The
SENIOR RECONSIDERS-
An Essay by Clifford Dowdey
Virginia's first citizen, Senator Byrd has served well his state and his nation... has in fact served the cause of all mankind.... Members of Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society from all over the great state of Virginia join with all Virginians in recognizing Senator Harry F. Byrd as one of our nation's leading statesmen.... We pay tribute to his magnificent record of public service.

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A DEFINITION of The CONSERVATIVE

IN THIS ISSUE of the magazine, when there is an essay on the unique place occupied by Senator Byrd in national affairs, it seems fitting to define the conservative position of which Virginia's senior senator is perhaps the country's best known exponent. According to Webster's New International Dictionary, the first definition is "having the power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; conserving, preservative." In general, it is defined as "moderate," as opposed to any extreme. Politically, it means, "designating . . . or characteristic of a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government.".

In the strictest political definition, America has not in modern times enjoyed the balance in government of a traditionally conservative party.

The Republican Party, as loosely known, was regarded at the beginning of the century as the conservative party in most of the country outside the South. Yet, it had been formed in 1856 by Radical elements on a sectional (anti-Southern) basis, and under its corrupt power in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the nation's resources—natural and human—were exploited during the "Robber Baron" age with a ruthless cynicism whose relation to conservation was quite remote. But, with a slogan that was supposed to protect the Union against "rum, Romanism, and rebellion" (long after most of Lee's palladins were in their graves), the party appealed in the North to the white-collar families who enjoyed a good thing of it by the South's exploitation and who wished to keep suppressed and in an inferior economic position all those immigrants—such as the "Boston Irish"—who had been welcomed with open arms as fodder to mills and to Grant's callous use of masses.

This social differentiation from exploited people, whether inhabitants of the South or worshippers in Roman Catholic churches, bore no significant relation to true conservatism. It was a party of "haves", most of whose powers were new people without responsibility for the whole community.

In the North, the Democrats became the "have-nots," the formless, unprivileged numbers who, naturally, rebelled against the social snobbery and economic exploitation of entrenched private interests.

In the South, of course, the situation was the reverse: The Democratic Party, descendants of the planter-class (or property-owning) Whigs, opposed the Republicans on very personal grounds: the Republican Party was the author of their oppressions. To those of us who can remember family-members of the Civil War generation, the Republicans were regarded chiefly as supporters of Negroes against the whites—anything except a conservative viewpoint.

To complicate this, I remember 20 years ago, when being entertained in the Louisburg Square home of my publishers, that a young Boston lady was shocked that she should be socially intimate with a Democrat; she was even more shocked

(Continued on page 30)
This picture of Senator Byrd is a reproduction of the portrait by Sidney E. Dickinson which hangs in the Capitol of Virginia.
"The Conscience of the Country"

An Essay on Senator Byrd’s Reconsideration

By Clifford Dowdey

In the massive granite pile that is the Senate Office Building, the dim corridors, deep and wide, run like tunnels down the long wings whose walls are broken at intervals by sombre, mahogany colored doors. On these doors appear the names of the senators and their states. At Room 209, there is the name of MR. BYRD, VIRGINIA. A person would have to combine insensitivity and sophistication to a remarkable degree to be able to open this door just as he would open any other door to any other office.

Despite all the (sometimes deserved) cynicism directed at the people’s representatives in Washington, there is an aura of tradition and impressive dignity about the Senate. At home, a citizen might forget that the Senate is the most powerful legislative body in the world today, but in the building that houses the senators a visitor is deeply aware that he is in the presence of men whose decisions form the destiny of the country. These men swing the power, as in wars, of life and death, and in finances their decisions mean the sickness or health of the nation’s economy.

A wrong guess can mean the death of the economic life we know, and panic, bread-lines and riot—for Americans today would not again accept a depression with the mute supineness of the 30’s. There have been too many wars, too much dislocation of traditional social structures, and violence has become an accepted expression of discontent with the existing order. In the face of the dangers against the warning of such economic specialists as Senator Byrd—that the present financial policy of the government could lead to an inflation that would make another depression almost inevitable—the majority of the members of that august body are frequently more inclined to listen to the siren voices of easy money than to the hard facts of economic life.

It is not that these senators are either incompetent or in the obvious sense playing politics. They vote with the majority for an amalgam of reasons, the chief of which is that they are voting in a system where it is sometimes difficult to oppose the momentum of the majority. Then, many members of the Senate are not qualified to judge the intricacies of international finance, and there is no reason they should be. Senators, like their constituents, have their areas of special knowledge, and ideally the committees should be served by specialists. Finally, the members of the Senate are operating in a governmental climate of instability, where—on the national level—fear and “practical” politics have merged under weak leadership to promote a restless stirring of short-range, crowd-pleasing expedients.

In the House of Representatives last year, in this climate, political expediency ran itself into sheer irresponsibility when presumably principled men were stampeded into passing the civil rights bill that eliminated trial by jury from courts of English-speaking people. This bill was
There was another showman named Florenz Ziegfeld, who, before he “glorified the American girl” in the Follies, had a concession at a carnival at a time when he had no money. Remembering Barnum, he filled a tank with water, and sold tickets to see “the invisible fish.” INCREDIBLY, people paid cash to look into several gallons of hydrant water, and went home awed by their sight of the invisible fish.

The point of this is that, since Roosevelt’s aegis, it sometimes seems that Senator Byrd is the only senator in Washington who knows there is no fish in the tank.

There have been reasons and/or excuses for the government to pour out money—from cranking taxes and debt—to sustain what has become an age of permanent panaceas. There was another world war, the so-called Korean War, the policy of buying the world’s friendship, and now what some are pleased to call “the recession.” Senator Byrd says there is nothing dangerously recessional about an economy such as ours whose unemployment amounts to barely one-fourth of those unemployed in the halcyon days of 1939, and of whom many are permanently unemployable.

CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

The most serious situation occurred in the automobile industry, where Ruther’s lust for power caused cars to be fantastically overpriced and the manufacturers, apparently believing the market was insatiable, tried to compensate for the high prices with equally fantastic styling. It would really appear as if all cars became such magnificent evidences of “conspicuous consumption” that they lost their snob appeal; there was nobody left to impress. That the public revolted here at proving Barnum right would seem rather a healthy thing.

But with both political parties vying with one another to prove that a carefree abundance will last forever in a world in which every one is equal in all ways—an Elysian Garden without gods—there was a rush in Washington to assure Americans that they are the blessed people who are born to live without need. Not for them any prays or posterity to be kept free from want or adversity; the fountain has been found to the spring of milk and honey that shall flow eternally for them.

As the Senator points out, it seems lost on the devotees of permanent panaceas that the milk is already getting thin when the American dollar is worth less than fifty cents. With all the jokes about Confederate money, not until after the Battle of Sharpsburg in September, 1862—the loss of which lost the Confederacy the recognition of England and France—did the Confederate dollar fall as low as the American dollar is now. Though what happened to the Confederacy when their money became worthless is no secret, our alchemists seem to have sold themselves on the line that goes “things like that don’t happen to people like us.”

