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JANUARY 1960
FIFTY CENTS



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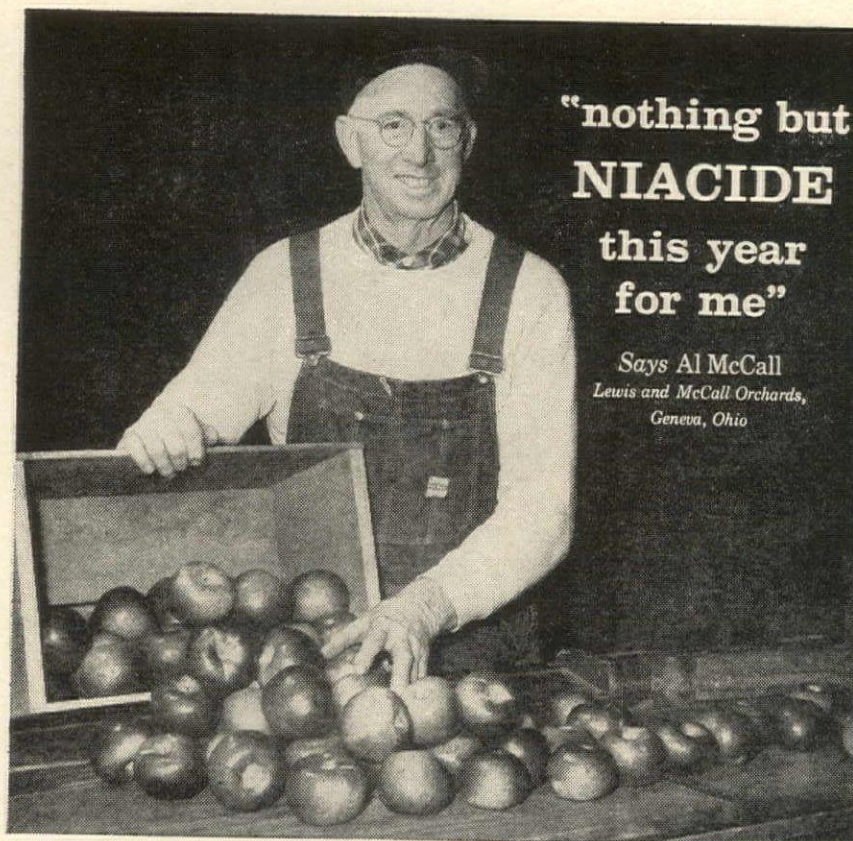
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VIRGINIA RECORD is an independent publication cooperating with all organizations that have for their objectives the welfare and development of Virginia. While this publication carries authoritative articles and features on statewide and local industrial, business, governmental and civic organizations, they are in no other respect responsible for the contents hereof.

CLIFFORD DOWDEY
Editor
ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.
Business Editor
DONNA Y. LAURINO
Executive Editor
R. N. ANDERSON, JR., AIA
Architectural Editor

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VOLUME LXXXII

JANUARY 1960

NUMBER ONE

"The Chickens Come Home to Roost"

by CLIFFORD DOWDEY

FOR THIS NEW YEAR, the 100th anniversary of South Carolina's declaration that "The Union Is Dissolved," conditions look more favorable than in some time for a slowing in the pace of deterioration in the relations between the sections. The most heartening single evidence that has come this way was a story on the front page of the New York *Times* about the publication of a book. To most people not in the publishing business this item concerning a book might appear less startling than to those familiar with the place of literature in the scheme of American newspapers.

Most newspapers allot no daily space at all to anything concerning books. Though the big metropolitan dailies carry a book review and a few inches on publication notes, this intelligence is tucked unobtrusively away on inside pages, and would never conceivably compete for outside news space with murders, scandals, and the scores compiled by collections of hired pachyderms in various spectacles which currently pass for "sports." To conceive of the shock of reading about a book on a front page, imagine the "prime evening hours" on television giving up westerns, comedies, crime serials and devoting from seven-thirty to ten to the discussion of a new book! Yet, as no one could accuse the *Times* of not knowing the way to the hearts of its readers, this book must have been adjudged to hold some highly special significance.

The significance was that a Harvard historian, after a three-year study undertaken by the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, estimated that by 1980 there would be a 60 to 75 per cent rise in the Negro and Puerto Rican population in the metropolitan area spreading out from New York City. At the present time, of the 2,000,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans living in the metropolitan area, 1,500,000 of

them are concentrated in New York City; the bulk of the increase to the estimated 3,500,000 will occur in the areas outside the city, and will constitute from 18 to 20 per cent of the total population spreading from New York City into Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut and New Jersey.

From what the *Times*, and other publications emanating in New York, have written about "racism" in the South as a block to desirable integration of races, we would expect this population shift to be hailed in New York as a wonderful opportunity for leading the way in practical integration. On the contrary, the front-page story revealed that the historian "voices concern about the staggering problems that would be created by this growth."

Then, with no faint hint of disapproval about Dr. Handlin's viewpoint, the story reads that "the Handlin book comes to grips frankly with the problem of color confronting Negroes and Puerto Ricans as they strive for jobs, housing,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Saga of Virginia Apples.....	6
by Rosewell Page, Jr.	
Virginia Business Review.....	9
by Rosewell Page, Jr.	

Garden Gossip

Section..... 11

COVER NOTE: "Winter Time is Apple Time" says the Virginia Apple Commission. A switch? Not at all; just applying Browning's line, "the last of life for which the first was made." Apples on the shelves of the world's stores spring from the glory of the bloom on the trees in Virginia apple orchards in late April and early May.

education and adjustment in a great urban complex."

Southerners who have read Northern publications in the past five years, since Warren's Proclamation, will be surprised at the admission that any problem exists to come to grips with. Without blinking, however, the *Times*' story quotes the Harvard surveyor's warning that "the greatest danger may emerge outside the central city." Municipal authorities, at least, "are aware of the problems . . . but the outlying communities, unequipped by tradition or history to deal with such questions, and inclined to believe that they do not really exist, may find themselves suddenly overwhelmed by the consequences."

It is the acceptance of the threat of these "consequences" as a very grim reality which caused the weighty *Times* to make front-page news of a book. For it was not only the white population in the "outlying communities" who were inclined to believe that the problem did not really exist, but the policy of many Northern publications, including espe-

(Continued on page 22)



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A SAGA OF VIRGINIA APPLES

by ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

WHAT IS MORE BEAUTIFUL than a tree full of red apples glittering in the sunlight of a brilliant day in early autumn? What is more pleasant to a boy's ears than the thudding sound of ripe apples falling to the ground as he shakes the tree from his precarious perch on one of the slender branches near the top? (not an approved type of harvesting by experts). What feels better in the hand than a firm, round, just-mellow-enough-for-delectable-eating apple to a hungry hunter, as he walks through an orchard and reaches up to grab one from the limb of a tree he happens to pass? What has a more pleasant aroma than a ripe apple held just under the nose in anticipation of biting into it? What is more delicious than the taste—aye, the sensation—of that first bite of apple flesh and flavor?

Here might lie the reason why the serpent, he that "was more subtil than any beast," was able to beguile Mother Eve beyond her powers of resistance to temptation and so condemned us, her descendants, to eating our bread in the sweat of our faces. Here lies, probably, the reason for the mythological Greek god Hercules going in search of the golden apples in the Garden of Hesperides, to fulfill one of the twelve tasks laid upon him as penance by Eurystheus, agent for the goddess Juno because of her jealousy of Alcmena, the mortal upon whom her husband, the god Jupiter, begot Hercules.

And again here lies an interestingly speculative explanation of the goddess Venus's aiding Hippomenes in his race to win the swift maiden Atalanta for

his bride, by giving him three golden apples grown in the garden of her temple in her own island of Cyprus, and telling him how to use them effectively. The sight of each apple thrown by Hippomenes so enchanted the fleet-footed Atalanta that her attention was distracted from the race to the point where she could not resist the temptation to turn aside and pick it up. Thus slowed, her opponent-lover won the race and claimed her as his prize.

