The VIRGINIA IMAGE

by
Clifford Dowdey
SAVE WITH SECURITY AT . . .

SECURITY CORNER

IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN RICHMOND

SAVE WITH SECURITY!
OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT TODAY

ASK ABOUT OUR SAVE-BY-MAIL PLAN
WE PAY POSTAGE BOTH WAYS

4% PER ANNUM ON ANY AMOUNT
SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Sixth and Franklin Streets, Richmond, Virginia
Avisco® products in the news

American Viscose is in the news. Ask anybody—employee, stockholder, or the man in the street.

Within less than two years, American Viscose has introduced three new modified rayon fibers for the textile industry—Avril®, Avron®, and Avlin®, all of which exemplify the new comfort emphasis for Avisco rayons. Cotron®, a blend of cotton and rayon, has gained impressively in fashion acceptance.

New Avisco® “T” films, combinations of cellophane and polymers, practically end the broken package bugaboo.

American Viscose is making news in a whole new world of industrial applications with precision-engineered rayon fibers for reinforcing belting, hose, paper bags, tarpaulins. And there's a new concept for packagers and shippers—Avistrap® cord strapping. It's of light-weight, super-strong Avisco rayon and has many advantages over metal.

Avisco rayon fibers are filtering air, creams, lotions, paint, milk, fruit juices, beers, wines and petroleum products. Avisco rayon fibers have penetrated the medical-surgical-hygienic field, helping to improve bandages, adhesive bands, surgical balls, hospital garments, and personal products.

Newest idea from American Viscose adds bulk, opacity, and texture to many foods without adding a calorie. The product, Avicel® micro-crystalline cellulose, is one to watch.

And there's more to come.

Whether you are interested in earning wages or profits; whether you're busy making sales or products; whether you are working on others' problems or trying to unravel one of your own—American Viscose is a good name to know.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania • New York 1, New York

Makers of rayon filament and staple fiber, Tyrex®, tire yarn, cellophane, acetate yarns, cellulose bands and casings, plastics, Avistrap®, the new cord strapping, Avicel® micro-crystalline cellulose for food and cosmetic industries.

Associated Companies (50% Owned) • Ketchikan Pulp Company • AviSun Corporation

*Tyrex is a collective trademark of Tyrex, Inc. for tire yarn and cord.
†Trademark of American Viscose Corporation.
What Is An “Image”?

THE OVERWORKED WORD, “image,” has become something of a cliché as advertisers loosely applied it to every conceivable product and the United States grew concerned about its impression on the rest of the world. Yet, if the word can be viewed free of the recent connotations, “image” is particularly applicable to the evocations brought to mind by Virginia.

Because of its age, past glories and historic associations, the state to most non-Virginians suggests the beginnings of America, the sites of other times and the birthplaces of famous individuals. To those uninterested in such matters, unless they possess a knowledge of the present Virginia, the “image” evoked would be of an anachronistic region, muted and mouldy, where nothing lively ever happened.

Unfortunately for this “image,” many transients in the state—on business or as tourists, or merely passing through—find in the amusement areas some justification of the impression of a museum whose doors are closed at five o’clock. Unless alcohol is served by the drink, no community can offer any form of night life, or any substitute for cocktail lounges or plush dinner-spots where music is played and couples may “dine and dance.” A recent visitor to Richmond resurrected the old joke: “Have you ever been in Richmond?” “Yes, but it was closed.” Though natives grow accustomed or resigned to these vacuums in the state’s social life, the fact must be faced that these local customs form elements in the “image” of the state that could make it appear something of a relic rather than an enchanting spot in modern America.

The effect of this aspect of the Virginia “image” is probably not greatly significant, and there is no way it could be measured except by questionnaires to tourists. Far more significant is the “image” held in some segments of the state’s backwardness, especially in the areas where economic opportunities, education and politics overlap to form a fundamental structure. The detractors of Virginia on those counts are, either willfully or in ignorance, living in the past where they accuse Virginians of dwelling.

Because of external factors, mostly the result of the Civil War and Reconstruction, Virginia and other Southern states did suffer a grievous lag behind other regions well (Continued on page 73)
Bankers Security Life Insurance Society

Offers

ORDINARY LIFE—ALL FORMS
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE GROUP
SPECIAL PROTECTION

CREDIT LIFE INSURANCE
CREDIT DISABILITY INSURANCE
SPECIAL RISK INSURANCE

JOSEPH L. DENNISON, C.L.U.
SECURITY INSURANCE AGENCY
Richmond, Virginia

Head Office
Washington, D.C.

Home Office
New York City

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE
A Christian College for Men and Women

Fully Accredited
Granting B.A. & B.S. Degrees
Co-educational

Liberal Arts
Pre-professional Courses
Church-related

For information write:
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS, LYNCHBURG COLLEGE, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

PAGE SIX
VIRGINIA RECORD
JULY 1962
Old Southern HAMS

FROM NORTH CAROLINA

by WAYCO

TRADITIONAL FAVORITE

Delicious, Baked, Boiled or Fried

WAYCO HAM adds a festive note to any meal or entertainment. Cured, smoked and aged with the same basic methods used for generations to produce the country hams of North Carolina—famous for their flavor. Approximately 12 to 14 lbs. in size, chosen for quality and leanness from selected porkers.

These are the hams that won first place five times at the National Ham Show. Remarks from our customers support our belief that the care used in each stage of producing WAYCO HAMS is resulting in hams which are consistently unsurpassed in texture and flavor. We ship them anywhere for your friends or yourself. Cooking and carving instructions packaged with every ham. (Place your order now and we’ll do the rest!)

$1.00 PER POUND, F.O.B. GOLDSBORO, N. C.

TO ORDER: Just Mail a Card or Letter to

WAYCO Corp., P. O. Box 841, Goldsboro, North Carolina
A VALLEY NEWSPAPER of the early 18th Century advertised the sale of some Virginia property with the inducement that the site enjoyed “a fine view of the river.” The river referred to in this advertisement was the Mississippi.

The citizens of a community extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River would, by the nature of things, be conditioned in their political attitude as expressed through government. Today, for example, Russia would scarcely be so aggressive if it were the size of Switzerland. So Virginia, in its 169 years as an English colony, looked upon the world with a viewpoint formed by its physical immensity.

Along with its size, larger than the Mother Country and most European nations, the Virginia community was conditioned by its existence as England’s first successful colony and as the first frontier opened by English-speaking people on the Western continent. It was conditioned very considerably by the purpose—inherent in its founding—of extending the territory ruled by the British Crown and establishing the Church of England. It was further conditioned by the pattern of life which its people brought from England, with their purpose of adapting this pattern to a New World, and by the incalculable effect of joining an established order to the boundless opportunities of an unexplored continent.

Of all the elements that formed the Virginian’s attitude none perhaps was more significant than this blending of a traditional order with the ferment of an illimitable frontier; for the Virginian began life with a respect for “the Establishment” in a sense in which the Establishment existed adaptively in the continuing changes and fluctuations that came in a new land.

The history of government in Virginia—as a Colony, briefly as an independent commonwealth, as a state in the old America, as a state in the Confederacy, as a military district in the Occupation Forces of the United States, and as a state in the changing America of the late 19th Century and in the new America of the present—has been a succession of balances, of stresses and strains, between the status quo elements...
in the Establishment and the more surging elements representing the new forces to which adaptation must be made.

At some times the balance has been perfectly achieved, as in the so-called “golden age” of the 18th Century prior to the Revolution, and at times, as in the first decades of this century, the balance has been lost. Because historically adjustments to changing conditions have been made within the concept of the Establishment, a surface impression grew that the state never changed. Yet, no state in the nation has been called upon to make as many adjustments to change as Virginia, and no state has more steadfastly adhered to a concept which absorbed the physical changes and prevented fundamental change to its character.

One need only compare the physical boundaries of the Colony with the present, the immense tracts of tobacco fields with today's industrial plants, the plantation-centers—when the village of Williamsburg was the only “city”—with the urban communities that now contain a majority of the population, for it to become immediately apparent that the physical-economic structure of contemporary Virginia bears no resemblance to the Virginia in which the state's character was formed. That this character continues across centuries, surviving wars and invasion, military occupation and total dislocation to its economy, could not be an accident. Nor could it be planned.

It was the result of the state's representative government in the truest meaning of the word, "representative."

The cliché that “people get the government they deserve” is usually meant in a derogatory sense: in Virginia the sentiment can be expressed with a straight face. This is not to imply that Virginia has been a steadfast advocate of what are rather loosely called democratic principles. On the contrary, the men who represented the state in its government have consistently shunned appeals to those faceless masses who, as “the people,” constituted numerically the largest bloc of potential votes. “King Numbers” was a ruler always suspected by Virginia's leaders, and it is little known that Tidewater Virginia experienced the first class conflict in America, which was led on one side by the first demagogue who used the word “the people” in appealing for support.