It is true that they do not have to happen, but Senator Byrd said that when a dollar is worth 48¢, anything that further debases its value is placing out the welcome mat for inflation.

LIFE CYCLE OF NATIONS

As used here, inflation refers specifically to inflated currency. But many things can be inflated. A puff-adder inflates himself with air, as do segments of political parties. When a social structure inflates itself with self-esteem to the extent that it believes itself indestructible, it is, to say the least, unrealistic. For the life cycle of nations is no different from the life cycle of individuals: the moment of birth contains the germ of death. A sane individual, what we call a responsible person, guards his health and resources to the best of his abilities; a sane nation would do the same thing.

When a nation has committed itself to an ostrich-like squandering of its resources and negation of its character, and when members of the world’s most powerful legislative body become politically influenced by practices which they would regard as irresponsible—or even insane—in a friend or a person in private business, then the time has come which a Marcus Aurelius, a Hadrian, a Senator Byrd would call “critical.”

SENATOR VIEWS THE TIMES

As the Senator views the critical times, the specific elements are, of course, in government economy and in the social structure as threatened by enforced experimentation in interracial relationships. But these two most obvious elements—while dangerous enough in themselves—are manifestations of a changing character of a people, as reflected in their government. It has been said that a people get the government they deserve and, if this is true, Americans could do well to take a long, sobering look at themselves.

As politicians stay in office by pleasing their constituents, it would seem evident that the pressure (or, at least, what legislators assume to represent the majority pressure) is the final item.
in the amalgam of reasons that cause men in Washington sometimes to vote for reasons other than their basic principles and considered judgment. They took the human course of pleasing people rather than guiding them; they gave what the people asked for instead of what the country needed.

ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLES

What differentiates the 71-year-old gentleman who occupies the suite behind Room 209 is that, in forty years of public life, he has never voted for any other reason than a basic principle and considered judgment. All along the way he has prescribed political medicine which was distasteful to some palates, and as the government financial system became increasingly to resemble the greatest “give-away” show in history, his steadfast adherence to his principles has made his way lonelier and lonelier.

In times his seemed the voice crying in the wilderness—though it never was. For, if too often his words were not heeded on the Senate floor, his voice was heard all over America. Perhaps in most places in the country the people who listened to the Senator were in a minority in their locality, but their total aggregated an impressive bloc of citizens. To these people, Senator Byrd became “the conscience of the country.”

Placed on the wall in Senator Byrd’s office, these originals of cartoons sent in by the artists themselves, graphically express the affection and esteem in which he is held by people in all parts of the U. S. A.

Apparently it never occurred to the Senator that a record of voting his convictions on a conservative policy would cause him to be regarded as an indispensable man. He represents conservative constituents and the Virginia contingent, of which he is a senior member, is probably the most conservative group that any state has in Washington. To Senator Byrd, who says, “I am 100% Virginian,” there was nothing remarkable about a law-maker who, representing a conservative constituency, voted his convictions.

Thus, when the Senator announced that he would not stand for re-election again, the Senate wrote out a statement in longhand in his home, and gave it to an assistant, for the press. The exact date, February 12, apparently was picked more or less at random, but the general period was selected in order to allow for candidates for his vacated office to declare in the primaries. When the statement was phoned to newspapers on that Wednesday morning, Senator Byrd was already on his way to Arizona.

The sessions in the Senate had been hard and, though he was ready to turn over the reins after a well-earned rest, there must have been a certain wrench in severing associations of a quarter-of-

(Continued on page 19)
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PAGE TEN VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
DOES SMALL BUSINESS NEED SPECIAL HELP?

By
FitzGerald Bemiss

Uncle Sam is a remarkable gentleman. For that we admire him. But we love him simply because he is our Uncle Sam. Two engaging and sometimes exasperating things about him: he loves the little fellow (whether or not the fellow is really little), and he is determined to help the little fellow (whether or not the fellow really wants to be helped).

Concern for the little fellow is a persistent, well-meaning, often dangerous, and constantly inaccurate American phenomenon. Persistent because it ante-dates 1776 and is still going strong; well-meaning because it is native to democratic soil; dangerous because the patient gets too many and the wrong kind of pills; and inaccurate because in our society the little fellow is the biggest fellow there is.

There are all sorts of instances of this loveable trait in Uncle Sam, but that of “small business” appears notable. Uncle Sam has decided that most of the backbone and half of the muscle of American commerce is small and is bound to be helped even if it kills either the little fellow or Uncle Sam or both.

All business, like any participant in society, needs a certain amount of governmental “help.” The social contract calls for ground rules to protect individual liberty and property. In business, these rules have long been accepted to eliminate frauds, to respect ownership of property, and to honor contractual promises. These rules have become more extensive and specific with the development of interdependencies in the business community. The abuse of great industrial power in the 19th Century and the depression of this century accelerated this process. Most people will acknowledge that the Federal Reserve System and the Securities and Exchange Commission provide desirable ground rules. Not so many will acknowledge that the TVA and Fair Employment Practice Act are necessary to the general welfare. The problem is where to draw the line between rules to protect liberty and property and rules to destroy liberty and property.

If these generalities are true for all business, are they any more or less true for small business? Does small business need special help?

In the first place, I am convinced that small business is not small—it is not only an integral part of the business whole, but it is the major part of it. The law of supply and demand in a free economy must apply generally “with equal justice” to all elements. Big, medium sized and little business all operate in the same circumstances and must meet these circumstances within the same rules. Picture a long, fast freight train. Severe difficulties would result if one sought to regulate speed of the train by advancing or retarding a particular car. In the case of a rail-

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 PAGE TWELVE  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878

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To Put It Over . . .

AN
HISTORIC
NBC BROADCAST

By
G. WATSON JAMES, JR.

YEARS AGO before steam heat put to rout the open fireplace, pot-bellied stove, et al, as a means of combating the winter's cold—red-flannel underwear was a "must" particularly for the masculine gender, in fact some Paul Bunyans claimed this garment was also cooling in summer.

However, one could hardly imagine that the lower portion of one of those cold-defying garments played a major role in saving an historic nation-wide NBC broadcast originating in Richmond—but it did, and in June 1932.

To set the stage, it was the last reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in the Capitol of the Confederacy. The reunion was staged during the week of June 20, 1932. We had been retained in a publicity capacity by Major Robert T. Barton, General Chairman of the Richmond Entertainment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of our special assignments was as chairman of what proved to be an unforgettable radio program.

Something big had to be included in the program of events; something that had never been done before.

So the writer, Major Barton and Walter P. Bishop, the Program Director of Station WRVA, dreamed up the idea of a nation-wide broadcast,—its theme a trip through the camps arranged to house the visiting veterans and the convention halls in which they were deliberating. It was to reflect all of the exciting war reminiscences, music, undying devotion to "Marse Robert" and the "Lost Cause" which were the heart and soul of every Confederate Reunion.

The answer was to write a script, assemble a cast composed of the veterans, rehearse them—all in less than three days and be ready to go on the air at 5:00 p.m., June 23, in WRVA's studio, then located at 21st and Main Streets.

