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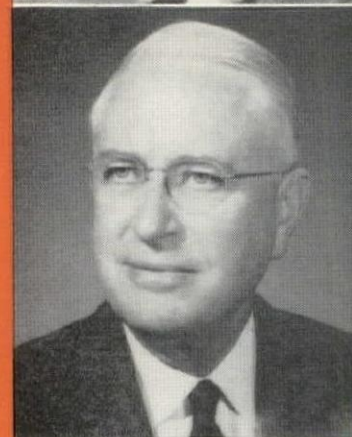
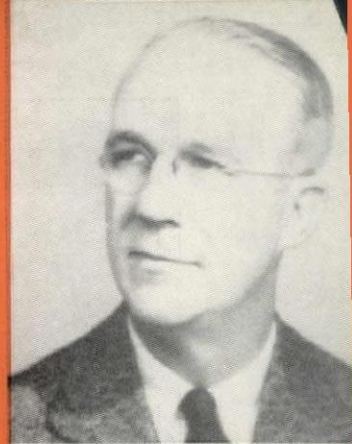
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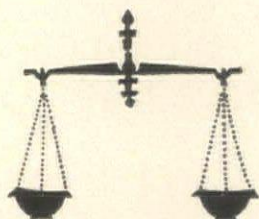
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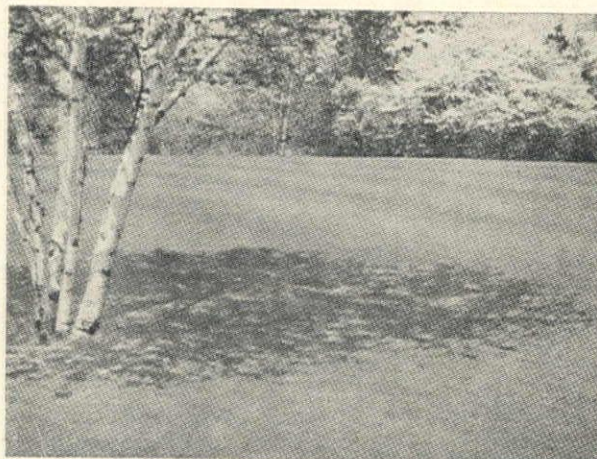
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LETTERS

Editor, *Virginia Record*

Dear Mr. Dowdey:

In your article "The Cruellest Moment" you have forcefully expressed what only a few know—man has not used history to avoid remaking mistakes and guard his liberties.

When the second part is published, I hope copies will be available that others than *Virginia Record* readers

may read it. If copies are available, please let it appear in the *Record*.

I hope you may have a hand in changing that old saying—"ten per cent of the people think, ten per cent think they think, eighty per cent are afraid they will think."

Sincerely,
W. Judson King
Norfolk, Virginia



Gentlemen:

I have been enjoying my July issue of *Virginia Record*, and please do not forget to send me the four extra copies as promised. . . .

Also, if you should ever have additional copies printed of your January issue I would like more of them.

In fact, I enjoy Clifford Dowdey's editorials in your publication more than any I have read since those of the late Dr. Douglas Freeman.

Yours Very Truly,
Albert D. Lamont
Fairfax, Virginia



Gentlemen:

We are so much impressed with our copy of the July issue of *Virginia Record* that we would like to have another copy. . . .

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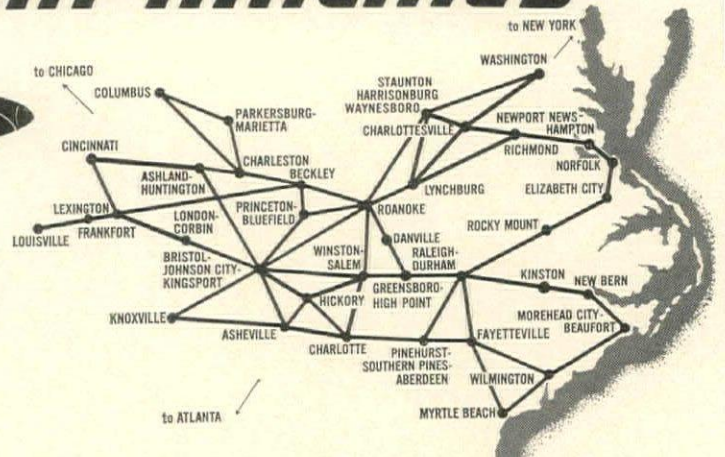
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VIRGINIA RECORD is an independent publication cooperating with all organizations that have for their objectives the welfare and development of Virginia. While this publication carries authoritative articles and features on statewide and local industrial,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

CLIFFORD DOWDEY
Editor

DONNA Y. LAURINO
Executive Editor

R. N. ANDERSON, JR., AIA
Architectural Editor

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VOLUME LXXXIII

SEPTEMBER 1961

NUMBER NINE

"The Cruellest Moment"

PART II OF THREE PARTS

THE PAST CENTURY (1860-1960), which American and European philosophers adjudged to be the end of the 500 year-old "Modern World," opened in America with the Civil War and the resultant divisions have been significant in the 100-year span. These divisions are deep and fundamental, extending beyond the surface antagonisms and general regional misunderstandings into a schism in the structure of the American society. Yet, since neither the leaders nor those pundits paid to adumbrate on the daily situation study America's internal conflicts in a long perspective, each situation is regarded superficially. It is as if each new event bore no relation to its surrounding conditions and the surrounding conditions were outside the context of the time which produced them.

Since every event is treated topically—the NEWS TODAY—an attitude seems to exist which suggests that the event has no reality beyond the topicality of its news value. As was mentioned in the preceding article, America has assumed an almost contemptuous disinterest in the past. It has acted as if its own disinterest rendered it impervious to the influence of the centuries which went into its formation—as if indeed it possessed some unique superiority to the conditioning of the formative experience of a society.

Nowhere today, in the stress on the topical news value (as photographers, television cameras, and on-the-spot news coverers rushing to some point in the South where trouble might flare up) is any awareness shown of the context of an event in the complex of the century called by Proudhon the time of "the dissolution . . . the cruellest moment in the life of societies."

The prophetic insight of the French revolutionary, who died in 1865, was symbolized by the American Civil War—which name was given by the British. No other single historical event in the Western World was as significant in marking, in heralding, the changes that were to dominate the last century of the Modern World—the era which, beginning in the 16th Century, has endured just about as long as the Roman Empire.

In the topical viewpoint, regarding only the surface, the war itself belongs in misty eras as ancient as Rome. No progressive American would ever admit that the national dislocation of 100 years ago marked the beginning of this century as the century of the decline of the Modern World.

With the longer perspective of Europe, shortly after the Civil War Jacob Burckhardt was most specific about the future of Western civilization. Author of a definitive work on the world of the Renaissance, a profound student of the age which he regarded as the birth of the Modern World, Burckhardt envisioned the then approaching 20th Century as the end of the age born with the Renaissance. In 1876 he wrote: "There is the prospect of long and voluntary submission to single leaders and usurpers. The people no longer believe in principles, but will probably periodically believe in saviours. Because of this reason, authority will again raise its head in the delightful 20th century and a frightful head it will be."

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COVER NOTE: *Virginia Record* this month salutes the State Registration Board for Contractors, a vital agency serving the general welfare of the state. The members of the Board are shown on the cover. From top to bottom: William Albie Barksdale, Chairman; C. Merle Luck, Vice-Chairman; Donald E. Ball, Aubrey Baxter Burton, and William H. Reid.

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STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS

by Timothy Whitehead



HE conservative temper of mind that characterizes the average American, and the Southerner in particular, especially in the conduct of commercial and public affairs, was, perhaps, a principal cause for the enactment in 1938 of the Virginia Contractors' Registration law. It was this law that established the general provision for the State Registration Board for Contractors which has its offices in the Lyric Building at Ninth and Broad Streets in Richmond. During the past twenty-one years, this agency has effectively served the general welfare of the state by protecting the public from "inexperienced, irresponsible or incompetent contractors."

It was with these words that one state court described the initial intention of the law, adding that the board may require "of the contractor a demonstration of ability, character, and financial responsibility as well as a good record of past performance." Thus, Section 54-128, of the law says, "It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in, or to offer to engage in, general contracting or subcontracting in this State, unless he has been duly licensed and issued a certificate of registration."

One might wonder why Virginia, always especially reluctant to interfere with freedom of business enterprise, was led to the establishment of an agency for the administration of these laws which are devised to govern an

industry whose high ethical standing is for the most part as undisputed today as that of any profession.

The laws which regulate the practice of the contracting profession in Virginia were an outgrowth of conditions which had threatened to become uncomfortably prevalent in the United States generally during the Great Depression of the 1930's.

For, in those days when many people were desperate for employment, some of these were tempted to put themselves forward as contractors without even a minimum of the prerequisites of experience, proper equipment, or sufficient funds to complete a contract properly. There were examples of abuse and incompetence all over the United States. The concrete composing an important building in a large mid-western city was rumored to be full of straw. A major highway ramp collapsed in Boston. In other cases people advanced very considerable sums of money for the construction of homes only to be advised that the contractor had thrown himself into bankruptcy before even the foundations were completed. There were examples of such failure to complete a contract in connection with public buildings.

But a closer examination of the details of cases strictly within the state of Virginia will reveal only very few examples which establish dishonesty of an extreme kind among contractors practicing here. The small percentage of failure to fulfill a contract may best be

understood as a symptom of the depression.

Yet, in the country as a whole, there were some disasters often resulting from a lack of skill and an all too prevalent use of sub-standard materials, and it was because of such reports that the general assembly was moved to enact appropriate laws for the regulation of the industry.

Now, it is a characteristic of the positivistic temper of the conservative to attempt solutions of individual, tangible situations, one by one, carefully self-aware at each step rather than to initiate sweeping reforms: the conservative must feel certain that his solutions do not result in greater problems than the condition they attempt to correct, and the whole history of the conservative-middle, so regularly a recurrent influence in the history of Western thought, has been a fierce wrestling with the needs of reform, as though it could neither live with them nor without them. The question of a reasonable interpretation of the meaning of freedom of enterprise, and especially as this question has bearing on human values generally, has been the most vexed issue of our time. Thus, it is that the laws have been carefully refined and revised to apply to emerging conditions in the local scene.

During World War II, for example, a general shortage of manpower brought a large number of somewhat inexperienced persons into the field. Therefore, in 1944, the general assembly enacted a major amendment to the law which extended its provisions to include the activities of sub-contractors as well. Further amendments were enacted in 1958.

Throughout the United States as a whole, the necessity of regulating the activities of contractors is now more or less widely recognized. By the year 1959, the following named states required some form of registration: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. The laws of those several states differ in details according to need, of course, and according to local custom and cultural acceptability. In Virginia, however, it is the *cost* of the work to be accomplished that determines whether or not a contractor is to be subject to the registration requirements. This is a very well written law and there is little in it that permits a possibility of evasion. It has the support of the profession solidly behind it and many architects will require registration of contractors regardless of the cost of the construction before they will extend an

offer to bid. But according to the law, any project costing \$20,000 or more may only be undertaken by a registered contractor, and a certificate of such registration must be presented before a bid is made.

Before any nonresident person or any foreign corporation is allowed to bid on any work in this State, such nonresident person or any foreign corporations must, by written power of attorney, appoint the Secretary of the Commonwealth and his successor in office as agent.

The law provides that any person not being duly authorized who shall contract for or bid upon the construction of any of the projects or works or any part thereof without having first complied with the provisions of the law, or who attempts to practice general contracting or subcontracting in this State, except as provided, and that any person presenting or attempting to file as his own the registration certificate of another or who gives false or forged evidence of any kind to the Board or to any member thereof in maintaining a certificate of registration or who impersonates another or who uses an expired or revoked certificate; and that any awarding authority, who knowingly receives or considers a bid from anyone not properly registered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Board may in its discretion use its funds to defray the expense, legal or otherwise, in the prosecution of any violations.

Section 54-144 provides that all alleged violations when reported to the Board and duly substantiated by affidavits, or other satisfactory evidence, shall be investigated by it. The Board may employ a special investigator who shall be paid out of funds appropriated to the Board. If the evidence of violations is substantiated, the Board shall report the same to the attorneys for the Commonwealth of the cities or counties in which the violations are alleged to have occurred.

Upon receiving reports together with proper evidence, from the Board, that any of the provisions of this law have been violated, the attorneys for the Commonwealth of the counties or cities in which it is claimed such violations occurred then institute and conduct the proper proceedings in the appropriate court to prosecute offenders.

The governing body of every county, city, and town has the power and authority to adopt ordinances, not inconsistent with the provisions of the law, to require every person who engages in, or offers to engage in, the business of electrical, or plumbing or

heating contracting in such county, city or town, to obtain a license from such county, city or town, except, however, such contractors, examined and currently licensed under the provisions of Section 54-129.

The governing body of every county, city or town adopting ordinances pursuant to this may require every applicant for such license to furnish evidence of his ability and proficiency; may require the examination of every such applicant to determine his qualifications; may designate or establish an agent or board for the county, and prescribe the procedures therefor, to examine and determine, according to the standards set forth and such standards as may be established by the State Board for Contractors pursuant to the provisions of this law; may refuse to grant a license to any person found not to be qualified; and may provide for the punishment of violations of such ordinances, provided, that no such punishment shall exceed that provided for misdemeanors generally.

In passing, it is perhaps worth saying that there are a few exceptions to these certification requirements. Those contractors doing work for the armed services are excepted, since all contractors so involved are adequately covered by the qualification requirements of federal procurement procedure. The construction of highways is appropriately the concern of the State Highway Department. There are also exceptions, such as those allowed for contracts for work with other federal agencies where the work to be done is on land that comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. This category applies for the most part to

construction work on territory acquired by the United States in accordance with special arrangements made prior to 1936.

* * *

The actual administration of the Contractors' Registration Law requires the services of five members. (See page 14.) These are appointed only by the Governor and they serve for a term of five years. They may be reappointed, but only once. They receive no compensation for this service except expenses incurred in travel.

Other provisions of the law require that the members of the board shall be such as to represent the major areas of the construction industry. Thus it is required that at least one of the members shall have "as a larger part of his business the construction of highways". At least one member of the board must have "as the larger part of his business the construction of public utilities." Also, at least one member must have "as the larger part of his business the construction of buildings."

The board is required to meet four times each year, in January, April, July, and October. The election of the Chairman of the Board and the Vice-Chairman takes place at the April meeting. But most of the meetings are concerned with the examination of applicants.

The law provides for the appointment by the board of an Executive Secretary, who, together with such other staff members as may be necessary from time to time, is charged with the responsibilities that are involved in running the board on a day to day basis. These duties include the custody of all monies, records, and the

(Continued on page 41)

About The Executive Secretary

Edward L. Kusterer was born on February 20, 1910 in Richmond, Virginia.

He began his career as a stock and shipping clerk and later was employed by the National Council of Catholic Men, Washington, D. C., where he was associated with Father Fulton J. Sheen, Catholic Hour speaker sponsored by N.C.C.M.

In early 1936 he was ap-

pointed a secretary to Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California. Later that year he returned to Richmond in Personnel work for U.S. Government, National Park Service.

In September 1941, he was appointed to the office of the State Civilian Defense Coordinator. Obtaining a leave in February 1942, he enlisted in the Navy and served with Naval Intelligence. He was trans-

ferred to sea duty and commissioned Lieutenant (j.g.) while at sea. Later, promoted to senior grade Lieutenant, he was released from active duty in December 1945.

After release, he returned to federal government service until December, 1953, when he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Contractors Registration Board.

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Members:

State Registration Board For Contractors



**WILLIAM ALBIE
BARKSDALE,**

Chairman of the Board, was born at Salem in Roanoke County on October 13, 1891. He attended school until he was 17 when he became a helper in the lumber yard of the Charlottesville Lumber Co.

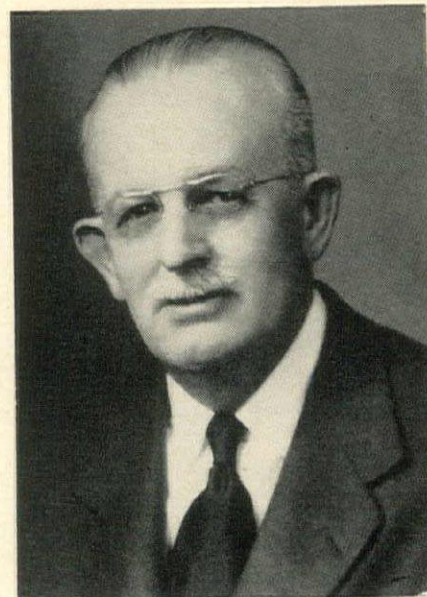
Working his way up from the bottom, Mr. Barksdale was made a partner in the firm in 1920 and was named secretary of the company in 1924. He was later named president, a position he held until his resignation June 30, 1957.