Long before the exploration of the territories in which 20th century politicians discovered the ballot-box uses of weeping for “the people,” in 1676 a young resident in the Virginia colony, Nathaniel Bacon, gave Virginians a bitter taste of the realities of mobs in action. As in most such conflicts, the cross-section of people whom Bacon united behind him held legitimate grievances. But their power won by force gave Virginia the country's earliest lessons in the abuses that numbers can make of power, and, beyond that, demonstrated the dangerous tonic of such power to the leader. Colorful young Bacon, with his golden voice and reckless courage, soon revealed that he had passed beyond the grievances he supposedly set out to correct, and turned his rebellion into a personal war of glory.

The revenges of the vindictive colonial governor, embittered old Sir William Berkeley, went to such senseless excesses that historically he ended up as the villain of the piece and a spurious romanticism came to color Bacon's spotty career. To the Virginians of the day, however, it was a battle between extremists—a preview of the less explosive struggle, 250 years later, between the Robber Barons and the demagogues for “the people.” In all truth, at the time, the combination of the failure of the people's movement and the general revulsion at Bacon's lawlessness gave an over-balance of power in government to the Big Money interests (in those days, big land-holdings) that for a time operated against the majority.

The King's Council, something of an upper house of legislation in which members were appointed as to a good club, consisted entirely of those who as "the people," constituted numerically the largest bloc of potential votes. "King Numbers" was a ruler always suspected by Virginia's leaders, and it is little known that Tidewater Virginia experienced the first class conflict in America, which was led on one side by the first demagogue who used the word "the people" in appealing for support.

Long before the exploration of the territories in which 20th century politicians discovered the ballot-box uses of weeping for “the people,” in 1676 a young resident in the Virginia colony, Nathaniel Bacon, gave Virginians a bitter taste of the realities of mobs in action. As in most such conflicts, the cross-section of people whom Bacon united behind him held legitimate grievances. But their power won by force gave Virginia the country's earliest lessons in the abuses that numbers can make of power, and, beyond that, demonstrated the dangerous tonic of such power to the leader. Colorful young Bacon, with his golden voice and reckless courage, soon revealed that he had passed beyond the grievances he supposedly set out to correct, and turned his rebellion into a personal war of glory.

The revenges of the vindictive colonial governor, embittered old Sir William Berkeley, went to such senseless excesses that historically he ended up as the villain of the piece and a spurious romanticism came to color Bacon's spotty career. To the Virginians of the day, however, it was a battle between extremists—a preview of the less explosive struggle, 250 years later, between the Robber Barons and the demagogues for “the people.” In all truth, at the time, the combination of the failure of the people's movement and the general revulsion at Bacon's lawlessness gave an over-balance of power in government to the Big Money interests (in those days, big land-holdings) that for a time operated against the majority.

The King's Council, something of an upper house of legislation in which members were appointed as to a good club, consisted entirely of those who as "the people," constituted numerically the largest bloc of potential votes. "King Numbers" was a ruler always suspected by Virginia's leaders, and it is little known that Tidewater Virginia experienced the first class conflict in America, which was led on one side by the first demagogue who used the word "the people" in appealing for support.
Two Virginia capitol—Williamsburg and Richmond.
of planters engaged in large-scale operations—producing in the volume which was the only effective means of squeezing a profit out of the low tobacco prices. The elective House of Burgesses, which has been presented in history through a fictitious democratic idealism, was at this time composed mostly of men who aspired to improve their lots. In the ruthless competition for survival in the second half of the 17th Century, the majority of the Burgesses were more concerned with pleasing the entrenched powers than concerned for the public welfare. This was the first period in Virginia government when balance was lost completely, and the control of one faction went unchallenged.

In those decades, from the 1660s toward the end of the century, the stratified structure of the society was just beginning to emerge and the segment of the population which was to form into a ruling class was fighting tooth-and-nail for its existence as well as for a place in the sun. This bitter struggle—for existence at all levels and for power in those of the larger ambitions—was to a considerable extent caused by the harsh economic policies of Charles the Second, that charming and conscienceless monarch of insatiable greed. After his death, the lines were permanently drawn in the Colony, and the triumph of the big planters produced the unfortunate effect of sending countless thousands of families of the stout yeomanry out of the Tidewater to new lands where opportunity was still open to all.

To the benefit of the state many of these found their places in the Valley, in Southwestern Virginia and the mountains; but
For a century-and-a-half after 1700, many more from all over the state continued westward, building the foundation of future communities in Kentucky, in southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and Texas (both Austin and Houston were native-born Virginians). Though this was a costly drain on the population, drawing heavily on the strong strain of self-reliant independent stock, it also removed that “restless, pushing material” historically suspect by insecure pillars of the Establishment.

This insecurity can come either when the sun is setting on the ruling order or, as in 17th Century Virginia, when the positions are still up for grab. The two generations of those Virginians who were uprooted during this period of struggle might be regarded as the casualties in any conflict—whether fought by arms or bread. The triumph of the planters who emerged from the struggle as the ruling class could not be regarded as justifying the sacrifice of the nameless migrants, had the newly seated powers done no more than enjoy their privilege at the continuing expense of the welfare of the rest of the population. But a change came with security, with the large manor houses (as status symbols), with the cementing of position by intermarriage among the burgeoning dynastic lines—and, especially, with a lessening of the economic restrictions which had brought the hard times under Charles the Second.

As ruling places became assumed, along with a stable prosperity, benevolence replaced ruthlessness. In an amazingly short period, little more than 50 years, a governing class had established its position and began to govern with the broad sense of responsibility which has characterized the state-government for most of the two and one-third centuries since 1725.

In a misty-eyed viewing of the state’s past, Virginians have never taken a straight look at this early half-century, when the powers clawed their way into permanent place at the top, and an aura evoked by the word “aristocrat” obscures the ruthlessness, shrewdness, chicanery and industry of these acquisitive men. But positions of rule in Virginia were not handed out either by the Indian natives or the distant kings, and certainly not by the yeomanry who went down fighting before they began to migrate in repudiation of a new class rule. The positions were won, and this is important in understanding Virginia.

Its order emerged out of struggle; the winners were tough, resourceful and ambitious—and, most of all, highly adaptive to their time and place. As the saying goes, “they were men of their times”—and the times were a very rough form of competitiveness in the whole Western world. Thus, when those winners felt secure and then turned to assume a responsibility for the whole, the state was governed by strong men of ability and vision.

Their vision did not include any socialistic or even especially democratic ideals for the body politic. Their vision did, however, permit of conditions in which the big rewards could be won by individuals not then among the powers and in which, more modestly, families could improve their positions.

It is a harmful and distorting myth that divides Colonial Virginia into aristocrats and plebeians. The most cursory glance at county quit-rent rolls reveals many moderate and relatively large land-holdings among families who never occupied positions of notable consequence; some of these relatively unheralded families can easily be traced into Civil War times, when they sent into the armies educated men of substance.

On the other hand, some of the current names associated with the “F.F.V.” designation either were not land-owners or not in the Colony in its first century. (The F.F.V., incidentally, does not mean the first families who settled in Virginia, but those who first got the most “land and niggers”—as the early gentlemen themselves expressed it. Of the less than half-dozen existing

... Virginians joined an established order to the boundless opportunities of an unexplored continent...
families known to have settled in Jamestown in its first years, none is among the resounding roll call which includes, say, the Lees, Carters, Randolphs and such familiar stars in Virginia's legendary firmament.

The social structure, by no means as stratified as thought, nor as rigid in the stratification that did exist, was—like its ruling powers—characterized by a high degree of adaptiveness. Though it gives a needlessly false picture of the early ruling order to assume the individuals fought their way to power with any nobler motive than ambition, the more significant point is that, once secure, the group did not try to bar the door against newcomers nor to extend their power and /or wealth in patterns designed to exploit the commonwealth.

There were, of course, some men of rapacious greed; there were dishonest men in high places and self-indulgent men of callous irresponsibility to the commonwealth. (Indeed, a Gallery of “Gentlemen” Rogues could be presented as a salutary antidote to the general impression of bloodless “cavaliers”—most of whom were rather crassly fortune-hunters.) But the influence of the early ruling powers, the “oligarchy,” was a force of vigor and enlightenment that formed the structure of the Virginia community on enduring designs.

While the individuals might have been primarily concerned with the endurance of their power as a dominant group, they were far-sighted enough to recognize that no government (nor caste) can perpetuate itself behind doors locked against every one not then inside. Their existence on the fringe of an illimitable frontier doubtless contributed to their awareness of the necessity of remaining open to newcomers. Their own purple was too new, and they had seen the
quick rise and quicker fall of too many fortunes, for them to hold any illusions (which took rise later in some of their descendants) about the sanctity of power. Those realistic Colonial rulers could have coined the phrase “If you can’t beat them, join them”—or, let them join you.

What this is trying to indicate is that the social structure of Virginia was founded, like any other, out of turmoil and circumstance. Its early powers represented a cross-section of all known individual character-types and they were motivated by all known motives; but, by a juxtaposition of all the elements, in the ferment of the founding of this particular colony, the rulers of the state upon its entrance into the golden age, held basic principles of government that were remarkable for their soundness as a foundation for a conservative society. It must be understood that their principles contained the limitations typical of their day, and the “golden age” of Virginia’s fabled 18th Century by no means included all the inhabitants of the then immense commonwealth.

