations plus credit unions, and all examinations by federal supervisory authorities must be processed through this Bureau. At the end of the calendar year 1956 Virginia banks, State and national showed combined assets of \$3,078,905,862.10. Building and loan associations located in 20 cities numbered 39; small loan licensed offices numbered 199; industrial loan associations 68, and credit unions, 80.

Through its Securities Division the Commission administers not only the Virginia Securities Law, Public Utilities Securities Law and the Public Utilities Affiliates Law but also the Hospitalization, Medical-Surgical Service Securities Law, the Medical Solicitations Act and the Trust Receipts Law, and licenses and supervises securities dealers and salesmen, just to mention a few of the details that keep them busy, while in addition this Division investigates unauthorized sales.

The thousands upon thousands of insurance firms, salesmen, and the

to tell the Virginia Story



Director R. Polk Gordon, Jr., of the Commission's Division of Motor Transportation, and Miss Virginia White display the all important little license tags issued by his office, without which no one may use the highways of the State for business purposes.

policies they sell are the responsibility and the problem of the Commission's Bureau of Insurance, headed by T. Nelson Parker, Commissioner of Insurance. At the present time there are more than 700 insurance companies in Virginia all of which must be examined periodically for solvency, adequacy of reserves, etc. and their premium tax reports audited and verified, and agencies, agents, solicitors and brokers licensed annually. New agents are given written qualification examinations, non-resident insurance brokers are licensed and all this can become slightly appalling when a study of the record shows 68,973 insurance agents licenses now in force in the state plus 1,531 non-resident brokers. The total amount of life insurance alone in force on residents of Virginia at the close of 1956 amounted to \$7,594,830,298 and this is but one of a varied assortment.

Since July 1948 the Commission has had the responsibility for the statutory regulation of virtually all classes of

business written by fire insurance companies and one of its important Divisions is that of Fire Marshall which is headed by C. S. Mullen, Jr., Chief Fire Marshall, whose job it is to administer for the Commission the Fire Hazard Law which establishes rules and regulations for the protection of the public.

The public generally is not aware that the Commission is in the automobile licensing business, but it is, and anyone using the highways for business purposes without a little oblong plate of the proper size and color, and the initials S.C.C. on it, will soon find out that they mean business.

There are fourteen different kinds of such licenses authorizing the public carrier to do fourteen different kinds of business and the Commission's inspectors with full police powers are continually on the job to see that each carrier does only what it is licensed to do, whether it be an inter or intrastate common carrier, petroleum tank, truck, contract carrier, household goods car-

(Continued on page 63)

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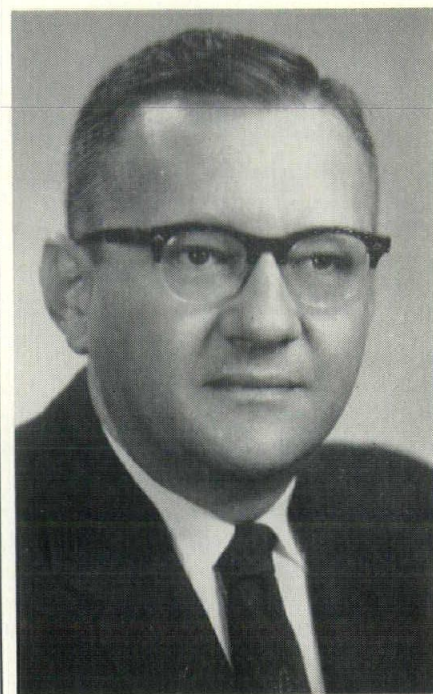
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RICHLANDS, VIRGINIA

Virginia Business Review

(Continued from page 17)

probably exceed the 15 to 17 million dollars in gross business he estimated for it earlier.



FORREST E. JONES

• Forrest E. Sirbaugh, Executive Vice President of Allegheny Freight Lines, Inc. of Winchester, Virginia this week announced the appointment of Forrest E. Jones as Director of Public Relations of his company.

A native of Winchester, Jones is a veteran Chamber of Commerce Executive and is well versed in all fields of public and employee relation activities.

His widespread activities in community and church affairs this year included chairmanship of the 1957 Rally Day of the famous Winchester Apple Blossom Festival.

Undersecretary of the Interior, Hat-

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field Chilson, predicts a bright future for the coal industry but said it faces a need for tremendous capital to finance expansion. His announcement included the bituminous coal production comparison figures of 363 million tons for 1954 and 433 million tons for 1956.

IN THE NEWS . . . L. Fillmore McPherson, Jr., assistant manager for Appalachian Electric Power Company's Bluefield District has been moved to Pulaski as assistant manager of the company's Pulaski District. Mr. McPherson will be succeeded at Bluefield by **Richard Wood**. Effective August 1st, these promotions were recently announced by **J. P. Gillis**, manager of the Bluefield division . . . **Charles E. Manson** has joined the technical service staff of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company of Covington according to the announcement by mill manager **Crawley Williams** . . . **Burgess E. Nelson** of Mount Jackson, now a member of the State Highway Commission is Governor Stanley's recent appointee to the Chesapeake Bay Ferry Commission . . . **Victor Pringle**, former assistant manager of the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative has been named general manager and treasurer of the Cooperative to succeed the retired **Thomas W. Heitz** . . . **George W. Munford, Jr.** (formerly with the Bank of Hopewell) recently was named cashier of the Bank of Colonial Heights . . . **Charles Hightower Manning** promoted to superintendent of the Newport News-Norfolk Terminal Division of the C & O Railway. . . **Thomas P. Painter** chosen for managership of the Southern States Wytheville Cooperative . . . **Philip P. Davis**, Norton City Manager, has resigned to take a similar position in South Norfolk, Virginia . . . **William O. Lewis**, executive vice president of the Michie Company, law publishers in Charlottesville, was recently elected president of the company succeeding **Thomas G. Michie** who was named chairman of the board. **David W. Parrish, Jr.** will succeed Lewis as executive vice president . . . **Thomas**

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President

Gwaltney named to the managership of the First National Exchange Bank's branch in the new Roanoke-Salem Shopping Center . . . **H. W. Meador, Sr.**, vice president of Stonega Coal and Coke Company and of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company, both of Big Stone Gap, has been elected president of the Virginia Coal Operators Association succeeding **R. H. Hughes** of Clinchfield Coal Company. Mr. Hughes was named vice president and **E. H. Robinson** of Norton was re-elected secretary-treasurer. . . . **C. Stuart Thompson** (formerly of Roanoke) is the new manager for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Lynchburg outlet succeeding **Warren D. Butterworth** who has been transferred to Bluefield, West Virginia to manage the company's new operation there. . . . **E. J. Bivens**, Bristol district sales manager for Nationwide Insurance tells of the appointment of **John W. Wilson** as resident agent for Nationwide in the Bristol area. . . . **E. P. Bonham** (Chilhowie) has been named to the Virginia Apple Commission by Parke C. Brinkley, Commissioner of Agriculture and succeeds his brother, **J. B. Bonham**, whose term recently expired. . . . **Frank Louthan**, executive vice president, Virginia Manufacturers' Association, served as a member of the host committee for the National Governors Conference held in Williamsburg. . . . **H. Ewing Wall**, president of First National Bank of Quantico announced the mid-July opening of the Triangle Branch, located on Route #1. . . . President **W. E. Blewett** of Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company announces that this fall will, according to present schedule, mark the laying of the keel of the first nuclear powered submarine, the Shark (Navy designation SSN591), with launching planned for the fall of 1959. . . . **G. E. Kidd**, vice president for personnel for Virginia Electric & Power Company tells of the promotion of **Elmer B. Hurst** from director of employee information to the post of assistant personnel director. Hurst will be

assistant to **Arthur Clark**, personnel director for some 5200 employees. . . . **Willard R. Ashburn** has been elected president and chief executive of Smith-Douglas Company in Norfolk. **Ralph B. Douglas**, Ashburn's predecessor in office is elevated to the position of chairman of the board with general supervision of the company. . . . **Jack C. Whiting** (formerly of Spencer, W. Va.) has joined Virginia - Carolina Chemical Company in Richmond as public relations assistant. . . . **E. T. Orange** is now associated with Epes Supply Company in Blackstone after selling his interest in the Blackstone Motor Company. . . . **Myron W. Sexton** (Lynchburg) has been transferred to the Richmond managership of McLean Trucking Terminal. . . . **Smyth Meador** (head of Salem Motors, Inc.) tells of **Jack Beamer's** naming to membership in the select Master Salesman's Club of Chrysler Corporation. . . . **William J. Boone** appointed general agent for Washington National Insurance in Roanoke. . . . **M. H. Thompson** (recently with Amerotron in Clarksville) selected as converting superintendent for Sidney Blumenthal Company of Rocky Mount and Wilson, N. C. . . . **James C. Curling** (former personnel manager for St. Regis Paper Company at Franklin) has joined General Electric at Lynchburg. . . . **J. H. Howerton** (Howerton's Antiques) announces the opening of the Surplus Furniture Market in Clarksville. . . .

Another well-deserved honor for Virginius Dabney, distinguished Virginian, and this his recent election to the presidency of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. This talented gentleman, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has in time past been singled out to receive the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing and is the only citizen of this nation to receive the Sigma Delta Chi editorial award twice, once in 1948 and again in 1952. He is also the author of three books and a great number of articles which have appeared in the nation's top magazines.

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After graduation from the University of Virginia where he received his B.A. and M.A. Degrees as well as a Phi Beta Kappa Key, Mr. Dabney taught school for a time before joining the News-Leader as a reporter. His affiliation with the Times-Dispatch followed in 1928. In 1934 he went to Europe on a six-month Oberlander Fellowship and his career has been further punctuated by lecture stints at Princeton and Cambridge Universities.

According to Mr. Dabney his favorite editorial subjects are politics, Virginia history, racial problems and foreign affairs, certainly timely topics in this era.

The Old Dominion Purchasing Agents Association, Inc. held its Summer meeting July 19th and 20th at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia. An address by E. M. Williams, Sales Manager, Pittston Clinchfield Coal Sales Corp., Spartansburg, South Carolina, on Present Day Operations and Future Outlook of the Bituminous Coal Industry preceded an open forum discussion on this timely subject. After concluding the business sessions July 20, the association was addressed by C. R. Zarfoss, Vice President-Traffic, Western Maryland Railway Company, Baltimore, Maryland. His address on the Procurement of Items Pertaining to Transportation Enterprises was also followed by an open forum discussion of that subject. Approximately 50 members attended the meetings.

Westinghouse plant expansion at Staunton, announced by Bruce D. Henderson, Division Manager and Vice President, will add one third more space to the plant. The addition will contain 87,000 square feet and will be used to enlarge warehouse and receiving areas for raw materials.

Holiday Inn (a half million dollar motel) has opened on U. S. 11, two miles north of Roanoke. Owned by Motel Company of Roanoke it is a part of the nationwide Holiday Inns of America, Inc. according to manager Adolph Krisch.