NBC moved in fast due to the enthusiasm and influence of Walter Bishop with the loan of Wade Arnold of its New York staff to write the script in collaboration with the author of this article, and to select and rehearse the cast. Then to make the event complete, Mr. Bishop arranged for C. B. Probinson of Washington, the official announcer for the programs of the President of the United States, to act as MC for the broadcast.

Once the cast had been selected, or better said, persuaded, Wade Arnold and I had to catch-as-catch-could the actors; one of them, by the by, a lady in a wheelchair, whose grandfather had designed the Confederate Flag.

The center of our operations was at Camp DeSaussure, named in honor of General C. A. DeSaussure, the Commander of the UCV, and located in the grounds of the Old Soldier's Home at Boulevard and Grove Avenue. In addition to the frame hospital, headquarters building, and Randolph Hall, all that was left of the original layout, large army tents had been erected to house the visitors.

Principals in the cast included General DeSaussure, General Hook, Mrs. W. B. Secley of Richmond, an executive of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Major Barton, Miss Jessica Smith, of Washington (the lady in the wheelchair, mentioned above) who was official color bearer of the UCV; Miss Jennie Capers, of Georgia; General Pierce, of Texas; Colonel Wilson,

One of the leading principals in the historic Confederate NBC Nationwide Broadcast was General C. A. DeSaussure, fourth from the left. Others pictured attended the Last Confederate Encampment in Richmond.

(See next page.)

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JUNE 1958 PAGE THIRTEEN
also of the "Lone Star State"; the Doyle Confederate Twins, of Texas; Ben Whitset, Negro bugler from Arkansas; "Uncle Charlie" of the Richmond Old Soldier's Home, and, in addition, a group of veterans augmented the cast as "supers" to add additional "color." All members were told where to be, and at what time, in order that there be no hitch in transporting them to the radio studio in plenty of time.

A fleet of Packards and Oldsmobiles had been placed at my disposal by the dealers in Richmond, and a motorcycle escort by the City Police Department. Part of the cast were to be picked up at 3:00 p.m., June 23, at Camp DeSaussure and driven to the studio—we were taking no chances on that score. As to the rest of the cast, the "top-flight" principals who were to attend the last official meeting of the organization at the Mosque, they were told they should be ready at 4:15 and not later than 4:30 p.m. They promised us to that effect, whether or not the last meeting was in progress.

Meanwhile, with one fleet of cars we proceeded to Camp DeSaussure at the designated hour; there to discover that many members of that section of the cast had gone to the movies!

Information was vague as to which "movies" they had gone to, but by some legerdemain they were finally rounded up, and safely deposited in the VVRVA studio; where a trained nurse was in attendance, cots provided for the veterans to catch "forty winks" if necessary, and an ample supply of lemonade spiked with *spirits fermenti*,—sanctioned by the city authorities in spite of the Prohibition Amendment being still in effect. As we left the studio for the Mosque things looked rosy, but not for long.

Arriving at the Mosque we contacted Probinson, who was pacing the foyer and nervously checking his wristwatch.

It was the dead-line. I sent an Eagle Scout to the stage to inform members of the cast to that effect. His message was ignored. The clock ticked on—4:30 p.m., June 23, had passed into the limbo. A second message was sent to the principals. This time there was an answer to the effect that, "No damned Yankee broadcast was going to interfere with the proceedings."

It was then the author of this article "saw red." Two eagle Scouts, plus others who came to our assistance, were instructed to go up on the stage and literally man-handle the recalcitrant veterans, and the lady in the wheel-chair, and bring them bodily via the stage door on Main Street to the waiting fleet of cars. Our helpers didn't take "No" for an answer. So, at between 4:15 and 4:50, the principals were loaded into the caravan of cars, and preceded by several motorcycle police, we were off for one of the wildest rides one could imagine. The route was down Cary Street. The police sirens were wide open and vehicular traffic took to the sidewalks. Would we reach the studio in time? Would the delay put a damper on all our plans; "kill" the opening scene planned for music, hilarity, the "Rebel Yell."

(Continued from preceding page)
(Continued on page 36)

---from the Richmond News Leader, June 18, 1932

Comfortable tents on the grounds of the Soldier's Home quartered some of the reunion visitors. A central mess tent provided the scene for meal-time gatherings as well as delicious food.

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PAGE FOURTEEN VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
The American Viscose Company announced recently that it has instituted a program to convert its rayon tire yarn spinning capacity to production of “super-super” type yarn. Recent development work, conducted with major tire manufacturing companies, has indicated the superiority of this type yarn for certain body constructions. The trend in tire manufacturing is in the direction of lighter weight and stronger yarns. “Super-super” tire rayon, particularly in 1100 denier, is finding great favor in the tire industry.

In commenting on the production change, Gerald S. Tompkins, president, pointed out that the lighter weight yarn has improved characteristics of higher fatigue resistance and strength which makes it possible to construct a tire of greater carcass strength with lighter body weight. Mr. Tompkins says, “The lighter tire means a cooler-running and easier-riding tire.” Actually, this Avisco product in 1100/2 construction is just about 50% stronger than previous tire cords and has a fatigue improvement of several times that amount.

American Viscose has been supplying this new yarn in limited quantity for some time. Now all facilities are to be converted to this type with the ultimate elimination of previous yarns. It is estimated that conversion work will require several months for completion.

The Dairy Industry in Virginia, according to a report by the Statistics Division of the Virginia Department of Agriculture, Thomas L. Stuart agricultural statistician in charge, represents a gross business of more than one hundred million dollars and exceeded its nearest competitor — poultry — by nearly 15 million dollars. The gross figures are as follows: Dairy, $102,006,000; Poultry, $87,132,000. Gross includes value of sales and value of products used in farm home consumption.

Tobacco, a former king, ran fourth at 65 million dollars. Federal government cut in acreage allotments is given as the reason for the decline in this commodity.

As the lawyers say: “Res ipsa loquitur.” (Continued on next page)
It's Your Money

Every forest fire costs you money. Sometimes the loss is direct—your job, your farm woodlot, or your business. Other times the cost is counted in increased taxes, loss of tourist trade or a drop in business when a mill closes down because of forest fire. It pays to be careful with fire in the woods.

THE CHESAPEAKE CORPORATION
OF VIRGINIA
West Point, Virginia
“Keep Virginia Green”

Virginia Business Review
(Continued from preceding page)

Farmers, warehousemen, members of the tobacco trade and Virginians at large have been and will continue to be affected by federal programs. As to whether they are wise in the long run is a matter for the people to decide. While deciding, it may be well to bear in mind the admonition of Mr. Jefferson: “Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread.”

IN THE NEWS . . .