He organized the Virginia Building Materials Association and was its first president. He was also treasurer of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association from 1947 to 1950.

Mr. Barksdale is a past president of the Charlottesville Chamber of Commerce and a past member of the board of directors of the State Chamber of Commerce.

A member of Acca Temple AAON-MS in Richmond, he is a past master of his blue lodge, past commander of his commandery and past high priest of his chapter.

Mr. Barksdale is also a member of the Thomas Jefferson Chapters of Sons of the American Revolution, the Concatennated Order of Hoo-Hoo and the Farmington Country Club.



C. MERLE LUCK,

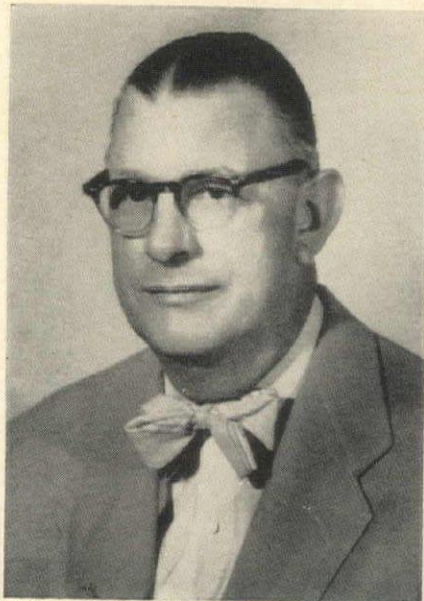
Vice-Chairman, is the owner of the Luck Construction Company and the president of three corporations: Royal Stone Corp., Terrace Corp., and the Luck Corp.

Born in Caroline County on May 27, 1894, he is an alumnus of Randolph-Macon Academy and Randolph-Macon College.

Following the death of his father in 1933, Mr. Luck took over the operation of the family construction business and has operated it since then. Since 1943, he has lived at the historic Bellona Arsenal on the James River west of Richmond.

Mr. Luck is a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity, a past president of both Richmond Kappa Alpha Alumni Society and the Associated General Contractors of America, Virginia Branch, and a past vice president of the Richmond Builders Exchange.

He is a member of the Virginia Road Builders Association, the Commonwealth Club, the County Club of Virginia, a charter member of the society of Military Engineers and a member of Centenary Methodist Church.



DONALD E. BALL

Was a professional baseball pitcher before he turned to construction. As a resident of Falls Church, he is chairman of the board and secretary-treasurer of the Northern Virginia Construction Co., Inc., and president of the Virginia Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.

Mr. Ball was born in Clarendon, Virginia, in 1905 and attended Arlington County schools. Before beginning his career with the Northern Virginia Construction Company, he was a pitcher for the St. Mary's Celtics, a strong semi-pro team. He also pitched for the Raleigh, N. C., and Nashville, Tenn., professional baseball teams.

Mr. Ball is also a member of the board of directors of the American Road Builders Association and a member of the board of the Virginia Manufacturers Association. He is immediate past president of both the Virginia Road Builders Association and the Virginia Minerals and Aggregates Association.

He is a member of Kemper Lodge No. 64, AF&AM, Falls Church, and of Kena Temple Shrine, Alexandria. He is a

(Continued on page 45)

to tell the Virginia Story



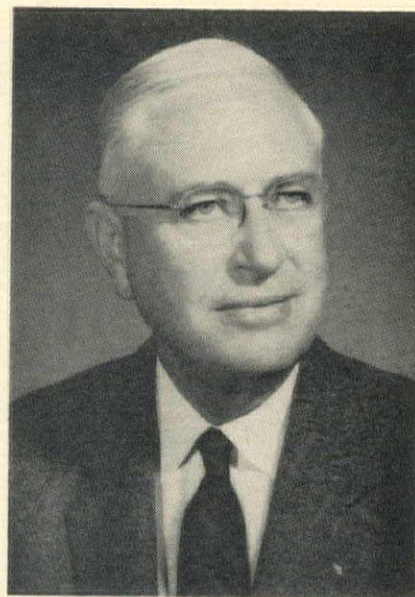
WILLIAM H. REID,

A partner in Reid and Hope, a building and industrial construction firm in Suffolk, was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, on September 6, 1909. After completion of his education, he moved to Norfolk, where he held responsible positions with several construction companies before entering military service during World War II. He served in the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946 and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant, Senior Grade. While overseas, he was an engineering officer in a naval construction battalion on Saipan and Okinawa. When he returned to the United States, after the war, he founded the contracting firm of Reid and Hope in Suffolk.

Mr. Reid is a steward and district lay leader in the Oxford Methodist Church of Suffolk and a member and former Director of the Suffolk Rotary Club. He also is a member of the American Society of Military Engineers and the Engineers Club of Hampton Roads. For several years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Bank of

(Continued on page 45)

SEPTEMBER 1961



AUBREY BAXTER
BURTON

Was born in Sutherlin, Virginia in 1899. He attended Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, N. C. and was first employed by the First National Bank of Danville. He joined the Tobacco Growers Association in 1922 and later officiated with Chandler Brothers, Inc., in Virgilina, Virginia, until 1941, when he organized his own firm and moved to Lynchburg.

Mr. Burton is President of A.B. Burton Co., Inc., and Past President of Virginia Road Builders. He is Director of The Peoples National Bank and Trust Company of Lynchburg and a member of the Board of Trustees of Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

PAGE FIFTEEN

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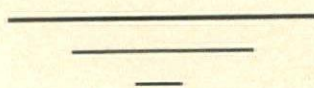
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CRITERIA OF EXCELLENCE IN THE

by

TIMOTHY WHITEHEAD,
*Assistant Professor of Design
Richmond Professional Institute*

REGISTRATION FOR CONTRACTORS

● The State Registration Board for Contractors, which was the creation of the Virginia Legislature of 1938, had, and continues to have, as its object the creation of a climate of public confidence in the construction industry. That it has been able to achieve this is obvious enough for the ethics of the profession are generally held to be nearly impeccable.

Needless to say, such a desirable situation does not arise spontaneously, but rather came about as a result of steps deliberately taken in reaction to the effects of "wildcat" contracting during the Great Depression of the 1930's. The State Registration Board continues today with several objectives, one of which is the protection of the public from the activities of those irresponsible "operators" who populate the fringe of every industry.

Really there is nothing more difficult than the establishment of authentic standards of excellence in the professions. It is always very easy to *talk* about doing this and to theorize, but in actual fact the carrying out of such intentions on a day to day basis is quite another matter. This is even more the case in a profession whose methods are constantly changing and evolving under the impact of an advancing technology. What may have been very bold practice last year is conservative today. In the face of these facts, it can be said that there are three essential problems involved in the establishment of certification requirements for contractors.

Problem one relates to the question of establishing professional qualifications generally: how can you establish standards and at the same time avoid the pitfalls of static thinking?

The demands of this problem are met by a careful selection of persons appointed to the board. These persons must be of the highest calibre. They must be active practitioners of established reputation in the profession. It is natural that, having attained a fine reputation, they will seek to maintain their status. As the construction industry is probably the most dynamic aspect of American civilization, it is certain that practitioners who have not formed the habit of keeping themselves informed of improved methods are quickly left behind. This being the case, there is no danger of entrenchment in the appointing of a board to pass upon the qualifications of members of the profession: the outstanding individuals appointed to such a board will be open-minded because without this quality they would never have advanced to their positions.

The second problem in the establishment of standards of excellence for the contracting industry is concerned with the matter of the personal integrity of the applicant. The demand for honest

(Continued on next page)

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craftsmanship and financial responsibility in the completion of projects is rigorously enforced by the State Registration Board. But how can this board establish qualifications in the imponderable realm of personal integrity? By several means. First of all, among craftsmen of any sort there is a widely held conviction that a person's character is revealed in his product. I am told that the word *sincere* originally meant *without wax*, for it was once the custom of potters of an inferior kind to plug up the holes in their wares with this material.

So craftsmen will tell you that only a shoddy person does a shoddy job. That is the kind of world this is. That there exists a high correlation of poor workmanship and financial irresponsibility is a controlling assumption in the examination of applicants, and the board will investigate the credit and financial reputation of each, as well as the quality of his completed projects. All this is, of course, meticulously handled and in complete confidence because it is the very essence of the professional attitude to be fair but firm with one's fellow practitioners in a field.

Problem number three concerns the determination of the degree of professional skill of the applicant. There again, the board will consider the work achieved, which will reveal a great deal. However, it not infrequently happens that other criteria must be applied. To dispel any doubts the board may have, the applicant may be required to submit to an examination. This may be oral or written or both. It may include every aspect of the field: the reading and interpretation of blueprints, the details of specifications, the consideration of questions of a legal nature with respect to building codes and ordinances, of estimation and cost accounting, a detailed exposition of the theory and practice of construction procedures, together with questions relating to professional attitudes and ethics.

Clearly, any contractor able to complete such an examination is more than apt to also complete his contract well. The State law requires that such a certification must be obtained before any contractor is permitted to enter bid on a project costing \$20,000 or more. There are, of course, many fine firms and individuals that work on projects under this amount and these may or may not be registered. The law, however, does not require it.

In considering every aspect of this registration law, we must conclude that it is entirely sound. While it might seem on the surface somewhat uncon-

servative to enact legislation for the regulation of an industry, in the last analysis it is clear that any dangers of abuse of power can be nonexistent in a well-written law like this one. We must also bear in mind the greater abuses of a public nature which this law makes nearly impossible. A poorly constructed building is a public hazard and regulation of such construction is without doubt a legitimate exercise of civic power.

Ultimately, we must admit that the high degree of self-awareness that this law has promoted in the construction industry, the attitude of submission to the estimate of one's peers, is generically continuous with the ancient guild practices which have proven their worth time and again. The construction industry today is certainly subject to the demands of a sense of social responsibility to a degree that confers upon it the requirements of professional discipline: the very essence of the civic life is to be sensitive to the needs of people and to the long view.

Now, it is more or less natural that I, who am in Design, should be concerned with these matters of professional qualification among the craftsmen who are to actualize such plans as a designer advances for the solution of environment. "But", you may ask, "what is so complicated about all this? One man plans a building, another puts it up, and another pays for it. Why all of the argumentation? Certainly everyone is in favor of doing business in the most advanced and efficient way possible."

The situation is not always as simple as that. It might be well to give an example. A large city in the middle west recently adopted a new building code and sparked a boom. There had been a great deal of effort, finally successful, to remove certain unhealthy restrictions which were in the interest of certain trades. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen finally decided to follow the urging of the professional building groups who were behind the measure. A number of unions, for reasons of their own, were not, but after a vigorous campaign backed by many citizens' groups and the newspapers, the new bill was adopted. It has been reported that businessmen of that city are planning for more than \$50 million in new projects within the next year.

So this brings us to the heart of this matter of legislation in the professions and in the trades. Ultimately what is good for the community as a whole is good for the individual, but not always

(Continued on page 46)

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OF ALL THE CONFLICTS between brother officers which grew out of the Civil War, the most celebrated is the so-called "Longstreet Controversy." When the present older generations were growing up, in any household where the War was discussed every child was familiar with the arguments over "Longstreet at Gettysburg." Today any person who knows anything about the Civil War knows that Longstreet was a controversial figure in the Gettysburg Campaign and most hold an opinion on the matter. There is probably no single subject in the Civil War about which so many people do have opinions. Indeed, because of the decades of partisan discussions there is a general impression that Longstreet's behavior at Gettysburg is a matter of opinion.

At the same time, however, there is little agreement on the precise points at issue. In consequence, there are few known subjects (outside of religion) on which so many people hold so many opinions without being sure of all the elements that enter into, and confuse, the disagreements.

In the simpler, older days, before the attention of so many historians was drawn to fresh appraisals of the war, and before the rise of the populations of avocational students, the lines were fairly clearly drawn. One side held that the Battle of Gettysburg was lost because Longstreet

was slow and uncooperative to the verge of insubordination; the other side, following Longstreet's own defense, held that Gettysburg was lost because Lee refused to follow Longstreet's strategy and blundered into the doomed attack known as "Pickett's Charge." When recent students, professional and avocationalists, began to refine arguments with research, it became clearer that Longstreet *was* slow and rebellious, but far less clear that Longstreet, or any single factor, lost the bloody battle. The

most recent historians to work in Longstreet's defense have even developed the theory that Longstreet was not unavoidably late and—dismissing the effects of his procrastinations—claimed he made no significant contribution at all to the Confederate failure to win at Gettysburg.

On the point of Longstreet's slowness, any studies increase the complexity of the general arguments by spreading his procrastinations over two days—July 2 more specifically than on July 3, the day of "Pickett's Charge." Once the battle is seriously studied it immediately becomes evident that the second day of the battle (July 2) is the more important of the two. That was the crisis of the three-day battle, the day when Lee's Army held a solid chance of winning, and on that day Longstreet's actions are most open to charges of contributing to the failure of the campaign. It is not that his behavior was more conducive to wrecking their chances than on the third day—the day associated with the doomed assault—but that the opportunities for victory were present to a greater degree on July 2.

Further to complicate the "controversy," the development of all the charges against Longstreet and defenses of him tend to give the impression (as some have said in print) that he was made the "scapegoat" of Gettysburg. By this view, whatever his failings, he was a brave and skillful soldier against

whom his comrades turned, and the element of "opinions" would center on the justice of their censure or the soundness of his defense. But this is not the way it was at all.

No Confederate uttered an adverse comment about Longstreet at Gettysburg or during the war. It had not been a battle of spectacular performances for any of the high command and the general most singled out for criticism in official reports and personal letters was Jeb Stuart. Next to Stuart came Ewell, who admitted his

The Longstreet Controversy

PART I

mistakes. Their faults in the campaign were obvious and glaring, observed or known by all. The Longstreet controversy was entirely a post-war affair, started by himself and not in defense against attacks from any one. The "Controversy" actually was a result of Longstreet's attacks on General Lee.

The opening gun was fired by Longstreet when he permitted the publication of statements which attributed the failure of Gettysburg to Lee's refusal to follow Longstreet's strategical guidance. As the Rev. J. William Jones, editor of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, wrote, "We lost Gettysburg because the Napoleonic genius of General James Longstreet could not overcome the obstinate stupidity of Robert Edward Lee." Thus, the grounds of the original argument would have been whether Lee's direction of the battle was sound or whether Longstreet was right in the strategy he allegedly offered.

However, when a dozen or more outraged ex-Confederates replied to Longstreet in print, they defended Lee by attacking Longstreet, and charged that Longstreet's own behavior was the cause of the Gettysburg failure. Though some were very bitter and overstated the case, they all agreed in substance.

Longstreet then counterattacked. In making out a case in defense of his own actions, he more violently denigrated Lee's strategy and management of the battle, while making further claims for the superiority of his own strategy. From then on, the charges and defenses over Longstreet's own defections became inextricably involved with the judgments about the relative strategies.

Finally, the bitterness of Longstreet's former

fellow-officers caused Longstreet's defenders, and military critics who wanted to be impartial, to explain that the adverse criticisms of Longstreet's behavior at Gettysburg were colored by emotional bias created by Longstreet's political affiliations during Reconstruction. It is true that the ex-Confederates regarded Longstreet as an apostate for joining the Radical Republican Party, in New Orleans, then imposing Occupation rule on the South. Their disapprobation of his postwar course undoubtedly deepened their resentment when he attacked Lee after the great leader was dead. It is also true that, regardless of their feeling about his personal apostasy, his former companions-in-arms did not criticise Longstreet until after—and in response to—his public blame of Lee for the failure at Gettysburg. However strongly Southerners may have felt about Longstreet personally, and with

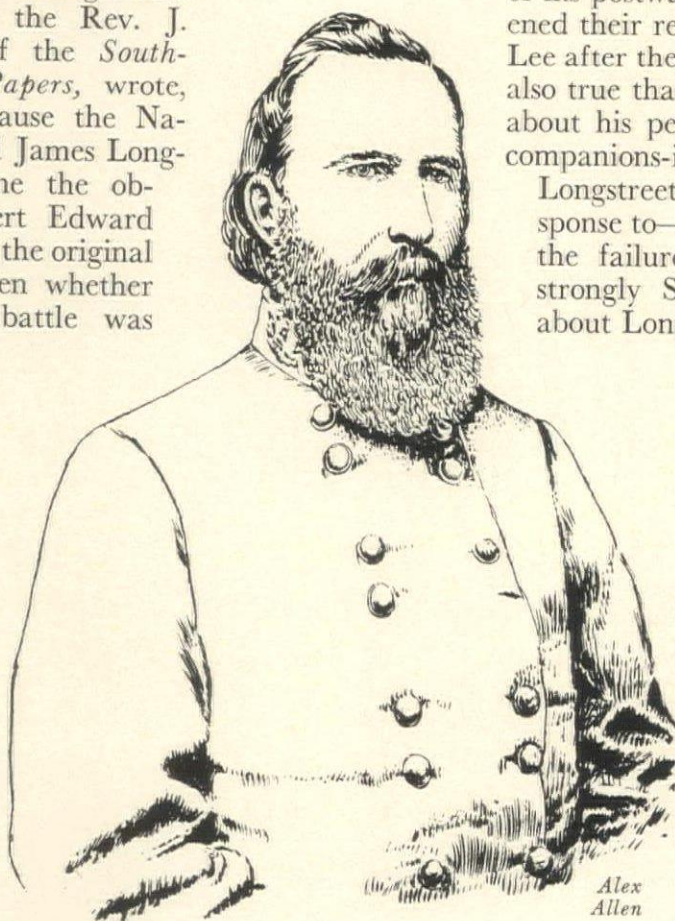
all the charged atmosphere in which the Controversy was waged, Longstreet was answered specifically in rebuttal on the ground of his selection.