Yet, regarded in world perspective, the good life was far less restricted to the few than in England, and the general lot of the non-privileged was incomparably better than it was in France, mighty Austria, or the Germanic countries. For instance, while in France the oppression of the poor was building toward a “people’s” revolution that would make Bacon’s rebellion a small, passing incident, in Virginia the grandson of a simple yeoman was studying in the colony’s college for a career that would make his name, Thomas Jefferson, synonymous with enlightenment for humanity. This was at the very time when the French population was indulging in a destructiveness of its social structures from which no stable form of government has as yet permanently emerged. Considering the age of France as a nation in the late 18th century, the new ruling powers in a raw, frontier colony demonstrated that they were very advanced according to the standards of their day.

At the time of Bacon’s Rebellion, when William Byrd, the acquisitive land baron, parted company with his erstwhile friend, young Bacon, Byrd was putting the squeeze on the first Jefferson in Virginia for payment on 167 acres on which Thomas Jefferson’s great-grandfather had established what would be later called a “homestead.” That was in 1679. Ninety years later,
young Thomas Jefferson—after graduating from a college not in existence when the magnate Byrd was collecting from the frontier homesteader—entered a vitalized House of Burgesses with the way open to the top. The course of the Jeffersons, beginning in the period of Charles the Second's reign when the yeomanry was being crushed and the migrations west from Tidewater were beginning, provides a fair illustration of the fact that, during the decades of the oligarchy's tightest control, there was in Virginia "room at the top."

More than that: the way was made for the superior individual and aspiring young men of ability were encouraged. As the ruling group grew secure (with a sense of security about the social structure), as the power passed into the second and third generations, in the life span of one mortal—say, from 1680 to 1750—the measures of merit had broadened beyond successful acquisition to embrace those qualities of leadership, those gifts of mind and character, that were applicable to government. Also,

(A Story continues on page 43)
State of Virginia, noted for her native sons, had her greatest historical period during the so-called "Virginia Dynasty." James Monroe, above, and Thomas Jefferson, below, with Madison and Washington, were to govern the United States for 31 of its first 35 years of existence as a new nation.

A long period of defensiveness followed the Virginia Dynasty and preceded the emergence of Harry Byrd, left, who introduced a new concept in Virginia's state government. Essential in this was the encouragement of diversified industry which would be absorbed into, rather than dominate, the community. And so, with Byrd, the state began to grow again within its primary image.
In nostalgic review pass but a few reminders of other days and other times. But since change is a corollary of progress, Virginia has come a long way from time-mellowed yesterdays. The past and present are held together—of a piece—by the continuing use of the Wren Building at William and Mary, Virginia - Carolina Chemical's modern operation in Richmond, the perpetuation of Dr. McGuire's name in the huge Veterans Administration Hospital and, of course, Salem is still Salem—but a large busy energy-charged metropolis.
THE MANY FACES OF VIRGINIA

ABOVE: Bassett Furniture Industries. BELOW: An overall view of The Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia's manufacturing plant at West Point, taken from the company's Aero-Commander plane. In the background is the Pamunkey River, which flows into the York River at West Point. (Thomas L. Williams Photo.)
Virginians' pride—in their Commonwealth and their heritage, and in themselves as part of it—is a wondrous and wonderful thing.

Here, by ingenuity, by independence of spirit, by necessity and by acuity, they have built industrial giants whose measure has been taken by the nation and the world.

Those shown on these several pages are but a few of the dozens standing as monumental tributes to Virginians' faith and pride in Virginia.
Above: Largest paper mill in Virginia is the Bleached Board Division of West Virginia Pulp and Paper located at Covington. The 2,000-man plant is one of the most modern bleached paperboard plants in the nation and covers 150 acres. Company has invested millions during recent years in air protection and river protection facilities. Original mill was constructed in 1899 and has grown rapidly with the economy of Virginia and the nation. The mill today manufactures some 275,000 tons annually of paper and paperboard with end uses primarily in drinking cups, corrugated shipping containers, food and tobacco packaging, and other folding boxes.

Left: An aerial view from the northeast of Camp Division, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation, Franklin. At this site, at which wood products have been processed for 103 years, are produced over 600 tons of paper and 160,000 board feet of lumber a day. The mill employs over 1,400 persons from the surrounding area.
MOSS MINE NO. 3
COAL PREPARATION PLANT

25,000 TONS PER DAY CAPACITY

CLINCHFIELD
COAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF THE PITTSTON COMPANY

DANTE VIRGINIA

JULY 1962
VIRGINIA RECORD
PAGE TWENTY-THREE
Industry in Virginia—both indigenous and transplanted—has powerful allies in what might be called supporters of industry. Electric power for making factory wheels turn is reaching us in ever more abundant supply; telephone lines are crossing and recrossing the Old Dominion in rapid expansion of the voice of business and industry; trains, motor carriers and buses carry the products of industry to Virginia and to the nation. The facilities of the great port area bring vast quantities of materiel to Virginia and export the harvest from factory and field to the harbors of the world.

Air transportation and air freight span great distances and add their unique contribution—conquest of time and distance—to the support of the Old Dominion's industry. Virginia's highways, superhighways, secondary roads, bridges and tunnels are constantly maintained, lengthened and improved to support and assist the commerce of the Commonwealth and the welfare of her citizenry.

These and many more—industrial assistants all—are helping make a firm, steady progress picture of Virginia industrial and business growth.

To these, add the beneficent advantages of Virginia climate, Virginia manpower and Virginia recreational and scenic delights and it is readily discernible why Virginia business and industry thrive and why national industry is “moving to Virginia.”
THE MANY FACES OF VIRGINIA
NATIONAL INDUSTRY SHOWS ITS CONFIDENCE IN VIRGINIA
Shown left on opposite page is an aerial view of The Babcock & Wilcox Company’s Mt. Athos atomic site, located about four miles east of Lynchburg. Construction of the new $3.5 million facility (shown with artist’s inset in center), which will house the B&W Test Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Laboratory, will begin this summer with completion scheduled for early 1964.

Lower photo, opposite page: At the world’s largest cellophane plant, located in Fredericksburg, American Viscose Corporation chemically transforms sheets of wood pulp into sheets and rolls of cellophane at the rate of approximately 300,000 pounds a day to serve the multi-billion dollar packaging industry.

Among the many Virginia plants of national industries is the Waynesboro plant of General Electric, shown above. Right: at Harrisonburg, Walker Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, built a plant in 1960 to produce automotive exhaust system parts, lifting equipment and filters.

Below: The Virginia State Bowl, made of engraved Steuben crystal, was presented to the people of Virginia by the employees of Corning Glass Works May 25 at Danville on the occasion of the dedication of Corning’s new plant at Danville—the company’s first plant in Virginia. Governor Harrison received the bowl for the State.
PELES, tobacco, forests, coal and even little chickens are big business for Virginia. The image of Virginia is still partly a rural one, for within its concept is the use of part-time farm people as labor in the larger industries — this, an adjunct to the traditional farmer and his fields in the more strictly rural areas of the Commonwealth.

Products of the forests and the mines and the water further diversify the Virginia industrial scene and make invaluable contributions to the economy of Virginia.
THE MANY FACES OF VIRGINIA

(Virginia Forest Service)

VIRGINIA RECORD  JULY 1962  PAGE TWENTY-NINE
Products of rural and semi-rural Virginia have added a new dimension to the nation's vocabulary, for but to say ham, seafood, poultry, apples and tobacco is but to preface it with Virginia or with the area name of its Virginia origin. These and other famed and famous Virginia products have brought many facets of the "Virginia Image" into national focus.

(Continued on page 33)
Many vegetables difficult for the gardener to grow in the spring are easy in the fall. In some cases, this is because of Nature's provision that in the fall they do not go to seed. Try your luck this fall. Follow the chart below.

**TESTED LATE PLANTING CHART**

The following dates have been taken from actual field tests, made by ourselves here in Richmond:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Safe Planting Date</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
<td>String Beans, All Varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Beets, All Varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Swiss Chard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 10</td>
<td>Collards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>Smooth Kale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
<td>Curled Kale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Lettuce, Wood's Cabbage (head)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
<td>Lettuce, Grand Rapids (leaf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>Mustard, So. Giant Curled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 10</td>
<td>Mustard Spinach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Radish, Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>Radish, Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Spinach, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Spinach, Bloomsdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>Turnip, Imp. Purple Top White Glove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
<td>Turnip, Seven Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Chinese Pelsai or Celery Cabbage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fifth and Marshall Streets.....Dial Milton 3-3479**
**11 South 14th Street.........Dial Milton 3-2715**
**1709 East Franklin Street.....Dial Milton 3-6001**
VENEERS CUT TO ORDER

BURKEVILLE VENEER COMPANY

BURKEVILLE VIRGINIA

DIBRELL BROS., INC.

Leaf Tobacco

Danville, Virginia

ESTABLISHED 1873

JULY 1962
A VIRGINIA vacation is memorable — for visitors and Virginians alike — for no other area of the nation can compare with the varied offerings of the Old Dominion.

(Photograph: Dr. John W. Robertson)
MORE
NEW PHONES
FOR THE
OLD
DOMINION

Yes, southeastern Virginia is growing.