Wert Faulkner of Glasgow is a mem-

ber of the state legislative committee which plans to organize citizens committees throughout the Commonwealth to obtain information of Virginia's ground water resources. The study is vital in view of the many new industries interested in locating here.

In Richmond area are two new service buildings for C & P Telephone Company, one at Grenoble and Gallion Roads in Henrico County and the other on Decatur Street in Richmond.

The new dormitory for women at Emory and Henry College is to be built by Goode Construction Company (Charlotte, N. C.) at a cost of \$579,000.

A report from the Commerce and Labor Departments of the United States tells that in June employment in the country jumped to 66,500,000—a record for the month and 1,300,000 more than in May.



Deadly Parallel, Part I

(Continued from page 5)

abolitionist combine, are not concerned with the dislocations which history shows are inevitable when one class is forcibly and suddenly elevated in an organic society. In the French Revolution, the elevation of the proletariat resulted in the Napoleonic Wars; from them, a formerly great nation began a decline which, imperceptible at first, gathered downhill momentum until today it is a second-rate power characterized by rather foolish political behavior and marked susceptibility to communism. In Russia, the elevation of the peasantry produced the totalitarian monster with which we have all become familiar, and for which agitators of the South showed a strong affinity. In fact, known American Communists have always been identi-

fied with Negro causes in the South.

In America, the elevation of the suddenly freed slaves — thousands of whom in war and later Reconstruction physically fought against Southern whites — produced a costly and tragic problem in inter-racial relationships within a dislocated society that has remained unsolved for a century. In the face of the historic evidence that a solution by force failed 100 years ago, now an attempt is being made to *remedy by force the situation created by force.*

Neither the NAACP nor the abolitionists could hope successfully to overthrow an existing order for the achievement of a special end without the support of powerful interests whose ends were also being served. With the abolitionists, their supporters were the industrial-money combines of the North who had long wanted (even before the Constitution had been signed) to reduce the South to Colonial status for the purpose of economic exploitation, and the politicians of the forming Republican party that was based on sectional interests in an anti-Southern platform.

There is no element of speculation about this. Their speeches in Congress make it abundantly clear, and Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's secretary of the treasury, presidential aspirant and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, made it even clearer in a private letter. When the tensions over slavery were subsiding, he warned that his party's chances would be endangered by the issue "being shoved aside." The politician stressed that it was "paramount" that the anti-slavery issue be kept active.

Here, then, was a coalition of abolitionists with their publicists and the cold money-power of industrialists, united in a political party by opportun-

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ists who were not only willing but anxious to foment sectional strife in order to place their new party in power. Anti-slavery was simply the handiest cause with which to cloak the ambitions of the money-interests and the expediency of the political outs. As early as 1832, a Virginia legislator warned the Assembly that slavery would provide the Southern enemies with a cause "in the name of liberty but with the purpose of plunder . . ." with which the South would be presented ". . . as the common enemies of man whom it will be a duty to overthrow and a justice to despoil."

No more prophetic statement was uttered during the thirty years of mounting conflicts that erupted into the Civil War. He was not heeded, as Southerners could not believe that they would be plundered and despoiled by their fellow-countrymen.

Significantly, in the plundering and despoilization, the crusade of "freeing the slave" became a very small sideshow, and the purposes of the true powers in the combine — the industrialists and the Republican politicians — was revealed in brutal, cynical frankness. Economically the ravaged Southland was exploited as a conquered province while the Republicans in Washington, who had prosecuted the war under the banner of "preserving the Union," used the bayonet to deprive Southerners of citizenship in the Union that had been preserved — for the conquerors. There were practical reasons for this. Lincoln had been elected on a minority of the popular votes cast in the presidential election when the Democratic Party split, and the Republican Party needed to keep the Southerners disenfranchised, as well as stigmatized, in order to remain in power.

With all the cold motives of the money-men and the politicians, and the crusade of the fanatics, still the coalition needed a cohesive emotional element. It was hate. There were political powers like Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, Doolittle and Wade, who were motivated by an abiding hatred for the South. Nor is this a matter of speculation. Stevens said he intended to reduce the South to "a mudhole," and, when the western counties were split off to form a new state of West Virginia, he said, "We did not stultify ourselves by pretending this (division) was legal; we did it through the powers invested in us by the emergency of war." This emotional catalyst of hatred sustained the anti-Southern movement, and aroused in the South the reactions of

apprehensions, distrust and outrage.

But the South made the fateful mistake of fighting on the defensive. Always there were too many Unionists in the South, too many moderates of the type the other side called on their side "men of good will," who tried to appeal to reason and justice. The people in the North did not hear the words or hear of the positions of the men of reason and humanity; they heard the intemperate Southerners, men goaded to utter words in anger and driven to assume extreme positions. Nor did the Southern moderates hear from their counterparts in the North. The emotional force had been set in motion by the Northern coalition and, as the controversy grew increasingly bitter, it gathered its own momentum until the illogic of passion became a force in itself. As in a personal argument, when the original differences are forgotten in the exchange of words and rising tempers, the conflict itself became the thing.

No one said, "Wait a minute. What are we arguing about?"

As soon as an individual or a group tried to ease the tension, suggest a compromise, there were too many eager self-seekers, too many fanatics and haters, to allow the atmosphere to cool. They wanted a climate of antagonism and suspicion in which men spoke and acted out of aroused feelings and not in calm objectivity.

Though it is very seldom stated, boundless proof exists to show that leaders among the abolitionists desired and sought a civil war. They believed, correctly as it proved, that only bloodshed would excite the moderates of both sides. The industrial powers and the men of political expediency were indifferent to the means by which their ends would be served. All that counted was to get the Republican Party in power and to subjugate the South for exploitation. Obviously the most effective means to that end was to keep the people stirred up, keep the South on the defensive, and whether Southerners submitted peacefully to the yoke of the majority or had it forced on them, it was all the same to them. Time and numbers were on their side. The designers against the Southern order expressed their cold assurance in might by the cynicism, "Look at the census returns."

For many years the South has been accused of "still fighting the Civil War" for remembering the elements that comprised the force of their invaders and despoilers. When a writer tries to explain the present in terms of the past, he is accused of concerning him-

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self with "ancient history." As all too many Northerners see it, there was a long-ago war that "freed the slaves" and "preserved the Union," and it was beside the point to explain the present by "looking backward."

That is a comfortable viewpoint for a people whose world was spared the devastation of invading armies and the humiliation, poverty and dislocation of a military occupation more than somewhat akin to the Russian occupation of Hungary — which now arouses such compassionate interest for the fugitives. They have no reason to remember that Southerners were also fugitives, within the time of our grandparents, to Canada and England, to Mexico and South America, to the far reaches of the West and even to New York. The Southerner is not living in the past because he remembers; he remembers because the past never died for him. The present extended from it and he, unlike any other American, is what he is because he was formed and conditioned by the lasting effects of what a coalition of hostile powers did to his country, his family, his position in life.

Now the past has come full circle around, and to the Southerner it is like the repetition of a horrible nightmare. To the Northern advocate for change in the South, it is all something quite new—a new trend in social justice, a new style for the intellectual liberal to wear like a badge of identification, a new "cause" for those left stranded by the Communist repudiation and their own sterility. Having been taught that an old war ended in 1865, the contemporary crusader does not perceive that his new cult is only an old hat with a new band. Indeed, freedom from history was so complete in the North that the Civil Rights bill revived a statute of the Reconstruction era. While denouncing the South for remembering the past, the spokesmen of the new coalition are trying to turn back the clock and *re-live the past*.

Without even the knowledge of what they are doing, the current crop of self-appointed architects of a region's social order are attempting the repetition of a forcible interference that led to the nation's bloodiest and most divisive war.