Miles Cary, Virginia Electric and Power Company vice president, announces that P. W. Smith, Portsmouth manager for VEPCO has been appointed district manager of the company’s Alleghany District with headquarters at Clifton Forge. . . . J. V. Fagan, Norfolk & Western general eastern passenger agent, New York, has become the railway’s passenger traffic manager with offices at Roanoke. At the same time, N&W advanced assistant general passenger agents E. J. Goggin and R. K. Hubbard to assistant passenger traffic managers. . . . G. Norman Cobb, president of the Vienna Trust Company, announces that the new McLean branch on Chain Bridge Road at Kurtz Road opened recently, featuring a drive-in window, air conditioning and a parking area, plus a safety deposit box section and a number of other new services. John M. Sherwood is secretary-treasurer and Mrs. Merrill Lee Chanel is the manager of the McLean branch.

Augusta Military Academy


COL. C. S. ROLLER
Box R
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Founded 1742 as Augusta Academy; Changed to Augusta Military Academy, 1857
Architects for the new building were Pickett and Sciss of Falls Church and the builder was E. E. Lyons. . . . R. B. Wickes has recently been named "Senior Citizen" of the community of New Market. Mr. Wickes is a most highly esteemed New Market citizen and was selected by the Chamber of Commerce for the honor. He has taught in the public school system for 48 years; longer than any other teacher in Shenandoah County. . . . J. Callaway Brown of Bedford has been elected cashier of the First National Bank of Gate City by the board of directors of that institution and assumed his duties last month. . . . M. E. Robinette of Bristol has recently been elected president of the Old Dominion Purchasing Agents Association, Inc. Mr. Robinette is assistant purchasing agent and traffic manager for Bristol Steel and Ironworks. Other officers of the association include E. C. Johnston, Glasgow, first vice president; Frank M. Butler, Richmond, second vice president; Miss Gladys M. Atkins, Richmond, treasurer; T. W. Noel, Richmond, secretary and R. E. Misfeldt, Narrows, national director. . . . W. C. Wells, manager of the Richmond Coca-Cola Bottling Works has succeeded Thomas A. Sheehan, assistant vice president of State Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, as the new president of the Sales Executives Club of Richmond. . . . Onyx Bolling has been elected president of the Bedford Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . George W. Martin

(Continued on page 37)
We commend the Honorable Harry F. Byrd for his dedication to principle and devotion to duty, and we express our gratitude to him for his decision to continue to serve our state and nation.

CHARLOTTESVILLE and ALBEMARLE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

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FELICITATIONS TO SENATOR HARRY FLOOD BYRD

1935 - 1958

We are proud of the progress of the Roanoke Valley and of our part in its development.

PAGE EIGHTEEN
VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
We salute Senator Byrd,  
Guardian of Our  
Fiscal Resources.

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VAN SANT  
VIRGINIA

We proudly commend  
the Hon. Harry F. Byrd  
for his dedication to principle  
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and  
ENRICHED  
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FLOUR

GALVESTON  
MILLS, Inc.  
GRETNA, VIRGINIA

"The Conscience of the Country"  
(Continued from page 9)

a-century in Washington. As he said,  
"I would miss Washington some." In  
any event, he sought some quiet on a  
ranch near Tucson.

Back in his suite in the Senate office  
building, his immediate staff hardly  
knew what hit them. The phone be­  
came a shrill enemy, the reception  
office like a subway station in the rush  
hour, and the torrents of letters and  
telegrams swelled with each hour.  
Thousands of letters cascaded into the  
office, some from an entire family,  
some signed by all the employees of a  
firm.

The letters came from high govern­  
ment officials, past and present, from  
old friends and strangers. Some simply  
expressed incredulous distress; some  
appealed. Some people wrote first of  
their shock and then, thinking it over,  
wrote again in appeal for him to re­  
consider.

Some of the communications were  
on greeting cards, some were on gov­  
ernment post cards, some were notes  
on ruled pad paper—written in pencil,  
in ink, and on the typewriter.

First they came from Virginia. Then  
they poured in from every state in the  
Union. Some even came from abroad.  
They came from people in every walk  
of life—house-wives, farmers, business  
men, publishers, ministers, lawyers,  
doctors, and from men in the armed  
services.

A stenographer who had typed a let­  
ter from her boss urging the Senator to  
run again, added: "Me, too ..." there  
was a letter signed "A little old lady  
who is 87 years old" ... a pensioner  
said he could hardly afford it, but if  
the Senator would run again he would  
make a campaign contribution ... a  
minister’s letter enclosed twenty 3-cent  
 stamps to be used in answering the  
mail.

See Joint Resolution of the Virginia  
General Assembly commending Senator  
Byrd on next page. Story continues on  
page 23.
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 58

Commending Harry Flood Byrd.

WHEREAS, Harry Flood Byrd served as a member of the General Assembly for many years and made outstanding contributions to the government of this Commonwealth during such service; and

WHEREAS, Harry Flood Byrd served as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia and did much during his term to make the government of Virginia a model for economy and efficiency and during his term many improvements in the State and local governments were made for the benefit of the citizens and taxpayers of this State; and

WHEREAS, following his service as Governor, Harry Flood Byrd went to the Senate of the United States and, during his service therein, his achievements in reducing governmental expenditures, opposing those who would throw the country into Socialism, made the wealth of this country in foreign and domestic enterprises, and for the American people to such an extent that private enterprise would be destroyed, and other accomplishments too numerous to mention, have been without equal; and

WHEREAS, the members of the General Assembly have learned with regret that Harry Flood Byrd has announced that he will not offer for re-election to the Senate of the United States in the election of November, 1958, and it is fitting that tribute be paid to Harry Flood Byrd - great Virginian, great American and true patriot; now, therefore, be it

RECOMMENDED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concursing, That the members of the General Assembly hereby accord Harry Flood Byrd their commendation for his many achievements as a member of the General Assembly, as Governor, and as a member of the Senate of the United States. Be it further resolved that the members of this body hereby extend their regret over the decision of Harry Flood Byrd not to offer for re-election in November, 1958, and wish him every happiness and a long and well-earned retirement, with the hope, however, that if it is possible, consistent with his own personal situation, that he reconsider his announced intention to retire from the United States Senate. The general welfare of the entire United States and Virginia demands his continued service.

RECOMMENDED, finally, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates be instructed to send a suitably prepared and framed copy of this resolution to Harry Flood Byrd as a token of the esteem with which he is regarded by the members of the General Assembly and as a memento of the debt which is owed him by all true Virginians and patriots everywhere.

AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES
February 12, 1958

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

SIGNATURES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

AGREED TO BY THE SENATE
February 13, 1958

CLERK OF THE SENATE
Harry F. Byrd, the bulwark of strength to those who love America and believe in the sovereignty of the United States, the glory of Virginia and the rights of the individual citizen.

RIVES S. BROWN, BROKER
Martinsville, Va.

Expressing Appreciation to
SENATOR HARRY FLOOD BYRD

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Virginian—Statesman—Senator

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Bluefield, West Virginia
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Salutations to
Senator Byrd

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Washington, D. C.