A golden apple thrown by the goddess of envy became the cause of such discord between Venus, Juno and Minerva, who were competitors in a beauty contest, judged by Paris, son of Priam, that it brought on the Trojan War; a result of his decision that Venus was the fairest of the three. Venus rewarded him by helping him to steal Helen, the beautiful wife of Menelaus the Greek, and the fat was in the fire.

These stories and legends of the power of the apple to tempt human beings through the ages to displease or to please their God or gods serve but to exemplify the reason for the building of a great twentieth century industry to satisfy modern peoples desire for the delicious fruit. The apple means much to the American economy, especially to the states of Virginia, New York, Michigan, Washington and California, famous for their production.

In an earlier day, when we were largely an agrarian nation, the apple orchard was regarded as necessary to every homestead outside a city or town. No country larder was considered complete unless the apple crop and its products were stored securely some-

where within easy reach. The making of cider for drinking or for fermenting into vinegar, and the manufacture of apple sauce were farm and sometimes even neighborhood functions perhaps second only in importance to wheat threshing and hog killing.

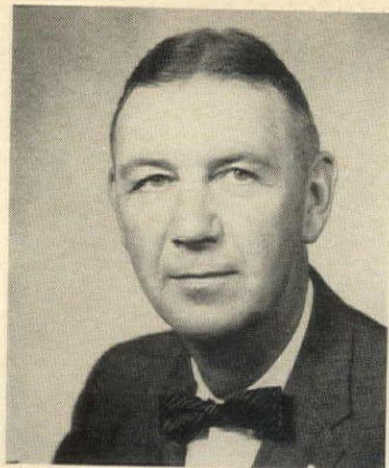
Down through the ages the apple has been a greatly esteemed and much desired delicacy of the human race. It is an interesting fruit. The tree belongs to the rose family, as evidenced by the fact that its blossoms resemble those of the wild rose, whose own fruit is a tiny apple. The species originated in Asia, probably in the vicinity of, if not indeed within, the boundaries of the Garden of Eden, that earthly cradle or place of origin of the human race. It was scattered over the world wherever human beings have wandered to establish their homes. It came first to Europe before the Roman Empire was developed and improved by the early Italian farmers, as mentioned by Virgil and Catullus, the Latin poets who, among others, wrote of country things. From Rome it crossed Gaul and came to England from where it was brought to our shores in the 1600's by our first English ancestors.

Somewhat later, as our population moved westward from Virginia and New England, apple trees were scattered from Atlantic to Pacific waters. Wherever pioneers, who had brought scions of apple trees with them, stayed long enough to establish a home, there sprung up the apple trees.

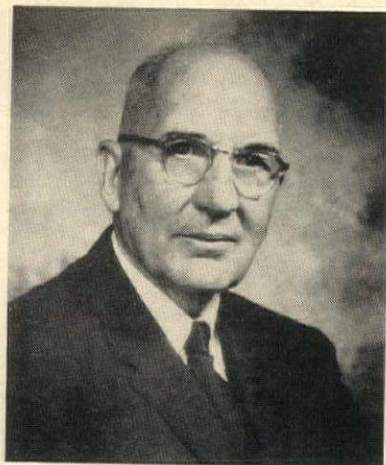
Even at the places of those who had not been so thoughtful, apple trees grew from the actions of a somewhat eccentric altruist known better by his pseudonym "Johnny Appleseed" than by his name John Chapman.

His life and legends make interesting reading and in some cases it is difficult to separate the legend from the life. We do know that he was born in Leominster, Massachusetts in September 1775 and died in Allen County, Indiana in March 1845. He is said to have had a large nursery in Pennsylvania where he sold saplings or apple seeds to those passing through who became the western pioneers of our history. He is known to have collected the residue from cider presses, sorted out the seeds, dried them and done them up in bags to be carried conveniently. The missionary spirit seized him and he set out to cover America as a representative of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem. Sometime between 1800 and 1806 he is thought to have loaded two canoes, paddled down the Ohio River and

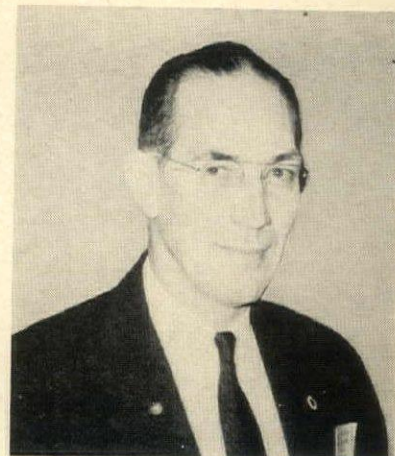
(turn to page 8)



E. M. JONES



EVERETT B. BONHAM



JOHN F. WATSON

Edward M. Jones, Chairman

Mr. Jones is manager secretary of the Rappahannock Fruit Growers Cooperative, Inc. and a farmer and fruit grower in his own right. Born in Rappahannock County, he was educated in public schools there and received a B. S. degree in Horticulture from VPI in 1932. His past positions and services include: County Agent, Wythe County, 1934-1941; County Agent, Roanoke County, 1942; Captain, U.S. Infantry, 1942-45; past president, Board of Directors, Virginia Horticultural Society. He is at present a member of that society and is in addition: Director, Rappahannock National Bank, Blue Ridge Cooperative Fruit Growers, Inc., Washington Apple Growers Cooperative, Inc.; Appalachian Apple Service, National Apple Institute, member executive committee; Chairman, Rappahannock County Board of Supervisors; secretary-treasurer, Rappahannock County Democratic Committee; vice moderator, Shiloh Baptist Association. Mr. Jones is married to the former Byrd Moncure Gravatt. They have two daughters, Becky and Segar, and one son, Edward Moffett, Jr.

F. M. Frederickson

Mr. Frederickson lives in Mt. Jackson. He received a B.S. degree in Horticulture from Iowa State College in 1936. He is Apple Commissioner for the counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Page, and is president of Turkey Knob Orchards, Inc. in Mt. Jackson. In addition, he is production manager of H. F. and T. B. Byrd, Inc. Orchards in Timberville; a past director of the Virginia State Horticultural Society; a director of Valley Fertilizer Chemical Corporation, and a member and past president of the Mt. Jackson Lions Club. Mr. Frederickson is married to the former Eleanor Holtzman and has two daughters, Betty Lind and Olivia.



FRED M. FREDERICKSON

to tell the Virginia Story

Everett Bonham, Vice-President

Mr. Bonham is vice-president of the Virginia State Apple Commission. A native of Chilhowie in Smith County, he is president of Vance Company, Chairman of the Board of Marion Junior College and a member of the governing body of his Lutheran Church. Mr. Bonham served on the board of the Virginia Horticultural Society in 1938-39, 1943-44-45-46, 1949-50 and was society president in 1947 and 1948.

John F. Watson, Executive Secretary

Mr. Watson was born in Richmond, moved to Bedford County, was educated in Lynchburg public schools and at VPI. He holds a bachelor degree in Horticulture and was assistant Horticulturist at VPI, agricultural extension, 1929-1933. Other positions and service include State Educational Manager, Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, 1933-42; field man, Appalachian Apple Service, 1942-43; armed forces, 1944-45; Virginia Agricultural Council; Southeastern Chain Store Council, 1946; State Apple Commission, 1947; Executive Secretary, Virginia State Horticultural Society, Staunton, 1948.