Clifford Dowd

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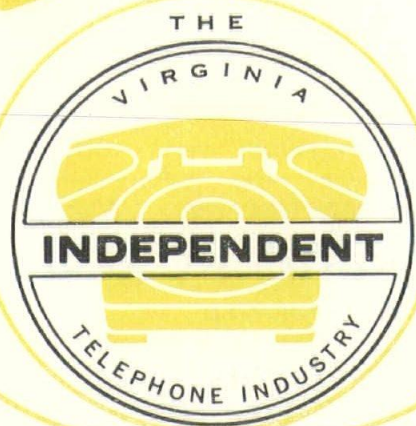
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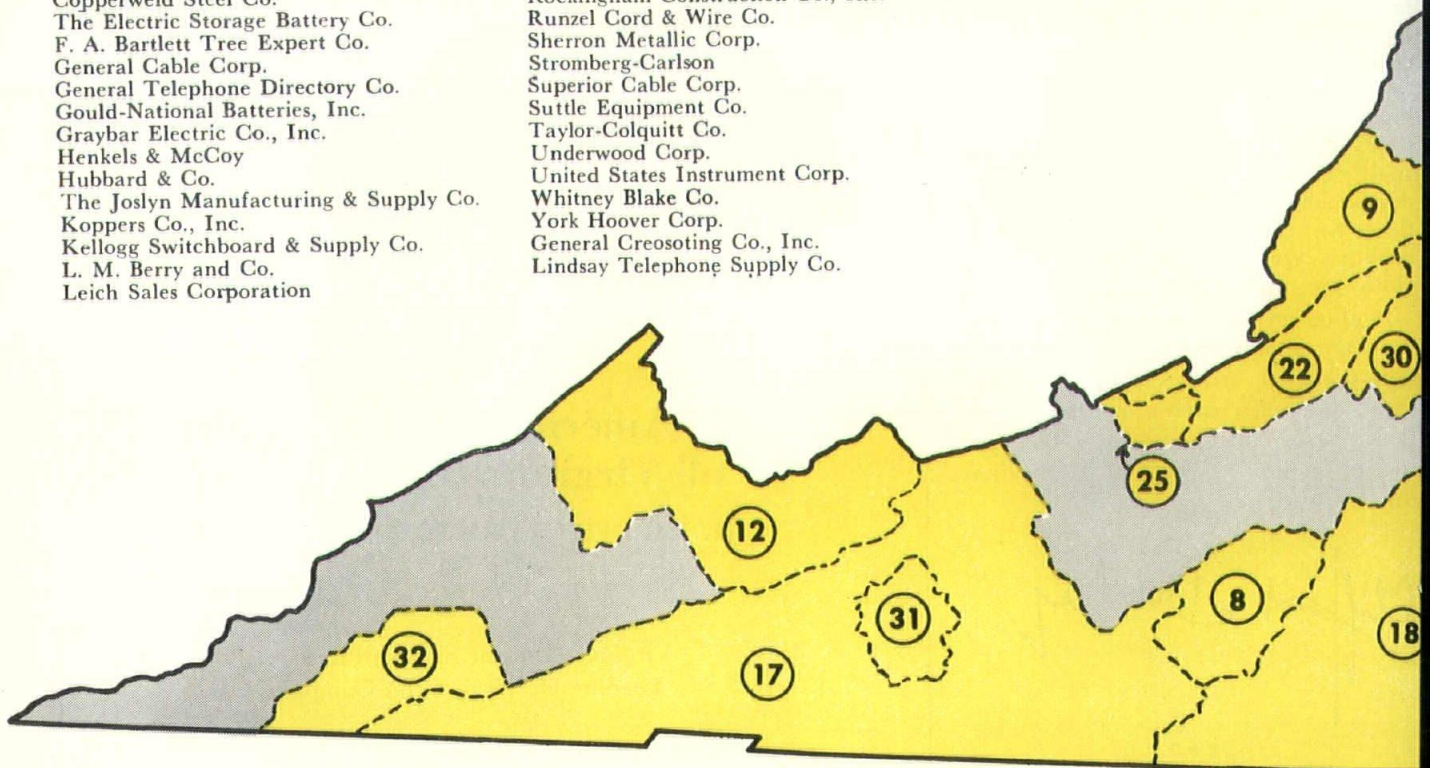
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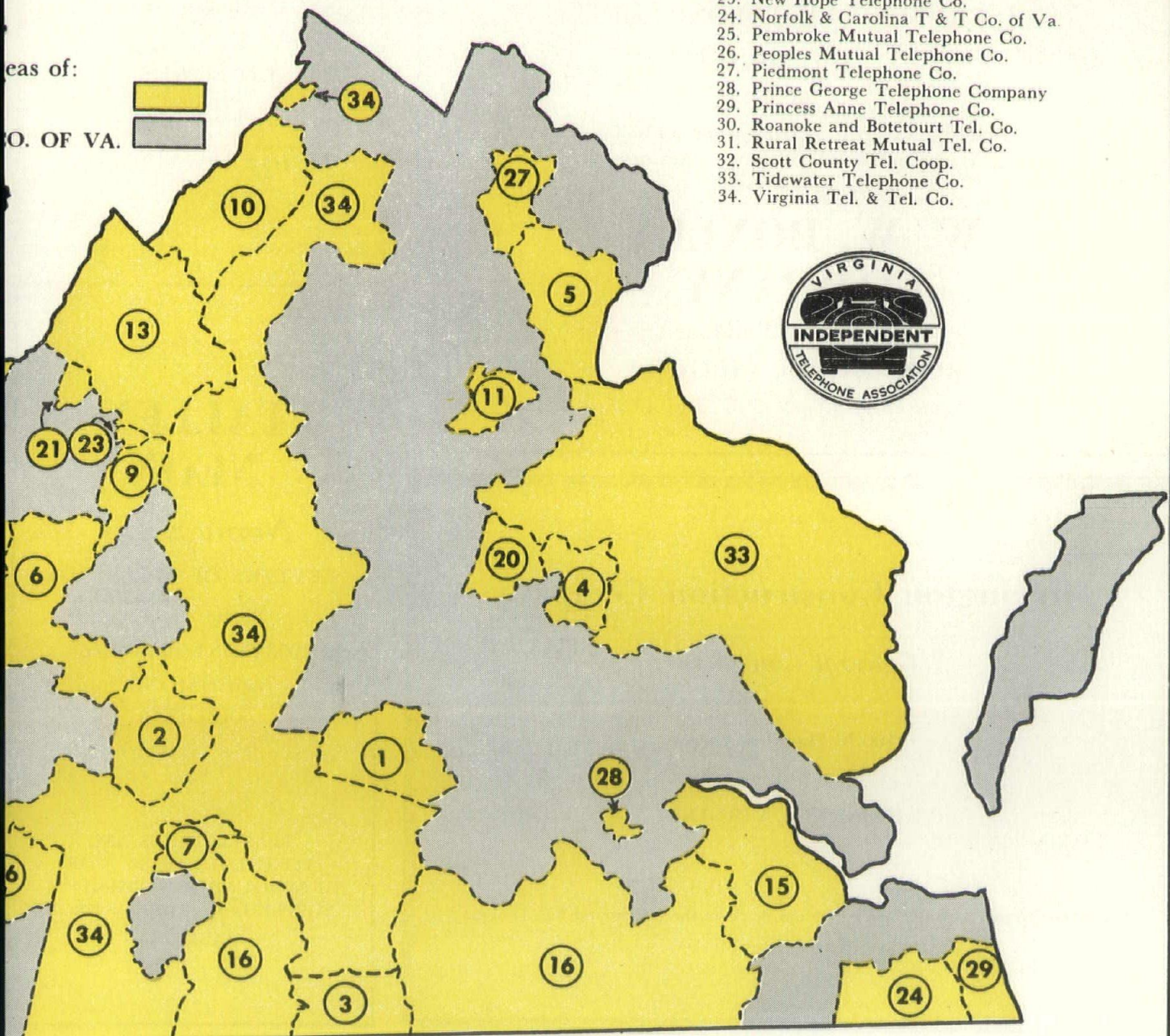
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See page 46

Exit Problems in Large Stores and Supermarkets

by

JAMES C. SHIPLEY

District Engineer for Northern Virginia
State Fire Marshal's Office

A LONG WITH THE RAPID GROWTH that many parts of the country are experiencing has come the development of shopping centers and "supermarkets" to serve the needs of an increasingly suburban and motorized population. In Virginia a large percentage of these stores are operated by chains. Although the chains usually employ local architectural services, they have reduced their merchandising practices to such a fine art that latitude in design is more or less restricted by standard floor layouts which vary only according to the size of the store in most cases. Because of these standard floor plans and because of the various degrees of enforcement by different localities, it is found that there are serious conflicts and inadequacies that arise in the public exits that are being provided.

The Virginia Fire Safety Regulations specify certain requirements in regard to exitways in supermarkets and other large stores:

1. In each story that exceeds 4,000 sq. ft. in area, there must be at least two well separated exits from the sales area.
2. No place in the sales floor area should be more than 100 feet in the line of exit travel from an exit door.
3. These exits must be plainly marked with exit and directional signs.
4. They shall be maintained in a good, safe, usable condition, kept free and clear of obstruction, and shall at all times be readily accessible.
5. Also, the occupancy of any part of an exitway for any purpose which interferes with or reduces the value of an exitway is prohibited.

In recent new construction of chain stores and supermarkets, the exitways as designed on the drawing board have not, in most cases, turned out to

(Continued on page 52)

Conditions frequently found at front exits of stores and supermarkets. Passage to front exit door is obstructed by railing and turnstile. The exit is not marked. No provision has been made for the storage of empty cartons which tend to block exit and also to create a fire hazard.

(State Fire Marshal Photo)



Roanoke Meeting

THE VIRGINIA CHAPTER, The American Institute of Architects will meet jointly with the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers for three days starting October 10th at the Hotel Roanoke in Roanoke.

Starting with committee meetings and the A.I.A. Board of Directors meeting on Thursday night, the sessions will continue on Friday and Saturday both morning and afternoon. Some of the sessions will be held separately while others will be joint.

This meeting will again be the annual exhibit meeting for both the architects and engineers. The exhibit space at the hotel is expected to be filled with technical, engineering and building materials displays.

Social affairs include a joint A.I.A.-V.S.P.E. cocktail party on Friday evening with the hosts being the Roanoke Chapters of the two organizations. Saturday night is scheduled for a cocktail party, banquet and dance. Speaker for the occasion will be Mr. Roger Allen, A.I.A. of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a renowned architectural wit.

The Fifth Annual Architectural Arts Edition

of the Virginia Architect Section of the VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE is scheduled for November of this year. Return post cards are now in the mail to each architectural office in Virginia requesting advice on the number of projects they will submit. If your office has not received such a card contact the editor as soon as possible should you have material you want to submit.

The issue will feature a full color cover of a recent project in Virginia. Offices having color photos they wish to have considered, please forward them prior to September 10.

Offices having projects they wish to have photographed by the magazine advise the editor prior to September 10.

Each of the last four Architectural Arts Editions has been bigger and better than the one before. This issue will be even bigger and better than the previous four!



Architect Frederick Hyland and the Deyerle house.

(Danfoto)

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THIS STRIKING NEW house for Dr. William M. Deyerle is situated just west of Richmond on a hill overlooking the James River canal at the old Westham station. Architect Frederick Hyland, a former Frank Lloyd Wright apprentice, has captured some of the old "master's" touch in the sweeping roof of the living room and the rhythm of the various elements as they recede from this central feature.

Economically this house is something of a milepost in strictly contemporary Richmond building for when it was bid two years ago the three low bids

were within two hundred dollars of each other and within two per cent of the owner's budget.

The house is gloved into the natural contours of the land on which it is built and though predominately one story — all living spaces are at one level — takes advantage of a natural swale to provide a play area under the living room and add emphasis to the hexagonal living room covered with the soaring cantilevered roof. The porch and dining elements which tie into the living room on the west are roofed at a lower level and allow

clerestory lighting on the third lighted side of the living area. The natural continuation of the three pronged plan provides servant quarters to the northwest and master bedroom space to the southeast.

The principal entrance to the house is by the curving drive to the parking

The south side of the Deyerle house, facing the old James River canal. The sweeping cantilevered roof is over the living room and shelters the clerestory windows in the west wall of this room formed between the high roof and the lower roof of the screened porch and kitchen wing intersecting with it from the left.

(Danfoto)



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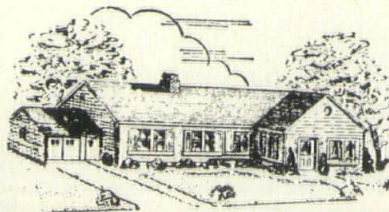
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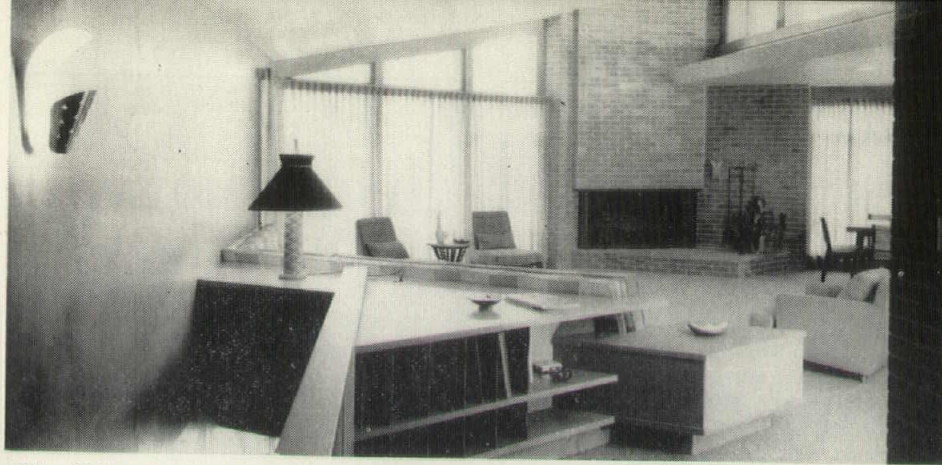
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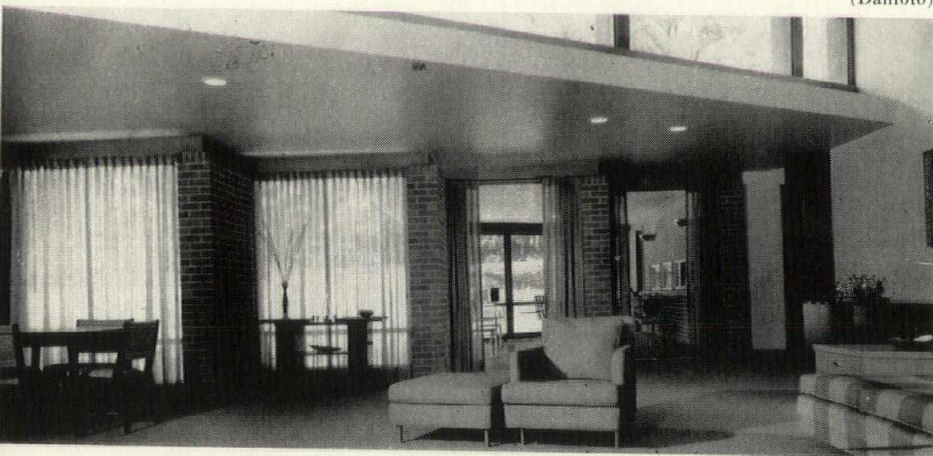
The living room of the Deyerle house shown from the entrance foyer. To the left along the panelled wall are the steps to the basement recreation area. They are surrounded by the built-in sofa, shelves and tables. Even the thick stair rail is utilized for concealed storage, or in this case card tables. A built-in sound system can flood this and other spaces in the house with high fidelity music or can be used for paging.