Considering their veneration of Lee, many of his followers (especially his four-year staff companion, Colonel Walter Taylor, and staff officers Marshall and Long) were temperate and high-minded in their dispassionate study of the battle itself. It seems safe

to say that, though the aroused emotions of the times contributed to the size and intensity to which the unseemly public argument grew, and to the wide publicity it received, the emotional bias did not significantly affect the judgments rendered against Longstreet in his capacity as a subordinate at Gettysburg.

On the other side, the most damning

(Continued on page 47)



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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Autumn Pilgrimage to Virginia's Yesterdays

by MILDRED WILLIAMS

OCTOBER'S BRIGHT BLUE WEATHER with its balmy air of Indian summer, its trees in full color, suggests a trip, and it is exciting that the dates of October 20, 21 and 22 have been set for the Virginia Annual Autumn Pilgrimage.

This is being presented under the auspices of nine historic churches and includes 44 supporting homes and plantations, some of which have never before been opened to the public.

It is fitting that the vestries of the nine churches should present this event, for the former owners of these plantations in by-gone years were the leaders in their community, lending support to affairs both ecclesiastical and otherwise.

The participating churches have existed as parishes for more than 200 years, some of the present buildings being successors to the original ones. Many had long periods of disuse. Although they are always open to the public today, for the Pilgrimage their altar silver and Communion plate will be at its most shining and their heirlooms on display.

Churches participating are Vauter's Episcopal Church, Essex County; Merchant's Hope Church, Prince George County; St. George's Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg; Ware and Abingdon Episcopal Churches, Gloucester County; Grace Episcopal Church, Yorktown; Bruton Parish Episcopal Church, Williamsburg; Westover Episcopal Church, Charles City County, and Brandon Episcopal Church, Prince George County.

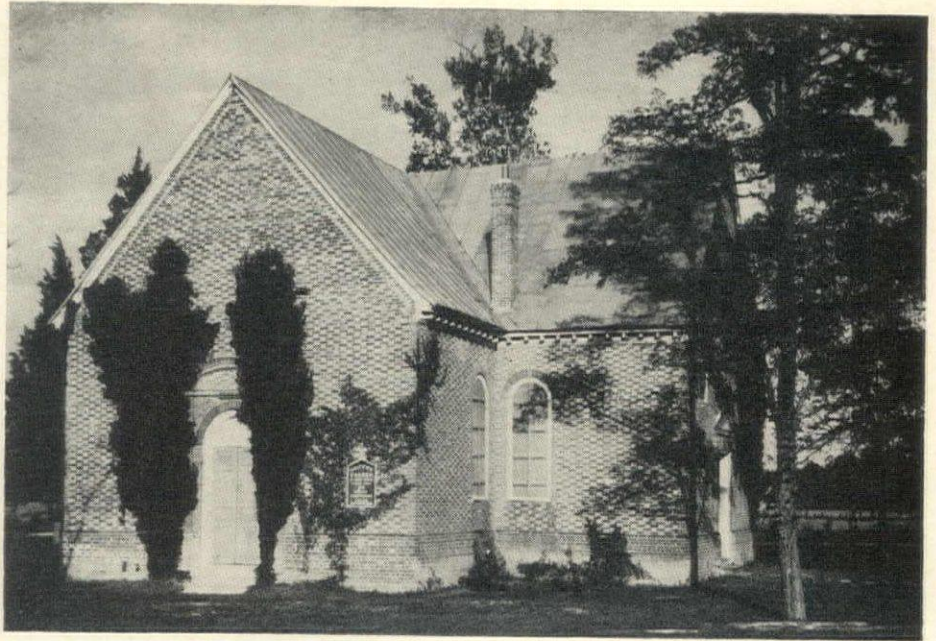
Many of the supporting homes to be open have been occupied by members of the same family for generations, and cherished antiques, silver and china will be displayed.

Blandfield, eight miles north of Tappahannock was built in the mid-18th century by William Beverley and is opened for the first time by one of his descendants and the present owner, another William Beverley.

Colesville, in Charles City County, is an original building erected in the late 18th century, with later additions, and recently restored to its original appearance; it will also be open for the first time.

Shelly, in Gloucester County, part of an original grant of 3,000 acres to King's Counselor George Minifie in 1619, was inherited by Mary Mann, who married Matthew Page in 1689,

to tell the Virginia Story



Vauter's Church, St. Anne's Parish. On Route 17, 15 miles North of Tappahannock. Built in 1719 and enlarged in 1731. Beautiful brick-work and classic, pedimented doorways. Interior repaired and remodeled in 1827 under the rectorship of the Rev. John Peyton McGuire. Queen Anne communion silver made in London in 1724. Old Bible printed in Oxford in 1739. Prayer-books, with amended text, in use during the War between the States. (Va. Chamber of Commerce photo by Flournoy)

and has been in the possession of the Page family since that time.

Two interesting houses in Fredericksburg will welcome guests: "1770 House" and the Leidecker home.

All 44 homes will be attended by

well informed hostesses and lunches are being provided at convenient spots.

Those wishing further information are asked to write "Virginia's Annual Autumn Pilgrimage," 3806 Chamberlayne Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

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WRITE FOR
BROCHURE

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

ADVERTISING MATERIALS created by Cabell Eanes, Inc., won four first place awards in the national competition sponsored by the First Advertising Agency Group (FAAG), it was announced earlier this summer.

Cabell Eanes also won five Citations of Excellence for other advertising materials.

The first place awards were for trade ads created for Virginia Glass Products Corporation of Martinsville, consumer publicity for the Virginia State Apple Commission, sales promotion publicity and advertising for the Executive Motor Hotel and the Virginia Electric and Power Company's annual report designed by Cabell Eanes.

Citations of Excellence were won by Cabell Eanes for trade ads created for the Solite Corporation, newspaper ads and company publication for the Joseph W. Bliley Company, catalogs for the Solite Corporation, and newspaper ads for the Southern Bank & Trust Co.

The awards were presented at the 1961 convention of the First Advertising Agency Group in San Diego, Calif.

* * *

Moore of Bedford, Inc., manufacturers of upholstered furniture, have completed their second plant expansion in the last two years, it was announced by John K. Boardman, vice president and general manager.

The new expansion includes an 18,000 square foot storage building adjoining the present plant. It will be served by a 400-foot conveyor system moving directly from the plant's production line.

The expansion has permitted the company to add four Norfolk & Western Railway sidings to the two they previously used. This will triple ship-

ping capacity by rail. An asphalt paved loading area for ramp loading trucks was also constructed adjacent to the new storage building.

Last year the company completed a new quarter million dollar office and manufacturing building and added some \$100,000 worth of new machinery and equipment.

* * *

Reginald C. Short has been advanced to the position of senior trust officer of The Bank of Virginia in addition to being vice president in charge of the Trust Department.

Short has been in charge of the statewide operation of the bank's Trust Department since March, 1956.

He began his banking career with the then National Bank of Commerce in New York City. Prior to joining The Bank of Virginia, he was vice president in the Trust Department of Fidelity Trust Co. in Pittsburgh.

He is the author of a number of articles and booklets on trust subjects. He has lectured at trust conferences and has served on the Virginia Bankers Association Committee on Trusts.

* * *

William R. Shands, Jr., has been elected as counsel of The Life Insurance Company of Virginia, effective July 1, according to an announcement from Charles A. Taylor, company president.

Shands has been associated with the Richmond law firm of Christian, Barton, Parker & Boyd since his graduation from the University of Virginia Law School in 1958.

Shands is a member of the Richmond, Virginia State, and American Bar Associations and serves as a member of the Life Insurance Law Committee of the latter. He is also a member of the Bon Air Community Association, Chesterfield County Civic Association, Sigma Chi fraternity, and Sigma Nu Phi legal fraternity.

* * *

Virginia recently took an important step to accelerate and strengthen its industrial and economic development services.

Richard C. Holmquist, long associated with the General Electric Com-



When Virginia Engineering Company finishes a new building, its officials figure the job isn't complete until a new flag is flying above the structure—and they provide the flag. In this photo L. Beirns Perrin, Jr., Virginia Engineering's Executive Vice-President (right) hands a flag to Postmaster General J. Edward Day as the highlight of dedication exercises for a new \$3,000,000 post office and Federal Building the firm recently completed at Portsmouth. Looking on is John Snell, buildings manager for the General Services Administration in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area.

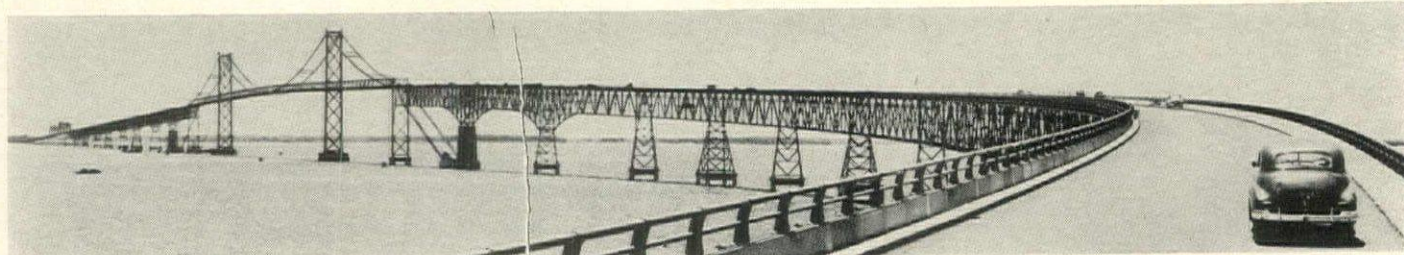
pany, was named to the new position of Industrial Development Consultant to the Governor and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

The announcement of his appointment was made jointly by Governor Almond and Stuart T. Saunders, of Roanoke, Chairman of the Virginia Industrialization Group, which is providing the salary for Holmquist. Saunders is President of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

Holmquist has an office within the Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning in Richmond and will work with the Commissioner, C. M. Nicholson, Jr.

Marvin M. Sutherland, Director, said that the Department extends a hearty welcome to Holmquist and pledges him the full support of the Department and its staff.

The Virginia Industrialization Group



Chesapeake Bay Bridge—Solite lightweight Structural Concrete was used in the 4.3 miles of bridge deck.



(Dementi Studio)

RICHARD C. HOLMQUIST

is composed of more than 50 representatives of industries and businesses located in all parts of Virginia, who organized for the purpose of accelerating and strengthening the industrial and economic growth of Virginia.

Holmquist's principal duties will be to work closely with the Division of Industrial Development and Planning as well as with all other organizations and agencies in the state which are engaged in the industrial and economic development field—chambers of commerce, industrial development groups, public utilities and others.

* * *

A new fulltime executive secretary—the first in the organization's history—has been appointed by the Virginia Hotel Association.

He is Charles A. Tulloh, of Richmond, formerly field consultant for the Virginia Municipal League.

James M. Hunter, of Natural Bridge, president of the hotel group, said the new fulltime post had been created as an essential part of the association's intensified program on behalf of Virginia's tourist and travel industry.

Mr. Tulloh succeeds Harris Mitchell, well-known Virginia consultant, who

has guided association affairs on a part-time basis since 1944.

* * *

Clarke D. Mann, of Charlottesville, has been named manager of the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort. He succeeds John T. Brindley, who recently retired.

Mr. Mann is a native of West Virginia and has spent most of his life in Charlottesville. He first joined the staff of the Monticello there in 1940, entered military service in 1943 and, on returning in 1946, became the Monticello's assistant manager. He was made manager in 1956.

* * *

Bruce R. Richardson, Jr., 42, has resigned as general manager of the Thos. Jefferson Inn, Charlottesville, to become president of Virginia Trout Company, Monterey.

Mr. Richardson opened the Thos. Jefferson Inn in May, 1951. He was previously connected with The Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, and The Breakers, Palm Beach. Mr. Richardson attended the University of Virginia and is a veteran of World War II.

The Virginia Trout Company will market fresh, frozen, boned and live trout in the East. The main hatchery and preparation plant is now under construction in Monterey.

Mr. Richardson will continue to be connected with the hotel business as secretary and director of the Rugby Hotel Company, operating the Mimslyn Motor Inn in Luray.

* * *

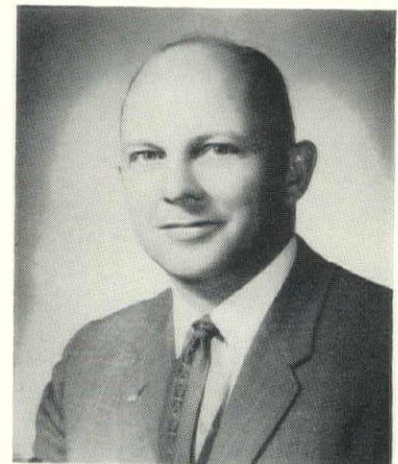
The B. T. Crump Company, Inc., Richmond, manufacturers of hassocks, summer porch accessories, automobile seat covers, tops for convertible automobiles, and wholesalers of automotive parts and automobile trim supplies, opened a distribution branch in Orlando, Florida, this summer.

This is the company's third such operation. In 1957, the company opened a branch in Greensboro, N. C., and a second branch in Nashville,

(Continued on page 55)



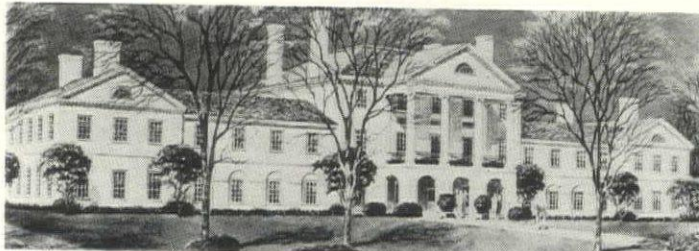
CHARLES A. TULLOH



CLARKE D. MANN



BRUCE R. RICHARDSON, JR.



Above, left: This \$1,000,000 general office project, now under construction for the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company by Virginia Engineering Company Inc., will add a new Colonial silhouette to the skyline of central Richmond. The design was inspired by a famous Federal mansion, designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, which occupied the site, Gamble's Hill, from 1799 until 1889. Carneal & Johnston, Richmond architectural and engineering firm, developed the building plan. The structure will be trimmed with limestone and feature a central portico, slate roof and steel frame construction with concrete floors. Floor span in the three-story building will approximate 56,000 square feet. Above right: Second plant expansion in two years now complete at Moore of Bedford.

to tell the Virginia Story

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Office Address

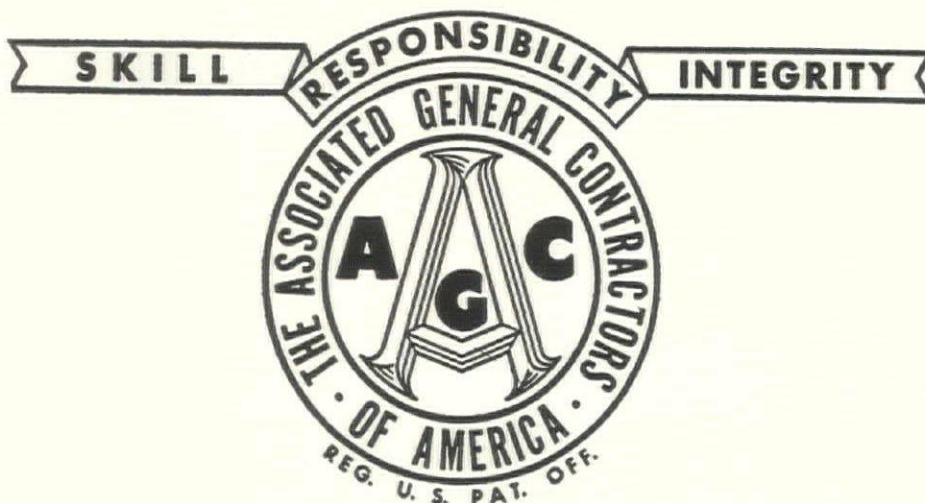
504 Forest Street

Dial VI 5-3833

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA A. G. C. REVIEW

OFFICIAL SECTION,
VIRGINIA BRANCH, A.G.C.