New homes, businesses, and industries require ever-increasing communication facilities—and we're ready to keep pace with the demand for these essential services.

HOME TELEPHONE OF VIRGINIA

Perfect Balance

Small enough to give prompt personalized service.

Big enough to supply technical "know how" and assured supply.

Leading Independent Virginia Supplier of Kerosene,

No. 2, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 Fuel Oil.

PETROLEUM MARKETERS, INC.

P. O. Box 1656, Richmond, Virginia

Phone Milton 8-7281

R. G. ROOR, President

H. GODWIN JONES, Vice President

LUCIUS F. CARY, JR., Vice President and Sales Manager

MASSAPONAX Sand & Gravel Corp.

READY-MIXED CONCRETE
WASHED SAND AND GRAVEL

Main Office & Plant
Fredericksburg, Virginia
Phone ESsex 3-3841

Distribution Terminals

REGENT, VIRGINIA TRIANGLE, VIRGINIA
Phone Saluda 8-2120 Phone TRojan 5-5645

IRVINGTON, VIRGINIA
Phone: IDlewood 8-3602

CLARKE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Main & Holbrook Avenue

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

Industrial & Commercial Wiring

— NORFOLK OFFICE —

1165 Military Highway, Norfolk, Virginia

PAGE THIRTY-FOUR VIRGINIA RECORD
Korman, president of

guests with not only the traditional sea
don't of the company in 19.57.

air. but also with a new look.

hotels, is greeting its 1962 summer

graduate work at the University of

its founding in 1947, was made presi­
dentation of the 300-room establishment.

Mr. Brinkley also announced a re­
organization of the Department's in­
sertion services which involves merging Information, Promotion and

and Market News into one office. The office

will be responsible for all informational

services of the Department—food pro-

promotions, news releases, publications, market news and Department public

relations.

The new Information Director

joined the Virginia Department of

Agriculture in 1949 as a marketing

ergent in Market Expansion. He was

appointed Market News Supervisor in

1953.

Middleton was graduated from the

University of North Carolina with a

s. degree in commerce, and is doing

graduate work at the University of

Richmond.

Daniel J. Korman, president of

Cabell Eanes, Inc., Richmond, has

been elected vice president of the

First Advertising Agency Group, an

organization of affiliated advertis-
ing agencies in 27 cities. The an-
nouncement was made in Seattle,

Washington at the annual June

meeting of the group.

FAAG, the oldest of seven such ad-
vertising groups in the country, will

hold its annual meeting in Williams-

burg, Virginia, next year.

Korman, who has been associated

with Cabell Eanes since shortly after

its founding in 1947, was made presi-
dent of the company in 1957.

* * *

The Chamberlin, gracious grande
dame of the nation's seacoast resort

hotels, is greeting its 1962 summer

quarters with not only the traditional sea

air, but also with a new look.

Extensive redecoration and revitali-

zation of the 300-room establishment,

including extension of its air-condi-
tioning system to the roof garden, began

late last fall after two years planning.

Items on this schedule are the com-
plete redecoration of the guest rooms;

a new decorative scheme for the dining

room and numerous function rooms on

the lobby floor; redecorating and air-

conditioning the roof garden; refurbish-
ing of the roof garden terrace; and

the creation of an attractive new motor

entrance and lobby on the ground floor.

* * *

Governor Harrison has announced

the appointment of Joseph G. Hamrick

as his executive assistant for industrial

development.

A native of North Carolina, Ham-
rick is executive vice-president of

Kahn-Southern, a Columbia, S. C. firm

specializing in engineering, site selec-
tion and construction of industrial

plants.

Hamrick will head the new Division

of Industrial Development and Plan-
nning which the 1962 General Assembly

made a section of The Governor's office.

Harry F. Byrd, Jr. who was one of the

principal sponsors of the legislation,

heads the 11-member State Industrial

Development Advisory Board, which

had its first meeting recently.

The legal changes separate the in-
dustrial development division—former-
ly headed by C. M. Nicholson, Jr.—

from the Department of Conservation

and Economic Development.

* * *

John E. Ray, 3rd, of Franklin, has

been elected vice president of the

Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., one of

the world's largest paper companies.

Ray joined the old Camp Manufacturing

Co. in 1945. He has been resident

manager of the Union Bag-Camp plant

in Franklin since 1957.

* * *

The International Association of

JULY 1962
“TAPS” became of age on July 4 when the 100th Anniversary of this universally played musical score was reenacted on the very spot on which it was composed, Berkeley Plantation in Charles City County, between Richmond and Williamsburg.

Here, in the summer of 1862, while encamped with General McClellan’s Army, during the Peninsula Campaign, one of New York’s native sons composed this score, and with the exception of the Star Spangled Banner, no one piece has ever appealed to so many people. In fact it became so generally accepted that it was used by Confederate and Union troops alike. “Taps” was sounded for General Stonewall Jackson, beloved Confederate general, as his casket was moved to its final resting place, as well as for the composer, General Butterfield, who was buried at West Point to its haunting notes.

Generations of Americans have had their brothers in arms and their families silenced by its melodious notes, while presidents and leaders in the armed forces have been put to their final rest with “TAPS,” along with soldiers of all branches of the service regardless of rank.

General Daniel Butterfield, who was born in Utica, New York, educated at Union College and prominent in business circles in New York City, would be amazed at what he produced when he “doodled” notes on scraps of paper, called for a bugler to try them, and finally settled on the score so beloved today.

The commemorative event was sponsored by the 1st MM Howitzer Battalion, USMCR, Richmond. The combined U. S. Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps from Marine Barracks at Yorktown and Norfolk was featured. Bugler LCorp. Louis A. Madenia of Marine Barracks, Yorktown, sounded the melodious notes on his bugle, while the Richmond Chapter, American Red Cross, provided the portrayal of Clara Barton, founder of this international organization in the person of Miss Molly Mason, a volunteer staff representative. Tom Carlin, well-known actor, director and writer again appeared as General Daniel Butterfield, the composer. Berkeley Plantation is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jamieson and is a beautifully restored Georgian mansion, gracing the north side of the James River. It is open daily to visitors.
VACATIONS for Virginians at The Carolinian
Nags Head (Outer Banks), N. C. Oceanfront Motor Hotel
Write or Phone for Free Color Folder
SEASON OPENED APRIL 1, 1962
THE CAROLINIAN
NAGS HEAD, N. C.

BOILING SPRING LAKES
A DIVISION OF PELVIS BROADCASTING & DEVELOPMENT CORP.

LOTS 70’ x 150’...... Prices Start at $395
$5 DOWN . . . $5 MONTHLY
For free information, send your name and address with this ad to:
Boiling Spring Lakes, P. O. Box 906, Southport, N. C.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL ATTRACTION
A large recreational project which took several months to complete made Fort Fisher an ideal attraction for tourists during the Centennial Celebration. It has been stated that in a way, the War had one of its endings at Fort Fisher, 20 miles south of Wilmington, N. C. This historic fort and recreation area is well worth a trip by tourists.

* More pounds per fish per sports fisherman are caught in the Ocean waters of South Eastern North Carolina than in any coastal region of the United States.
* 16 excellent fishing piers
* Superb Surf Fishing
* Modern Charter Boats
* Unsurpassed Accommodations

For Complete Information Contact
SOUTH EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA BEACH ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 285 WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC HOTEL & APARTMENTS
HOTEL & APARTMENTS
Weekly — Monthly and Special Businessmen's Rates
Convenient to Military Bases
Open Year Around — Private Beach — Free Parking — Air Conditioned
1038 E. Ocean View Ave.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

CRATER RESTAURANT
• Full Course Dinners
• Delicious Seafood
• Choice Steaks
• Home Baked Foods
• Pizza
CALL REGENT 2-9419
for prompt take out service
Private Dining Room, Seating 35;
For Parties, Meetings
— Catering Service —
U. S. Route 460, 1 Mi. E. of Petersburg, Va.

SHENVALEE LODGE & MOTEL
“The Home of Hospitality”
In the Heart of the Shenandoah Valley—U. S. 11, just So. of New Market, Va.
Delightful Accommodations
40 Ultra-Modern Motel Rooms—$7 Single; $10 Double
New 18-Hole Golf Course — New Swimming Pool
Member Virginia State Golf Association
Excellent Food
Tel. GArden 2-3133
SHENVALEE LODGE New Market, Virginia
Write For Brochure

“I JEFFERSON COUNTRY”

Charlottesville
1762 — Celebrating Its 200th Anniversary — 1962
20 MILES FROM SKYLINE DRIVE AND BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

VINE COTTAGE INN
500 Yards to World-Famous Homestead Hotel
Southern Style Cooking Reasonable Rates
Golf, Horseback Riding, Tennis, Swimming
Are Privileges Enjoyed by Our Guests
For Reservations Phone 2709
HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA
Owned & Operated by KENNETH J. WILLIAMS

THE Jefferson HOTEL
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

ENJOY NAGS HEAD BEACH
IN SUPREME COMFORT AT
THE SEA FOAM
Ocean Front Motel and Cottages
NAGS HEAD, N. C.
Phone 8221
• Luxurious Motel Accommodations
• Air Conditioned
• Cottages Completely Furnished
• NEW SWIMMING POOL

EARLY VIRGINIA CHARM...
IN A MODERN SETTING
FOR YOUR NEXT GROUP MEETING . . .
As Your Gracious Host—we offer excellent
convention facilities . . . with various size air-
conditioned rooms all-on-one-floor for groups
from 10 to 600.
You'll appreciate the beautiful Jefferson Ballroom
with its street-level ramp—just drive your exhibit
trucks right into this immense room.
Convenient to every important activity and points
of historical interest—yet away from heavily congested
area. Free Adjacent Parking.