(Danfoto)

Below:

Looking west in the living room showing the clerestory windows formed between the high shed roof of the living room and the flat roof over the dining and porch areas. The door to the right in the semi-hexagonal room leads to the kitchen and service wing. Concealed above the soffit at the clerestory windows are strip lights. A corner of the angled built-in sofa is seen at the right.

(Danfoto)



area on the north which allows entry at living level and does not disturb the compositional center which faces south. The entry is at the crossing of the plan (see photo) and leads into the

living area, the bedroom area and the along one wall of the living room leads service — kitchen area. The open stair to the recreation area below directly from the entrance foyer.

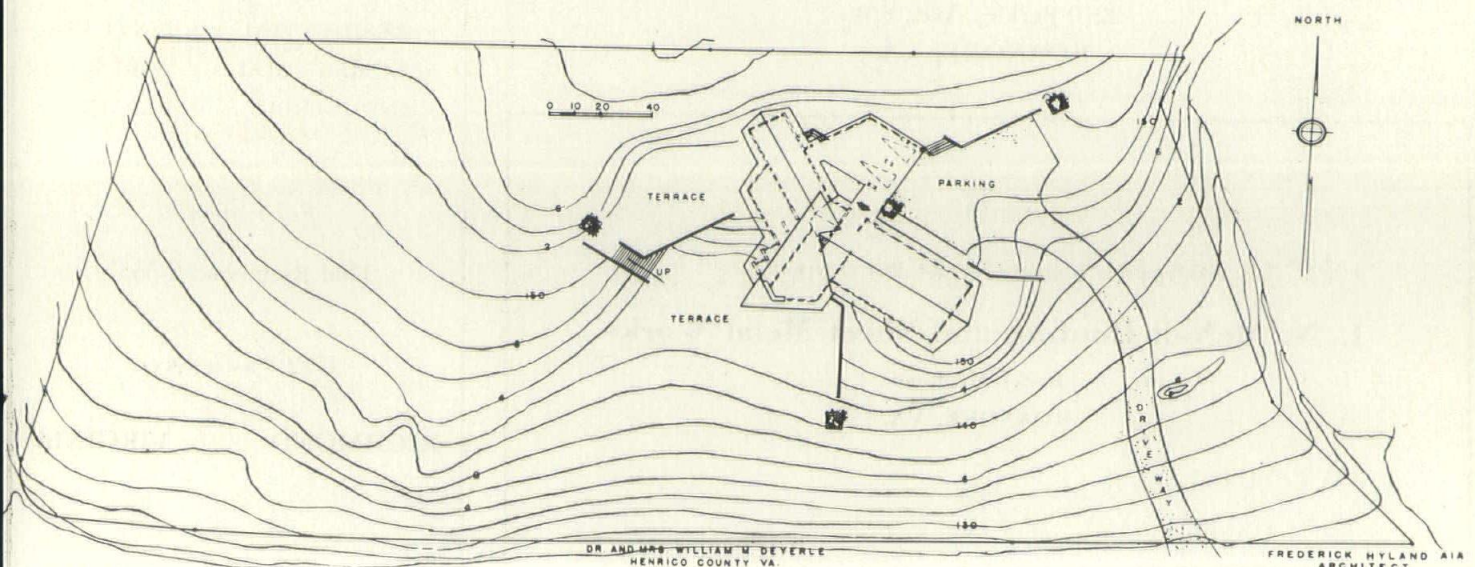
Though air-conditioned, the openness of the plan provides such superior ventilation that the equipment is rarely used at capacity. The open plan provides also an abundance of natural light and affords a maximum view of the wide James River valley.

The exterior of the house is constructed of a soft tan-red brick and fir siding toned a light green-grey with a pigmented stain for endurance of finish. The windows, casements, combination and awning, are of aluminum. The broad angled chimney at the "peak" end of the living room is capped with a thin concrete slab. The entry is paved with Virginia Greenstone which is continued on into the foyer and stops at the entrance to the bedroom, living room and kitchen areas. A built up roof surfaced with white marble chips covers the house.

Inside the walls are variously exposed brick, hardwood panelling, and plaster. The ceilings are of plaster. Floors in the living and bedroom areas are carpeted while in the kitchen and service area they are of vinyl tile. The baths are finished in ceramic tile. Much of the interior equipment is architect designed and built-in. The angled sofa and shelves and table which face and complement the angled fire-place are an example of this. (See photo). The kitchen, which connects to the screened porch on the northwest of the living room through a series of low gliding aluminum windows set between the counter and the wall cabinets, is completely built in, even to window mullion covers in formica which are a continuation of the kitchen counters.

Wardrobes and dressing areas are completely built in and equipped. They are formed of flush wood door section

(Continued on page 59)



AIA CALENDAR

Oct. 10-12 Fall Meeting, to be held jointly with the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers Meeting, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke.
Jan. 23-25 Annual Meeting, Jefferson Hotel, Richmond.
June 5- 7 Spring Meeting, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach.

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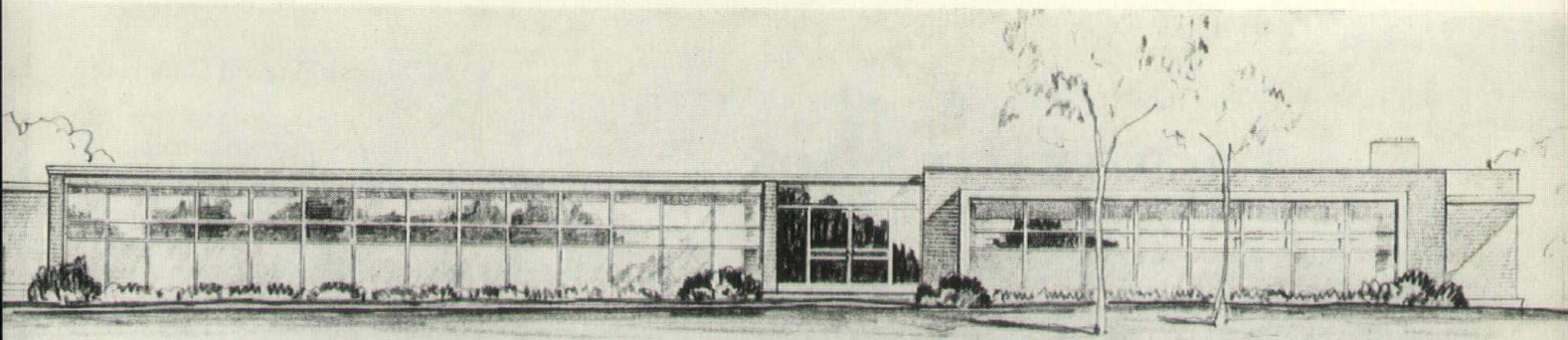
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NEW EASTERN SHORE HEALTH CENTER

AT A TOTAL COST, including equipment, of \$80,000, the Accomack County Board of Supervisors has now under construction a county health center in Accomack 40 by 115 feet. Designed by the Eastern Shore of Virginia's only architect, John Linwood Walker, of Nassawaddox, the contract was let on March 1st and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy by October 1st. Partly air-conditioned, the building has terrazzo floors throughout.

Situated on a 245 foot square plot facing Route 13, the building will contain, as shown on the plan below:

1. Main entrance vestibule.

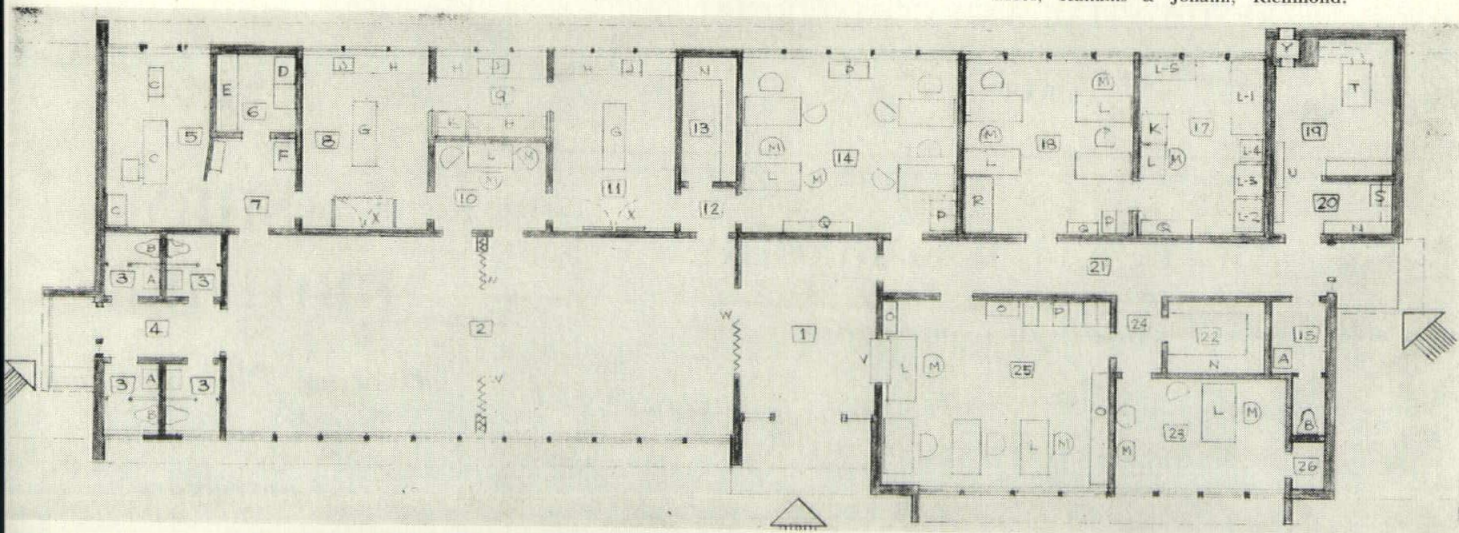
2. Assembly room.
3. Toilets.
4. Side entrance vestibule.
5. X-Ray.
6. X-Ray dark room.
7. Vestibule and X-Ray control.
8. Examination room.
9. Utility area.
10. Consultation room.
11. Examination room.
12. Vestibule.
13. Linen storage.
14. Nurses room.
15. Staff toilet.
16. Storage space.
17. Shellfish laboratories.
18. Shellfish and sanitarian.