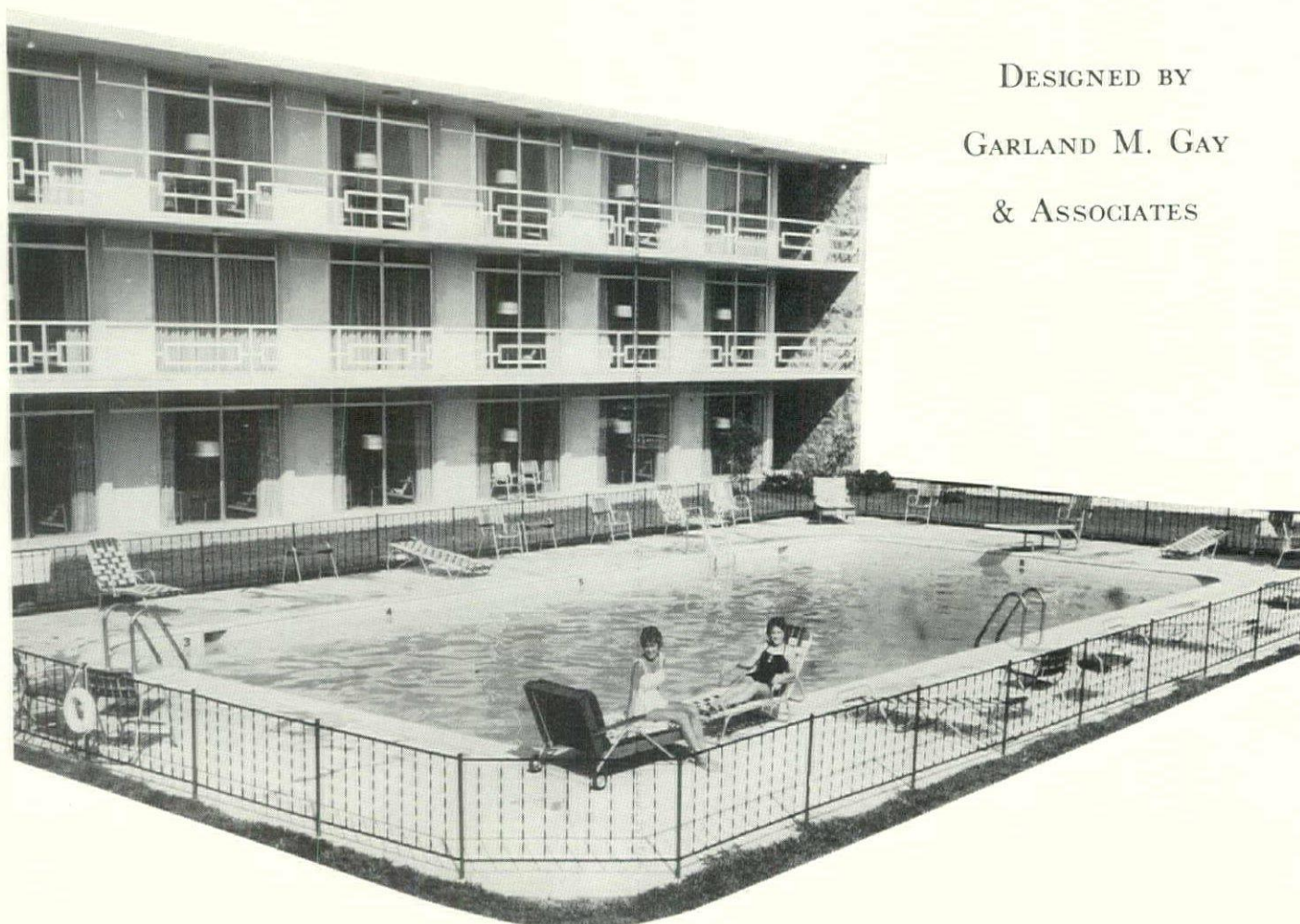
PRESENTING:

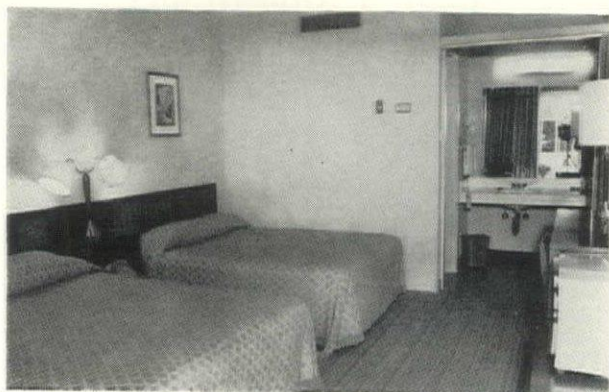
**HENRY D. PORTER & CO.
REID and HOPE**



Henry D. Porter & Company Completes New Holiday Inn Motel

DESIGNED BY
GARLAND M. GAY
& ASSOCIATES

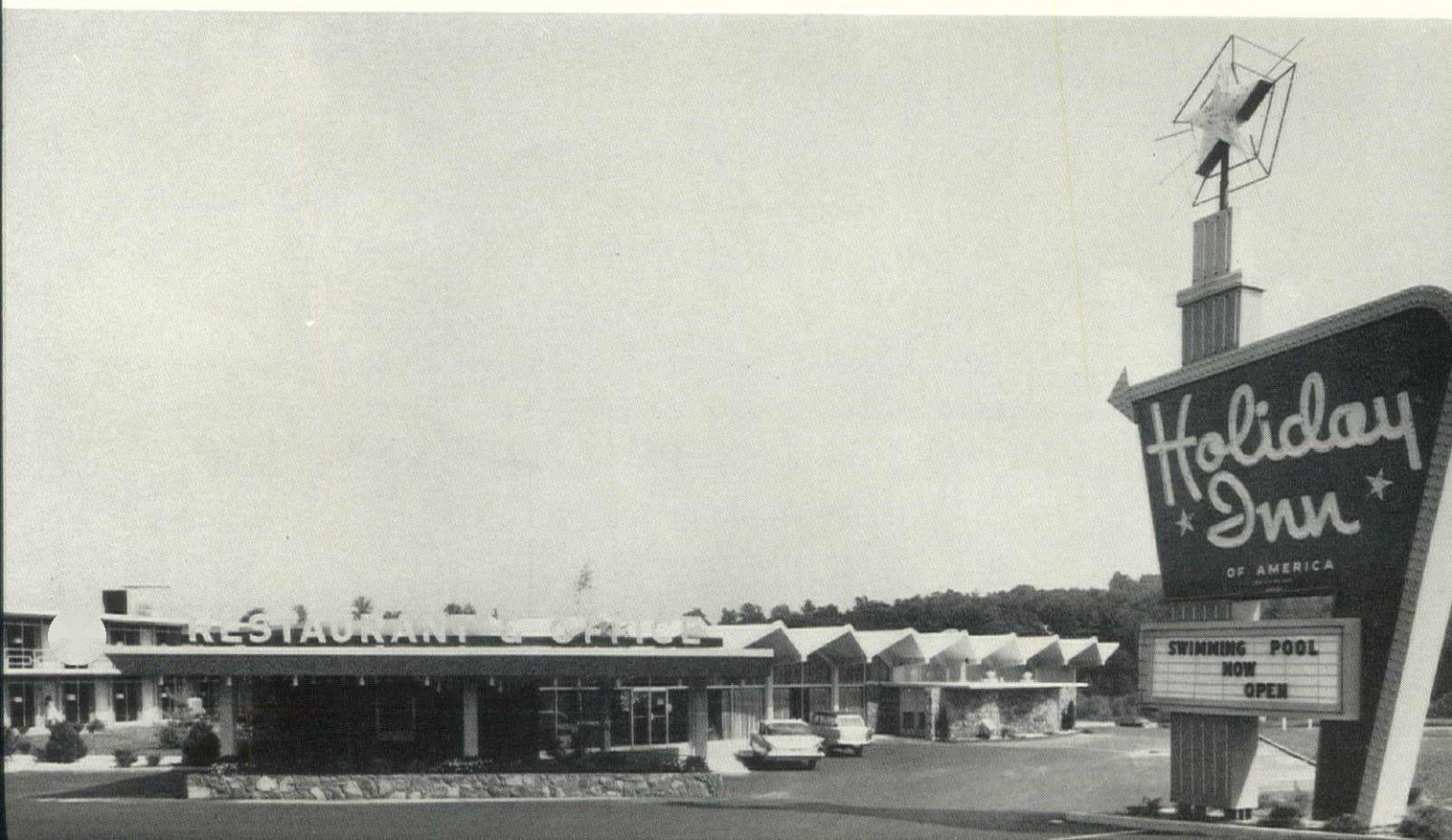




PHOTOGRAPHS

BY

RALPH THOMPSON



HOLIDAY INN MOTEL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING

GARLAND M. GAY
& ASSOCIATES:
Architects

W. F. HOY

*Lathing & Plastering
Contractor*

St. Reg. # 5394



729 Richmond Avenue

TU 6-2205

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA



Lathing & Plastering Contractor
for Holiday Inn. See pages 30 and 31.

New Motel Located at Intersection Of Routes 29 & 250 in Charlottesville

THE NEW HOLIDAY INN completed in Charlottesville by Henry D. Porter & Company, Lynchburg, had its formal opening earlier this month. Garland M. Gay and Associates, Lynchburg, were architects.

This new motel consists of 79 rental units and a detached structure which includes the office and restaurant. The restaurant is composed of one large dining room and two private dining rooms, which can be opened to provide additional space for the main dining room.

The motel building is approximately 33,000 square feet of floor space, constructed of 6" reinforced concrete slabs supported on cinder block division walls. The end walls are built of picturesque native mountain stone with decorative screen blocks.

The motel units are window wall construction with an acoustical tile plastered ceiling, plastered walls and wall to wall carpeting. All units are completely air conditioned and ventilated.

The office and restaurant building is constructed of prestressed concrete folding slab roof structure with the roof being a sprayed on Monoform finished in green color. The outside walls of this building are of native stone and window walls. Inside finish includes

terrazzo floors, walls of birch veneer architectural craft wall as manufactured by Roddis Plywood Corporation. All of the beams and underside of the lift slab have insulated plaster with sprayed acoustical finish.

The two buildings are connected by a concourse walkway with a swimming pool located between them. Ample parking space is provided around all of the buildings.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers were C. O. Hall, excavating; Allied Supply Co., concrete; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Clyde Marshall, stone work; A. L. Wingfield & Sons, painting; Home Materials, Inc., millwork, and L. A. Lacy, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating. All are Charlottesville firms.

Lynchburg firms participating were Associated Steel, Inc., steel, handrails, and McDaniel-Kelly Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures and electrical work.

Others were Virginia Prestressed Concrete Co., Roanoke, prestressed concrete; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond, glazing, window walls; W. F. Hoy, Staunton, plaster, acoustical; Standard Tile Co., Inc., Staunton, ceramic and resilient tile, terrazzo.



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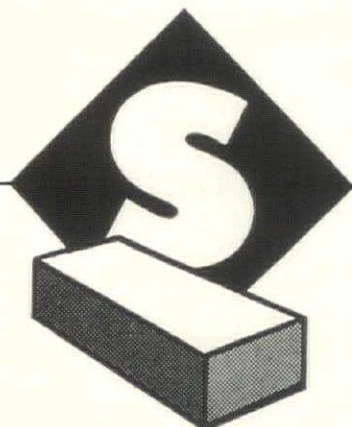
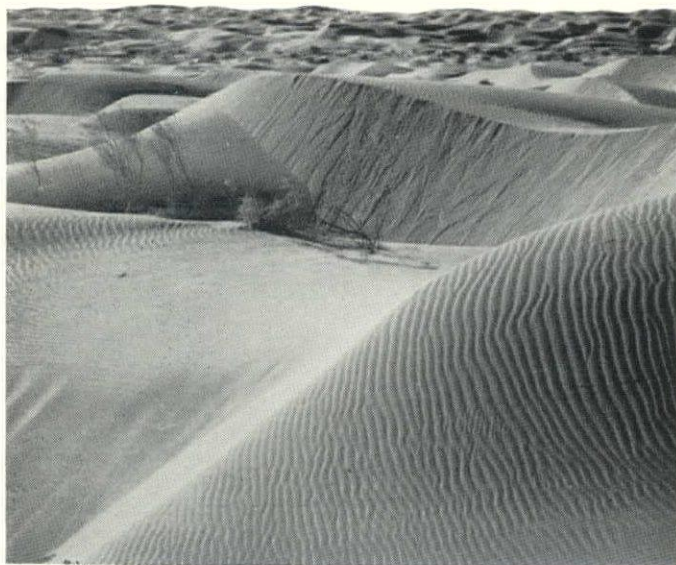
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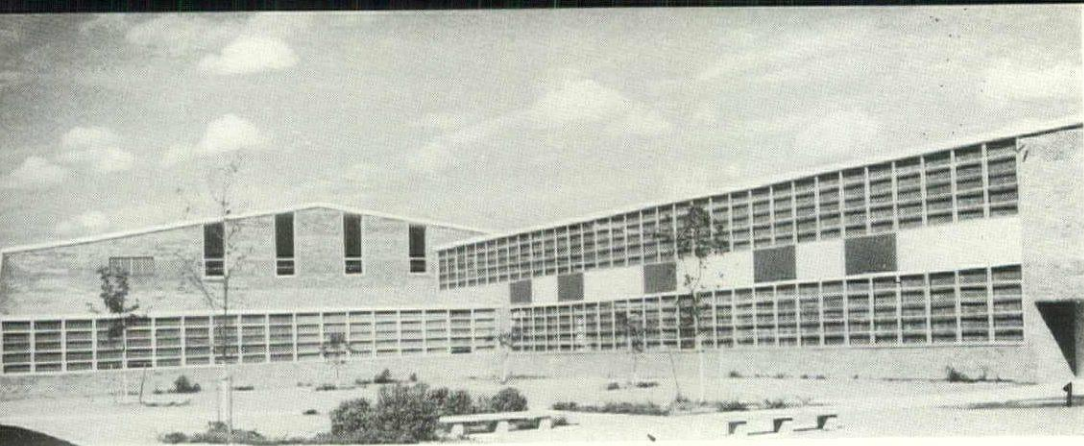
Industrial — Residential — Commercial