ALBERT G. NORTON,
President

We Salute
Senator Harry F. Byrd

BELMONT TRAP ROCK COMPANY, INC.
PRODUCERS OF CRUSHED STONE
Staunton, Virginia
"The Conscience of the Country" (from page 19)

Letters came from a New York City doctor, a Seattle engineer, a Nebraska contractor, a Newark broker, a Detroit advertising executive, an Illinois newspaper publisher, a Sioux City construction executive, an Oklahoma fuel company executive and from a harness and turf business in Lexington, Kentucky.

The need for a man of your type in the Senate is very real.

An American family in England wrote that "our social and economic future needs your guiding hand," and a Harrisburg steel executive (Republican) "... need more statesmen such as you." From Omaha: "way to prosperity ..." from Los Angeles: "will fight waste, extravagance, stupidity ..." From a Milledgeville, Ga., manufacturer: "with so much fear and disillusion ..." From a Delaware banker, "How badly you are needed in the public picture ..." From a Duluth bread manufacturer: "If it weren't for men like your good self, we would surely drift into a bankrupt nation. ..." From a New York City realtor: "Citizens of our nation have become accustomed to relying upon your carefully weighed decisions in public issues ..." From Fresno, Cal.: "The undoubted leader of the very few legislators who realize the Treasury is filled from the taxpayers' pockets and not by divine providence. ..." From a retired Naval Officer: "The need for a man of your type in the Senate is very real. ..." From a New York banker: "You are a balance wheel in our government."

Though these excerpts illustrate the wide national spread, there were naturally more letters from the South than

(Continued on next page)
Felicitations to Senator Harry F. Byrd

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We commend the Hon. Harry F. Byrd for his dedication to principle and devotion to duty.

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Virginia Representative: Mr. William G. Ingram
c/o W. W. Haslett
313 Tarrytown Drive
Richmond 26, Virginia

(Continued from preceding page)

from other sections. Most of all came from Virginia, topped off by a communication from the Virginia General Assembly.

On the same day that the news of Senator Byrd's decision reached the state capital, the two houses voted a resolution of commendation with an amendment enjoining the Senator to reconsider his decision. This act is unprecedented in the history of the country.

Ten days later, on February 22, came the communication from the five living governors of the state—the incumbent, Lindsay Almond, and ex-governors Darden, Tuck, Battle and Stanley.

Three days later, hardly a week after he had been back in Washington, the Senator released the now famous statement of re-consideration, in which he enclosed the letter of Mrs. Byrd that released him from his promise to her.

"I have looked forward to my husband's retirement, but I do not feel that my hope should obstruct the judgment of those better informed than I who think he can render a public service of value in these trying times."

As a tribute to Senator Byrd, except for one newspaper item in a source from which it would be expected, no one suspected him of any motives whatsoever in announcing his retirement from political life and then responding to the state and nationwide appeals to reconsider. Senator Byrd sincerely believed that his influence resided in terms of his posts of tenure—as third-ranking senator and chairman of the powerful finance committee. His constituents believed that, at his age, he was making a sacrifice to abandon his retirement and continue in the punishing job of Senator, especially as a lonely minority. He would be too big a man to admit that he made any sacrifice, but there is no question that he had looked forward to a quiet life with his family on the apple orchards at Berryville.

Since, then, he had committed the practically unprecedented act of changing his mind, there was a sympathetic curiosity to get at his personal story.
Senator Byrd is like General Lee on making a decision. He will worry at what course to take, looking at it from all sides, but when he decides—that's it. There is no looking back. His mind is freed of everything except what he is doing. And here he had made a decision and, in less than two weeks, reversed it. Why?

If it weren't for men like you, good self we would surely drift into a bankrupt nation.

With this question in mind, the door of Room No. 209 was opened by a visitor who wanted to know the answer. The reception room, built with the over-high ceilings of early century splendour, is normally a friendly place, without formality, but on this day, with the sun bright against the tall windows, the friendliness was expanded to include a constant parade half an hour. During the same time, odd persons came and went, the phone rang constantly, a fellow Senator appeared bearing a jar of maple syrup, and members of the staff staggered past under mounds of mail expressing appreciation to the Senator for remaining on as "the conscience."

The visitor progressed to the interim

(Continued on next page)
We offer sincere felicitations to
 Senator Harry Byrd

EASTERN SHORE CANNING COMPANY
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Felicitations to Senator Harry F. Byrd

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Dr. J. C. Robert, President
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to fiscal solvency, principle and duty.

M. J. DUER & COMPANY
EXMORE, VIRGINIA

(Continued from preceding page)

room, where half-a-dozen gracious
ladies are engaged in making an or­
derly filing of telegrams and letters to
be answered. Five thousand stamps had
at that time been ordered for the re­
plies, on the basis that the pleasant
ladies could arrange one answer for
people who had written three times—
in distress, in general, in gratitude.

In that room, a great panel of wall
rises above an ornamental fireplace,
and that panel was covered with
framed newspaper cartoons that com­
mented on the Senator's decision.
These were the original drawings, sent
him by the cartoonists, and the visitor
is a little surprised that the Senator is
really such a modest man as to value
these tributes. Seeing him in his great­
ness, it is hard to see the Senator as he
sees himself.

Then suddenly, but with no sense of
hurry, the door is opened into the pri­
vate room. From the reception room
on back, or in, the room gets succes­
sively larger, and the Senator's sac­
tum is quite huge. An old black cocker
spaniel sleeps in there, and his master
moves around behind a broad desk set
in front of the windows. The light is on
his graying sandy hair, and brightly
shadows the expression of his face. If
the visitor did not know the Senator,
his movements behind the desk—as
he quietly makes a casual greeting—
would seem inattentive, even distract­
ed.

But the Senator was looking for a
newly framed document. It was a long,
dull-looking white page covered with
signatures and framed in a plain black
border. He brought it from around his
desk with quick steps and that wonder­
fully genial face was aglow with a smile
like a child's.

"Look at this," he said, "the resolu­
tion of the Virginia Assembly that ex­
pressed appreciation for my re-consid­
eration."

One has seen theatrical stars receive
the Oscar and famous writers the No­
bel Prize (worth in cash $50,000), and
they are receiving recognition of their
talents—and/or fame. But this humble
Christian was deeply moved by the ex­
pression of appreciation for his services
from the members of the Virginia As­
sembly. With a guileless smile, he
showed the framed signatures to every­
one who came into his office.

"It is the greatest thing that ever
happened to me," he said.

When you accept that he means this,
out of the background that he did in­
tend to retire, then the answers to the
question of his re-consideration begin
to form. You ask the questions anyway.
The Senator says, "I had not the slightest intention of reconsidering my intentions to retire. The change was caused by the many communications from Virginia, climaxed by the action of the Virginia Assembly."

"You mean that none of this nationwide appeal—like the letters, the newspaper editorials from elsewhere—would not have influenced you?"

"Of course, I am pleased by it, even though I don't think any single member of the Senate could be that important." The Senator's voice was very quiet, but quick, firm and incisive. "But my allegiance is to the people of Virginia and that resolution by the Assembly!—nothing like this ever happened to me before."

"Nothing like that ever happened to anybody before, Senator." However, there was still the point to get at about his reactions to the sudden changes in his career. "But do you have any regrets about being jerked out of the contemplated retirement?"