19. Boiler room.
20. Janitor.
21. Staff corridor.
22. Office storeroom.
23. Director's office.
24. Vestibule.
25. General office.
26. Closet.

Consulting engineer for the mechanical work was E. D. Duval. General contractor for the project is Patrick D. Widgen, of Nassawaddox. Sub-contractors include:

Mechanical, Ashby Bros., Nassawaddox; electrical, F.L. Smith, Painter, Va.; plaster, Russell & Russell, Norfolk; roofing, Goslee, Salisbury, Md.; glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Salisbury, Md.

Material suppliers include: window walls (aluminum), Brown & Grist, Newport News; and entrance doors, Hankins & Johann, Richmond.



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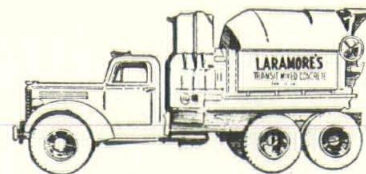
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See the Accomack Health Center
on page 43



FIRST ALUMINUM DOME ON THE "MAINLAND" UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT VIRGINIA BEACH

BY JANUARY it is hoped the first aluminum domed auditorium in the "mainland" United States will be dedicated at the new "Convention City" at Virginia's favorite play and convention spot, Virginia Beach.

Designed by the Kaiser Aluminum Corp., the dome is being incorporated into the city's new convention facility by architects Oliver & Smith of Norfolk. The first such aluminum domed auditorium was completed recently in Honolulu, Hawaii as part of the Hawaiian Village Hotel. The structure will be fabricated by the west coast aluminum company and shipped to Norfolk in

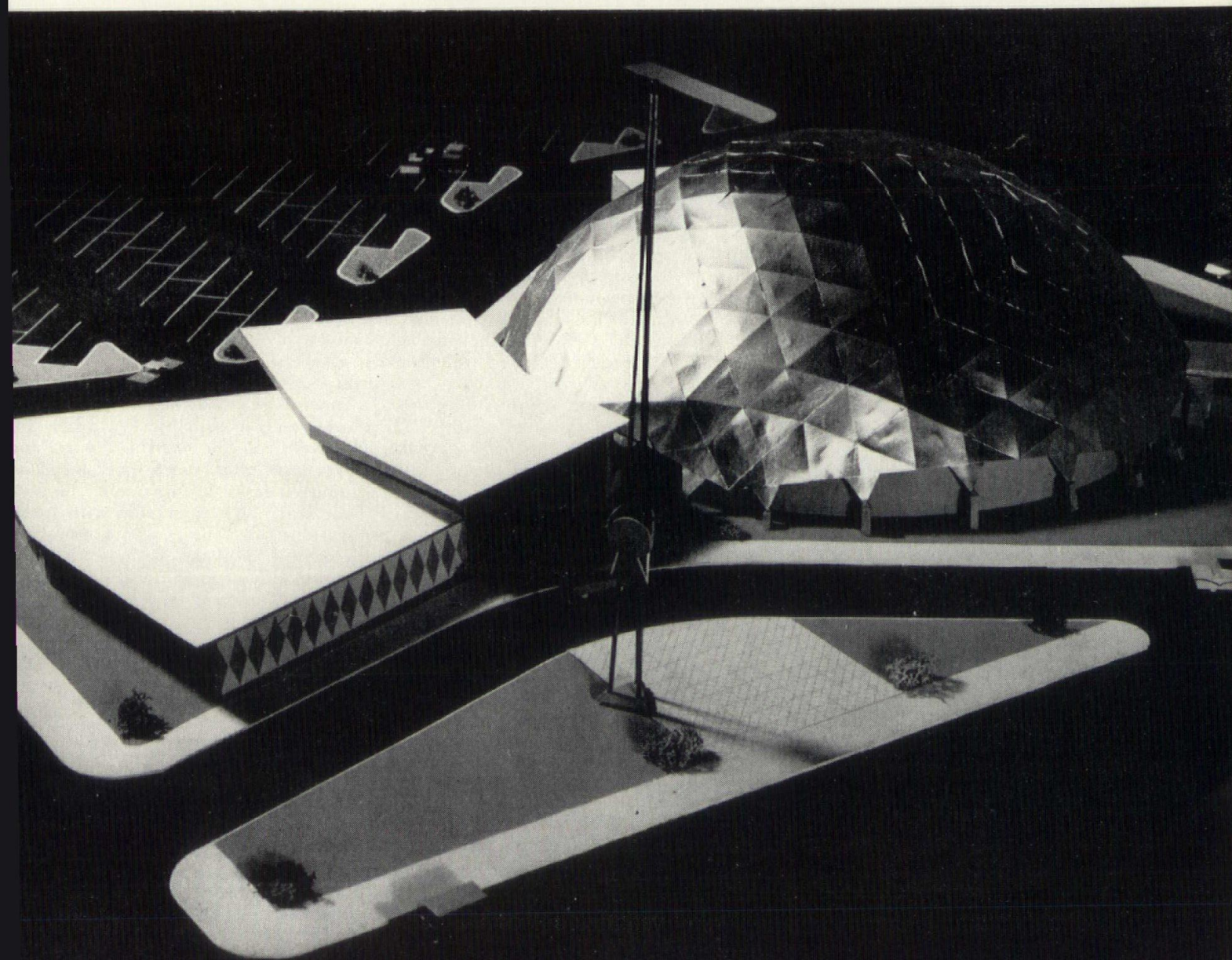
sections for erection by the Globe Iron and Construction Company of that city.

One hundred and forty-five feet in diameter and fifty feet high, there will be no interior supports in the unusual building due to its advanced design. It will have a seating capacity of approximately 1980 for a meeting, 1400 for a banquet.

Unique as the finished building itself is the method and speed of erection. The prototype dome, in Hawaii, was completely erected in 20 hours (by a crew of 38 men). The Virginia Beach version is expected to take five days. The dome, which weighs less than

40,000 pounds, total, is made up of 575 diamond shaped panels of aluminum similar in shape to the openings in the well known geodesic structures designed by Buckminster Fuller. It will withstand loads of more than 100 pounds per square inch and is designed to resist winds of approximately 200 miles per hour. Aluminum castings fit between each diamond shaped aluminum panel and the entire structure is held together by bolts. A mast is used to erect the building, being set in the middle of the foundation and used to lift first one ring of assembled panels and then the next until the shell is complete.

Other spaces in the new convention hall will include offices for the Chamber of Commerce, meeting and dining rooms and a kitchen.





NEW GREYHOUND TERMINAL

Architects:
Arrasmith & Tyler

Associate Architects:
Ballou & Justice

General Contractor:
Thorington Construction Co.

Broad Street front of Richmond's new Greyhound Bus terminal. In the blue and gray colors of the line, it is a colorful addition to Richmond's main business street.

(Danfoto)

THE SLEEK NEW Greyhound Bus Terminal on Broad Street in Richmond, though facing the main street for only a short distance, covers nearly the entire block between 4th and 5th, Broad and Marshall. The open, generous planning of the terminal and the thoughtful selection of materials with which it is built make it one of the outstanding recent additions to Virginia's transportation facilities.

The new building was designed by Arrasmith & Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky, who have served as architects for a number of bus stations throughout the central and eastern sections of the country. Virginia architects Louis W. Ballou & Charles C. Justice were associates for the project.

The new building contains, in addition to the normal ticket, baggage, locker, newsstand, waiting room facilities, a travel bureau and a modern cafeteria. The waiting room opens onto Broad street and provides for an unobstructed traffic flow from the incoming taxi stand there, by the ticket counter, past the handsomely furnished waiting room, directly to the bus loading dock. The newsstand, baggage,

dining and rest room facilities open off the waiting room in such a way as not to obstruct the traffic flow.

The terminal is "T" shaped in plan. The stem of the "T" forms the waiting room and passenger facilities, while the crossing of the "T" is the loading dock which extends from 4th to 5th street. On either side of the stem of the "T" are commercial buildings not a part of the terminal. The remainder of the block, from the bus loading dock to Marshall Street provides for bus maneuvering and a bus maintenance and cleaning building in which through busses are refurbished for further travel during meal stops.

Careful selection of the interior finishes of the building have vastly decreased the maintenance problem. The Richmond terminal is probably one of the busiest in the state and on a 24 hour basis. To reduce cleaning and maintenance to a minimum, architects selected large ceramic blocks and smooth stacked brick for the walls of the waiting room and cafeteria. Other spaces are finished similarly easy to maintain finishes. Toilets are of ceramic tile with no partitions. All ceilings are of acoustic tile. One wall of the concourse is finished with smooth natural finish oak bo-

(Continued on page 49)

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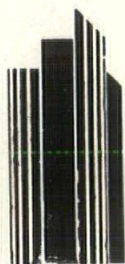
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Greyhound Terminal

(Continued from page 46)

applied vertically.

The lighting in the building is for the most part recessed and provides an even, pleasant general lighting in all spaces. All public spaces are air-conditioned and the aural senses are catered to with a superbly designed public announcing system which not only in itself is marked by clarity of tone and a lack of distortion, but is fed by an automatic series of departure and arrival announcements recorded by a Richmond radio announcer, Carl Stutz.

The colorful Broad Street face of the building is finished in porcelain enamel steel panels in Greyhound colors. A gray polished granite forms the base. The exposed sides of the building are faced with two colors of smooth brick.

General Contractor for the project was Thorington Construction Co. Sub-contractors and material suppliers were: Excavation, E. G. Bowles; Masonry, W. D. Duke, Inc.; Structural and misc. steel, Liphart Steel Co., Inc.; Reinforcing steel and metal windows, Virginia Steel Co.; Steel joists and steel deck, The Staley Co.; Millwork, Ruffin & Payne; Metal doors and frames, Bowker & Roden; Metal toilet partitions & overhead doors, J. S. Archer Co.; Roofing and sheet metal, N. W. Martin; Plastering, Pollard and Bertozzi; Painting, J. C. Hungerford; Glass, glazing and aluminum work, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; Acoustical, asphalt and cork tile, McLain T. O'Ferrall Co.; Elevator & Dumbwaiter, W. W. Moore & Sons (Monarch); Fixture work, Modern Woodwork Co.; Electrical, E. C. Ernst, Inc.; Plumbing, heating and air-conditioning, William H. White, Jr., Inc.; and Plastic signs & porcelain front, Talley Neon.