M. L. "Jack" Moseley
Vice President & General Manager
WRITE FOR BROCHURE

Enjoy Nags Head Beach
In Supreme Comfort at
The Sea Foam
Ocean Front Motel and Cottages
Nags Head, N. C.
Phone 8221
• Luxurious Motel Accommodations
• Air Conditioned
• Cottages Completely Furnished
• New Swimming Pool

Jefferson Ballroom
The Jefferson Hotel
Richmond, Virginia

Early Virginia Charm
In A Modern Setting
For Your Next Group Meeting . . .
As Your Gracious Host—we offer excellent
convention facilities . . . with various size air-
conditioned rooms all-on-one-floor for groups
from 10 to 600.
You'll appreciate the beautiful Jefferson Ballroom
with its street-level ramp—just drive your exhibit
trucks right into this immense room.
Convenient to every important activity and points
of historical interest—yet away from heavily congested
area. Free Adjacent Parking.

M. L. "Jack" Moseley
Vice President & General Manager
Write For Brochure

Crater Restaurant
• Full Course Dinners
• Delicious Seafood
• Choice Steaks
• Home Baked Foods
• Pizza
Call Regent 2-9419
For Prompt Take Out Service
Private Dining Room, Seating 35;
For Parties, Meetings
— Catering Service —
U. S. Route 460, 1 Mi. E. of Petersburg, Va.

Shenvalee Lodge & Motel
"The Home of Hospitality"
In The Heart Of The Shenandoah Valley—U. S. 11, Just So. Of
New Market, Va.
Delightful Accommodations
40 Ultra-Modern Motel Rooms—$7 Single; $10 Double
New 18-Hole Golf Course — New Swimming Pool
Member Virginia State Golf Association
Excellent Food
Tel. Garden 2-3133
Shenvalee Lodge New Market, Virginia
Write For Brochure

"Jefferson Country"

Charlottesville
1762 — Celebrating Its 200th Anniversary — 1962
20 Miles From Skyline Drive And Blue Ridge Parkway

Early Virginia Charm...
In A Modern Setting
For Your Next Group Meeting . . .
As Your Gracious Host—we offer excellent
convention facilities . . . with various size air-
conditioned rooms all-on-one-floor for groups
from 10 to 600.
You'll appreciate the beautiful Jefferson Ballroom
with its street-level ramp—just drive your exhibit
trucks right into this immense room.
Convenient to every important activity and points
of historical interest—yet away from heavily congested
area. Free Adjacent Parking.

M. L. "Jack" Moseley
Vice President & General Manager
Write For Brochure

Crater Restaurant
• Full Course Dinners
• Delicious Seafood
• Choice Steaks
• Home Baked Foods
• Pizza
Call Regent 2-9419
For Prompt Take Out Service
Private Dining Room, Seating 35;
For Parties, Meetings
— Catering Service —
U. S. Route 460, 1 Mi. E. of
Petersburg, Va.
COME TO SPORT FISHERMAN'S PARADISE—1962 SEASON OPENED MAY 3

HOTEL - MOTEL WACHAPREAGUE
Catering to Sport Fishermen Since 1902
AMERICAN PLAN—Featuring Fine Old Virginia Foods Unsurpassed for Quality and Flavor
EQUIPPED WITH ALL FACILITIES FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE AND PLEASURE

22 Sport Fishing Cruisers—100 Square Miles of Inland Fishing and Limitless Ocean Fishing With all Salt-Water Varieties
Under the Personal Direction of D. H. Sanduck — FOR RESERVATIONS — PHONE SUNSET 7-2105, WACHAPREAGUE, VIRGINIA

PIEDMONT PX PLAN

CUTS 75% OFF RETURN FARES ON WEEKEND ROUND TRIPS
That's right... Piedmont's PX Plan lets you save 75% of your return fare on round trips you make between midnight Friday and midnight Sunday... or, when you fly one way Saturday and return any other Saturday within 30 days.

PIEDMONT AIRLINES
Serves You Better
Call Piedmont Airlines or your Travel Agent

MARK Hotel

Most Central Location
Free Parking
Free TV in Rooms
Complete Valet and Room Service
Limousine to All Flights
Conference Rooms
Two Fine Restaurants
Completely Redecorated
9th & Bank St., Richmond
MI 8-8384

Fish With OTTIS PURIFOY'S
LUCKY 7
Great Fish-Finding Fleet
MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.
Total Catch In 1961 By 7,887 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Avg. Per.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bass</td>
<td>37,637</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amberjack</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>44,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Mackerel</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>194,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Marlin</td>
<td>232</td>
<td></td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triggerfish</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Mackerel</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuna</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achilles</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flounder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouper</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit Fish</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailfish</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracuda</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porgies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahoo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grunts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuna</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Snapper</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonita</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Totals 1961:    | 351,641|         | 176; Catch Average Per. Boat 312 Pounds Each Trip; The Lucky 7 Fleet of 9 Boats Made 1127 Trips. For Reservations — PHONE MOREHEAD CITY PARK 6-4600

THE RALEIGH GRILL

Raleigh Hotel

Modern Furnishings

THE BRIDAL VEIL

SEE—
GRAND CAVERNS
U. S. 340, GROTTOES, VA.
First Caverns Shown in Virginia

First Caverns Shown in Virginia
BETWEEN WAYNESBORO AND ELKTON
NEAR SKYLINE DRIVE & BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
GREATEST SHOW "IN" THE EARTH
Discovered 1804
OPEN YEAR "ROUND
GIFT SHOP — PICNIC AREA
SANDWICH SHOP
NAGS HEAD
On The Famous Outer Banks, N. C.

HERE
- 50 Housekeeping Cottages
- "BROCHURE"
- Robert A. Young
- Kill Devil Hills, N. C.
- Phone Kill Devil Hills 3911

BAY
- 1 mile
- Fishing pier
- private beach
- life guard
- ample parking
- amusements

OCEAN
- fresh water fishing
- water skiing
- Marina
- boat ramps
- fishing pier

HI.RI:
- 797'

A haven for those who like to fish and hunt. An ideal spot away from the hustle and bustle of business life where one can enjoy quiet rest and relaxation. Plenty of sunshine. Fresh and salt water fishing. Ocean breezes packed with vim and vigor.

- Fresh water fishing in Waccamaw River (15 miles).
- Hunting in Green Swamp (15 miles). Bear, deer, quail, turkey.
- Development screened on each side by 100 ft. wooded strip.
- New available: 35 one hundred foot lots on the Coastal Waterway with a clear view of the Atlantic.
- Also 375 lots on Phase View Drive in pines.
- Two near-by fishing piers at Ocean Isle & Sunset Beach.

PARKWAY MOTEL
and RESTAURANT
NEAREST TO SURRENDER GROUNDS
Excellent Overnight Accommodations
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
Air Conditioned for Your Comfort
Playground — Swimming Pool — Television
Motel — Restaurant
352-7444 — Telephones — 352-7443
On Virginia State Route 24
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

See Beautiful
Washington Acres
On Topsail Sound, near Hampstead, N. C.

- Large, high bluff
- Waterfront lots
- Excellent Fishing
- Good fertile soil
- Shade Trees
- Good water
- Highly restricted
- Near school and churches

(Located 15 miles north of Wilmington, on U.S. 17, at Hampstead)

Write or call:
RAYMOND HUGHES
Tel. 763-9345
Hampstead, N. C.

TRU BLU GRILL
BRISTOL ROAD • Phone MArk 8-3862 • ABINGDON, VA.

Home of Fine Foods

BREAKFAST - LUNCH - DINNER

Prepared from Recipes Treasured and Handed Down from Past Experience

A FINE PLACE TO EAT AND DINE
CHARLOTTESVILLE CELEBRATES 200th YEAR

Jefferson's Country, a Virginia area in the Virginia tradition, yet modern as a moon shot, has come forth with an answer from the Old Dominion to Seattle's storied space needle.

The pyramid-shaped tourist information center was dedicated on May 18 in preparation of Charlottesville's 200th Anniversary celebration this month (15-21).

Erected in less than 75 days, the modern triangular structure is the imaginative design of Milton Grigg, Charlottesville architect who worked with the Charlottesville 200th Anniversary Commission to provide information for visitors for the special celebration. Associate architect was Wallace M. Taylor and general contractor was Edward van Laer.

Outstanding exterior features of the structure are steel pylons rising from the three corners to a point three stories above the ground. Metal grills attached to these pylons carry two oversize historic scenes and a flag panel which shows a colonial, confederate and present-day banner. Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe are pictured in front of the Rotunda in one scene, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark stand with Sacajawea, the Indian maid who guided their expedition, in the other.