The Virginia State Apple Commission

President

E. M. JONES

Vice President

EVERETT B. BONHAM

FRED M. FREDERICKSON

H. DELMAR ROBINSON

JOHN D. NEFF

Executive Secretary

JOHN F. WATSON

ALTON R. SEAMAN

A. H. GARST

NOTE:

Virginia Record regrets that photos of H. Delmar Robinson, John D. Neff and A. H. Garst were unavailable as of presstime.—EDITOR

Alton R. Seaman

Mr. Seaman was born in Montebello and educated in public schools in Nelson County. Formerly employed by the State of Pennsylvania from 1930 to 1944, he is at present an orchardist in Roseland, Virginia. Mr. Seaman married the former Joyce Lea and has three children, Joyce Lea, Richard and Eddie.

H. Delmar Robinson

Mr. Robinson, a native of Winchester, is president of the C. L. Robinson Ice and Cold Storage Corporation. He succeeded the Hon. E. Blackburn Moore as a member of the Virginia State Apple Commission, representing the counties of Frederick, Loudoun, Clarke and Fairfax. Mr. Robinson has orchards in Virginia and West Virginia and cold storages in Winchester and Charlestown, West Virginia.

John D. Neff

Mr. Neff is a native of Staunton, is Secretary-Treasurer of John P. Neff & Son, Inc., and a past-president of the Augusta County Fruit Growers Association. He is a fruit grower himself, and succeeded the late William F. Young on the Virginia State Apple Commission, representing the counties of Augusta and Rockbridge.

A. H. Garst

Mr. Garst makes his home in Boones Mill and is a retired pulpwood buyer for West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. Three years ago, he took over active management of the Garst Orchards in Franklin County. Mr. Garst succeeded Mr. Howard Beazley on the Virginia State Apple Commission, and represents the counties of Bedford, Botetourt, Carroll, Franklin, Floyd, Patrick, Henry, Montgomery, Pittsylvania and Roanoke.



ALTON R. SEAMAN

JANUARY 1960

PAGE SEVEN

(from page 6)

up the Muskingum River planting orchards at what he deemed suitable places. He thereafter wandered forty years through the Midwest and perhaps further westward selling apple seeds to those who could afford to buy them, giving them to those who could not. In the daytime he planted the apple seed he carried in a bag over his shoulder. At night by candle light he preached and read Swedenborg to all who would listen to him. He pruned orchards and made plantations of trees wherever he went, thus, despite his eccentricities, endearing himself to those with whom he came in contact.

"SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT"

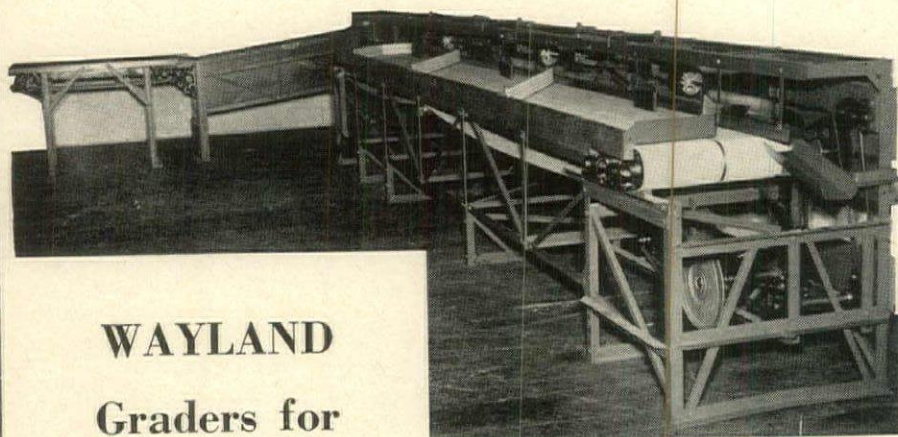
With Washington's birthday coming up, it may be worth noting that all the official hoopla about celebrating the day with a cherry pie, has absolutely no foundation in historic fact.

It was apple pie that Martha baked and George ate on February 22, if Martha Washington's own cookbook is any guide. And what could be more fitting than to follow so illustrious an example?

The hospitable mistress of Mount Vernon wrote down her favorite "recipes" but there wasn't a cherry pie in the lot. Apples, however, figure prominently in the mouth-watering desserts found in the Washington collection.

This was doubtless because apple orchards grew on every Virginia plantation from the middle of the 17th century on, and Mt. Vernon was no exception.

—from Va. State Apple Commission pamphlet



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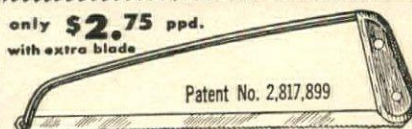
Covesville, Virginia

He became an even more welcome visitor after he saved the people of Mansfield, Ohio from an Indian massacre, during the War of 1812, as the result of a perilous night-long journey through an almost impenetrable wilderness. He is the subject of many works of literature, music and art, including Vachel Lindsay's "In Praise of Johnny Appleseed." Monuments have been erected to him in many places and his memory is alive in the minds of his fellow Americans to-day, green as the leaves of his apple

(Continued on page 17)

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COLD STORAGE PLANT

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

by
ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

AT THE BEGINNING of the New Year the prospect for business in Virginia looks hopeful and promising. Barring natural catastrophe, strikes or turning from cold to hot war, it appears that most of Virginia's citizens will be employed at reasonably good pay, and that is the basis for sound economy, provided the government of the Commonwealth does not burden us too heavily with taxes and regulation. This of course is in the hands of the General Assembly which meets this month, and Governor Almond.

They might read with profit a paragraph written by a former governor of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson: "We must endeavor to reduce the government to the practice of rigid economy to avoid burdening the people and arming the magistrate with a patronage of money which might be used to corrupt the principle of government. . . . The multiplication of public offices, increase in expense beyond income, growth of public debt are indications soliciting the employment of the pruning knife . . ."

A government frugal in expenditure and on guard against unnecessary regulation is one considerable inducement to attract desirable individuals and industries to Virginia.

* * *

The State Soil Conservation Committee has recently issued a lavishly and beautifully prepared report of 100 pages warning against the danger of lack of water which may seriously hamper Virginia's economic progress.

They urge a long range study of the Commonwealth's surface water resources, since it is their belief that no resource is less appreciated and more misunderstood than water.

Noting that six out of ten Virginians depend upon ground water to supply their needs, the committee bemoans the fact that ground water data is lacking for 70% of the Commonwealth. They therefore urgently recommend that every well dug in Tidewater Virginia be reported to state

to tell the Virginia Story

authorities in order that necessary geological information may be compiled. They suggest a number of farm practices that may be used to conserve water and retard erosion and warn of the necessity for long range planning by municipal areas to assure adequate future water supplies.

The committee reports the efforts of more than 40,000 Virginia farmers who during the last ten years have applied soil conservation to farm land embracing more than 6,600,000 acres.

Hon. John H. Daniel of Charlotte Court House is the Chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee. The other members are Parke C. Brinkley, W. H. Daughtrey, Frank Edminster, James Latane, Raymond V. Long, W. W. Naff, R. G. Preston, and H. N. Young.

* * *

Directors of the Appalachian Power Company at a special meeting recently held authorized a major expansion of its Clinch River plant at Carbo in Russell County.

President Philip Sporn announced that the board had approved the building of a third 225,000 kilowatt generating unit at Clinch River plant, believed to be the world's most efficient steam-electric power producer.

Construction is expected to start in January 1960 and be completed late in 1961. Cost will be approximately \$28 million and will raise to over \$85 million Appalachian's total investment in the three-unit power plant. Already the largest power station in Virginia, Clinch River will have a total capacity

of 675,000 kilowatts upon completion.

This third unit will push the anticipated total cost of the Carbo development by its three backers, Appalachian, the Norfolk & Western Railway and the Clinchfield Coal Co., Division of the Pittston Co., to almost \$180 million.

The announcement of the expansion was hailed by Stuart T. Sanders of Roanoke, president of the Norfolk & Western Railway, as a "wonderful development for the territories served by the Appalachian Power Co. and the Norfolk & Western, particularly Southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia."