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(Danfoto)

Interior of the new Greyhound terminal showing the stacked smooth brick forming one wall of the waiting room and the modern waiting room furniture.



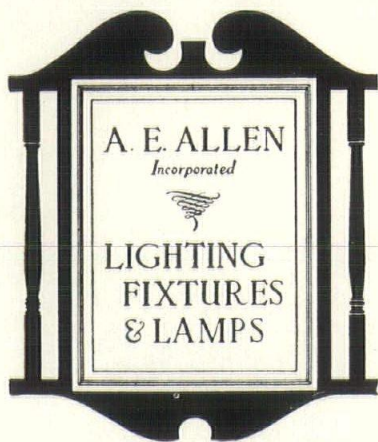
(Danfoto)

The fifth street side of the Greyhound building showing the two color brick facing on the main building, exit, directly from the bus loading dock to departing taxi stand, the block long loading dock and the maintenance building at right where through busses are serviced during stops at the terminal.

The block long loading platform showing the angled bus bays and heavy bumpers. 12 busses can load simultaneously along this dock while others use a through bus loading area at the end of the bus service building which can be seen at right.

(Danfoto)





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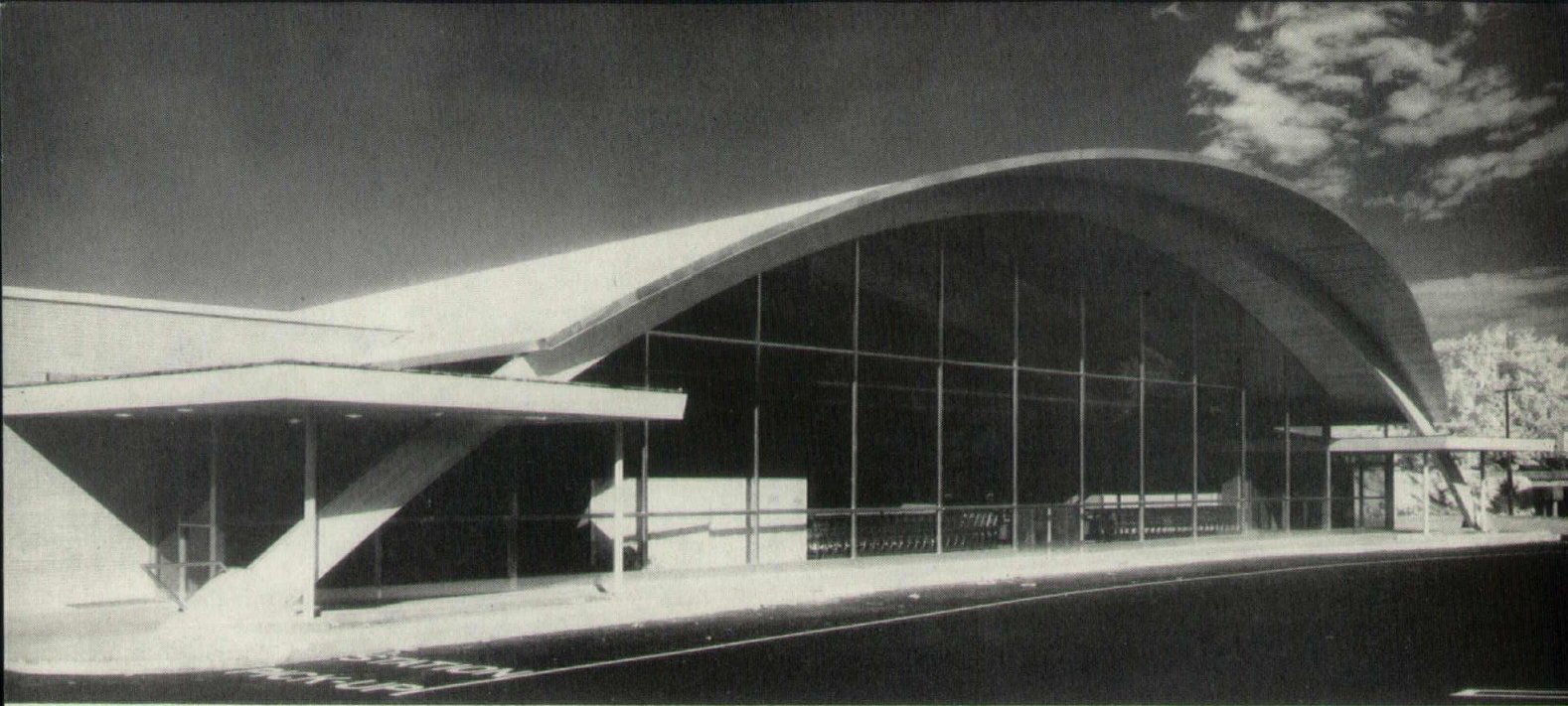
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ARCH-RIBBED ROOFED SUPERMARKET

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THE NEW Siegel's Super Market, located on Twentieth Street, between Hull and Bainbridge Streets, Richmond, Virginia, provides an interesting coordination of materials and mechanical features in a simple structure for a market. Air-conditioned, the building consists of 20,000 square feet of floor area with the arch ceiling of 4" western cedar supported on 90 feet laminated fir arches set on piling which gives a sales area free of columns and other building obstructions. The front elevation of glass and aluminum extends 27 feet at its highest point, with entrances vestibuled at each end, including mat-activated doors for ease of customers carrying packages. The roof extends across the front to provide a covered area for the drive-up customer pick-up station. The floor of the sales area is terrazzo with utility areas of concrete and service areas of tile. The interior design features a U-shaped sales area with storage and service areas behind the various departments.

Incorporated into the building is a flexible system of air-conditioning and electrical work. The air-conditioning is zoned and controlled for the customers' comfort. The electrical system includes underfloor ducts for the sales area to provide a flexible arrangement of merchandising.

Paved, illuminated parking areas for approximately 200 automobiles are provided adjacent to each side of the market with access from the three

(Continued on page 56)

Architect:
J. Henley Walker, Jr.

Contractor:
Thorington Construction Company

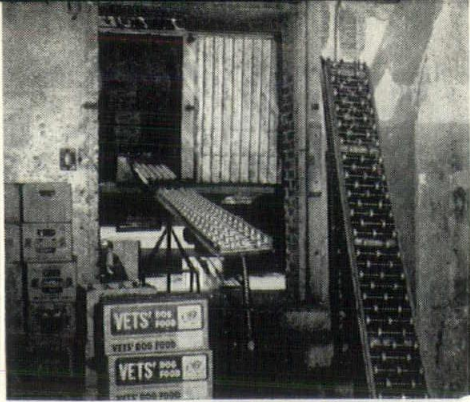
Consulting Structural Engineers:
McFarlane & Sadler

Electrical Engineer:
Leo T. Griffin

The interior of the new Siegel supermarket showing the laminated wood arch roof construction that provides a 90 foot clear span sales space. The strip fluorescent lights are hung at the tie rod for the arches. This view is from inside the arched front window looking toward the rear of the store.

(Danfoto)





(State Fire Marshal Photo)

The rear exit door (through the storage area) is blocked by a conveyor, truck and merchandise. The exit is not marked. Undesirable steps lead up to the exit door and there is no landing at the head of these steps. There is no handrail at the side of the steps.

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Exit Problems—(Continued from page 37)

be practical. When the store is placed in operation, it is found one of the exits invariably leads through a storage area and because of stock movement, security precautions and the absence of permanently assigned stock personnel in the area the exitway is discovered to be reduced, obstructed, improperly marked, or the exit door to the outside is found locked for various reasons. Proper design can eliminate these conditions which could conceivably result in a large loss of life in certain fire situations.

The best way to provide the second remotely located exitway, the main entrance being considered one of the required exitways, is to have the second exitway independent of all storage and work areas. This could be accomplished by providing an exit corridor from the sales area to the exit door. The exit corridor should be straight, properly marked and lighted and should lead to exit doors which swing in the direction of exit travel. If for security reasons it is not feasible to provide a solid partition wall on each side of the corridor, then either a partial glass partition or a partition of wire mesh could be provided in order that store personnel working in adjoining storage or work areas could observe the use of the exitway. An alarm bell arrangement may be included on the remote exit doors to alert supervisory personnel to improper use of the exits. Of course, when the building is not in use by the public, maximum security precautions can be taken in securing the exit doors.

There is another method for providing access to the exit doors that has been used in some stores. It is not considered as desirable as the corridor method described above. Exitways are marked by either painting the corridor on the floor or by coloring the concrete a separate and distinct color from the remainder of the floor. This is not only helpful in marking the exitway but also is a guide to supervisory personnel in discharging their responsibility of insuring that exitways do not become obstructed by storage in any way. Where the permanent walls or corridors mentioned above have not been provided, such floor markings should be required. Appropriate signs should also be installed either in the marked area or nearby to indicate that the exitway is not to be blocked at any time.

Exit signs consisting of block type letters six inches or more in height and reading "Exit" or "Emergency Exit Only" should mark the required exit doors. These exit signs must be electrically illuminated. Also, when the exit doors are not visible from all locations in the sales area it is necessary to install directional signs on walls or in other conspicuous locations to direct the occupants to the exits. Care must also be taken to insure that display and advertising material does not obstruct the view of the Exit signs. They

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must be clearly visible from any point on the sales floor.

The outdoor spaces to which the exitways lead must be lighted at night. They must be so arranged that steps from platforms cannot be blocked by trucks that are loading and unloading. Posts or other positive means are required to prevent doors opening directly on grade from being so blocked. Conveyor systems and meat tracks cannot be installed in exitways for obvious reasons; the required exit width must be available at all times. This special consideration must be given in planning the flow of incoming and outgoing goods and materials because they directly affect the value of the exits.

The use of checkout counters in supermarkets often presents another serious hazard to rapid escape in case of emergency. Some stores install railings and turnstiles to prevent people from getting out of the sales area except by going through the checkouts. A clear passageway to the front exit doors at least equal to their width should be maintained at all times. Even when rails have not been installed, it is sometimes found that store managers have installed shelves or merchandise which are equally as effective in preventing ready access to the front exit doors.

It is hoped that this article will be of help to architects, building officials and building owners in planning for exitways in new stores and supermarkets in your area. Should there ever be any question in regard to the practical use of exitways, please contact your nearest State Fire Marshal's Office for assistance and clarification of the points in question.