"I have no regrets. I had looked forward to retiring and I had not the slightest intention of reconsidering, but this resolution by the Assembly..."

Everything came back to that. In Mrs. Byrd's letter she had said, "As Mr. Byrd and my son have served in the General Assembly of Virginia, it is but natural that an opinion expressed by its membership would be given deep consideration by me..."

It goes back further, to the tradition of Virginians in the government of their state. The Revolutionary giants, bringing to birth a new nation on earth, came back to serve in the assembly and as governor—Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, General Lee's father, "Light Horse Henry," and his nephew, Fitzhugh Lee, were governors, and General James Kemper, the only surviving brigadier of Pickett's Charge. Probably no honor that has come to the Senator means sentimentally as much as being "governor of Virginia." From assemblyman to governor, he went to Washington as senator from Virginia.

(Continued on next page)
Maybe in his great service as "the conscience of the country," the un-wavering conservative, we forget that he is in Washington to represent Virginia. The Senator never does. With all the awareness of the critical times in government (when only last fall 3,000,000 armed men were given a sped-up course in riot control to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court), it was loyalty to the Commonwealth that caused the Senator to change his mind.

Regrets? Sacrifice? Reaction? As merely an opinion, I would suggest that it all happened so fast that Senator Byrd regards the two-week interlude as a passing incident, like a story, had its beginning and end, and then was completed. With all his anticipation of living his own life on his own land, as his ancestors lived at Westover Plantation, this was a dream that never happened. He was not wrenched away from a completed act and returned. He was simply not allowed to leave. So, not having left, there was nothing to regret—anyway, not for such a man.

He is busier than before, because his admirers continue to express their gratitude in person as they did their protests, and the present session of the Senate is conducted at a killing pace. But to the unaffected gentleman there are the simple rewards inherent in the appreciation expressed. An obscure citizen winning his first prize could not be more pleased than the Senator is at the original cartoons sent him by friends, or by the very warm and appealing letter sent by Mr. Hoover. Maybe a part of his unyielding opposition to all forms of inflation is that nothing ever inflated Harry Byrd. Like a good country Virginian, he's simply against it—in all forms.

"Dedicated" is too debased a word to explain the Senator. But if you will look back at the Virginians who, in more innocent times, did dedicate themselves in the historic sense, he would be explained by calling him a Virginian in the great tradition.

Senator Byrd is not alone in following the great Virginian tradition; our state is magnificently represented in Washington by men who truly express the character of the conservative society in vulgar times. But as the senior, in a way the present-day founder and patriarch of the representation of our traditional way, Senator Byrd has demonstrated by his attempted retirement that the Virginia character—as reflected by him—commands a greater national respect than perhaps we had realized.

At whatever personal cost to the Senator, that is something we have all learned by the fact that Suite 209 is still occupied by the genial gentleman who serves as "the conscience of the country".

* * *

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The Honorable Harry F. Byrd,
our United States Senator

PAGE TWENTY-EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD

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Best Wishes to Senator Byrd

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"Fine Tobacco Products Since 1877"
A Definition of The Conservative

(Continued from page 5)

when I described to her what Southerners thought of Republicans. By this exchange, it was obvious that nationally the Southern Democrat and the Northern Republican occupied similar positions in their regions but for dissimilar reasons, and in no mutual sympathy whatsoever.

It was only the Southern Democrat who, as a party member, was trying in the true definition to preserve. The Northern Republican was a product of the circumstance of the South's defeat by arms, and the Northern Democrat was a product of the Northern Republican's exploitation. In terms of a party conserving "existing institutions," neither of the Northern parties was politically a conservative. One was recently and irresponsibly "in" and the other was, since the Civil War and the break with Southern Democrats, "out."

When, after the two uninfluential administrations of Cleveland and the nation's repudiation of Wilson's eight years, the Democrats were returned to power in 1932, times were such that, with the Democrats, North and South, could on the surface unite in programs to lift the "depression" from the country. This was an artificial unity of purpose, which was quickly perceived by Senator Byrd and our Virginia delegation.

But the people were frightened, and rather fantastic schemes for stabilizing the economy were accepted as necessary. In this period of experimentation, for the first time since before the Civil War, the true conservative, across all party lines, began to emerge. This was when Senator Byrd, with George, Milliken and Taft were the "Big Four" on the Senate Finance Committee. They were conservative men in the definitional sense of preservation of an "entire estate," of "conservation of existing institutions."

In those excited days (and to survivors of the depression it was an exciting time), "conservation" meant something that had failed. This was wrong. It was not conservation of the entire state that had failed, but the exploitation that had failed. But Republicanism was inaccurately associated with conservatism and, in the fuzzy thinking of the times, "salvation" from the slough became associated with Roosevelt's expediencies. In the ultimate confusion of our political parties, some Republicans were true conservatives—preservators—and so were some Democrats, mostly Southern. For a time they formed a working alliance.

However, such was the appeal of an improvident money policy to a money-conscious people, that a tenth-rate politician like Truman was able to do, on a national scale, what the Tammany bosses had done in New York; and so far had principle been lost in American government that no party, and no section, dared risk its political life on a return to preservation of the national estate.

Since the Northern Democrats (with some Southerners too) tried to retain power by making everybody prosperous, the ousted Republicans could regain power only by out-bidding the incumbents. As the party of property, the Republicans were somewhat unconvincing and inept in their wooing of the masses. Also handicapped by their earlier avowed hostility to the South and Roman Catholics, the party leaders went after new minorities—especially the Negroes—by assuming the role of Civil Rights champions. By this stage, even their surface appearance of representing the conservative viewpoint became only a confused memory. However, as from the beginning, the Party essentially was protecting large private interests, its conservatism was always more apparent than real; Republicans were not conserving the "state" when they were antagonistic to labor any more than they are preserving our institutions in their effort to gain the Negro vote.

Nor is even the Southern Democrat en masse a political conservative in fiscal matters. While Southerners as people and as politicians are extremely conservative in their position regarding social change, today the majority of constituents and representatives have dipped eagerly enough into the public trough and actually encouraged Federal encroachment in the form of money subsidies which are quite foreign to an attitude of preserving the estate.

The individual conservative, such as Senator Byrd, has operated across party lines for the past quarter-of-a-century, and those political opponents who call the Senator a "Republican," implying a false Democrat, are merely displaying their own ignorance or cynicism in name-calling. The proper appellation for Senator Byrd and our Virginia delegation would be Virginia Democrats. To some this might seem to be a more deadly epithet than Republican, but it would at least be accurate, and today would illustrate the "definition of the conservative."

Clifford Dowley

Dixie Container Corporation
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“SINCE 1835”

DIPLOMAS

MAPS

General Lithography

RICHMOND, VA.

BALTIMORE, MD.
there are 4,398 manufacturing organizations listed by the US Department of Commerce. Of these, 4,327 have less than 500 employees and by SBA definition can be called small businesses. Only 71 employ 500 or more persons. The 11,872 service establishments employ 42,189 persons—about 3½ employees per establishment. The 30,995 retail establishments employ 143,838 persons—about 4.7 employees per establishment, including part time.