* * *

Eugene Holman, chairman of the Esso Education Foundation, recently announced 363 grants totalling \$1,466,500 to 330 institutions for the academic year 1959-1960.

The eight Virginia colleges receiving unrestricted grants include Bridgewater, Hollins, Lynchburg, Mary Baldwin, Randolph-Macon Women's College, Randolph-Macon, Roanoke and Sweet Briar.

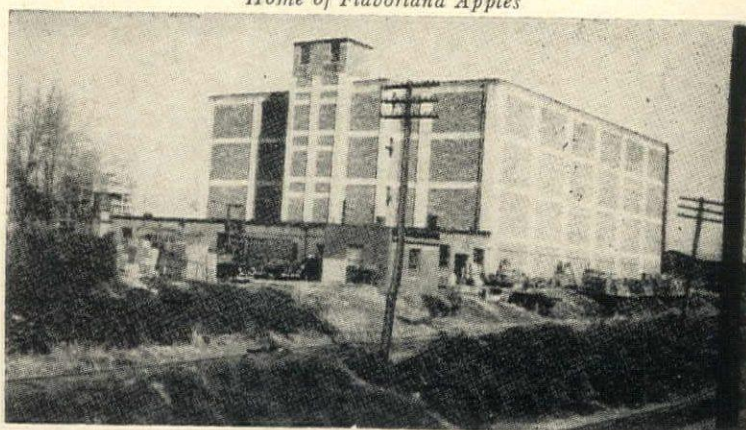
The Foundation was established in 1955 by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and includes the local marketing affiliate, the Esso Standard Oil Company.

This year's grants, including 291 unrestricted ones for \$774,000, bring the Foundation's awards to privately supported colleges and universities throughout the United States to nearly \$7½ millions.

(Continued on page 21)

ARRINGTON COLD STORAGE CO-OPERATIVE, INC.

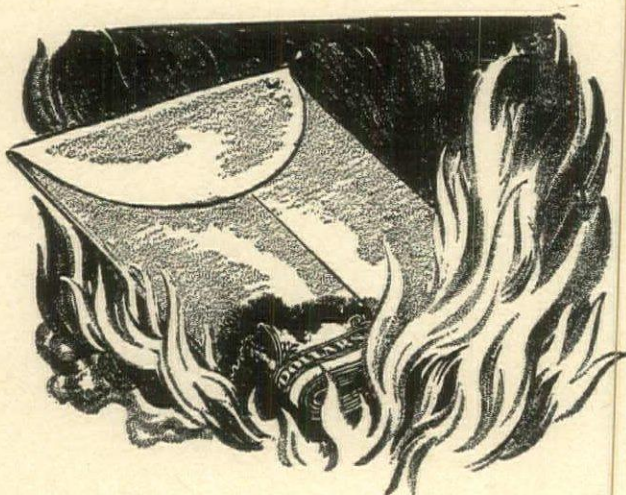
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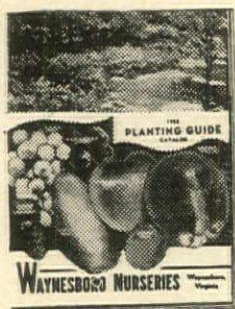
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WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

Garden Gossip

Section

Mrs. Gerald J. Pierce, Editor

Phone AT 8-0202, 7700 Hillview Ave., Richmond 29, Va.

SCHOOL FOR FLOWER SHOW JUDGES ANNOUNCED

Programs are available and registrations are now being accepted for the winter school for flower show judges, Mrs. Curtis E. Davis, Virginia Flower Show School chairman, has announced. Course II will be held at the Hotel John Marshall in Richmond February 16-18, 1960.

Mrs. Robert Ash of Bethesda, Maryland is teaching flower show practice in this school although she is widely known for her flower arrangement lectures, having recently returned from one in England. Mrs. E. F. Simpson of Memphis, Tennessee has been secured to teach flower arrangement. Pictures of her lovely arrangements have appeared in many garden magazines, books and engagement calendars. She was a speaker at the New York Symposium and was guest speaker at the VFGC Southwest District meeting in Abingdon in October, 1959.

Mrs. Arch Walker of Spartanburg, S. C. returns to Virginia to teach horticulture and to greet her many friends. She will teach methods of growing exhibition plants with emphasis on daffodils, African violets and chrysanthemums.

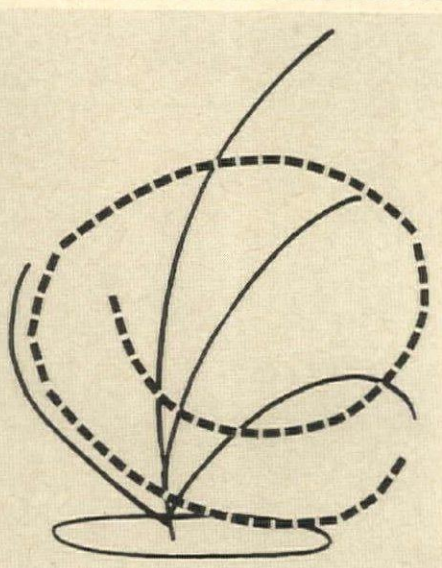
Required reading for Course II includes the following books in addition to the *Handbook for Flower Shows* and its supplemental *Directive: National Garden Book* by Wister, chapters 16-44; *Design in Flower Arrangement* by Arms; *Wild Flowers in Your Garden* by Hull and *Color in Flower Arrangement* by Wilson. Students are urged to review *Care and Feeding of Garden Plants*. Books may be purchased through Mrs. W. Thomas Holmes, Book Chairman V. F. G. C., 1706 Oakdale Ave., Richmond.

Copies of the *Handbook* may be purchased from Mrs. Elbert Cox, 3815 Seminary Ave., Richmond for \$3.50 plus 25¢ for the *Directive* and 9¢ postage.

Attention of students of the flower show schools is directed by Mrs. Davis to the following information pertaining to their work: "Effective January 1, 1959 credits toward a National Council Judges Certificate will not be honored if more than seven (7) years old" (1958 *Directive*, page 20, Recommendation #4). If a subject is failed in a course, and made up at sometime later, the seven-year limit will apply to the time the course was taken, not the time a subject was made up.

"Effective June 1, 1958, a maximum time limit of eighteen (18) months be

(Please turn to page 14)



Patricia Kroh has written a new book, *DESIGN WITH FLOWERS, UNLIMITED* which is illustrated with color and black and white photographs, such as the one above. Accompanied by line drawings that show how form, pattern and line are related to the designs pictured, the author teaches lessons in design as shown in this photograph. Study the rhythm the author has produced in the foliage and its placement and note the beauty created in this simple composition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

School for Flower Show Judges.....	11
Some Lovely English Gardens..... by Ormonde D. Godfrey	12
New from the Gardening World.....	14
GG Good Buys.....	15

"LIVING WITH FLOWERS"—A NEW TYPE OF FLOWER SHOW

The Richmond Council of Garden Clubs and Miller and Rhoads present "Living With Flowers", an interlude flower show, in the Old Dominion Room, opening February 23, 1960. Artistic exhibitors will be especially challenged by the unique staging which permits the flower arrangements to be shown with the furnishings for rooms of varied decor, ranging from modern to the traditional 18th century. The Victorian Parlor, circa 1885, will be a special attraction since it is being featured as a part of the celebration of Miller and Rhoads' Diamond Jubilee. Each of thirty vignettes of rooms presented in the show will contain fabrics, accessories, furniture set against suitable wallpaper or painted walls as well as the flower arrangements. Viewing this show will be an experience in latest ideas in interior decoration as the staff of Miller and Rhoads has assembled the vignettes, having planned since last summer and with manufacturers all over the country. A special demonstration of the use of the color of 1960—true blue—is planned to show how true blue can be used in various color harmonies. Flower arrangers are invited to come to see this unique flower show, to see the newly introduced glass containers on display, and to enjoy the display of horticulture, staged in a green house. The show opens at 3:30 February 23 and will be open during store hours, 9 AM to 5:30 PM February 24, 25, and 26th and on February 27, 1960 from 9 AM to 3 PM. There is no admission charge.