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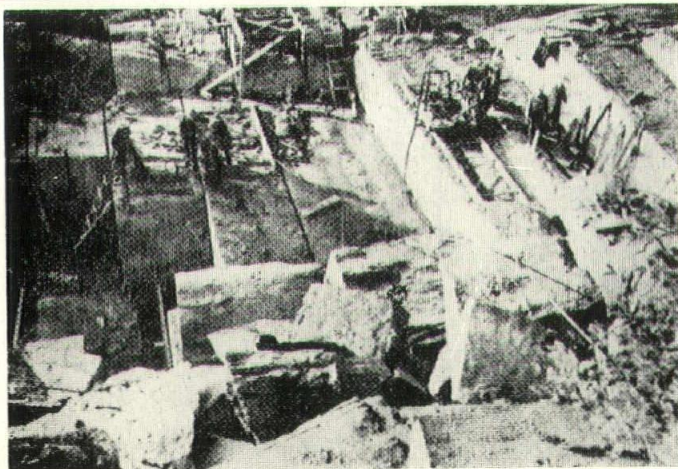
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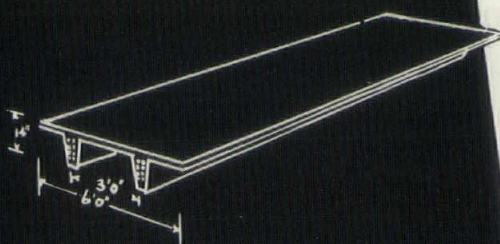
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See the Deyerle Home on page 38

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General Contractor for the Beautiful Deyerle Home
(See Page 38)

Siegel's Supermarket

(Continued from page 51)

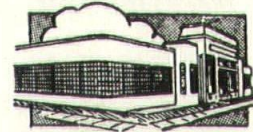
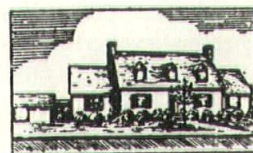
streets. The cost of the structure including all items of the building and site work amounts to \$212,000.00.

The owner selected J. Henley Walker, Jr., as the Architect, and Thorington Construction Company as the Contractor to design and construct an economical and practical supermarket for his requirements of an additional, modern sales space. Assisting in this project were MacFarlane & Sadler, Structural Engineers; and Leo T. Griffin, Electrical Engineer. The sub-contractors were as follows:

Rilco Laminated Products, Inc., arches and roof deck; Lange & Rabe, Inc., electrical; Whitley Roofing Company, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Company, cast stone; Oliva & Lazzari, tile and terrazzo; Dixon Masonry Corp., masonry; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glass and aluminum work; M. P. Barden and Sons, painting; W. H. White, plumbing; Hyman & Company, air-conditioning; Industrial Iron & Steel, structural steel; Royster & Rowe, grading; and Municipal Paving Corp., paving.



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Virginia Profile

IN A SMALL BRICK OFFICE in Stuart is the smiling, friendly superintendent of Patrick County Schools, affectionately known as "Jim." This is James V. Law, son of Gustavus and Annie Cooper Law, who was born on July 19, 1913 at Dickerson, Franklin County, where his father was a merchant for 36 years.

He was just a long-legged boy in short pants when he announced he was going to be a teacher. Urged by his mother, a teacher for 30 years, young Law was graduated from Ferrum

Training School and went to Emory and Henry College for his Bachelor of Arts degree. There he served as president of the Honor Court, president of Pi Gamma Mu National Honorary Fraternity, vice-president of State I.R.C., secretary of Calliopean Literary Society, and a member of Blue Key National Honorary Fraternity. Later he received his Master of Education degree from Duke University.

In September 1935, Law was appointed assistant principal and coach of Virgilina High School; and thus began his public school career. Next he served as assistant principal and coach of Fieldale High School, and in 1938 was appointed principal of Stuart High School in Patrick County.

"Jim" Law had education in his blood, so to speak. He was appointed Superintendent of Patrick County Schools to take office on July 1, 1949. He is well trained for the job and under his capable leadership and guidance, the schools in Patrick County have progressed and prospered. New schools have been built and a number of additions have been constructed. Nineteen schools have been consolidated and another important stride in the progress of the county's educational system is the addition of modern, safe buses. Non-Certified teachers have been reduced from approximately 45% to 4 percent during his tenure of office and top salaries of classroom teachers have increased from \$1800 to \$3400 per school term. The curriculum has increased from an average of 22 units per school to 35, consequently the high schools are 50% larger because of their better holding power. Educational advantages, which favorably compare with other larger and richer counties, are now available to Patrick County Students.

Much of this progress is due to this man who is at the helm of the educational department of Patrick County—a man dedicated to the religious, educational, political, financial and social development of his County, State, and Nation. His contributions to education and society have won for him many outstanding rewards and one in par-



JAMES V. LAW

New Richmond Residence

(Continued from page 41)

which match the other doors in the bed-room area.

The dumb-waiter in the basement recreation area is built into the kitchen cabinets and outside storage cabinets are built into the car-port area on the north side of the house.

The house is heated by a dual forced hot air system. Electric light switching is by a low voltage remote system. Lighting fixtures are principally flush with concealed tube lighting at the living room clerestory. Ovens, ranges, dishwasher and other equipment is built in.

General Contractor for the project was R. W. Cabaniss. Other contractors and material suppliers include:

Brickwork, Southern Brick & Supply Co.; brick, Sanford Jamestown; iron and steel, Ross Iron Works; millwork, H. Beckstoffer's Sons; septic tank, Lytle & Barnes; insulation, W. F. Weiler Co.; plaster, Douglas & Williams; heating and air-conditioning, N. W. Martin Bros.; plumbing, Garland L. Cole; painting, Glidewell Bros.; roofing, N. W. Martin Bros.; ceramic tile, General Tile Co.; shower doors, Binswanger & Co.; weatherstrip, Chamberlin Co.; hardware, Pleasant's Hardware; upholstery of built-ins, Ace Upholstering Mfg. Co.; cabinet-work, Herndon's Woodwork Shop; electric fixtures, A. E. Allen, Inc.; plumbing fixtures, Crane; well and pumps, Gentry Well & Pump Co.; and kitchen equipment, range and ovens—Tappan.



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ticular. It came on June 19, 1957 at the annual state convention of the Virginia Association of F.F.A. held in Blacksburg and is best understood from this newspaper clipping:

"In recognition of the support given to the program of vocational agriculture and F.F.A. activities, Superintendent James V. Law was awarded the Honorary State Farmer Degree. During his tenure in office as Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Law has been a strong supporter of an active and progressive program of vocational education. In recognition of the support he has given the F.F.A. Chapters, he has previously received several Honorary Chapter Farmer Degrees."

Mr. Law is a veteran of World War II where he served with the Navy for 26 months. On Sundays he is a familiar figure in the Stuart Baptist Church where he has served as a Sunday School Teacher and Class officer. Among his many extra curricular activities are those of chairman of Franklin-Patrick Library Board, president of Stuart Lions Club, member of the Masons and Eastern Star, and is active in the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, and March of Dimes organizations.

Mrs. Law, the former Audrey Wilson, is rarely seen around the office. With a home and a son, James Vincent Law, Jr., to look after, a regular teaching position and all the duties of a wife of a man in public office, her days are full.



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Richard Duckhardt

(Continued from page 21)

recent interview with Fletcher Cox of the Richmond News Leader — "was tracing a sketch on a limestone — one block of limestone for each color, each block was prepared so that all the elements of one primary color in the drawing to be lithographed would hold that particular color of ink on the block's surface. The rest of the block's damp, because of its porosity, repelled the ink."

The proper registering of each color, subtle mixtures of primary colors to obtain others, and capturing the mood of the poster was where the art came in. Young Richard first was taught to make lines freehand; then crossed lines. After this he was assigned to small jobs progressing to regular work when his proficiency was demonstrated. Incidentally, the famous lithograph of Libby Prison in Civil War days was one of his practice jobs, and later he did the comic lithos for the Greenback tobacco advertisements — Ah "Greenback" what roll-your-owns you would make in the old days.

The young lithographer apprentice's salary was six dollars a week, and there was the promise of twelve dollars per week only in the offing.

Meanwhile Richard's artistic ambitions soared. He enrolled as an art student at the Virginia Mechanics Institute, which at that time was located opposite what was Rueger's famous restaurant, at Ninth and Bank Streets, now the Raleigh Hotel. For five years, four nights a week the aspiring artist studied drawing under W. L. Sheppard, whose Confederate Soldier sketches are collector's items; and sculpture under Fred Moynihan, who was the sculptor for the Stuart monument in Richmond. Young Duckhardt won many prizes at the Institute, offered by Major Lewis Ginter, the Richmond tobacco philanthropist. This training was to be of two-fold value in the near future.

At twenty-two, Richard Duckhardt finished his apprenticeship and with only a weekly stipend of twelve dollars offered at Hoens, he secured a job with the Courier Journal Printing Company in Louisville, Kentucky. There the young artist executed in pen and ink and wash the illustrations for General Fitzhugh Lee's, "A History of the Southern Soldier in the Civil War" and other volumes by the noted Confederate cavalryman. Duckhardt stayed there two years, managed to save one hundred dollars besides sending money

home, then returned to Richmond to begin his forty-four years of teaching at the Mechanics Institute. "During the regime of Mr. Sheppard at the Institute only classical drawing was taught — drawing from casts," Mr. Duckhardt explained. Mr. Sheppard was followed by Moynihan who taught sculpture, who in turn was succeeded by F. W. Sievers whose "Stonewall" Jackson dominates the circle at Monument Avenue and the Boulevard.

"When I was appointed to succeed Mr. F. W. Sievers I introduced the first classes in commercial art in addition to teaching sculpture."

Here we digress for the moment to note that Richard's father sold his home in Richmond in 1894 and purchased a farm on Broad Street Road—at present one hundred and twenty-six acres with its one-hundred-year old farm house. This meant boarding in the city and horse-and-buggy commuting for Richard and one of his brothers; with weekends spent at the farm. That the commuting was often rough for the boys, the veteran teacher doesn't deny.

At twenty-five, and conscious that one could not live by art teaching alone, Richard explored the field of business and teamed up with E. O. Christopher. Together, they purchased a small engraving plant from Whittet and Shepperson on the easy payment plan, and for a time the venture flourished. Partner Christopher, however, wanted to leave Richmond, so the Christopher Engraving Company was incorporated; Richard's co-partner selling his interest to outside parties. Richard managed the business, giving employment to two of his brothers. Then followed numerous ups and downs, resulting in Mr. Duckhardt selling his interest, and starting a wholesale stationery business; still, however, managing the engraving company. The stationery venture meanwhile, went on the rocks. Then he decided to form a partnership with Waverly Brown, also employed by the Christopher firm.

Thus was launched the Commercial Photograph Company from which the veteran art teacher retired in 1950. In the forty years he was its president, a legion of artists dropped in to seek advice which was given cheerfully. If one purchased some art supplies or if they didn't, it made no difference to the little man with the eternal cigar which he lit very often,—for Richard Duckhardt first and last is an artist of rare accomplishment.

Here we roll back the years with respect to Duckhardt's "first love," The

to tell the Virginia Story

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Virginia Mechanics Institute. From its location on Ninth Street the school moved to the famous Arlington House at 6th and Main Streets, which incidentally was built by Fleming James, the writer's great-grandfather, and his brother Joseph James.