The Virginia Department of Taxation figures at the end of 1957 indicate the same fact. Of the 10,376 corporations reporting, 8,279 had net incomes of $25,000 or less. (Incidentally, here’s something to think about—these 8,279 corporations paid taxes totaling $2,782,419. There were 6 other corporations with income of $10,000,000 or over and they paid $5,426,746 State Taxes. Anyone in doubt about the significance of new major industry, take note.) Obviously, he who would “protect” small business would protect the entire economy.

All this is not to say that the small businessman has no problems. He has plenty of them. Most of them are said to originate with either lack of experience or insufficient capital. Some people say that since big business generally has both management experience and sufficient capital, what little business needs is protection from big business. The zeal of anti-trust personnel indicates a degree of conviction on this score. My own feeling is that the conclusion that big business is a natural enemy of little business is false. In the first place, big business is severely contained by government regulations and taxes, by accepted standards of business conduct, by opinion, and by a host of economic facts. There are certain functions which only big business can perform and which we must have big business to perform at all times. Any big business depends to a great extent on hundreds and hundreds of small businesses which keep it going by supplying all sorts of goods and services. In fact, big business deliberately subdivides itself organizationally to create within itself small business units which are capable of using the unique advantages of small business; namely, the feeling on the part of its employees that they have some individuality and opportunity for their own initiative.

Many small businesses consist of one man proprietorships. A small barber
shop, for instance. The proprietor may have no particular desire to dominate the hair cutting industry. His purpose is simply to provide himself with a means of livelihood. On the other hand, the proprietors of many another small business, who have developed a new product or process, have the dreams which are so important a part of the American scene. They mean to turn out more and better products, to hire more people, to make more money, and to be the biggest and best in the field. So, what many small businessmen are shooting at is being big businessmen. Their principal problems are ones inherent in the free enterprise system. To abolish the problems requiring know-how and capital would be to abolish the system. The best thing the government can do now for small business, as the President’s Cabinet Committee recommended, is reduce the tax rate from 30% to 20% on incomes up to $25,000 and let the business man acquire experience and capital on his own. What is needed is a referee who will confine himself to maintaining ground rules to allow the players to enjoy their game. When the referee grabs the ball and starts ringing up points we have either a different kind of game or no game at all.

One of the most significant developments in the interpretation of American history came with Mr. Frederick Jackson Turner’s introduction in 1893 of the frontier theory. Mr. Turner said that when men of various European origins came to this country to escape the stratification or regulation of saturated societies, they were not content to settle in the already settled areas of the eastern seaboard. The late arrival at Tidewater turned to the Piedmont. The late arrival at the Piedmont turned to Ohio and Kentucky and so on through the settlement of the west. Mr. Turner said that this man who arrived with definite national characteristics stepped into the frontier, adapted himself to the problems of frontier survival, and having done this, emerged as a new breed of man: an American. He was the man who established this as a land of opportunity and who exemplified our concepts of free enterprise and individuality. The catalyst in this process was the frontier.

The question now is this. Can this country, which more and more consists of a saturated urban civilization with its attendant interdependencies, maintain the practices of individualism and free enterprise which were developed in frontier days? We have seen other countries become socialized and communized when there was no geographical frontier to turn to and upprising people along with unenterprising people were compelled to remain in close proximity and in large degree of interdependence. Small business cannot allow itself to be categorized as small. To do so would tend to fix in complicated molds the most fluid, dynamic, powerful economic force in America. Whether the frontier be the Piedmont, the Great Plains, or Mars, it must remain a compelling reality to its unique product—the independent small businessman.

**Congratulations to Senator Byrd**

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**to tell the Virginia Story**

JUNE 1958 PAGE THIRTY-THREE
The protection against those who would destroy the form of government established by men who believed in individual liberty and the rights of the states... the Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Senator from Virginia.

H. L. DONOVAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

PAGE THIRTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

from

"CABBAGES TO KINGS"

JOHN SMITH and Thomas Jefferson may be missing from the list of names of Virginia's counties... and most of the Virginia-born Presidents of the United States... but a lot of others are present and accounted for including a Polish hero and a Queen of Denmark... an English gentleman who set the styles and a Indian king who had his own... a Maryland statesman and a bridge of rock, and the Massachusetts doctor who started Paul Revere on his well known ride.

Happily there are both a Washington and a Lee among the counties, the former named in 1776 for the General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, thirteen years before he became President... the first locality in the world named in his honor.

Lee County honors the famous father of an even more famous son... "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Governor, General and Member of Congress.

Getting a head start from the eight original "shires" of 1634, Virginia's counties snow-balled along to number 172 but, by the year 1880, had shrunk to 100... some lost to Kentucky, many to West Virginia and some became extinct. The last two casualties, through consolidation in 1922, brought the number to 98.

Five of the first "shires" honored members of the ruling family of England, and the Indians had the word for two others: James City (for Jamesown and James I); Charles City and Charles River (for Prince Charles, Duke of York, later Charles I); Henrico (for Henricopolis and Prince Henry); Elizabeth City (for Princess Elizabeth); "Accau mack" or "the other side land"; "Warrosquyack" or "swamp in a depression of land." Of these, Charles River became York, Warrosquyack became Isle of Wight and Elizabeth City is extinct, as is the eighth of the original shires, Warwick River, named for a member of the Virginia Colony, the Earl of Warwick.

George III's family won sweepstake honors in the number of county names... (eight in all)... for Queen Caroline, daughters Louisa and Amelia, sons Frederick (Prince of Wales) and Prince William (Duke of Cumberland), daughter-in-law Augusta and grandson Prince Edward. Prince William was named for (son) William at the age of nine, and Cumberland when he became the hero of the Battle of Culloden.
NAMES MADE THE NEWS

By Virginia Waller Davis

Queen Charlotte, it was said, chewed tobacco as a dentifrice and daughter Amelia dipped snuff and died unwed. On her snuff box was inscribed “Noli me tangere” (Don’t touch me). Sister Louisa became the Queen of Denmark and brother Frederick “fathered” George III, whose wife, the lovely Charlotte of Mecklenburg was one of two Queens having two Virginia counties named in her honor (Charlotte and Mecklenburg). “Good Queen Anne,” when a Princess, had Princess Anne named for her, and later Fluvanna (Fleuve Anna, or river Anne) as well as a number of other things including the rivers Rapidan (Rapid Anne), North Anna, South Anna etc. Virginia also honored her husband Prince George of Denmark with that county name.

George I, of the House of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, is perpetuated in the names of four Virginia counties . . . King George, Hanover, Brunswick and Lunenburg.

King and Queen, called “the Shoe String County,” honors their majesties, William and Mary, and King William and Orange counties honor William (of Orange) when he ruled alone.

The ancient county of Gloucester was named for Henry, Duke of Gloucester, son of Charles I and another Henry, Earl of Southampton and treasurer of the London Company, gave his name to the county of Southampton.