Some Lovely English Gardens

by

ORMONDE D. GODFREY

London journalist and feature writer



The Valley Gardens in the spring, a highlight of Windsor Great Park.



The Punch Bowl of Windsor Great Park.

(BELOW) *The Savill Gardens adjoining Windsor Castle on the River Thames are at their best in early May with the azaleas in bloom in their natural setting.*



Since the Dark Ages, when convents and monasteries in Britain were famed for their herb gardens, the English have been noted for their interest in gardens. Explorers since the days of Queen Elizabeth I have brought back seeds from their travels to enrich the variety and beauty of even the humblest plot. Britain prides itself on its public as well as its private gardens.

A fine example of the former can be found at Windsor Great Park, where there are three glorious gardens, the Savill Gardens, the Valley Gardens and the Rhododendron Species Collection. Covering more than 200 acres they form a comprehensive collection of flowering shrubs and trees, bulbs and herbaceous plants.

These gardens were originally conceived by King George V and Queen Mary together with Sir Eric Savill, the Deputy Ranger and Deputy Surveyor of Windsor Parks and Woods, and his assistant Mr. T. H. Findlay.

Given Every Encouragement

Successive sovereigns have given every encouragement to the work and thousands of sightseers visit the gardens every year.

Work on the Savill Gardens started in 1932 when Sir Eric Savill envisaged their construction in the natural setting of the Royal Park amid giant oaks and beeches. These provide natural shelter for tender plants and ensure adequate soil moisture and a high shade canopy.

The tangle of undergrowth beneath the trees was cleared and wild primroses and daffodils appeared. The stream, which now connects the Upper and Lower Ponds, was dug and the first bog plants and kingcups were planted. From the beginning primulas were extensively used, especially those of the candelabra type, *P. denticulata*, *P. helodoxa*, *P. Cockburniana* and many others.

Wild daffodils and fritillaries, largely raised from seed, flourish in the small meadows formed among flowering cherries, rhododendrons and azaleas, and, with scores of other flowers provide a feast of color throughout the year.

In a Natural Amphitheatre

The Valley Gardens were started at the end of World War II, on a site adjacent to the Savill Gardens. They have become famous for the tens of thousands of azaleas which have been planted. The "Punch Bowl" containing thousands of Kurume Azaleas, lies in a natural amphitheatre and provides possibly the greatest spectacle to be seen in any garden in Britain.

The Rhododendron Species Collection is one of the finest

Sissinghurst Castle Gardens include an herb garden enclosed by clipped yew (above.). (Below) The entrance gate.

that has ever been formed. It originated from the assembly by the late Mr. J. B. Stevenson of some 460 species numbering more than 2,000 plants, and now covers more than 30 acres.

To botanists and horticulturists all over the world, and especially to breeders of new hybrids, this collection is of outstanding value, including, as it does, not only those rhododendrons found in North America but also the more recently discovered plants indigenous to Asia.

An interesting private garden at Sissinghurst Castle, in Kent, has been created by Sir Harold and Lady Nicolson (she is better known as Miss V. Sackville-West). Against the background of the remains of a 16th-century castle they have planted a delightful and intimate series of gardens.

Beauty From Tangled Ruin

Thirty years ago Sissinghurst was a tangled and derelict ruin choked under a wilderness of weeds. Many of the original buildings had been pulled down or had collapsed from decay.

The Nicols, of necessity, devoted the first few years to clearance and repairs with but little work in the gardens beyond the planting of hedges. A pretty little avenue of nut trees was found, all unsuspected, buried beneath a dense growth of briars, blackberries and other rubbish.

Through the years came the transformation, bringing into existence the semi-formal gardens set in the courtyard, leading below the archway to the Tower Lawn. Flanking this to the East lies the White Garden in which, as the name implies, all the flowers are white, in a formal setting of few hedges.

The Rose Garden is on the far side of the Tower Lawn, with the Orchard and the Nuttery on the third side leading to the moat, home of the water lilies.

An Art Not Lost

Sissinghurst is essentially a Spring garden with masses of early bulbs and flowers. Great rambler roses, ceanothus, clematis and other fine shrubs cluster against the old red brick walls. Flowering cherries and magnolias lend an air of warm informality within the confines of the yew hedges and old walls.

The gardens at Windsor and Sissinghurst amply demonstrate that the art of garden-craft in Britain has not been lost in the post-war world.

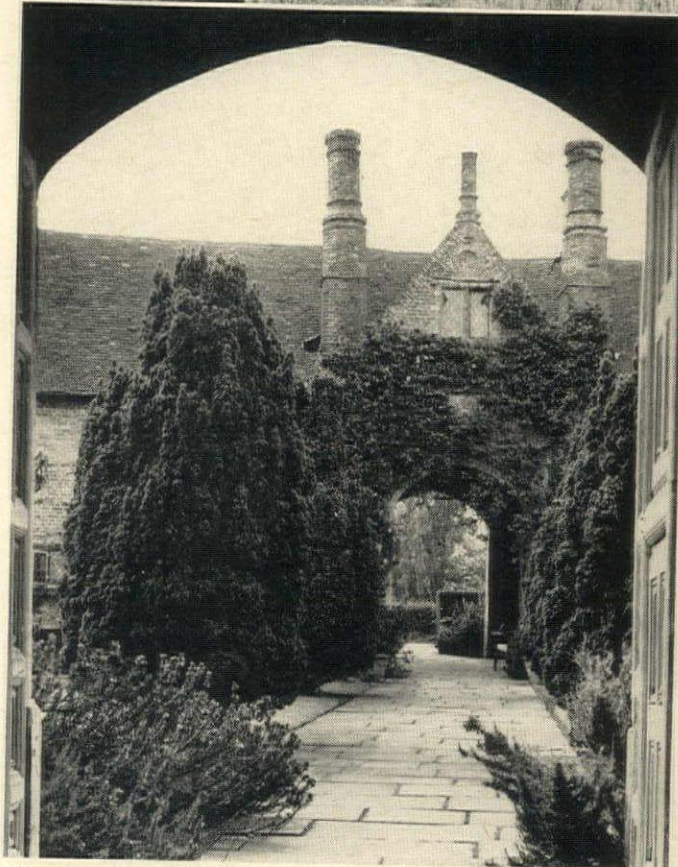
Kew Gardens

A million visitors a year pass through the gates of Kew Gardens into a dream world of growing things, three hundred acres of carefully plotted ground laid out for more than a mile along the River Thames.

They come for the enjoyment of nature in its loveliest aspect. This is the meaning of the Gardens to the public. For this alone it deserves its reputation as the most famous botanical park in the world. Yet beauty is not the main function of Kew. Its prime reason for being is its usefulness in scientific research, in its Jeddell Laboratory, Economic Museums, Herbarium and Library.

For over a hundred years now, Kew Gardens have contributed to the development of countries all over the world by the introduction of new plants and trees of economic value. The beginnings of the vast rubber industries in the Far East came from seedlings, grown from seeds sent by Sir Henry Wickham to Kew from Brazil in 1877. A similar

(Please turn to next page)



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NEW YORK FLOWER SHOW

Flowers in profusion and gardens of rare beauty come to New York once a year—when the International Flower Show opens its doors at the New York Coliseum. This year, "Flowers of the World," as the show is being called, opens for a week beginning March 5th. The schedule includes such fabulous items as nine different gardens, each covering 1000 square feet, a complete roster of orchids, roses, all kinds of bulbous flowers—all in their beauty in March, regardless of the weather outside. Schedule and information may be secured from International Flower Show Office, Suite 212, Essex House, 157 West 58th St., New York 19, N. Y.