Richard Duckhardt labored there instilling the technics of his profession into hundreds of pupils, as he did when the Institute received a bequest which enabled its director to erect the building at 11th and Broad Streets, now headquarters for the City's Police. Still teaching, the "Old Master" followed the Institute to its final location at Tenth and Marshall Streets.

In today's newspapers it is taken for granted that nearly every page carries speed-graphic photos illustrating spot news as well as "features." But there was a day when spot news had to depend upon freehand sketches which reveals another side of Duckhardt's art skill.

Solon B. Woodfin, City Editor of the old "Richmond Dispatch" called on the artist frequently to produce an illustration for a particular story. "He used to call me down to the jail at one and two o'clock in the morning to make sketches of prisoners," Duckhardt relates. "I also 'covered' football games, street parades, and any public events, not to forget events in 'Justice John's' famous police court."

So much for business and art teaching, Richard Duckhardt, but not for the friends you made in the yesteryears and the art work by which you will ever be remembered — the complete period restoration of the Wickham-Valentine House, and the bust of the famous negro preacher, John Jasper, now in the Valentine Museum. Then those weekly visits with Edward V. Valentine who did the recumbent statue of Lee at Lexington and who constantly reminded his visitor that in spite of all the confusion of the automobile age they "still talked the same language."

Forty-four, rich, productive, worthwhile years of teaching, and eighty-five years of living with a lust for life, what a retrospect for you, Richard Duckhardt, as you roam through the room of the little farmhouse on Broad Street Road, among your many works of art and perchance look lovingly at the picture of "Gasthaus Schwan" in your hometown of Langedieback. On the outside of this inn you read and again re-read the sign, "Fr. Duckhardt" when your grandfather was the genial host—and now with your charming daughter to preside over your household—and memories of your beloved wife, who

was Gretchen Guether, you are richly blessed at 85.

EPILOGUE

Richard Duckhardt, we have lived your life as if you were now relating each detail. Now with Rudyard Kipling we say "L'Envol"

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried,

When the oldest colours have faded, and the youngest critic has died, We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it — lie down for an aeon or two, Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall set us to work anew!

And those that were good shall be happy: they shall sit in a golden chair; They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair; They shall find real saints to draw from — Magdalene, Peter, and Paul; They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame; And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of working, and each, in his separate star, Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things as They Are!



Keys to Commonwealth

(Continued from page 27)

rier, taxicab, sightseeing bus, for-hire vehicles or any of the array of busses including school, charter, employee, etc.

All of this, and much more, comes under the Motor Transportation Division, of which R. Polk Gordon, Jr., is Director.

Common carriers and household goods carriers have to have certificates of public convenience and necessity, all of which call for public hearings before the Commission and published notices. Violators of any of these laws customarily receive a first warning but should this be ignored the guilty party may be summoned to appear before the

to tell the Virginia Story

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Commission in a public hearing for the due process of law. Last year a total of 943 arrests were made, and a total of 97,652 vehicles came under the regulation of this Division of the Commission.

An "identification" tag and registration card are also issued by them to out-of-state carriers operating over Virginia highways for the purpose of checking the "over-the-road" tax. All applications for authority to operate must be on file with this Division and insurance policies showing their ability to serve the public.

The Division of the Commission which has the job of collecting the "over-the-road" or Motor Fuel Road Tax is the Motor Carrier Taxation Division which was made separate from the parent Accounting Division in 1952 and has Albert Stuart, Jr. as its Director. His is a "taxing" job in more ways than one for not only must his Division collect the Motor Fuel Road Tax but also the Gross Receipts Road Tax, and two more complicated measures would be difficult to find grouped together under the title Road Tax Laws.

As of April 1, 1957 only "for hire" carriers of passengers are subject to the 2 per cent Gross Receipts Road Tax which until that date applied to freight carriers as well and netted in excess of \$1,500,000 for the year ending March 31, 1957. Freight carriers do not escape, however; there is a new "surtax" for them.

The Motor Fuel Road Tax which was amended by the General Assembly of 1956 now applies to every person, firm or corporation operating any heavy vehicles in the State such as road tractors, tractor trucks and trucks having more than 2 axles, whether the carrier is private, for hire, interstate or intrastate.

There are approximately 24,000 operators from forty-three of the forty-eight States, plus the District of Columbia and Canada who have registered for operations into, through, or out of Virginia and are subject to Virginia's Road Tax Laws, whose books must be audited to see that they meet requirements. Prior to the adoption of the "over-the-road" tax many interstate carriers loaded up with gas before entering Virginia and used the highways without contributing towards their upkeep.

The Commission's Public Service Taxation Division, headed by J. C. Masten, evaluates and assesses all real and tangible property of all public service corporations for local taxation, including railroads, motor vehicle carriers, transmission companies, utilities

etc. These assessments are supplied to the various political subdivisions of the state so that local taxes may be levied and collected. It also makes assessments for state taxes including taxes on intangibles, money, franchise taxes and tax on rolling stock of railroads.

The rolling stock of motor carriers is handled differently, being collected by the state and paid back to the localities through which they operate.

The auditing of all public utilities to determine the exact return each one receives on its assets which are dedicated to public service, is the job of the Commission's Accounting Division of which J. H. Brown is Director. Several years ago, at the instigation of Judge Hooker, a uniform system of accounts was set up for all utility companies and has greatly lightened the load, which still remains heavy.

The Commission's "service department" is the Engineering Division with Chief Engineer G. C. Boyer as Director. This Division is really a friend to man for it is its responsibility to check on the 250-odd privately owned and operated electric, gas, water and telephone companies . . . the accuracy of meters of all kinds . . . the voltage delivered to electric companies . . . heating value and pressure of gas, and all engineering studies on which are based the value of the properties.

The use of airplanes, which were unheard of when the Commission was established, is now one of its responsibilities as to the licensing of airmen, aircraft and airports and all that pertains thereto. The Commission's Aviation Division with Col. Allen C. Perkinson as Director has this job to do, as well as investigating proceedings as to the ability and safety of all concerned. The taxes collected from this branch are used for the improvement of Virginia airfields.

One of the Commission's most important and far reaching services is the fixing of rates charged the public by utility concerns. Should there be a request for the raising of a rate, closing a station, removing a train, changing a route, etc., a petition must first be filed with the Commission and then a hearing date is fixed and the proposal and date of hearing are publicized. The Commission's staff of experts then gets busy investigating all angles of the case, complete with an audit of the petitioners' books etc., if necessary, and it may take months, but the die is finally cast by the Commission in the hearing, open to the public, and the public has ample time to speak its piece.

At the Commission's right hand are

to tell the Virginia Story



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their legal advisors . . . Norman S. Elliott, Commission Counsel and William C. Seibert, Commerce Counsel and members of their staff. Whenever the Commission holds a hearing each word spoken is recorded by their Court Reporter of many years standing, Mrs. Margaret P. Wootton. The Commission makes a study of the record and the exhibits, and then renders its decision.

No Court is complete without its Bailiff and that office for the Commission is held by Elisha T. Pollard, who is also its "right-hand-man," . . . just as Miss Genevieve Boguess is that indispensable person, . . . Financial Secretary.

During special emergencies . . . war, strikes, shortages etc. . . the Commission has been requested by the Governor to perform extra-curricula functions far afield from their regular duties . . . rationing of the use of electricity during the period of two coal shortages for instance, and, in 1947, taking over and operating utilities as the Governor's agent under the act passed by the special session of the General Assembly during that year. Both jobs were unexpected, and difficult.

Another of the Commission's varied jobs, too numerous to mention in full, is that of regulating the financing of all public utilities, which cannot issue stocks or bonds without first receiving Commission approval. They must also get certificates to go in business, stay in business or expand their business. The Engineering Division is kept busy issuing the necessary certificates after getting all the facts and the Commission members spend long hours hearing all sides of the case. One hearing alone required twenty-four full days, covered 3,600 pages of oral testimony and used 200 exhibits . . . but that was an easy one . . . another took more than a year.

This is the Commission which sits as a Court of Record whose writ runs throughout the Commonwealth . . . its authority set forth in the Constitution, and its far reaching actions affecting the hauling annually of millions of tons of freight in the state; countless thousands of users of gas and electricity, telephone and telegraph, railroads and airplanes, steamship lines and busses; the daily use by thousands of Virginians of highways, banks, insurance companies and the like and the general overall protection of their lives from accidents, and their pocketbooks from fraud.

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This will provide 1,975 jobs at the mines and pay \$8,887,500 in mine wages and salaries. These dollars circulate, helping to create even more jobs and incomes wherever they go.

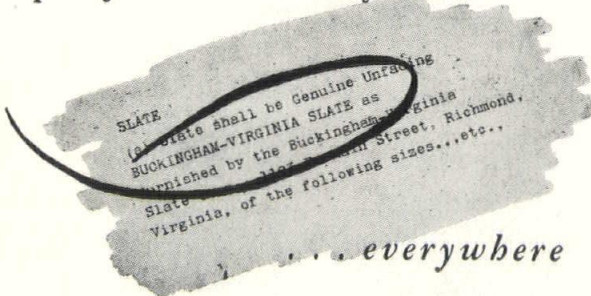
Your family, community and state benefit from this sizeable economic contribution — which will grow larger in the years ahead as people make greater use of electricity.



Appalachian

ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

Specified with confidence



Reasons Why Architects Specify Buckingham Slate

- Protection from the elements for the life of the building.
- Natural beauty and lustre that will not fade.
- No costly repairs.
- No ultimate replacement.
- Higher resale advantages.
- Higher salvage value.
- Can be matched after any length of time.
- Fire protection.
- Insurance and loan advantages.
- Lowest average absorption of any slate in America.
- Highest resistance to acids of any slate in America.

Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp.

1103 E. MAIN ST.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Reasons Why You Should Employ An Architect

A building with its infinite variety of modern facilities and its claim for beauty needs the Architect.

The Architect has expert knowledge of building materials and construction methods.

A building is a better investment if well planned and attractive in appearance.

From start to finish of a building operation the Architect is the owner's professional adviser and representative.

The owner needs the supervision of an expert unbiased by commercial considerations to pass on materials and workmanship.

Fair competitive bidding depends on complete plans and specifications drawn by an Architect.

Architectural services are a small fraction of the total cost of a building.

American Viscose Corporation and the people of the great Commonwealth of Virginia have been partners in progress since 1918. Three of our eight manufacturing plants are located in this State.

Roanoke, at the southern end of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, is the home of one of our textile rayon plants. Front Royal, at the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley and only a short distance from the Skyline Drive, is the home of the largest tire yarn plant in the country. And, historic Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River, is the home of the largest cellophane plant in the world.

So, while you're enjoying your travels through Virginia, the chances are good that the clothes you wear contain Avisco rayon and the tires you ride on are stronger and safer because of Avisco rayon, and that many of the products you buy in the super markets and drug stores are protected by Avisco cellophane . . . all made here in Virginia.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION
AMERICA'S FIRST PRODUCER OF MAN MADE FIBERS