Mayor Louie L. Scribner who officiated at the inauguration of the information center said: "Our Commonwealth has maintained a fine reputation for hospitality to tourists. It is fitting that Charlottesville, home of Thomas Jefferson and site of so many historic landmarks, can provide an information headquarters for the 750,000 visitors and students of American history who come here annually."

The Miller School of Albemarle


COL. W. HUGH FLANNAGAN, DEPT. 2Y, MILLER SCHOOL P. O., VIRGINIA
A mountain of logs and a stream of pulpwood trucks are now familiar landmarks on the landscape of the Southern States . . . landmarks that point the way to the fullest, conservation-minded use of our industrial and natural resources.

Chesapeake, founded in 1914, is proud to be one of the first kraft mills in the United States and a part of the nation's fifth largest industry . . . contributing annually more than $5,500,000 in payroll and $7,000,000 in pulpwood purchases to its area of operations.

The Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia
MANUFACTURERS OF KRAFT PULP AND PAPER
WEST POINT, VIRGINIA

PAGE FORTY-TWO
VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
as the primal conflict over the survival passed between those destined to be masters and those destined to be casualties, the bitter lines between the extremes were erased, and a social-economic graduation developed without the sharp friction.

Concurrent with the passing of the clash over class interests, the Colony spread westward to the mountains, and representatives of moderate-sized landowners became active in the House of Burgesses. This lower governing body, having risen from the subservience of the post-Bacon period, not only worked with the lordly Council in the public interest but served as a training ground for men of promise.

Ten years before 26-year-old Jefferson was sent by newly chartered Albemarle to Williamsburg, a big, pockmarked Indian-fighter and frontier-surveyor named Washington had quietly taken his seat at the age of 27. Equally outside the ruling powers when Jefferson became a Burgess in 1769 were two of his future proteges, James Madison, 18, and James Monroe, 11—the three of whom, with Washington, were to govern the United States for 31 of its first 35 years of existence as a new nation. Obviously, the Colonial regime in the "golden age" prepared and advanced the superior individual.

As mentioned, the "golden age" was by no means a paradise on earth for all the inhabitants of the Colony—though the romanticized versions have so presented it—but the profound effect of the cultivation of the superior individual (along with the emphasis on the dignity of any individual) was caused by the development of the individuals for participation in government. As we, in this day, can scarcely conceive, the responsibility for and the operation of the government was a highly personal affair.

According to the lights of their day, only land-owners could represent the colony in its government because it was believed that only land-owners had a stake in the colony—and, hence, in its government. With all the quaintness that such a concept might hold from our perspective, and all the inequities that would result from such a system, the practice was based upon an assumption that was fundamentally true of their times: the land-owners with a stake in the Colony did assume a personal obligation for their government. The men with powerful interests in the colony sent no one to govern for them; they themselves formed the active government. The laws they passed were designed to protect their own personal interests, since their interests and the state's were one. They were particularly sensitive about taxation. Being practical men, they suffered no illusions that the state provided some magical till into which the public could dip; monies spent for the public welfare came immediately and directly out of their own pockets. If an official indulged in a big "expense account weekend" in Williamsburg, or toured the back-country for intimate glimpses of the natives, when he got home he paid for it.

Since nothing is an unmitigated good, uncounted numbers suffered want without a welfare agency to apply to, and the women who produced fatherless children as a result of casual carnality assumed the consequences of their own behavior. Barbarously, the governing bodies allotted no monies from their own savings to maintain penal institutions, along with parole and probation agencies: felons were branded, publicly pilloried or hanged: they did not become public charges. Though these rude practices kept the rates of illegitimacy and crime at a very low ratio, this was incidental. Since the government was composed of individuals whose own welfare coincided with the state's, in their less humane days they simply discouraged undesirables—the other side of the coin.

Old Church at Jamestown
Shirley, in its fourth century as a working plantation, is the oldest plantation in Virginia still in possession of the original family. A daughter of Colonel Hill married a son of Robert (“King”) Carter in the early 18th Century, and the present owner is Mr. Hill Carter. It is rich in associations with the Robert Edward Lee family. Shirley was the home of General Lee’s mother, where he visited often as a child and where his wife refugeed during the War.

of developing the superior.

A comparison of their pragmatic justice with our complex systems of rehabilitation becomes ultimately a comparison of different eras, but the point of their attitude is that it illustrates the responsibility one feels about public funds when the public means him. It’s one thing to sign a bill that taxes nameless millions whom you’ll never see and quite another to explain to your wife what you did with the money allotted for the children’s education. This type of personal consideration was the basis of their sense of responsibility, because the state was they and not a remote “government” which presumed to itself some mystical entity.

It would be a mistake to dismiss as oldfashioned, or “ancient history,” the values in a government whose members assumed personal responsibility for their legislation. The most modern psychological studies compare the attitudes in this type of government with those current today, in evolving a theory on the attitudes developed in the public in reaction to those in their government. The result of these studies has yielded a balance of cause and effect:

1. Responsible leadership evokes obedience, trust.

2. Sympathetic, wise guidance evokes respect, conformity, personal adjustment.

On the other side:

1. Self-seeking aggressiveness in government and governing individuals evokes rebelliousness, defiance, hostility and anxiety, fear, despair, desire to escape.

One does not need to play at psychiatrist to perceive the relation between the people’s morale on the national level and the self-seeking personalities that have dominated the nation’s government in its contemporary history. Our present president, for instance, seems under a compulsion to appear constantly before the public, to keep his name in print, his image on the TV screen.

This clan-conscious young man is as surely a product of the civilization which evolved during the past century as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the other men of enlightenment were products of their civilization. As ironic as it is for this present age of the “humanistic” liberal, modern studies in the psychology of government quite casually refer to the virtues in the second half of the 18th Century as those of “moral sensibility,” “exercise of the moral faculties,” sincerity, and the expression of the tender sentiments. The present period of the discovery of the uses of weeping over minorities, of the helping hand from a loving heart to all the undeveloped “nations” of Africa—highlighted by Soapy Williams, wearing his green polka dot bow tie with formal afternoon dress, acting as the Columbus of the Congo—is referred to as the culmination of the materialistic pattern which, beginning after the Civil War, produced the cold, impersonal way of life of 1962.

So, in 1769, they put felons in stocks and not under the care of a parole board, they spent their money and energies on producers for the public welfare and not on drains on the common funds, they believed in inequality and never talked of raising the standards of living, they were arrogant beyond belief and could not even conceive of any government on earth imposing its will on them. In that period, a visitor to Virginia reported: “They are haughty and jealous of their liberties, impatient of restraint, and can scarcely bear the thought of being controlled by any superior power.” Yet, these monsters of individuality, representative of everything unattractive to the contemporary
Bluefield Furniture Company, Inc.

BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

Wholesale and Retail Furniture

CARPETS — DRAPERIES

GIFT SHOP

VIRGINIA CRAFTS, INC.

Virginia's First and Foremost Chenille Manufacturer

KEYSVILLE, VIRGINIA

QUALITY AND DISTINCTION IN BATH MAT SETS AND SCATTER RUGS

When in New York, Visit Our Showrooms at 295 5th Ave.

BELLE VIEW APARTMENTS, INC.

GEORGE C. LANDRITH, President

On beautiful Mount Vernon Boulevard

One mile south of Alexandria, Virginia

1-2-3 Bedroom Apartments

Schools and swimming pool within walking distance

Phone—

SOUTH 3-9000

Rental Office: 601 Belle View Blvd.

(In the Shopping Center)
liberal, controlled the government which the modern objective student finds characterized by humanism and moral sensibility. Apparent contradictions are resolved by the emphasis of the current studies on their sincerity. They neither carried water on both shoulders nor talked out of two sides of their mouths. The faces they presented to the world reflected the inner man. Finally, then, what they brought to their sense of responsibility was a thing of the spirit, not a matter of details.

The same visitor found Virginians a "loyal and generous" people, who never protested at supplying their government with the goods and services necessary for the public welfare. It is scarcely likely today that a visitor would find Americans characterized by "loyalty and generosity," for the American citizen is not certain of what he should be loyal to. A division in the American character ("schizoid," as scholars now call it) has been caused by the real contradiction between what Americans profess to believe and what they actually live by.

All sociological studies of the American scene agree that the American ideals are democracy and Christianity, freedom and equality, and, above all, self-reliance. In practice, the standards are material success and status, religious intolerance (particularly as part of status), frantic fear of insecurity accompanied by demands for whole encroachments of socialism), selfishness, declining values of ethics and morals, and a vicious form of racial prejudice under the guise of moral superiority to the South.

Dr. Hsu, in his learned Psychological Anthropology, points out that most scholars try to resolve the contradiction between equality ideals and racist practices by classifying racial superiority as "particularistic, segmented or localistic values"—i.e., the South. But Dr. Hsu observes, "the only difference between the South and the North in the matter of racial attitudes is that the South is more open and honest about it, while the North is more covert and hypocritical about it."