JUDGES COUNCIL PLANS ADVANCED STUDY

Virginia flower show judges will have an opportunity to do some advanced study in their field at the special course sponsored by the Judges Council on March 29-31, 1960. This course may be used as a refresher course and only accredited flower show judges may take the examination but any garden club member may attend the lectures.

Mrs. W. H. Barton, Chairman of Flower Show School Committee for the National Council of State Garden Clubs will teach Contemporary Design. Dr. Carey E. Quinn, first president of the American Daffodil Society and author of a recent book on daffodils, will teach the standard for judging and identifying characteristics of daffodils.

To hear these two speakers is a privilege in itself and a splendid opportunity to add to present information.

To quote from a April, 1959 letter on the subject of refreshers from Mrs. Barton: "It was said by Oliver Wendell Holmes that the human mind is like a checking account. So long as you keep putting enough money into the bank, your checkbook is the most magic book in the world. All you have to do is dip your pen in the ink, make a few flourishes and your check becomes the open sesame to your heart's desire. But just stop making ample deposits and the magic evaporates with a curt and imperious message from the bank 'no funds'."

"Many persons have a corresponding mental experience. They keep drawing on their intellectual reserves long past the time they have anything to draw against. Unfortunately, there is no

bank to serve notice that they are out of mental funds, so they continue in their conversations, in their letters, in activities to transact mental business even though they are intelligently bankrupt."

Mrs. A. M. Vermillera, Richmond, Va. is chairman of this advanced course.

SCHOOL (Continued from page 11)

established for taking the Reading Examination after a student has successfully completed the five basic course." (1958 Directive, page 21, Recommendation #5.) There is no extension possible for this eighteen-months limitation. If a student is not able to fulfill the judging and exhibiting requirements in that time, a course may be repeated, by permission from the State Chairman of Flower Show Schools, thus extending the eighteen-months time limit, provided such course is repeated before the expiration date of the eighteen months.

Registrations accompanied by check for \$7.50 for Course II should be sent to Mrs. Albert M. Vermillera, 5711 Monumental Avenue, Richmond, Virginia in advance of the school; registrations may also be made in person at the Hotel John Marshall on February 15, 1960.

SOME ENGLISH GARDENS

(Continued from page 13)

role was played by Kew in the establishment of cinchona plantations in India, of pineapple in Australia and sisal in East Africa.

While investigation into plant life goes on continually at Kew, the result of this work is freely given out to all who need it. Data, ideas and materials are exchanged with botanical institutions the world over. Many botanists and horticulturalists come to Kew for training, to do research work because of Kew's world-record collection in Herbarium with its 6,000,000 specimens, and its library of 55,000 books, the largest botanical library in the world.

Not very far from the Main Gate at Kew stands a splendid old ginkgo tree, 80 feet tall. Planted by Princess Augusta, Dowager Princess of Wales and mother of King George III, the tree is almost 200 years old. It is to Princess Augusta's love of plants that Kew Gardens owes its existence, when, with the help of the amateur botanist, the Earl of Bute and her architect, Sir William Chambers, she began stocking her own private garden with exotics from far away places. This beginning, multiplied and nourished, gave Britain the show place of this decade—Kew Gardens.

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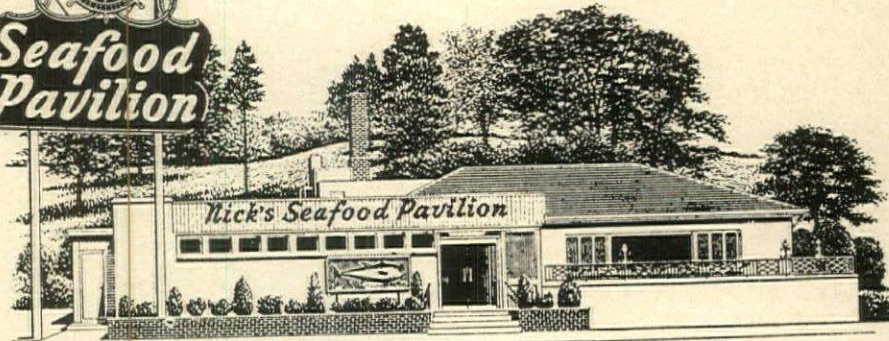
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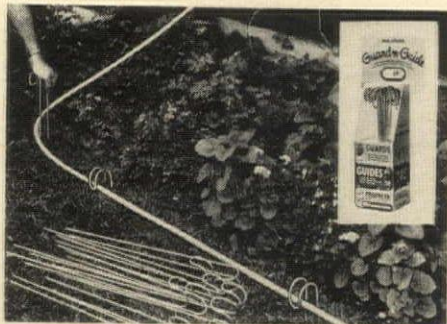
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NEW GUARD-N-GUIDE

Urged by constant demands of Mr. and Mrs. Homeowner for such an item, Mid-States Steel & Wire Company, Crawfordsville, Indiana, recently introduced the *Guard-N-Guide*, a moderately priced new product "for harnessing garden hose and electric power tool cords," offering many practical uses in today's yards and gardens.

Made of heavy steel wire, galvanized for rust resistance and long life, this new item has two prongs which may be pushed into the earth easily to any depth desired, leaving above ground a strong, rigid dual guard with a semi-circular loop at the top to prevent hose or cord from jumping off.

Several *Guard-N-Guides* may be placed in key spots around flower beds, shrubs and trees so that hose or cord may be pulled into position without danger of knocking down prize flowers and other beauties of nature.

Another use for *Guard-N-Guide* is to protect the hose or electric cord itself by preventing rubbing against rocks, bricks and sharp fence or foundation corners. The loop top has double value because it is designed also to hold a hose nozzle firmly for controlled spraying anywhere in yard and garden.

Guard-N-Guides are now being distributed nationally for Spring sale and may be found in hardware and garden supply stores, displayed in the special carton shown above. They may be purchased singly or in any quantity needed for complete coverage of yard and garden.

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Virginia Apples (from page 8)

trees in summer.

His vision has been caught by Virginians to such an extent that today the apple makes up an important part of our agricultural and industrial economy. The revenue obtained from the production of apples and the manufacture and sale of apple products is more than sizeable, particularly in the northern, western and southwestern sections in and around the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Alleghenies.

In Virginia as early as 1623 they were growing apples, as revealed from a search of old records. These show that at that time, one George Menefie had an orchard on James River at Littleton Plantation. About ten years later, orchards became mandatory on all plantations. By 1639 the Virginia General Assembly had enacted a law which provided that for every 100 acres of land developed, an orchard would be planted.

In later years the record books carried more and more interesting entries on the subject. Here is a quaint one in the early York County records which sets forth that William Lane "leased the Plantation known as Chestnut Ridge, said Lane agreeing to pay *one capon on Saint Thomases Day* and to plant an orchard of 100 apple trees of 'winter fruit' at 30 foot distance each."

Gloucester County records indicate that a certain William Williams was granted "a tract on Eton's school land for the consideration that he plant 100 apple trees and keep them well trimmed." In 1642, Surry County records contain this entry: "land leased to Stephan Webb to plant an acre with

all kinds of fruit trees this country usually affordeth, that is to say *apple trees, etc.*"

By the latter part of the last century, the commercial aspects of the Virginia apple crop had become fully developed and signs were pointing pretty accurately to where the apple industry was going.

According to a pamphlet put out by the Virginia Department of Agriculture Information Office entitled "It's Apple Harvest Time in Virginia," it is evident that by then apples were being put to better use than as targets on top of William Tell's son's head to be shot at by his father with bow and arrow, even though such a feat of archery involved the freeing of the Swiss people from the necessity of having to pay homage to the hat of the tyrannical Austrian Bailiff, Gessler, whenever it appeared in the market place at Altdorf.