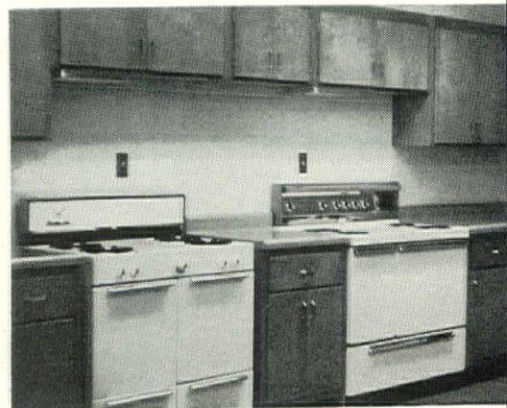
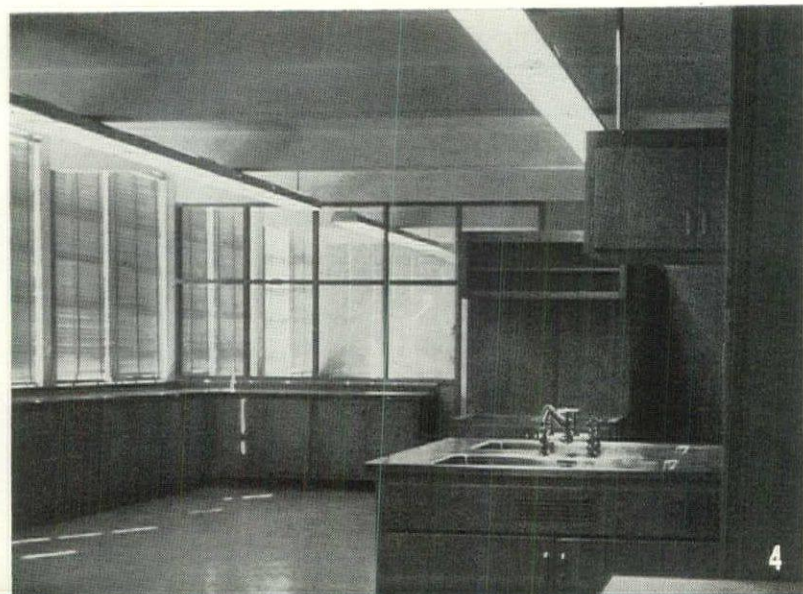
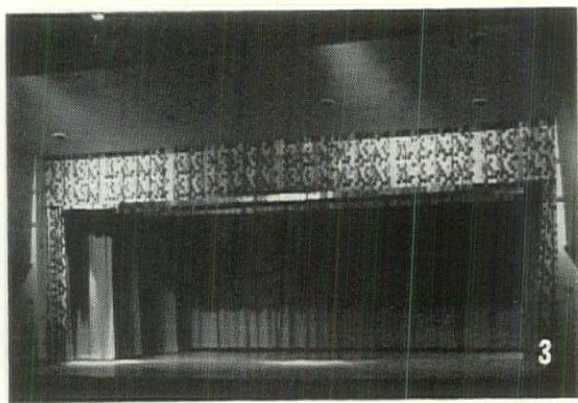
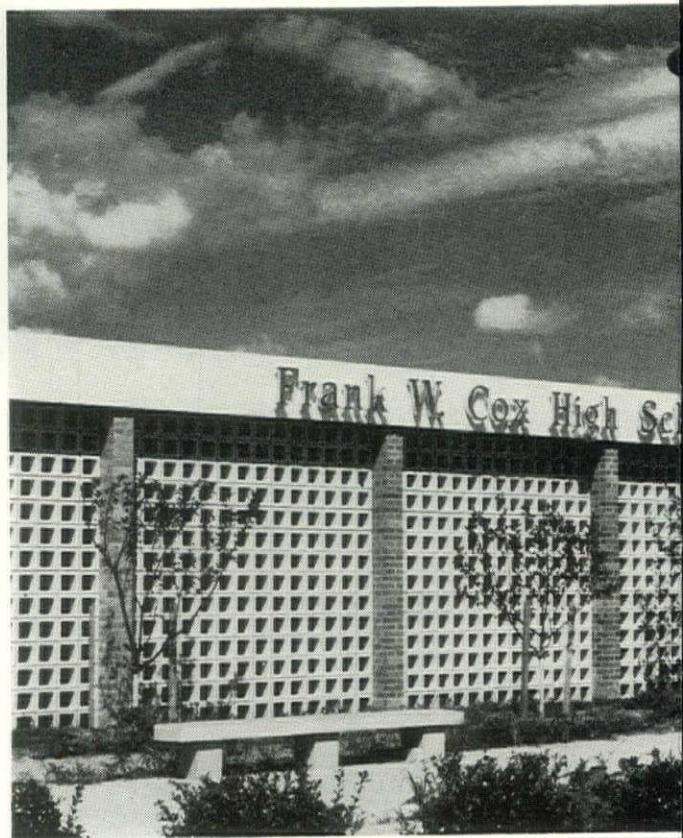
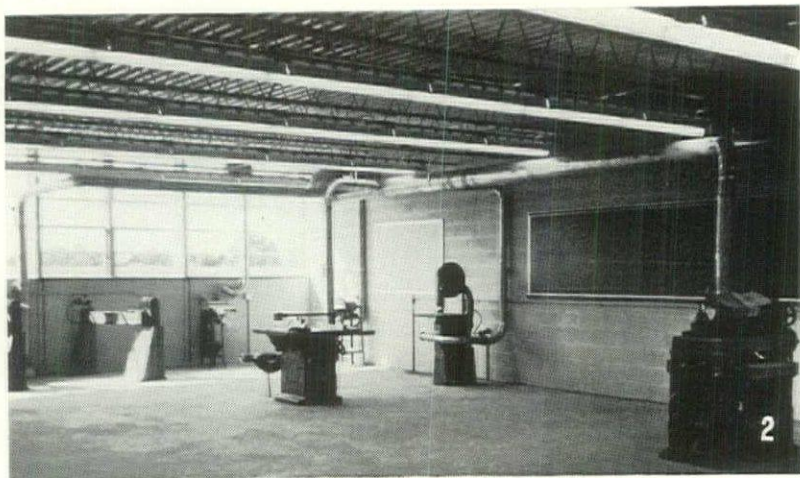
28th & Huntington Ave.

Phone CHestnut 4-1300

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA



1) View from inner courtyard showing two story classroom sections, gymnasium and home economics department. 2) Woodworking shop, showing equipment and dust control system. 3) 644-seat auditorium. 4) Art classrooms and clay modeling area.

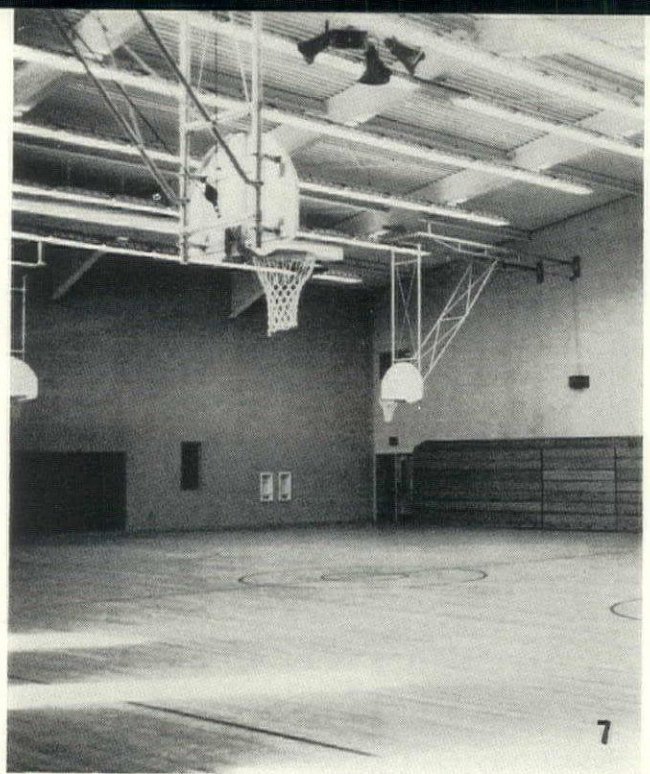


Mid & Hope Completes New School

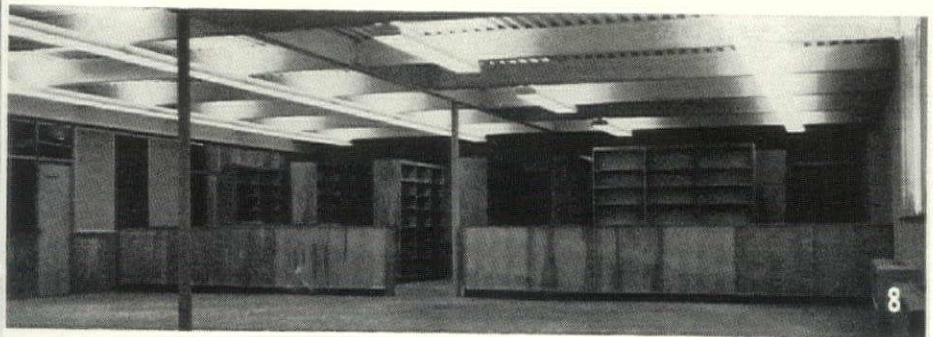
5) Main entrance.
6) Typical kitchen
in the homemak-
ing department. 7)
The collegiate-size
gymnasium with
Fold-away gymna-
sium seats.



5

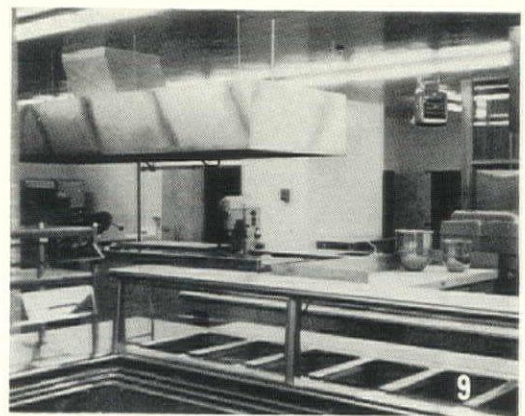


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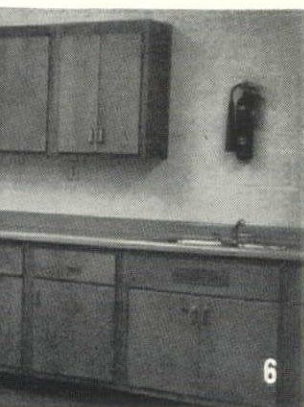


8

8) Interior of the library show-
ing book-stacks and audio-visual
rooms. 9) Kitchen which
serves the main dining area.
10) Aerial
view.



9



6



10

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NEW FRANK W. COX HIGH SCHOOL IN PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

Oliver & Smith: Architects

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Matthew J. Thompson, III: Mechanical Consultant

R. C. M. Calvert, Jr.: Electrical Consultant

Fraioli, Blum & Yesselman: Structural Consultants

IN RECOGNITION of 28 years of dedicated service to education of the youth of Princess Anne County, the people of the County have deemed it appropriate to name their new modern high school, located on Great Neck Road in Princess Anne County, the Frank W. Cox High School in honor of their revered Superintendent of Schools, Frank W. Cox.

The high school, among the most modern in design and equipment in the State of Virginia and the country, contains 115,576 square feet of floor space and was designed by the architectural firm of Oliver & Smith, Norfolk, and constructed by the contracting firm of Reid & Hope, Suffolk, in 13 months at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000.00.

The building is divided into seven units interconnected by corridors having terrazzo floors and ceramic tile walls, as well as covered walks between the Shop Building and the remainder of the structure.

Unit #1 contains air conditioned general offices, orchestra and band room, choral room and practice rooms, together with a large 644-seat auditorium, designed to provide an excellent view of the spacious stage decorated in modern motif and which has the latest stage lighting equipment.

Unit #2 contains a large cafeteria with a dining area overlooking an open court yard and which has a beautiful kitchen with gleaming stainless steel equipment and tile walls and floors to meet the most rigid sanitary requirements.

Unit #3 is the Homemaking Department with two kitchens, two sewing rooms, a living room and a bedroom for teaching the housewives of tomorrow in the art of cooking and homemaking.

Unit #4 includes a woodworking

shop with lathes, planers, saws and sanders, together with a dust control system, to train the youth of the area in carpentry and cabinet making and, also, contains a graphic arts shop with a printing press, metal arts shop, together with one classroom and a drafting room.

Unit #5 is the Physical Education Department containing five health classrooms, together with a 96' x 88' gymnasium with a Perma-Cushion resilient floor system and fold-away bleachers seating 816 spectators and with an adjoining auxiliary gymnasium. Adjacent to the gymnasium are boys' and girls' dressing rooms and shower rooms with tile walls and floors and with facilities for accommodating visiting teams.

Unit #6 is the main classroom area which contains, on the first floor, two general science classrooms, two biology classrooms, one science lecture room, one physics laboratory, two chemistry laboratories, together with an art laboratory with clay modeling area, book store and toilet facilities.

The second floor of Unit #6 contains 16 Classrooms, together with toilet facilities.

Unit #7 houses eight additional classrooms, a large library with book-stacks and magazine racks and equipped with reading tables, audio visual rooms and librarian's office and, also, contains teachers' and students' work rooms, clinic and guidance room.

The classrooms and other areas, including the library and dining area, have acoustical ceilings and resilient tile floors and are lighted by fluorescent lighting fixtures. All areas have generous fenestration to permit daylight to be utilized except on overcast or cloudy days.

(Continued on page 38)

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FRANK W. COX HIGH
SCHOOL

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TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS

For the New

HOLIDAY INN MOTEL
Featured on pages 30 and 31.

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Subcontractors: Sewage disposal plant, Frank W. Cox High School. See pages 34 and 35.

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VIRGINIA



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Air Conditioning & Ventilating Con-
tractor for the New Holiday Inn Motel
Featured on pages 30 and 31.

A unique feature of the building is that it is completely electrically heated, using Chromalox Electric heating equipment as manufactured by the Edwin L. Weigand Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and for which the Virginia Electric & Power Company has installed a large substation.

Ashland Lumber Company, Inc.

LUMBER
AND
BUILDING SUPPLIES

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A complete central sound and signaling system, including radio, phonograph, voice and signal for speakers throughout the building and outside, has been provided and programs or announcements can be distributed to each or any combination of speakers or all simultaneously. Programs originating in the gymnasium and auditorium can be transmitted throughout the system utilizing local amplifiers. Program tone signals can be arranged to send early warnings to gymnasium, shop, home economics and outside speakers, and class changes to all speakers.

The building is also equipped with a fire alarm and clock system, as well as a TV System suitable for reception of all VHF channels for possible future use in TV class instruction.

The entire building is covered with a white roof as manufactured by the Ther-Mo Roof, Inc., Houston, Texas, which reduces the heat load in the building substantially.

Also, included in the facilities for the school are a football and baseball field, together with a running track of the latest design.

A complete sewage disposal system with oxidation pond has been provided, together with parking facilities and entrance roads to accommodate the school buses bringing the students daily to the facility.

The entire grounds have been landscaped by Winn Nursery, Inc., Norfolk, and dedication of the new Building will be made at a ceremony on September 3, 1961.

Work done by the general contractor included excavating, foundations, concrete and carpentry. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers included the following firms:

Tidewater Fireproofing Co., Portsmouth, masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel, roof deck canopy, steel grating, handrails; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, steel roof deck, steel doors and bucks; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roofing, porcelain enamel fascia; General Specialties, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., windows, weatherstripping.

Also, Withers-Clay-Utley, Inc., Norfolk, insulated panel walls; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., Norfolk, painting, plastic wall finish; R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., Richmond, paneling, millwork, art laboratory equipment, science instructor's desk, home making dept. equipment and band wardrobe cabinets; Western Waterproofing Co., Charlotte, N. C., waterproofing.

Febre & Co. of Norfolk, Inc., insulation, plaster; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile, acoustical; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Norfolk, ceramic tile, terrazzo; R. L. Dresser, Raleigh, N. C., wood flooring; Ocean Electric Corp., Norfolk, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Kirk Reid Co., Inc., Virginia Beach, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

Others were J. U. Addenbrook's Sons, Inc., Norfolk, sewage disposal plant; Sam Finley, Inc., Norfolk, site, grading, paving, curbs and gutters; Atlantic Equipment Corp., Norfolk, kitchen equipment; Door Engineering, Norfolk, rolling steel doors and grilles, metal toilet partitions; Hampshire Corp., Norfolk, laminated board partitions; Korok, Inc., Alexandria, chalkboards and tackboards.

Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., Norfolk, finishing hardware; Pilbrico Sales & Service Co., Norfolk, incinerator; Curtis Marine Co., Inc., Norfolk, fire extinguishing equipment; Flowers Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, folding gym seats, padded wainscot, stage curtains and Venetian blinds; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., basketball backstops, choral and band stands.

Also, Henry Walke Co., Norfolk, woodworking shop equipment; Western Newspaper & Stereo Co., Baltimore, Md., graphic arts press; Virginia Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., Norfolk, dust collecting system; Southern Desk Co., Hickory, N. C., auditorium seating; A. D. Whitney Co., Inc., Richmond, steel lockers and shelving; K. D. Sykes, plastic name and push plates.



"Keep Virginia Green"

Claude Barrett Lumber Company

MADISON HEIGHTS
VIRGINIA

HOME MATERIALS, INC.

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CH 3-9177

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Suppliers of Millwork for Holiday Inn Motel and Commercial Building.
See pages 30 and 31.

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STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS

(Continued from page 11)



keeping of minutes of meetings. There are also the details involved in investigations and the processing of applications.

The Executive Secretary is Edward L. Kusterer, who has been with the board since 1953. To date, it seems that about ten percent of all applications are rejected for one reason or another. There are usually about 500 applications processed each year, and there are now 3,300 registered contractors active in Virginia. Their certificates are subject to renewal on the first day of each year. When the date for renewal approaches, the qualifications of such applicants are reviewed.

"We consider three major qualifications," Mr. Kusterer said. "One of these is professional skill: a contractor must have the background and demonstrated capacity to undertake this work. The second qualification is personal integrity. The third is financial responsibility. Now, in regard to professional skill, we generally give a good deal of weight to the references obtained from persons in related professions and from persons for whom the applicant has performed in the past. Most of the time the applicant has completed a previous body of work below the \$20,000 mark, and so we are able to make an accurate estimate of his ability." The board may require an applicant to submit to an examination. The by-laws of the board provide that "In those cases . . . the scope of such examination shall be to determine the ability of the applicant . . . (and) shall include the reading and interpretation of plans and specifications, building codes and contracts, cost accounting, construction methods, and ethics."

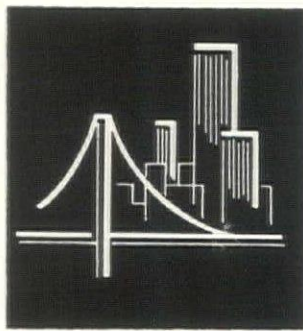
Mr. Kusterer and the various members of his staff carefully contact a number of former customers and business associates of the applicant in order to gain an impression of his integrity. In a similar way, his financial responsibility is determined through statements made by the applicant himself which are later verified by an investigation of his credit.