This honesty about its attitudes was a fundamental of that Virginia government which controlled the colony in the "golden age." Composed of adaptive men of their times, the group concerned itself with the possible at the level where ideals and practices met and became one. With all its cruel inequities and Renaissance splendor, the society could never be accused of being

to tell the Virginia Story

"schizoid." Undivided, the leaders accepted the way of the world and tried to improve it. They did not try to change the world and human nature by a blueprint for Utopia, but they did make profound changes in the government of peoples by their realistic ideals.

The single most significant testimony to the idealism inherent in the early government is this: the first half century of the power of the oligarchy was characterized by the same acquisitive ruthlessness which characterized the latter half of the nineteenth century (the time of the robber barons); while the materialism of the late nineteenth century continued to a culmination in the present spiritual disorder of the American society, the Virginia government evolved into a responsible order which produced loyal and generous citizens.

The final testament of the men's personal responsibility for the Colony was their commitment, however reluctant among some of them, to the revolution which freed them from England. The landed powers had little to gain and everything to lose by secession from the British Empire, and they probably never would have made the break except for the constant, skillful pressure applied by those younger, new men they had taken into their government. Once committed, the leaders felt it their responsibility to make the fight themselves. Even those with little heart for the revolution, and with strong misgivings about their allies to the North, served in the field or in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The drain on time and purse ruined fortunes and a number of the landed families never recovered after leading a revolution for the benefit of the common welfare.

It was this sacrifice made by the ruling powers which, with other factors, contributed to Virginia's slow decline from the glory of the golden age. Population shifts to the West were a factor and the continuation of slavery was a factor. With the money-crop ground of tobacco much exhausted and the breaking up of many of the former large plantations, slave labor tended to become impractical. Movements of emancipation began, but some families could not afford to give away the investment represented in slaves and others feared the problems that would be created by freed Negroes. The factor of slavery developed slowly and it was slowly recognized as a factor, probably not distinctly until the Missouri Compromise in 1820.

From the end of the Revolution until 1820, the newly formed United States showed little outward change from the Colonial period, despite the new capital in Washington and the opening of Western territories. Virginia's government came for most of that period under the control of Thomas Jefferson, whose "machine"—as some refer to state political organizations—was more authoritarian, more absolute in its power, than the oligarchy of the 18th century or anything seen since. This was the period of establishing the permanent machinery of government, in the state and the nation, and a period of solid, unspectacular growth in the Virginia economy.

Farmers and small planters, failing, continued their migration out of the state, and some relatively large-scale planters moved their goods and chattels to the new lands emerging from the frontier in the Deep South. More than compensating for the loss of these agriculturists, Virginia towns and small cities began to develop on that economic triangle of trade, commerce and local industry, which was to form a solid foundation for the future. The capital at Richmond grew from a rude trading post—called a city—into a city in fact. These favorable signs of progress, the strong state government of Jefferson and the national government of the "Virginia Dynasty," obscured to the people the gradual decline of the state's relative strength in the new compact of union and the interrelation of this decline with slavery.

When the Missouri Compromise first made a national political issue of slavery, Jefferson, then an old man waiting
The story of the development of The Commonwealth of Virginia would not be complete without congratulating the Virginia Electric and Power Company for its outstanding contribution to our state's economy.

**R. R. JONES COMPANY**

*Experts in Right-of-Way Clearing*
*Chemical Spraying and Tree Trimming*

**CALL US FOR ESTIMATES**

Phone 2328

Highway 58 West

Lawrenceville, Va.
for the end at his debt-ridden mountain estate, was near. Virginia and other Southern leaders, against establishing the precedent of compromise over the principle of slavery. He was personally opposed to the institution, but he foresaw the dangers of slavery becoming a political football. Fatefully, his warning was ignored.

For a multiplicity of reasons, Jefferson's state government organization had not advanced the superior individuals in government as had the oligarchy in his youth. With the founding of the Military Academy at West Point, simultaneously with the collapse of family fortunes and wornout plantations, many natural leaders prepared for an army career; some others, as mentioned, reestablished themselves in powerful positions in the Deep South and Texas; others, going into business or industry, did not choose to serve personally as had the land-owners of the Colonial period. A schism was growing between the old Tidewater and the counties west of the Alleghanies. Many able men served the government with the ancient sense of responsibility, with honor and diligence, but the giants were no longer in the capital.

With the end of the Virginia Dynasty in 1828 and—though no one then suspected it—the end of Virginia's day in the sun, the North was making strides in industry that were not nearly matched in Virginia. As railroads led to populating the new land to the West with ambitious, industrious families,
soon the state fell behind in its agricultural productivity. By 1831, it had become unavoidably obvious that slavery was an economic weight to drag, and politically it was providing rival areas with a cause to serve their competitive purposes. In the historic, though historically neglected, session in 1831, a law for gradual emancipation barely failed to pass, and Virginia was irrevocably committed to support economically and politically a pattern of life that belonged to the past.

The legislators in the thirties acted according to their convictions, and they cannot be charged with backwardness or stupidity for not foreseeing the future. Perhaps the assembly would have advanced gradually to pass the legislation that failed so narrowly in 1831 except for the pressures that began to be exerted from the outside. Distant and highly vocal abolitionists began to demand action for which they assumed no responsibility; magazines opened campaigns of vilification; Nat Turner's slave insurrection, in which 55 men, women and children were murdered, was applauded. Then politicians began to make capital of the issue. Within a decade the state, its people and their government, were on the defensive.

When, by 1850, regional conflict—
Harman Mining Corporation

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE FAMOUS DICTATOR COAL

Sales Agent

SOVEREIGN POCOHONTAS COMPANY
531 Commerce Street
Bluefield, W. Va.

Address All Communications to General Office

HARMAN, VIRGINIA
MINES AND SHIPPING POINT
HARMAN, VIRGINIA

Keeping Faith with Virginia
—In the Virginia Way

BRUNSWICK LUMBER CO., Inc.

Manufacturer of Yellow Pine

S. P. I. B. Grade Mark 840

Phone 2611
ALBERTA, VIRGINIA

We Pay Tribute to the Growth and Development of Virginia’s Wood Working Industries

HILL BROTHERS VENEER COMPANY, INC.

EDINBURG, INDIANA

Member
FINE HARDWOODS ASSOCIATION
MANUFACTURERS OF VENEERS AND LUMBER

to tell the Virginia Story
centered around the slavery issue—threatened to divide the union, Virginia's government remained free of demagoguery and extremes. Its legislators were sincerely trying to resolve the national issue. By then, nobody knew what to do about slavery in practical terms. No one offered any solution, and emancipation under the circumstances would have been out of the question. Ten years later, when the issue of division of the union finally became a reality, again the Virginia legislators sincerely tried to resolve the schism.

At no time in the state's history did its government more truly represent a "loyal and generous" people than when Virginia leaders tried to prevent the new administration in Washington from pushing Virginians any further. It was a curious re-run of the 1770s, when the Old Guard in the oligarchy did all in its power to prevent the British government from committing acts that would force secession. But Lincoln seriously misread the sentiment for union in Virginia when he called on the state to furnish volunteers for the invasion of the South or itself be invaded. That day sounded the knell of the Old America, and of the Old Virginia with it, though Lincoln did not
SHE'LL BE THRILLED AND OVERJOYED because it's the ever-dependable SPEED QUEEN with rust-proof, chip-proof STAINLESS STEEL TUB. Here's the finest wringer washer in America — equipped with rust-proof, chip-proof stainless steel tub, guaranteed for life. Has super-duty aluminum wringer with self-adjusting pressure. Washes up to 7 loads per hour.

THOMAS J. BURCH & STAFFORD G. WHITTLE, III

GENERAL INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE

115 E. Main St.

MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA

CITY LAUNDRY OFFERS

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING

Fur & Garment Storage Quick Service Wash-ette

Just Dial 295-9136

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

BLUEFIELD HARDWARE COMPANY

Distributors

SPEED QUEEN LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

Richmond, Virginia and Roanoke, Virginia

CLINCH HAVEN FARMS

BIG STONE GAP VIRGINIA

LEE TELEPHONE COMPANY

Through-Service-We-Grow

MARTINSVILLE VIRGINIA

to tell the Virginia Story JULY 1962 PAGE FIFTY-THREE
realize this; most definitely in his mystique of union, he had no prescience of the revolution which his use of force would turn loose on the nation.

When the destruction and the killing at last ceased, when the last postwar exploiters and fanatics had picked the carcass and gone back where they came from, an inevitable break occurred in the continuity of Virginia’s government. The structures that had supported the state government for the two preceding centuries had fallen in the wreckage of the state’s economy and, in a postwar chaos similar to European countries, a power struggle took place for positions in the new, dreadful order of things. While the citizens were picking up the pieces of their community life, finding new ways of hacking out a mere existence, new types of representatives appeared in the Capitol.

The class of the big land-owner was virtually extinct and a generation of natural leaders had perished in Lincoln’s war. It was not that the new men were less honest than their predecessors, nor on the whole less personally responsible for their state, but they lacked the habit of command that was instinct in the Colonial powers, and the pressing present permitted no time for vision. In the makeshift, day-to-day operation of running a bankrupt state of numbed citizens, it must be said that no permanent policy prevailed which was contrary to the character of Virginia. In the new era when chivalry had become a mockery, the government adhered to the sense of honor of which the representatives were the preservers.