Pittsylvania, largest county in the Commonwealth, honors British Prime Minister William Pitt, and the poultry center of Rockingham was named for the “Marquis” who was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed.

A county named for the traitor Dunmore, was re-named “Daughter of the Stars” (Shenandoah) and in 1777 Virginia remembered the Indian King, Pocahontas.

A “miracle” of nature, within a king’s grant to Thomas Jefferson, gave the name “Rockbridge” to that county. High altitude gave the name “Highland” to another and Bath is believed to have been named for its wealth of mineral springs.

Alexander Spotswood, leader of the “Knights of the Golden Horseshoe,” and Virginia’s “Tubal Cain,” was the first Governor of Virginia to have a

(Please turn the page)
(Continued from preceding page) county named in his honor (Spotsylvania), in 1720, and Henry A. Wise was the last (Wise County), in 1856. In the 136 years in between there were Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt; Thomas, Lord Culpeper; Lord Dinwiddie; Francis Fauquier; John Floyd; William Giles; William Gooch (Goochland County); Patrick Henry (both Patrick and Henry Counties); Henry Lee; Thomas Nelson Jr., and John Page, plus three of the several Royal Governors who never set foot on Virginia soil . . . John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun; Sir Jeffrey Amherst, commander of the British forces in the French and Indian War and William Anne Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, father of fifteen and god-son of Queen Anne. “Raw-re-nok” . . . shell beads on deer skin . . . used by the Indians as money, gave the name to Roanoke River and County, while other county names in the Indian tongue were Appomattox or “sinuous tidal estuary”; Allegheny (for mountains, river and county) “lost”; Nansenmom “fishing point”; Nottoway (an Indian tribe) “snake” and Rappahannock (another tribe) meant “the people of the alternating stream.”

The lone President of the United States to have a present day Virginia County named for him while President was James Buchanan. Madison County was named for the “Father of the Constitution” seventeen years before he was President and Washington was, of course, for “General George.”

Franklin County honors the famous “Benjamin” . . . Pulaski, the Revolutionary hero, Cassimir Pulaski, Polish volunteer, and another hero, General Joseph Warren of Massachusetts and Paul Revere fame, gave his name to the county of Warren.

The big county of Halifax got its name from George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, First Lord of the British Board of Trade . . . Bedford, from John Russell, Duke of Bedford and a British Secretary of State . . . Buckingham for the Duke of Buckingham . . . Chesterfield for the distinguished gentleman, Lord Chesterfield, whose fame survives in manners and fashion, and Fairfax County bears the name of the owner and ruler of what was once the vast area of the “Northern Neck.”

Three Signers of the Declaration of Independence are remembered in county names: Charles Carroll of Maryland and Virginia’s George Wythe and Thomas Nelson Jr. . . . Grayson County (William Grayson) bears the name of one of Virginia’s first two U.S. Senators under the Constitution and Tazewell (Henry Tazewell) the name of one of the first members of the Supreme Court of Appeals and U.S. Senate.

Heroes there are by the score, led by Washington and Lee, and including Generals George Rogers Clark, William Campbell, Nathaniel Greene, Richard Montgomery, William R. Russell, Thomas Nelson, Winfield Scott, Alexander Smyth, and Colonel Thomas Mathews, plus Joseph Warren and Sir Jeffrey Amherst. General Greene is believed to have had two counties named for him (Greene and Greensville) and Patrick Henry has both first and last names perpetuated.

The youngest county, Dickenson, is named for a “Readjuster” politician, William J. Dickenson, and Arlington County is the only one named for an estate.

Twelve Virginia counties bear the names of English counties: Isle of Wight, Lancaster, Middlesex, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Stafford, Surry, Sussex and Westmoreland while some say Essex was named for the English county of that name, and other authorities say “no” . . . the Earl of Essex. Bland and Craig are both named for statesmen, one of the Revolutionary period (Richard Bland) and the other for Robert Craig, member of Congress, 1829-41.

To add zest to the list of Virginia’s 98 counties, good and true, is historians slight disagreement on the nomenclature of some . . . however, in the American way, “the majority rules,” and, from “cabbages to kings,” names make the news.

Historic Broadcast (Continued from page 14) laughter, etc?

We made it, and as each veteran was hurried to his assigned position in the broadcasting room, he received a “shot” of lemonade.

And then, the unbelievable happened! One veteran in a hurry to reach his assigned place, or a bit confused, stumbled over a musician in the orchestra—the trap drummer as we recall. The collision sent the “traps” to the floor, and then said veteran’s suspender buttons failed; his grey trousers cascaded to the floor revealing the reddest of red flannel underwear (lower section). There was a roar of laughter, the broadcasing room, he received a “shot” of lemonade.

of Appeals and U.S. Senate.
BUSINESS REVIEW
(Continued from page 17)
of Richmond has been elected secretary-treasurer, general sales manager of Martin Chevrolet Sales Corporation. Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. will be asked to make the principal address at ceremonies July 1st marking consolidation of Newport News and Warwick which last year voted to join forces and become the largest city in area in Virginia and the third largest in population. In a popular referendum it was decided to continue the historic name of Newport News in honor of Captain Christopher Newport who, along with Bartholomew Gosnold and

Congratulations Senator Byrd
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(Continued on next page)

THE JEFFERSON HOTEL
James M. Powell, Managing Director of the Jefferson Corporation of Richmond, recently made public the renovation of much of The Jefferson. The Jefferson Corporation, operators of The Jefferson, is spending $100,000 this year on an improvement program at the hotel: in the past seven years the hotel has spent $2 million in improvements. This investment, in a time of unsettled economic conditions, indicates the corporation's faith in the hotel's future. Most of the money is being spent with local firms.

The Jefferson had its best year in 1957, Powell stated. Gross business has topped $1 million each year since 1952, and is three times the figure recorded in 1949 when the hotel came under its present management. Volume so far this year is greater than the same period of 1957.

About $50,000 is being spent for new carpets, a new electrical wiring system, air conditioning, including the two story lobby; and remodeling of executive and leased office space.

In addition, the hotel's three parking lots have been flood-lighted; the Empire Room, Ballroom and Main Street entrance are being redecorated. Walls in the entrance foyer have been covered with gold fabric, while ceilings in part of the lobby are being painted in matching gold color. Shortly, a majority of the guest rooms will have been air conditioned.

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BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued from page 37)

John Ratcliffe, commanded the original fleet of the London
Company which landed at Jamestown Island in 1607.

The members of the council-elect and city manager-elect,
J. C. Biggins, recently came virtually to the end of their
arduous pre-consolidation road earlier this month with the
unanimous approval of a $7,160,866 half year's budget which
will go into effect July 1st.

As passed, this budget means that no employees of either
the present city of Warwick or of Newport News will suffer
a pay cut by coming to work for the new city.

This half year budget will operate on revenue provided for
by councils of the two existing cities—Newport News and
Warwick.

The Department of Education will be operating on a full
year's budget, having been allocated $2,724,502 for opera­
tions, $83,193 for pensions and social security and $209,-
770.42 for debt service.

Best Wishes Senator Harry Byrd

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