Every applicant must pay a \$30 application fee, but only initially. Reapplication in case of rejection may be made without charge. Those applications which have been approved by the board are given a registration number and corresponding certificates are issued in any of the four possible categories: (1) highway contracting (2) public utilities contracting (3) building contracting, and (4) specialty

contracting. This last category includes electrical, plumbing, and heating projects as well as other trades that make up the construction industry. In some instances the board has seen fit to issue an "unclassified" or "unrestricted" certificate which is one that covers all types of work.

Now the law is such as to empower the board to revoke the certificate of any contractor who has been found guilty, after appropriate defense, of any fraud or other misrepresentation in the obtaining of a certificate, or who shall have demonstrated "gross negligence" or other misconduct of the profession. Any appeal from the decision of the board in such cases must be made to the courts.

Thus, Section 54-132: "The Board shall have the power to revoke the certificate of registration of any general contractor or subcontractor registered hereunder who is found guilty



of any fraud or deceit in obtaining the registration, or gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct in the practice of his profession, or wilful violation of any provisions of this chapter. (1938, p. 972; 1940, p. 741; Michie Code 1942, Sec. 4359 (112); 1946, p. 275.)"

And, Section 54-133: "Any person may prefer charges of such fraud, deceit, negligence or misconduct against any general contractor or subcontractor registered hereunder. Such charges shall be in writing and sworn to by the complainant and submitted to the Board. Such charges unless dismissed without hearing by the Board as unfounded or trivial, shall be heard and determined within three months after the date in which they were preferred. A time and place for such hearing shall be fixed by the Board and the hearing shall be held in the county in which the cause of such charges originated. A copy of the charges together with the notice of the time and place of hearing shall be legally served on the accused at least 30 days before the fixed date for the

hearing, and in the event that such service cannot be effected 30 days before such hearing, then the date of the hearing and determination shall be postponed as may be necessary to permit the carrying out of this condition. At the hearing the accused shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel and to cross examine witnesses against him, and to produce evidence of witnesses in his defense. In connection with any such hearing, the Board shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of records, papers, and other documents. If after such hearing the Board shall unanimously vote in favor of finding the accused guilty of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of registration, or of gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct in practice, the Board shall revoke the registration of the accused; provided, however, that the right of appeal shall be from the decision of the Board in all cases to either the corporation or circuit court having jurisdiction where the contract is to be performed, or where the cause of the charges originated, pending such appeal, such contractor may continue to operate until final adjudication. (1938, p. 972; 1940, p. 741; Michie Code 1942, Sec. 4359 (112); 1946, p. 275)."

The Board may at any time reissue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate has been revoked, provided three or more members of the Board vote in favor of such reissuance.

In such cases the Board immediately notifies the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the clerk of each incorporated city, town or county in the State of its finding in the case of the revocation of a certificate or of the reissuance of a revoked certificate.

A certificate of registration to replace any certificate lost, destroyed or mutilated may also be issued subject to the rules and regulations of the Board.

Section 54-137 provides that "... issuance of a certificate of registration by the Board shall be evidence that the person named therein is entitled to engage in business as a general contractor or subcontractor while the certificate remains unrevoked or unexpired."

"The actual number of complaints are very few which involve offenses serious enough to lead to revocation," Mr. Kusterer said. "We check through on every signed complaint and it is quite seldom that we encounter any-

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thing requiring legal action. When a report is received of a violation such as, say, a non-registered contractor who has undertaken a project of \$20,000 or more, we normally suggest that such an arrangement be terminated and that the contractor withdraw. In most cases, we obtain compliance without recourse to legal action."

Mr. Kusterer explained clearly that the board is not a police agency *per se*, and that no inspection is made of any of the certified contractors unless a signed complaint has been filed. "But", he said, "we do receive quite frequently a number of unofficial reports from various sources and if any of these reflect against a particular individual or firm, we can, and do, require an explanation when his certificate comes up for renewal."

* * *

All expenses of the State Registration Board for Contractors are covered by the fees which accompany applications. There is no cost to the taxpayer and a small surplus may be turned in to the State Treasury each year. Thus, details involved in accounting and in accurate estimation of budget expenses also occupy a good deal of the time of Mr. Kusterer and his staff.

Other aspects of his work include public relations and publications for the board. Each year an official roster is compiled of all properly registered contractors in the state. This is very painstaking work, requiring a listing of current addresses together with certificate classifications and other important data. This roster is in continual use by the profession and, in order to keep it pertinent, a supplement is published every three months. Copies are mailed to every registered contractor as well as to architects, engineers, public officials, and such other persons as may have as a part of their work, the bidding on construction projects. Copies of this roster are available on request.

In all of this activity, Mr. Kusterer has an educational approach. It is through contacts made with the board that the smaller and younger firms reach the leaders of the profession. To such public relation aspects of his job, Mr. Kusterer brings the experience of 21 years of government service. He succeeded Charles P. Bigger to the board in 1953.

The unusual growth of the industry required an expansion of office space in the year 1956 and now Mr. Kusterer finds it possible to give more of his time to establishing closer and closer contacts with the building and trade organizations throughout the state.

* * *

At the present time, the Chairman of the Board is W. Albie Barksdale of Charlottesville with 52 years of experience in the construction business. C. Merle Luck is Vice-Chairman. Mr. Luck is President of Royal Stone Corporation, Terrace Corporation and the Luck Corporation, and is owner of the Luck Construction Company, Richmond. Other members of the board are Donald E. Ball, Falls Church; William H. Reid, Suffolk; and A. B. Burton, Lynchburg.

A list of previous members of the State Registration Board for Contractors would include: Fred Haycox, Virginia Beach, who was Chairman of the Board in 1957; F. L. Showalter, Lynchburg, industrial contractor; C. R. Pettyjohn, Lynchburg; J. D. Blackwell, Warrenton; R. P. Liphart, Richmond; J. C. Carpenter, Clifton Forge; E. J. Keegan, Richmond, and L. J. Boxley, Roanoke.

* * *

The question of legislation and restraint in the conduct of an industry is unusually complicated. Certain remarks and gestures made previously in this article perhaps merit amplification. These have been retained until the end as they pertain, for the most part, to what will be recognized as a general and evolving situation in the United States as a whole and are not specifically local. The reference is to the pressing question of increasingly high population density which surely will present both designer and builder with problems which will demand the increasing flexibility of an "open" and experimental attitude. It is also expected that conventional building materials of several sorts as well as fossil fuel will become more scarce in the decades ahead and this, together with such demographic considerations as the urban population swell and the impact of a general movement of large numbers of persons from the country to the city, is bound to considerably affect an alteration in construction and in civic design.

Emotionally, we are not at all prepared for this situation. Planning and legislation as well as intelligent experimentation are indicated but fear of abuse is so great that few communities are facing up to the facts.

Many persons today are becoming disturbed at any departure from what they feel to be reasonable norms in matters of design, however necessary such departures may be. Such persons hasten to point out, for example, that the appearance of so much modern architecture seems to be shaped by

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apathy toward general need, and that it would seem as if the effort to relieve the dull horror of life in the 20th Century has encouraged some designers to stress novelty to a degree that represents gross unconcern for many valid considerations. These persons are vocal in their complaint that they are repelled by the crushing impersonality of contemporary styling and point to the apparently uncalled for forcing of devices and materials. Feeling rejected by the designer, they in turn reject what they regard as a bogus modernity with its implied totalitarianism.

The outcome of their reactions is a cry for legislation to control the designer and, where they have been successful, their zeal has often been such as to stifle every chance of bettering the condition.

In many areas of the United States, a reaction to these Radicals of the Right has been that those of the Left have seen fit to attack every restraint as obsolete. This has been a new twist, since usually it is the Left that calls for legislation and the Right that opposes.

What it all boils down to is the simple fact that everyone wants to have laws passed against whatever he does not like and for the encouragement of what he does like. The trouble with such a line of thought is that it encourages the assumption that every piece of legislation relating to the building industry is bound to foster either a deadly uniformity or a civic monstrosity.

Most objections to a reasonable civic control are false from such a start. They assume that all legislation immediately becomes obsolete and that every law is ambiguous or in the service of a favored group.

These notions are nothing less than a disbelief in democratic process. We are not a nation of dolts and certainly the building industry and the designer are not legislated into a blind alley. It is true that all they produce will not be of the best, but in the case of many municipal construction problems, we must have the honesty to admit that often it has been our own apathy that has allowed these conditions to develop and surely not the constraint of law. On the contrary, all that has been written here about the State Registration Board for Contractors will serve to indicate that where the welfare of people is concerned, it is not a matter of *no* law or of *more* law, but of the *right* law and of the right people charged with the enforcement of it.

22

Mr. Ball (from page 15)

member of the board of trustees and the corporation of Alexandria Hospital, a member of the board and a past president of the Washington Golf and Country Club, a member of both the Alexandria and Fairfax County Chambers of Commerce and is a member and past president of the Mount Vernon Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Reid (from page 15)

Nansemond. He is a former member of the Suffolk School Board, former State Director of the Izaak Walton League of America, and is presently Director of Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Director of Suffolk-Nansemond Chamber of Commerce, President of Suffolk-Nansemond Development Corporation, Board Member of Virginia State Registration Board for Contractors and a member of the Suffolk German Club.

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Criteria of Excellence

(Continued from page 20)

immediately. In some cases the general interest does not coincide with those interests a group may hold for the moment. Partisan views are always of such a moment. But where the general welfare is involved, it will naturally follow that a profession worthy of the name will be able to go beyond all biased views and assimilate such new methods and legal modifications as are feasible economically and acceptable culturally. Every designer and contractor is bound to participate in the examination of such issues. Not to do so is not to mind his business. There is nothing simple about the development of a professional self. Such a development is contrary to our pleasant and understandable propensity to take things as they come. The professional tries to see where society can go for a future.

It is clear, I take it, from all this that the contractor has a big job on his hands. It is the concern of the State Registration Board to see that he is aware of who he is.

The Bassett Garden Club's new cook book, *The Best of Taste*, includes many unusual recipes pertinent to quantity cooking, terrace cooking, low calorie meals, etc. Orders may be sent to the Bassett Garden Club, c/o Mrs. C. L. Woody, Sr., Bassett, Va. Postpaid at \$2.75.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

THE LONGSTREET CONTROVERSY

(Continued from page 23)

argument was Longstreet's unprovoked criticism of the former superior who had shown him only kindness and consideration. He denigrated Lee for no known reason while advancing the claims that his own superior plans would have won except that Lee's "blood was up" and the commanding general was incapable of attending to Longstreet's voice of reason. What became an obsession to place the blame on Lee, (who had already said, "It's all my fault") inevitably aroused the question: why did he protest so much? He seemed to illustrate the axiom, "The guilty flee when no man pursueth."

Longstreet wrote about Gettysburg over a period of 27 years, and the more he wrote the more he was goaded to prove Lee's fatal refusal to be persuaded to his, the subordinate's, direction. In this compulsion, he failed to perceive that the more he described his efforts to block the commanding general, the more he presented himself as a mutinous subordinate.

Military students who accepted Longstreet's versions of his own conduct at Gettysburg have expressed amazement that Lee endured Longstreet's incessant protests over orders and efforts to circumvent them. Stonewall Jackson would have placed him under arrest, it is said, and Napoleon would have had him shot on the spot. All this assumes that Longstreet, in his many versions across the years, gave an accurate account of what happened.

None of Lee's staff officers reported the events as Longstreet wrote about them, and Longstreet showed his respect for the accuracy of Walter Taylor and Armistead Long by quoting them in support of some of his arguments. Since his conduct, as presented in his own versions, seems so incomprehensible, there is the strong suspicion that Longstreet kept harping on what he presumably tried to get Lee to do in order to cover over what he himself actually did. In time, as "his story grew with the telling," he invented new details, attributed to himself dialogue like Shakesperian speeches, and described lengthy exchanges which appear most unlikely on a battlefield.

What he had done was to center attention on the small details of the argument over his slowness, and to excuse this slowness on the grounds of his conviction that the battle would be lost under Lee's plans. To a professional soldier, this opposition to a superior's orders and "want of confidence" in a superior's plans is itself so heinous that Longstreet himself, when later in independent command

in Knoxville, preferred charges against his ranking subordinate, Lafayette McLaws, on the precise grounds of which he boasted in his own accounts of Gettysburg. If, in his judgment, the type of conduct which he claimed for himself justified dismissal of a major general, then he must have been concealing something considerably worse.

The probability is that Longstreet, with or without deliberate conscious intent, obscured the true issues which concerned his behavior. As a result, long after his death (1904) the arguments continued to be waged over those issues he created around the rival strategies in relation to his slowness.

Today, in extenuation of Longstreet's vindictiveness to his former brother officers, it is also pointed out that he wrote his narrative, *From Manassas to Appomattox*, in his seventieth year (1891), when he was broken by life and embittered by the ill feeling ex-Confederates bore him. Longstreet had been writing about Gettysburg since the first month after the battle—long before the official reports were submitted—and the only difference of his last writing from the first was the increase in vituperation. Calling Lee bloodthirsty at Gettysburg, he scorned Jackson, spoke slightly of A. P. Hill, and went to the extreme of implying that the only good general in the Army of Northern Virginia was James Longstreet.

Longstreet wrote first about Gettysburg on July 24, 1863, three weeks after the battle, in a personal letter to his uncle. The tone was subdued and the approach fair to Lee. He wrote, "The battle was not made as I would have made it. My idea was to throw ourselves between the enemy and Washington, select a strong position, and force the enemy to attack us. So far as is given man the ability to judge, we may say with confidence that we should have destroyed the Federal army (and) marched into Washington . . ." Though Longstreet claimed he believed Lee to have been wrong, his attitude in this letter was to support the commanding general, the person with the ultimate responsibility, and he wrote as a loyal subordinate. But he ended with this curious line: "The truth will be known in time, and I leave that to show how much of the responsibility of Gettysburg rests on my shoulder."

This letter was not made public until later. The point here is that at this time no one was trying to place any of the responsibility for Gettysburg on Longstreet's shoulders. The battle did not loom so large to Confederates as it

does to history, and the minds of soldiers and civilians turned to the ordeal of enduring the grinding processes of the last two years, followed by the long journeys from Appomattox.

Before the contents of the letter became known, in the spring of 1866 Swinton's *Army of the Potomac* appeared and gave Longstreet as the authority for a severe criticism of Lee at Gettysburg. "In entering upon this campaign, General Lee expressly promised his corps commanders that he would not assume a tactical offensive, but force his antagonist to attack him. Having, however, gotten a taste of blood in the considerable success of the first day, the Confederate commander seems to have lost that equipoise in which his faculties commonly moved . . ." Instead of "maneuvering Meade out of the Gettysburg position," Lee insisted on attacking, though "General Longstreet, who forbode the worst from attacking the enemy in position, and was anxious to hold General Lee to his promise, begged in vain to be allowed to execute" the movement to maneuver Meade out of position.

Later Longstreet developed this criticism using much the same words, in his own writings. He even described a full blown scene in which, before the invasion, he agreed to support the invasion only on Lee's promise that it would be made with the defensive tactics which Longstreet insisted upon. He wrote paragraphs of dialogue from such a scene—mentioned nowhere by anyone else.

To take one point at a time, after the publication of Swinton's book, Lee was written a pointblank question. Asked if he had given the promise as in Longstreet's account, Lee wrote in

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reply, "Certainly not. I would never have dreamed of such a thing."

The least study of the relationship of Lee with the Army of Northern Virginia shows Longstreet's story of Lee's "promise" to be fanciful. Lee was not only the commanding general of the army but the president's intimate consultant on the whole war. The power of his position, as well as the prestige of his successes, gave him an authority and a range of responsibilities unapproached by any other Confederate military or civil leader. On the face of it, it is ridiculous to entertain the thought that Lee needed the "approval" of one of his subordinates before undertaking an invasion.

Beyond that, the facts are that Lee had planned the invasion from April until the movement began on June 9, during which period Longstreet was away from the army with two of his divisions. During his absence, incidentally, Lee, with the collaboration of Jackson, fought his military masterpiece at Chancellorsville. It is inconceivable that, with the soaring confidence of his army after Chancellorsville, such a military opportunist as Lee would commit himself in advance to a rigid defensiveness in any action which might develop.

He was not taking his army out of Virginia, as many have thought, to take the offensive to the North, nor, as some maintain, in the belief that an invasion would save Vicksburg. He took his army North for food and supplies, to get the enemy off Virginia's devastated land and to remove the enemy's invasion threat from the relatively untouched land south of the Rappahannock.

He did believe, as he clearly stated, that a counterinvasion of his army would exert a more significant effect on the Confederacy's total defense than the dispatch of two of his divisions to the uncertain command situation at Vicksburg. Without those two divisions, he could only retire to the works around Richmond, there to undergo a siege which he recognized would reduce the struggle to "a mere question of time." His defense was based on mobility, the movement of maneuver, and his march across the Potomac was in essence an extension of his fundamental defensive strategy. Though he was certainly not looking for a fight, it was unthinkable that he would commit himself—let alone promise a subordinate—that he would not avail himself of any military opportunity presented him.