A descriptive catalogue published around the turn of the century by J. D. Mosby & Bro. at Meadowbridge Road (two miles north of Richmond) had this statement: "That this list encompasses all good varieties is not claimed. But that it contains none but the best is asserted." The catalogue contained a listing of 68 varieties, some of which are still with us, among them the Grimes Golden, the Spy and the Pippin. Another was the Tetofsky, described as "A Russian apple, ripening in July and promising great profit for market." In passing, it might be noted that recently varieties of Virginia apples have undergone much change. Red strains, sports of older ones, like the Rome Beauties, York Imperials,

Red Staymans and Red Delicious have pushed old familiar favorites such as the Albemarle Pippin, Black Twig, Ben Davis and Winesaps somewhat into the background, though possibly an older generation of Virginians may be prepared to argue that the old fashioned Winesap is in its opinion just about the most tasteful eating apple there is. These and some of the other older ones are far from being completely eliminated. Some growers make a specialty of growing them so those who know and love them can still get them, better cultivated and better tasting than ever.

Speaking of varieties, not too many people realize that Queen Victoria played a considerable part in gaining world recognition for Virginia apples. During the term of President Martin Van Buren as Chief Executive, he appointed as U. S. Minister to the Court of Saint James in London one Andrew Stephenson, resident of Thomas Jefferson's native county of Albemarle. He, like any Virginian worthy of the name, of the present day, was inordinately proud of the Commonwealth and her products. When a winter supply of Albemarle County apples grown on his plantation at home was shipped to him in London, Stephenson conceived the idea that it would be to the best interest of relations between England and her former daughter, the U. S. A., if Her Majesty the Queen should know about the tasty flavor of Virginia apples; so he presented her with several barrels of Albemarle Pippins. They proved to be "to the Queen's taste." We Virginians knew

(Please turn the page)

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(from preceding page)

it all along, but that was a smart move on Stephenson's part, for the young queen immediately became enchanted with the juicy flavor of those yellowish-green apples drawn from the soil of the red hills in that certain section of Albemarle County, Virginia which alone can produce them to perfection. So pleased was Her Majesty that she immediately requested her ministers to obtain more of the Pippins from their original new world source, by direct marketing negotiations. Not only that, but she had the British import tax on American apples removed. Thus began the official European recognition of the Albemarle Pippin.

There are debunkers of history who will attempt to tell you that the Pippin variety was introduced to Europe by the great Pennsylvanian Benjamin Franklin. There they go again trying to steal Virginia's thunder just as they, around Plymouth, Massachusetts, are inclined to do about that little matter of 13 years priority. It is true that "Poor Richard" did distribute specimens of Northern Newton Pippins in London and at the British Court, but this variety came from New England, so it's a cinch that they were not Albemarle Pippins by a long sight, and the good Queen's preference for the Albemarle Pippin set off a nice distinction between them and Old Ben's Northern Newton variety which remains even unto this day.

Listen to the *Southern Planter* of 1843 talking about our Virginia green beauties grown on the hills of Albemarle.

"The very best Pippin we know is grown in Albemarle County. Our next door neighbor will pay 50 cents the barrel more for the Albemarle Pippin than for any Northern Pippin he can get, for the flavor of our Southern apple is incomparably superior to that of the Northern fruit." Today is 1960, to be sure, but that statement is still true of the variety which suited the Queen's impeccable taste so well, even though it now constitutes a very small percentage of Virginia's commercial apple production. It is still the large, smooth, yellowish-green apple, firm of flesh, juicy, aromatic and rich, which broke the ice on the importing of Virginia apples by the nations of Europe.

To keep this ball rolling as well as to sell apples to the greatest private purchasing power on earth, the citizens of the United States and their neighbors in Canada to the north and those in Central and South America to the south, Virginia apple growers

have formed themselves into an organization with several cooperative divisions. From each of these divisions is nominated, by the growers, a man to represent them on the Virginia State Apple Commission. This has legislative stature and is thus one arm of the state government. Upon nomination by the Cooperatives, these gentlemen are appointed to membership on the Commission by the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Virginia. The present incumbent in that office is the Hon. Farke C. Brinkley of Southampton County. The present Virginia State Apple Commission is made up of the following gentlemen: E. M. Jones of Washington, Virginia (Chairman); H. Delmar Robinson of Winchester, Virginia (Chairman of the Advertising Committee); E. B. Bonham of Chilhowie, Virginia; Alton R. Seaman of Roseland, Virginia; Fred M. Frederickson of Mount Jackson, Virginia; A. H. Garst of Boones Mill, Virginia; John D. Neff of Staunton, Virginia; and John F. Watson of Staunton, Virginia (Executive Secretary of the Commission).

The function of this Commission is to promote Virginia apples, advertise their good qualities and assist in marketing them to the best advantage of the growers.

They have charge of spending the money which is raised from a tax—a voluntary tax, that is—which the growers have placed upon themselves at the rate of 4 cents per bushel of apples, packed and graded fruit, and 4 cents per hundred weight of loose, ungraded fruit. This tax is of course passed back to the growers and each grower reports to the Commission the amount of fruit he has sold.

The total tax liability assessed against the 1958 crop (the last for which figures are available at this writing) amounted to \$222,000.00.

The Commissioner of Agriculture calls a meeting during March of each year of apple tax payers in the districts whose Commissioners' terms expire June 30th of that year.

An apple tax payer residing within a district desiring to nominate an apple grower of that district for position of Commissioner to represent his district on the Virginia State Apple Commission must have a petition signed by at least ten apple tax payers of the district before the Chairman of the Meeting shall accept the nomination.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Virginia, shall prepare a mail ballot of all duly nomi-

(Please turn the page)

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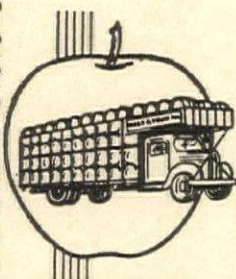
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AND SUNHI PEACHES

(from preceding page)

nated growers of the district.

A certified list of apple tax payers shall be supplied the Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture by the Virginia Apple Commission. This list is taken from records of the Commission as of March 1st each year. The Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture shall mail a ballot to each certified apple tax payer in those districts whose commissioners' term on the Virginia State Apple Commission expires June 30th of that year.

To be valid a marked ballot must show a mailing date of not later than midnight on the fifteenth day following the original marking of the ballot by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Commissioner of Agriculture will mail a ballot with a covering letter explaining the date by which the ballot must be returned to be valid and other details. Also he will enclose addressed envelope for mailing ballot back to him. He will certify to the Apple Commission the apple grower in each district in which election has been held who received the largest number of votes and has been duly appointed by him to represent his district on the Virginia State Apple Commission.

These procedures for the nomination and election of apple commissioners were worked out in compliance with that section of the Virginia State Apple Commission Act which leaves to the Apple Commission and the Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture the right to establish such procedure.

As stated, the primary function of the Commission is to promote the sale of Virginia apples domestically and in foreign trade. The money derived from the tax the growers assess against themselves is spent for this purpose. Grady Wolfe of the State Chamber of Commerce and M. D. Newman of the advertising firm of Cabell-Eanes in Richmond devote a great deal of

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time to this purpose. Mr. Newman is responsible for spending the money for the commission for display advertising in the magazines, newspapers, on television and for time on the radio. Some of it goes too to billboard advertising along the highways of America.

A few salient facts about the value of the apple crop to Virginia may not be amiss. The 1959 crop was worth to Virginia apple growers \$19,000,000 in gross sales. About fifty per cent of the graded crop goes into processing which results in apple sauce, apple cider, vinegar and apple brandy (this last most delectable in apple toddy or egg-nog at Christmas and New Year's), evaporated apples, apple concentrate, wine and pectin.