Yet, historians and Longstreet defenders invariably mention Longstreet's statement about "the promise." They

usually concede that Lee probably did not make such a promise, or at least that Longstreet misinterpreted Lee, but it is always introduced to become a beclouding factor in the events at Gettysburg. If the factor of the promise is removed from the beginning, one obscuring element is removed from the interplay between Lee and Longstreet at Gettysburg.

When Swinton's book appeared, it caused no immediate reaction from ex-Confederates. They took their lead from Lee who, though he is known to have read the book (containing the charges of his former subordinate), made no recorded comment upon it. Then, after Lee died in 1870, Longstreet permitted the 1863 letter to his uncle to be circulated. After that the first public criticisms on Longstreet were made by his former comrades, and these were quite moderate.

Jubal Early, speaking on January 19, 1872, at Lexington, on the anniversary of Lee's birth, referred to the quotation from Longstreet in Swinton. Early said, if Longstreet was truly quoted, "There was at least one of General Lee's corps commanders at Gettysburg who did not enter upon the execution of his plans with that confidence and faith necessary to success, and hence, perhaps, it was that it was not achieved." Specifically, Jubal Early accused Longstreet of dereliction on the second day. He said that instead of making the attack at dawn, as ordered, Longstreet did not make the attack until four o'clock in the afternoon, giving Meade the time to get the scattered Federal army on the field.

The following year, at the next anniversary of Lee's birthday, General Pendleton, rector of the church at which Lee worshipped in Lexington, also referred to Longstreet's lateness in getting into action on the second day. Pendleton, wartime chief of Lee's artillery, stated that Longstreet was ordered to move out at "sunrise." Pendleton's speech was published in the *Southern Magazine* and, aside from its specific criticism, the article was complimentary of Longstreet as a soldier.

As it happened, both Early and Pendleton were right in substance but in error in detail. The attack had not been ordered at either sunrise or dawn, but as "early as possible." Unquestionably Longstreet had delayed getting his troops into action, attacking at four o'clock as stated by Early, and unquestionably Meade had gotten his army on the field during the day. But Longstreet seized upon the detail of "sunrise" and started to build his case around that. He did this so well that even today, in Ezra Warner's fine book

of biographical sketches, *Generals in Gray*, it is stated, "This unwarranted charge plagued him to the end of his life." Thus, the impression has grown that this small detail was at the heart of the issue, when it was only one of the many points made—some correct and some not—in refuting Longstreet's charge that Lee was at fault. Actually it was the consequences of his belittling Lee that "plagued him to the end of his life."

To return to the progress of the controversy, Longstreet answered Pendleton and Early in the New Orleans *Republican*. After several vituperative exchanges between himself and Early, Longstreet next wrote a fully prepared indictment of Lee for the Philadelphia *Times*, in 1877. In this, he went to work in earnest on his former commanding officer and developed nine mistakes made by Lee, from which he would have been saved had he not refused Longstreet's guidance.

This was too much. Editor Jones had opened the pages of the *Southern Historical Society Papers* to ex-Confederates on the subject of Gettysburg, and about a dozen wrote at length about Longstreet from personal knowledge and postwar study of the battle. All the articles were not directed at Longstreet and most of them treated the whole battle (some with scholarship that made lasting contributions to the study), but all the writers—each writing independently of the other—agreed that General Lee was blameless and all found Longstreet at fault in greater or lesser degree. These articles, with two Longstreet articles to the *Times*, are in volumes IV, V, and VI, of the *SHSP*, and the Longstreet articles are also published in *Annals of the War*.

Later studies of Gettysburg published in the *SHSP* outside the controversy, as well as articles in *Battles and Leaders* and sections in books of personal narratives, all tended to support the accounts of Longstreet's behavior made by the writers during the controversy. From the total studies, in cross-reference with the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, a chronology of events can be assembled with reasonable assurance of its accuracy.

Against this complete record of what did happen, there are Longstreet's versions of what happened. The statements and details in his own various accounts are inconsistent, full of self-contradictions, contain misstatements on factualities, obvious inventions and even palpable lies. Yet, despite all the falseness and distortions, a certain cloudy, groping intention emerges. He is steadily diverting attention from his own behavior by describing scenes in

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which Lee refused to be governed by the subordinate and by cataloguing Lee's other mistakes in relation to Longstreet.

By a second reading of Longstreet's accounts against the general background, it begins to be observed that Longstreet is telling very little of what he himself did. His own actions are mentioned in generalities which gloss over or completely omit the details. Gradually it becomes clear that he has presented the battle as a clash of wills between himself and Lee. This is really the key to an understanding of the whole controversy.

In this concept of Gettysburg Longstreet appears as a partner or associate, even collaborator, as if he and the commanding general constituted a high command of the army in which Lee only held the final authority. At basis, most of the arguments in the controversy have been influenced by this false concept.

Actually, no army in the war was commanded by such strictly one-man control as the Army of Northern Virginia. There were no graduations from corps command to commanding general in Lee's Army. As the nearest to a chief of staff of any soldier in the Confederate armies, Lee operated at the President's level of policy and high strategy, with responsibilities incomparably wider in scope and greater in detail than any other Confederate general. His officers were subordinates assigned specific duties in his army in the execution of details with which Lee tried to implement his broader strategies. Longstreet, as one of three corps commanders in the Army of Northern Virginia, was responsible only for the performance of his corps—one third of the infantry, the same as Powell Hill and Dick Ewell. In this capacity, his duties were restricted to the execution of the commanding general's orders for one infantry corps, that and no more.

By canon and practice of the Confederates armies, as well as all others, the performance of Longstreet, or any subordinate, must be judged on his execution of the superior's orders with the unit for which he was responsible. The burden of all of Longstreet's writing was to circumvent this standard of judgment.

Most of the critics who believe the Controversy to be "a matter of opinion" have been led astray by following Longstreet's presentation. This, by distorting his military relationship with the commanding general and obscuring his performance through this distortion, shifted the standard of judgment to a comparison of opposing strategies.

In Longstreet's versions of the battle as a clash over strategies, it is undeniable that the corps commander wished the commanding general to change his plans, and he exercised the right of any corps commander to make a suggestion. During his campaigns with Lee, Longstreet had at least twice before made suggestions. At the Second Manassas, Longstreet suggested that he postpone the execution of Lee's order for a counterstroke in relief of Jackson and, as this involved the tactical deployment of troops under Longstreet's immediate command, Lee agreed. At Sharpsburg, Longstreet protested against fighting the delaying action at South Mountain in preference to a quick concentration of the whole army along Antietam Creek; but, as this concerned Lee's strategical employment of his whole army, he dismissed the objection.

At Gettysburg, when Longstreet offered his first suggestion near the end of the first day's fighting, as this suggestion also involved the strategical movement of the whole army, Lee dismissed it. As the members of Lee's staff viewed the brief exchange on Seminary Ridge, this was no more than any other suggestion that did not find favor with the commanding general. *The true crux of the controversy lies in the significance which Longstreet's suggestion held to him, and to him alone.* What Longstreet achieved in his many after-the-fact versions was in giving the impression that his strategical preferences loomed as large to the high command of the army as they did in his own mind.

Beginning with Lee's "promise" of how he would conduct his army during the campaign, Longstreet's composite story would give the picture of Longstreet exhorting Lee for the three days at Gettysburg to remember his promise to assume the defensive and of Lee, with blood in his eyes, listening unmoved to the eloquent pleas to follow the guidance that would lead their victorious army to Washington. The spotlight of history is not placed among the 150,000 soldiers engaged in bitter battle in separate actions over more than a four mile curving front, but on a stage set where Lee stands mutely defiant while the sonorous sentences of an impassioned Longstreet thunder through the hours.

It can be presumed that Lee escaped from the importunities long enough to send orders to the Second Corps and the Third Corps, to the cavalry and the artillery, and attend to other pressing matters, but they are

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all minor items offstage compared to the center drama played between the blundering commanding general and the inspired adviser who would save him from sending the army to its doom.

Even when studying all the reports of the battle, it is difficult to clear the mind of the pictures of this great personal drama as presented by Longstreet. Dispelling the vision of these heroics is accomplished only by chipping away at the factual falsenesses and distortions of which it is composed.

By eliminating the fiction of Lee's "promise," to fight along the defensive lines which met with Longstreet's "approval," the context is removed from the supposed harangues. Then it is recalled that Longstreet was notably laconic and, while witnesses mentioned two or possibly three suggestions made at Gettysburg, no reference was made to any speeches. Finally, in the unlikelihood of a commanding-general listening to interminable harangues during a crucial battle, there is the fact of the conditions under which Longstreet made his first suggestion.

The first day's battle had been won without either Longstreet or any of his troops being on the field, and the fighting was fading off in the late afternoon when Longstreet—whose troops were miles away—first approached Lee. Between the exhaustion of Hill's cut-up troops and the irresolution of Ewell, the decisiveness of the victory was eluding the Confederates when Longstreet appeared to

petition the preoccupied commanding general to change his tactics. Far from Lee's getting "a taste of blood" because of the "considerable success" of the first day, he was—according to General Hunt, the Federal's superb chief of artillery—"coolly calculating" on the means to complete the victory according to the shape the battle was already assuming.

When the other exchanges are similarly placed in the background of the events, it becomes evident that the Controversy exists on two levels: one is the operation of the army under Lee's sole (and harassed) direction, and the other level is the importance of Longstreet's strategic preferences as presented by him *after the battle*.

The key to connecting the two levels—of fact and apologia—can be found in a single paragraph of *Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer*, by Moxley Sorrel, Longstreet's chief of staff. This literate, intelligent soldier, whose own record led him to brigade command, was a devoted admirer of Longstreet, and he wrote about Longstreet at Gettysburg reluctantly and in extreme brevity.

Referring to Longstreet's book, Sorrel stated: "The story has been in part told by Longstreet. We can discover that he did not want to fight on the ground or on the plan adopted by the General in Chief. As Longstreet was not to be made willing and Lee refused or could not change, the former failed to conceal some anger. There was apparent apathy in his movements. They lacked the fire and the point of his

usual bearing on the battlefield. His plans may have been better than Lee's, but it was too late to alter them with the troops ready to open fire."

In this curiously neglected illumination, it is observed that Sorrel wrote: *We can discover*, from reading Longstreet's book, that he sulked because his plans were rejected. The man closest to him throughout the three days does not say that this was known at Gettysburg. General Sorrel used the postwar knowledge of Longstreet's state of mind as explanation for the substandard performance; and in giving this explanation, by his guarded statement, Sorrel accepted in general the detailed indictments which accused Longstreet of a poor performance.

Thus, Longstreet was balky because of the conflict in his own mind, and it was there the drama was played on the second level—parallel to the actual happenings on the level of Lee's direction. Judging from the reports of Lee's staff officers, neither they nor the general were aware of Longstreet's inner conflict, and they were evidently too busy on the battlefield to notice his sulks.

The final line in Sorrel's statement summarizes the whole point which removes the controversy from a matter of opinion. *It was too late to alter them* (Lee's plans) *with the troops ready to fire*. Even if Longstreet had presented the strategy he afterwards claimed, and if he had been right, the discussion was academic: the battle had been joined before he came onto the field and it was too late to change

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its pattern. Surely not even obstinate Longstreet, however much he disapproved of the commanding-general's plans, could have continually harangued Lee with some strategy that would disarrange the commitments of an engaged army. It is simply not reasonable.

The reasonable assumption is that Longstreet rearranged the events in his later writings to present his behavior as he wanted to remember it. In this presentation, his strategy assumed *during the battle* the significance it occupied in his mind. As he was not sufficiently self-analytical to recognize that he was building a case as a cloak for his actual performance, most likely with passing time his version of the drama became very real to him. Certainly his own acts faded into obscurity in his memory as the fictitious duel with Lee grew with the years.

In this dramatization his hostility to Lee would be explained by his own sense of guilt. This is indicated by the letter to his uncle written three weeks after the battle, when he made the mention of time showing "how much of the responsibility rests on my shoulders." Though, as mentioned, no one had placed any of the responsibility on his shoulders, he spent the rest of his life shifting the blame to Lee—and in so doing constructed the enduring "red herring" of the Controversy.

The way to discover the line of the red herring, as it progresses parallel to the actual sequence of events, is to trace the developments of the two levels simultaneously. In following the sequences, Longstreet's own words can be used, *in context*, to demonstrate that the strategy of his post war presentation differed in fact from the oppositions he made to Lee's plans at Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg the details of his opposition changed from day to day. His objections held none of the order, coherence and consistency he later attributed to a master strategy he allegedly proposed to Lee. By following the two levels, the successive changes in Longstreet's own presentations can be traced to show the development of this later strategic theory in contrast to the disjointed proposals and objections he is known to have made during the battle. This certainty of the proposals he actually made is based upon reports including Longstreet's own battle report, which cleared through Lee and the War Department.

(PART II Next Month)

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Tenn., in 1959. Crump also maintains showrooms in New York City, High Point, Denver, Seattle, Chicago, Atlanta, and Dallas.

* * *

The Imperial Briquet Company, located near Kenbridge, on the old Burruss Lumber Company site, is now in full production.

The new plant and fixtures represent an investment of about \$450,000.

The briquets are an all-hardwood type with a percentage blend of hickory charcoal. At capacity, the plant should turn out about two tons of briquets an hour and employs between 30 to 40.

Officers of the company are Maclin Smith, president; Thomas M. Brooks, vice president; A. R. Mahaney, executive vice president and treasurer; Julian O. Winn, secretary, and Mrs. Leona Hazlewood, assistant secretary.

* * *

Colonial Williamsburg's new press director, Bob Jeffrey, joined the staff the first of this month, replacing George Eager, who was recently named assistant director of public relations.

A graduate in chemistry from V.M.I., Mr. Jeffrey was briefly employed as analytical chemist by duPont before entering the Army Air Force as a second lieutenant in 1942.

After discharge as a major, he attended the School of Journalism at the University of South Carolina, then joined the staff of the *Columbia (S.C.) Record*. In December, 1948, he became a reporter for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. In January, 1951 he was named director of public relations for V.M.I. and held that post until his present appointment.

* * *

Three top personnel promotions at Hall & Company, Richmond advertising agency, were announced earlier by Raymond C. Hall, company president.

At the annual meeting of the corporation's board of directors, Robert H. Bowers was named executive vice-president, and Ralph W. Smith and Otis J. White were elected vice-presidents.

Prior to joining Hall & Company, Bowers owned and operated an art studio in New York City where he created layouts and furnished art for the large advertising agencies and industries in that area.

Smith was formerly co-owner of a Richmond agency where he was in charge of advertising in print and broadcast media, for regional and retail accounts.

White was territory sales manager for General Foods where he trained

salesmen in retail marketing and merchandising aids and contacted large chains and cooperatives in Virginia and the southern territory.

* * *

On May 31, Baker L. Sears, of Raleigh, N. C., retired as South Atlantic District Manager for Bird & Son, Inc., and Frank B. Ross, Jr., of Glen Burnie, Md., was named his successor.

Mr. Ross has been with Bird & Son almost continuously since 1933. Joining the company as a sales trainee in the building materials division, he later became a sales representative in the Southern Division with a territory in Virginia.

When his father, also a building material salesman, retired in 1950, he took over his father's former territory in the Washington-Baltimore area.

Mr. Sears retires after 36 years of service with Bird & Son. His headquarters have been in Raleigh since 1944, except for a brief period in the mid-50's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sears will continue to live in Raleigh after his retirement.

* * *

Eugene C. Dorsa has been appointed sales manager for Gray Products Co., Inc., Waverly, it was announced by Elmon T. Gray, company president.

Eugene J. White and Jack D. Winkleback have been appointed sales representatives for the firm.

Dorsa joined the company in 1958, serving as representative in its north-

eastern territory until his promotion. He was formerly associated with the Structural Products Division of National Starch & Chemical, New York City.

White, who comes to Gray Products from John W. Bolton & Sons, Lawrence, Mass., will replace Dorsa as Northeastern representative.

Winkleback will cover the state of Ohio, sections of western Pennsylvania and the Detroit trading area. He was formerly self-employed as a distributor for Mid-West Homes of Ohio.

Further news from Gray Products Co., announced construction underway on a 17,000 square foot building as part of a \$200,000 plant expansion.

Gray Products Company manufactures Graco Flakecore, Standard Board and Floor Underlayment.

The new building, to be constructed adjacent to the present plant, will be 100' wide, 166'8" long and 16' from floor to eave line. Construction will be of masonry block and sculptured Steelex panels. The new building will house various new machining and woodworking equipment.

Specialty wood products of a semi-finished nature, primarily for use in wood furniture manufacture, will be produced here.

In addition, the Company will produce filled particle boards of a paint grade type which have wide applications in the fixture and shelving fields.

* * *

Maxie D. Mason has been promoted

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to art director of Cabell Eanes, Inc., advertising agency, Daniel J. Korman, agency president, announced.

Mason joined the agency's art staff in 1957. He was made assistant art director earlier this year.

A native of Martinsville, Mason attended city schools there, received his bachelor's degree in art from Richmond Professional Institute in 1952 and his master's degree in education from the University of Virginia in 1954. He taught art at RPI from 1952 until he entered the army in 1954. While in the army, he was assigned to

military intelligence in Washington, D. C.

Before joining the Cabell Eanes staff, he was advertising manager of a Huntington, W. Va., furniture manufacturer.

Mason is a member of the Art Directors Club of Richmond and has won numerous awards in national and local art competitions.

* * *

Solite lightweight structural aggregate, for use in lightweight structural concrete and masonry units, will soon

be readily available to the building industry in New York State and the Metropolitan New York area.

This material will be produced by Hudson Valley Lightweight Aggregate Corporation's new plant at Saugerties, N. Y. It will be the largest plant serving the New York area with a lightweight aggregate produced from slate by a rotary kiln process.

Solite, the largest suppliers of lightweight aggregates, has long recognized the developing demand for this product in the New York area. Plans for the Saugerties plant were launched several years ago, anticipating this increased demand for lightweight aggregate in multi-story construction.

The shortage of lightweight aggregate in the area has caused it to be shipped from plants not located within the normal shipping distance. Normal deliveries come from plants in Buffalo, Syracuse and Cohoes, N. Y., Sagreville, N. J., and Tamaqua, Pa.

The Saugerties plant, which will be the largest single lightweight operation in the area, will be able to meet the needs of structural designers, according to corporation president George R. Krom.

* * *

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The Virginia Electric & Power Company has announced plans between four neighboring electric utilities in the Carolinas and the Virginias to coordinate and pool their power production and transmission facilities.

In addition to Vepco, the other companies are Carolina Power & Light, South Carolina Electric & Gas and Duke Power Company. These are the same four companies that joined together in 1956 to build and develop the first atomic power station in the south-east.

The multi-million dollar experimental station, being constructed near Columbia, S. C., is expected to begin operation about the middle of 1962. It will be used to train member company personnel in the operation of a nuclear power plant.

Vepco President A. H. McDowell,

Jr., said, "The basic pooling and co-ordination plan does not include the details for pooling capacity, coordinating transmission construction, or allocating the costs involved. However, it does designate the means of arriving at mutually agreeable plans and sets a time limit of January 1, 1963, for this to be accomplished.

"Plans also contemplate joint long-range planning of new construction—both for generating capacity and for transmission lines. Studies are now being made to determine the most strategic sites for future generating facilities as well as the most efficient transmission network and voltage levels to carry power from such locations. These studies cover the combined service areas of all four companies."

With 110,000 volt circuits now commonplace and some lines carrying

230,000 volts, the four companies contemplate future lines of about 500,000 volts which will be utilized in the power grid.

In addition to the coordination plans between Vepco and the neighboring utilities in the Carolinas, Vepco also announced plans for future new connections with neighboring utilities to the north and northwest, and the strengthening of its existing connections with Appalachian Power Co. •

Silver Anniversary Rose Show

The 25th Annual Rose Show of the Garden Club of Virginia will be held October 4 and 5 at the George Washington Hotel, Winchester. It will be sponsored by the Little Garden Club, assisted by the Winchester-Clarke Garden Club.



Clifford Dowdey, left, whose editorials appear monthly in *VIRGINIA RECORD*, receives from Walter W. Regier, chairman of the Henrico County Civil War Centennial Commission, a Certificate of Appreciation "in gratitude for outstanding service in the commemoration of the Henrico Civil War Centennial." In his presentation remarks, Mr. Regier said that Mr. Dowdey has come to be regarded the "Dean of writers about the Confederacy" and, as such, the Certificate of Appreciation was even more eminently fitting and proper while occasioned by the incidence of the Commemoration of the Civil War Centennial. The background against which the gentlemen are standing in the *VIRGINIA RECORD* offices was the theme of a downtown window featuring the Confederate Centennial Edition—January, 1961; second edition, July, 1961—and depicts the Richmond ruins of 1865.

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"The Cruellest Moment"

(Continued from page 5)

A point of the American Civil War as a symbol of the change in the course of Western World history was the assertion of force as a resolution of political conflict. Lincoln, seen freed of the obscuring halos created by his misunderstood and deliberately misinterpreted war measures over slavery, can be regarded as a neo-Authoritarian as absolute as any medieval ruler. He explained his actions in words of great humanity, and evidently personally felt grieved at the ravages wrought upon the Southern people, but the courses of Hitler and Stalin were scarcely more ruthless in their means to achieve an end. "With malice toward none," he said, while the policy was that the independence of the Confederacy was to be crushed if every man was killed, every woman and child starved, every house burned and all public property destroyed.

After the war, influential members of his administration, extending the policy of Lincoln's actions, threw off the cloak of verbal piety and stated frankly, in the records, that the purpose was "to reduce the South to a mud-hole." With all the elements of hatred involved, politically the principle of the absolutism of a central government was established on this continent. Books are available on the Gestapo-like activities of Lincoln's chief of Secret Service, and on the similarities to Russian "justice" in the postwar trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt and other alleged members of the John Wilkes Booth conspiracy. These books, carefully ignored in the North, should be read, not in a spirit of "reopening old wounds" but for enlightenment on the profound political philosophy represented by the absolute use of power by a dictatorial central government.

In that period (1861-1876), when force replaced principle and democratic processes, the power of the central government was chiefly and most apparently directed against a single region of the political entity. Since this region was then no more than a con-

quered province, which the unscarred part of the nation wanted to forget as it returned its attention to the purpose of making money, authoritarian government was a matter of indifference as long it appeared to apply only to a disfranchised region. However, under the cover of applying absolute rule only to the South, the newly powerful central government began its encroachments into the economic life of its citizens. In those days, the social welfare of the citizens was not a political necessity and minority groups were scorned rather than courted.

From the encroachments of a strong central government, under the post-war Republican Party dominated by such as Mark Hanna and Boice Penrose, the growth of authoritarianism in the American government has proceeded in a direct line to the present Democratic *mélange*—minorities, special interests, misguided Deep South Southerners, entertainers and evangelical liberals. In fulfillment of Burckhardt's prophesy, the people give "voluntary submission," as all through the Western world they gave this submission to "leaders and usurpers."

In Italy, the land of the art flowering during the Renaissance, submission was given to Mussolini; in Spain, a foremost nation in the rise of the nationalism which characterized the Modern World, it is given to Franco; in Germany, the land of composers and philosophers, of Santa Claus and kindergartens, of Goethe and *gemutlich*, it was given to Hitler and as scummy a crew of third raters as ever seized power—even in Latin America. France, the land of the first rebirth of learning in the 12th and 13th centuries, of the novelists and painters, of the love songs of Provence and the boulevards of Paris, has its fragmented parties temporarily held together by a strong man, though an honorable one. England, the great empire during the greatest eras of the Modern World, was saved

(Continued on next page)

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from destruction by a strong man, Churchill. He was immediately repudiated when peace was won in favor of leaders of the welfare state, under whose dubious guidance the people are resigning themselves to second rate status as a world power.

Americans want to remain aloof from all the forces which have fulfilled Burckhardt's predictions for the 20th century. Because the people who came here from Europe, renouncing all its ways, developed a new continent, which by chance (purely chance) happened to contain vast material resources, Americans took the attitude that American history began on these shores. This is like beginning an individual's history with the day he leaves home. By that count, all the laws of genetics, of inherited characteristics, are negated, and all the influences of early environment denied. That American leaders are sincerely dedicated to this proposition is indicated by the current sociological experiments of the

central government which seek to prove, to paraphrase Mark Twain, that "each child is like each child."

Whatever compound of conceit and ignorance supports the attitude of American history beginning in America, the proposition cannot be defended. The settlers of this continent spoke the English language, with all the implications of that tongue; they used the English system of law and worshipped in the Church of England—or varieties of faith in the Christianity which moulded the character of the Western World. They brought the traditions and customs of England, the manners and sense of honor, a belief in the establishment and a love of beef, ale and smoking tobacco. No people on earth, regardless of the mutations wrought by a new continent, could escape the conditioning of language, religion, law and modes and values of life. The extent of this conditioning is the extent to which America continues the history of the Europe out of which it flowed.

Because of the special circumstance of the vastness of the new continent, for a time it looked as though America was flowing in an ever diverging stream from the source of Old Europe. Its own sense of strength in its great material riches, its exuberant freedom from kings and famines and military conscription, from crowding and the world-weariness of old cultures, gave it a condescending sense of superiority to the chronic troubles of "decadent" nations.

The first symptoms of change showed in the twenties, when a disenchantment with materialism caused the movement of the expatriates to spiritual sanctuaries all over Europe, with Paris as a capital of the heart. Though art always serves as a precursor of coming change—as the movement of the French ar-

tists which began in the *eighteen-sixties* and led to the total break with traditional painting—Americans as a whole were far too un-Europeanized to take artists seriously. At home, *Babbitt* enjoyed his high noon.

Then, more recently, the backward running tide of tourists to Europe clearly revealed a longing, a need, to return to the places of their roots. For now the old wars that involved Europe have become the new wars that involve America, and no people in history have ever shown more bewilderment and despair at approaching disaster. Where 22 years ago—in the Polish crisis of 1939—95% of the people were isolationists, now Americans want most desperately not to be alone.

These are only outward symptoms of the deeper changes which now cause the two streams of the Western World to merge again and resume their common history. However, America does not conceive of this change as a return to the culture from which it diverged.

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Accustomed to its proud strength, of standing alone, it regards its joining of the nations of the Western World as a necessity in gaining allies against the new colossus rising out of the east. Aware of the inequality in strength and of the poverty of its necessary allies, Americans are inclined to be condescending, patronizing, though making elaborate pretenses at good fellowship—like a millionaire on a raft with bums.

The inwardness of the alliance is far closer than Americans want to admit. For, as in Europe, since the assertion of absolute power by Lincoln, Americans have in their "voluntary submission" also placed their belief in leaders, in saviours. Actually, what did Lincoln accomplish except to take four years, thousands of lives, the destruction of a region and the division of the nation, to defeat a small, poor, hastily formed independence movement in a war that should have been averted? His own campaign literature presented him as a president who could preserve the peace and resolve the sectional differences.

The popular deification is based upon his great humanity, especially as concerning the distorted interpretations given to war measures regarding slavery. Demonstrably this was only window dressing to the powerful members of his dictatorial party whose purposes he served. Yet, through continual propaganda the image of Lincoln has grown as the "Leader" and in every election Americans search for another Lincoln.

Seeking for such a saviour the people elected Eisenhower, the military figurehead, not only once, not only twice, but would have a third time. He looked kindly. He was the man next door, with his golf clubs, his poker games, his cronies—he was like Lincoln, as the image has him.

But Lincoln was a strong man beneath his politically effective homey image, as F. D. Roosevelt was a strong man inside the big grin and the "my friends" front. They were leaders in the sense that Burckhardt meant—men who seized absolute power and to whom any means justified their own, their single personal, end.

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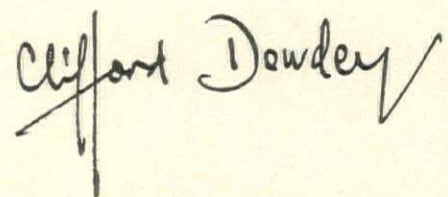
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around, Americans were frankly divided between two indifferent choices, neither of whom could pass himself off as another Lincoln. Yet, after accepting the seemingly lesser of two evils by a hair-line vote, Americans show their tendency, as daily recorded by experts in topicality, to look up to this young man for their salvation. Great has been their disappointment when he bumbled along, making decisions that further lowered the national prestige he so much deplored in the old idol, Eisenhower.

What conceivable reason exists for anyone to expect anything of Kennedy? Madison Avenue is crammed with fortyish executives as smart, as personable, as quick on their feet and as clever with words, all brimming over with all kinds of solutions—for Alabama, for the space race, for Berlin, Bogota or the moon: you name it and they've got it. But no one has ever before considered glibness as an asset for the leadership of a nation. And, beyond a rich father and the ambition to be president, what else really does Kennedy have? (However Mrs. Kennedy might make good copy and however she might affect women's fashions, she can scarcely be considered a vital contribution to world leadership.)

Without the rich father, the ambition would have been empty, and he would be forced to compete with his peers on Madison Avenue. So, for a moment, imagine that some clever Madison Avenue-ite had the rich father and that, while Kennedy was earning his own living by writing copy for television commercials, the other lucky son could move into the White House. The propaganda mills would have created of him also an image from which the bewildered Americans would hope for leadership.

With this pitiful desire in the people of the richest nation ever on the earth, the Americans have completed their "voluntary submission." They have lost the urge to do anything for themselves. They want a saviour to lead them out of the wilderness. The answer to the *why* of this is implicit in the history scorned by the formerly self-sufficient Americans.



(To be concluded next month)

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Bacon and his men fought for their rights. Through personal sacrifice they helped obtain those individual liberties that are the basis of our nation and our freedoms.

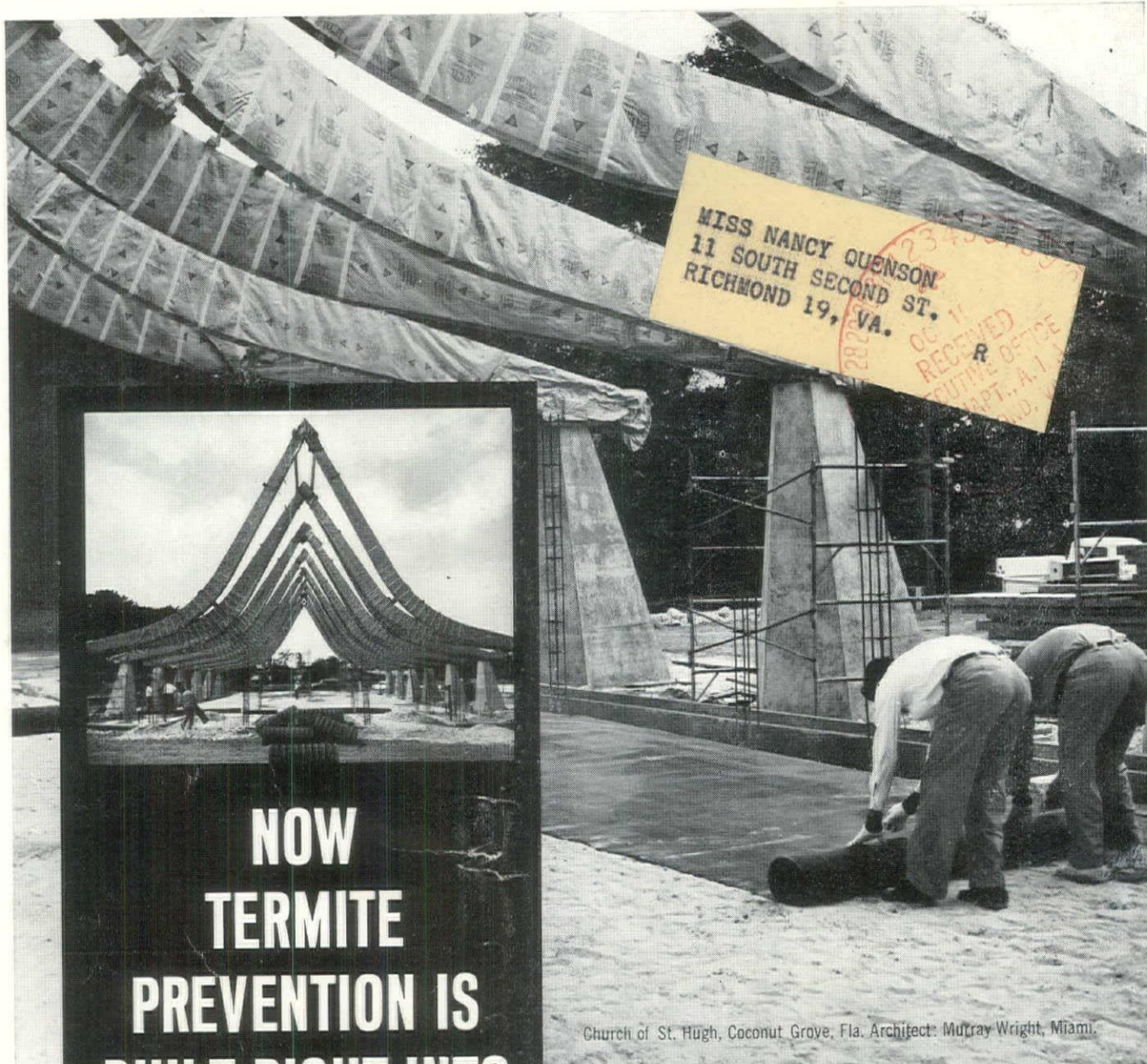
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