According to an estimated figure received from the Virginia Department of Labor the employment in picking and processing the apple crop for the peak employment month of October amounted roughly to 10,158 people divided as follows: picking, 6,600; processing, 3,550, a sizeable payroll of considerable value to the apple producing section of this Commonwealth.

The apple industry is a precarious one. You cannot jump in and jump out as if getting on a commuter's train. Trees take time to grow to an age where they produce fruit. They are

heir to as many plagues in the way of insect pests and plant diseases as Pharaoh's Egyptians. To get them and their crops each year beyond the reach of these destructive pests calls for knowledge, industry, skill, energy and chemical sprays. The orchards must be gone over carefully several times a season if there is to be a perfect crop of fruit. The trees must be abundantly fertilized, and then God Almighty has to send propitious weather cold enough in some seasons, warm enough in others, a proper balance between sunshine and rain and no frost late enough to nip the fruit in the bud. The land must be cultivated and the trees must be pruned. If the crop comes to maturity, not having been damaged by windstorm and hail, then it must be carefully harvested and hauled to the packing sheds for sorting and grading, then sold as fruit or as processed by-products. Apple growing—indeed the whole apple industry—is a science and an art. If successfully done it speaks well for the man in charge. He has labored in the orchard since the early hours of the day, but his apples will comfort him if Solomon is to be believed:

"Stay me with flagons. Comfort me with apples for I am sick"

Virginia Business Review

(Continued from page 9)

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Edward W. Morris, formerly of Hanover County, Virginia, recently was named treasurer of the Bethlehem Steel Co. . . . L. Clarke Jones, Jr., president of Jones Realty and Construction Corporation, has been chosen president of the Home Builders Association of Richmond. He succeeds Frank B. Edwards of Edwards Builders, Inc. Other officers are Herbert O'Grady of Muhleman & Co., vice president; W. Dayton Dixon, vice president, Southern Bank & Trust Co., treasurer; and Robert Cosby of Will & Cosby, secretary. . . . Boyd Stuart has been elected president of the Lexington-Buena Vista Credit Bureau. . . . Patrick M. Lewis has been named to the position of district commercial manager for the Lexington Telephone Company. He succeeds Charles W. Gunn, Jr. . . . Walter S. (Buddy) Clement has been named to the new position of Norfolk resident vice president of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Richard F. Dunlap, superintendent of the Pocahontas Division, will succeed Clement as general superintendent of the N & W's eastern general division.

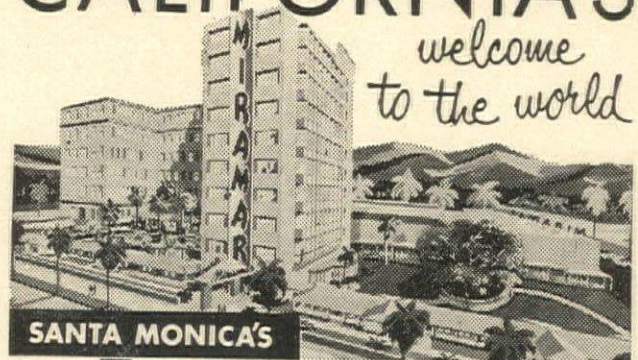
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(Continued from page 5)

cially the *Times*, was founded on the principle that the problem of racial intermixture existed only in the South. As late as school-opening time in September, the *Times* and other metropolitan papers buried on inside pages small stories of white parents who threatened boycott of integrated schools in Greater New York. *Time Magazine*, ever vigilant in tracking down isolated incidents relating to school troubles over integration in the South, made no mention of the school that did not open on schedule in Queens.

Then why did the *Times* take the lead in discarding the myth it helped promote? Why did the publication of one book end the self-righteousness of the Pharisee with his pious, "Thank God, I am not as other men"?

One element in the reversal was the nature of the supporters of the study and the purposes behind it. A voluntary organization, called the Regional Plan Association, concerned for the future of the metropolitan area, obtained \$600,000 in grants to underwrite Harvard in making a detailed, objective and scholarly survey of the problems confronting the region in the next twenty-five years. Dr. Handlin's book covered this one facet of the comprehensive program. His cold, unbiased presentation of the *facts* confronting a composite community, the size of several Southern states combined, would indicate that the problem of racial intermixture where the density of colored population was on the increase looked considerably different at home from what it did at a distance.

Faced for the first time with a potential percentage of 20 per cent density of colored population, the responsible persons evidently feel they can no longer afford the luxury of enlightened "liberalism." Dr. Handlin's book, "The Newcomers," removed the subject from the aura of myth and "liberal attitudes," and gave instead some very discouraging facts on the rise of "lawlessness and social disorder . . . drug addiction and sexual disorders and irregularities . . ." and the tendency of the new arrival . . . "to strike back at a hostile society to which he remains a stranger." Unless there is "a reduction of prejudice . . . there is a genuine and ominous possibility that they (the colored people) will remain so in the future. If they do, the people of the New York metropolitan region will have to meet the calamitous social costs created by the actual and potential delinquency of a large part of the population."

Here, then, is a recognition of a

society hostile to colored newcomers, and the acknowledgement of this hostility as an element in creating social disorder. Handlin's objectivity suggests that the disorders result from a hostility *which is not supposed to exist*—in communities, to repeat, "unequipped by tradition or history to deal with such questions." Clearly this implies that social disorders are prevented in societies which are equipped by custom to "dealing with such questions," and in which a basic factor is the traditional acceptance of the existence of a problem.

This brings the New Yorker to the other element behind the *Times'* reversal of its stand of moral superiority. The social disorders in his society threaten to become prohibitive in cost.

Already Greater New York has experienced a steady exodus of its population and its industries. As of now, the ingenious people have managed to replace industries without serious dislocation, but in the population shift the 1,500,000 colored population, which has replaced the white fugitives, has caused an admitted dislocation in the social order; and, as this new population spreads in the wake of the re-located whites, further and more far-reaching dislocations can be expected. This makes front-page news even if through a book.

When the abolitionists were acting as the enlightened liberals of their day, these lunatic messiahs were supported by politicians and money-interests because an upheaval in the South would strengthen their position in Washington and give them control of the means of financial exploitation of the people and the nation's resources. When the later-day abolitionists seized on the school-integration issue, handily provided by Warren's Court of No Resort, again politicians and money-interests gave support to a cause which could bring another upheaval in the South and check the trend of industrial shift out of the North. However, this time it did not work that way.

Except for the needless disorder of Little Rock, which was squeezed for its last drop of propaganda value, token integration happened without incident, and no social disorders disturbed the existing structure. Concurrently, the integrated schools in the North became such dangerous breeding-grounds of delinquency that a Northerner coined the phrase, "Blackboard Jungle," to describe them. As no reverse occurred in the trend of industries to shift to the South, manifestly parents preferred segregated schools to blackboard jungles. This is the sobering reality that has

come to the hard-headed men-of-affairs who talked of the humanism of their "tolerance" as opposed to the "racism" of the South. A population shift has forced them to the realization that the holier-than-thou technique is not going to work the second time around.

On the contrary, it is their promulgation of the myth of their difference from the race-conscious South which is causing the increase of a colored population in a shift which was evidently outside their calculations. Now that Fair Harvard, the pride of the Boston of the abolitionists, has placed its seal of approval on a realistic study of the consequences of this increased density of colored population, it seems doubtful that the realistic New Yorkers will do much to accelerate the increase. It will certainly be no spirit of brotherhood that spares the minority group of Southern whites an intensified agitation from outside, but self-interest will undoubtedly do much toward braking what, for a time there, appeared to be a runaway crusade bent on the destruction of national accord.

1960 might usher in a somewhat uneasy peace between the South and the Northern white allies of NAACP, but it might also just be the beginning of a break in the anti-Southern coalition which threatened to duplicate 1860. ●

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