Having avoided retaliatory violence during Reconstruction and demagoguery afterwards, the harassed men who guided Virginia through the dark period of the seventies and eighties perhaps, in their less spectacular fashion, contributed as greatly as any governing body before them in accomplishing the preservation of the perpetuated character. Virginia honored debts which its citizens were paying off into the present, and the restoration of the communities’ economic and social life was done largely by Virginians.

Of course, out-of-state money came in and of course there were natives eager to fatten their own pockets by

---

MR. BULK BUYER: 
IT COSTS LESS 
TO BUY THE BEST! 
WAX & CLEANER FOR FLOORS 
SEALS FOR WOOD, 
TERRAZZO & CONCRETE 
Write for folder 
PERROW 
CHEMICAL CO. 
HUNTER, VA.
BLUE RIDGE HARDWARE
and Supply Company, Inc.

Jobbers

Mill Supplies, Heavy Hardware
Furniture Manufacturers' Supplies

CABINET HARDWARE, WOODWORKING TOOLS
WOODWORKING MACHINERY, MACHINE SHOP SUPPLIES
PIPE FITTINGS, VALVES, PACKING, STEAM PUMPS
RAILROAD AND CONTRACTOR'S SUPPLIES

MEMBER SOUTHERN SUPPLY AND MACHINERY DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION
STORES IN BASSETT AND MARTINSVILLE
VIRGINIA

VANSANT COAL CORPORATION

DOMINION COAL CORPORATION

VANSANT MINING CORPORATION

VANSANT, VIRGINIA

Producing 3,000 tons per day of Metallurgical and Steam Coal
—Utilizing the Dense Media System—

PEST CONTROL SERVICE

Termite Control
Bonded Guarantee

We Do All Types of Pest Control

Members: National Pest Control Assoc.

Easy Payment Plan

36 Mos. To Pay

Free Estimates and Inspections

We Are Your Local Exterminators

"Don't Tolerate — Let Dodson Exterminate"

DODSON BROS. EXTERMINATING CO., INC.
Main Office: LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

For Local Exterminating Service Consult The Yellow Pages of Your Telephone Directory Under Exterminators Classification, or Write Direct.
SOUTH BOSTON BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY

"Service Through Progress"

SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA
Member of F.D.I.C.

The Peoples Trust Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
EXMORE, VIRGINIA
A Friendly Place to Bank

OFFICERS
Charles M. Lankford, Jr. President
William E. Johnson Vice-President
William P. Sherkey Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
E. D. Brown W. E. Johnson B. T. Tankard
M. J. Duer L. J. Kellam P. W. Turner
R. F. Holman G. M. Lankford, Jr. R. N. Walker

Harrell Chevrolet Corp.
Chevrolet — Oldsmobile — Cadillac
Sales and Service
EMPORIA, VIRGINIA

The Tri-County Bank, Inc.
BEAVERDAM — DOSWELL
HANOVER
Mechanicsville, Virginia
A Complete Banking Service
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Rucker & Richardson
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LOANS

Worcester Fertilizer Company, Inc.
SNOW HILL, MARYLAND

E. W. BARGER
& COMPANY
DEPENDABLE INSURANCE
ESTABLISHED 1911
L. B. & B. Bldg. Dial WH 2-8189
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

CLARKE COUNTY LOCKER PLANT
FROZEN FOOD LOCKER SERVICE
SLAUGHTERING AND
MEAT CUTTING
WE PROCESS FOOD FOR YOUR HOME FREEZER
Phone 269
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA

Founded 1878
exploiting the distress of their fellows (a re-run of the time of Charles the Second), but the later-day homegrown Robber Barons did not as a group seek to control the state government. Though some of them unquestionably exerted considerable influence on the state government, and formed powerful combines in some localities, the new rich were largely under the influence of the bigger Northern fish and their interests ran more toward cutting a figure than assuming active positions in politics.

In the transition from post-Reconstruction into the time of relative recovery, as the state assumed the structure which was to continue into the first quarter of the 20th Century, it must be admitted that the government was scarcely inspired. In the traumatic times of recovering from destruction and chaos, inspiration seems usually to come to the Radical, the adventurer—as the Germany after the first World War produced a Hitler—and Virginia has rarely been a climate favorable for the production of this type of political meteor. The transitional passage was survived, without loss of character, and by the end of the century the physically diminished, economically poor state had effected an outward adjustment in the new America that had risen as an industrialized plutocracy. Virginia had adjusted to the new order without enthusiasm. It had all come too quickly, largely in coercive measures, and the state had been acted upon rather than initiating. In "a world it never made," the people and their government maintained their pride by drawing on memories of the happier past. In retrospect, the past became somewhat grander than it had been in actuality and the splendor became more general: "before the war we had plenty of slaves" was a commonplace assumption.

Involved with that, the legend grew that no one had ever worked to gain position in the Old Colony. "The King" had given grants, on which some nameless persons had presumably cleared the land, erected a manorial house and supplied same with happy darkies, all ready for the arrival of a younger son of a lord, or even duke, in his satin and silks and armed with a manorial crest.

This charming fantasy became a factor of very real harm to the Virginian when the state took its modest place in the 20th century nation. For it denied the resourcefulness, the energy and the bold dreams that had gone into the building of Virginia. With an emphasis on the non-utilitarian elegance of the myth, it became simple to justify
the absence of dynamics in the society. People worked hard, new businesses developed and communities grew, but no new vision came to the state or its government. In perpetuating the inherited character, in doing nothing inconsistent with the honor of the state, Virginia became resistant to change in practicalities and in revered methods of the vanished eras. Virginians ceased to distinguish between values of the past and techniques of the past.

In the last days of the pre-World War I Western World, in the innocence and simple fulfillments of the Edwardian era, Virginia's government reflected the populace accurately enough, though the balance swung heavily toward the status quo. In this period and immediately after World War I, the contrast with the acceleration of development in other regions gave the optical illusion that Virginia was actually going backward. Though this was an illusion, the fact was that the state was not truly looking forward. Since much of the new was deeply distasteful to Virginians—as especially the effect of monolithic industry in transforming the character of a community—support could be gained for rejecting almost everything new. It was not that no changes were made, but that change was made reluctantly—like giving up contested ground in a rearguard action—and no plan was made to incorporate change.

It is true that this attitude caused all change to be absorbed by the Virginia character, but it also caused the development of a certain parochial, provincial pride in economic, social and cultural elements not of the best quality available. It created a sense of values in which a thing was good if it was Virginian. This native pride was in itself in essence a virtue: it stood the state in good stead in rejecting much of the new simply because it was new. It became a force of inertia, of false values, where it embraced—excused, justified, even extolled — that which should have been improved and could have been improved without detriment to the ethos of the community.

Beginning with Senator Byrd's term of office as governor in 1926, a concept was introduced for the first time in something like a century—since the state went on the defensive toward the end of the "Virginia Dynasty" in the national government. Essential in this concept was the encouragement of diversified industry of the type that would be absorbed into, rather than dominate, the local communities, and which would draw upon the semi-rural population for its labor supply.
SILAS S. KEA & SONS

General Contractors

Telephone 2521
IVOR, VA.

Bank of Clarke County

TWO OFFICES TO SERVE
OUR FARM FRIENDS
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA
BOYCE, VIRGINIA

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SNOW, JR. AND KING, INC.

Masonry Contractors

2415 Church Street
Phone 627-8621
NORFOLK 4, VA.

LAURENCE T. GRANT

General Contractor

COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL

Box 647
Warrenton, Virginia

STUART MOTOR COMPANY

STUART, VIRGINIA

"Your Chevrolet-Oldsmobile Dealer"

STUART, VIRGINIA

Best Wishes

CAMP'S

FERTILIZERS

Roxboro Chemical Co., Inc.

ROXBORO, N. C.
Phone 4673

to tell the Virginia Story

JULY 1962

PAGE FIFTY-NINE
Farsighted and practical, Senator Byrd’s concept was executed without hurry and without compromise, and the changes came so gradually that they seemed scarcely visible to the eye of the critical outsider. Even the Virginian, unless personally involved, discovered so little disturbed in the tenor of the ways, the traditional attitudes, that no significant change seemed to be taking place.

Through the thirties, with the comparatively limited public funds and the state government’s resistance to the national policies of devising means of squandering money, Virginia continued to seem outside the main currents of the nation. With a slowness to admit to deficiencies in some non-economic areas and a perceptible lag in some cultural areas—especially in aspects of education—the state could, under unsympathetic appraisals, even continue to appear to be going backward in comparison with what was then generally accepted as being the greatest rate of progress ever beheld by mankind.

After the second World War, politically Virginia seemed to be more out of step than ever before. This was the heyday of the liberal and the Old Dominion provided targets upon which he could pounce with glee. It happened that at the same time the economic powers from the regions which nurtured the growth of the proliferating messiahs began to look with some alarm on the movement of industries from their communities into Virginia and other parts of the South. The talk of Virginia’s backwardness in relation to industry abruptly became unfashionable. During Truman’s administration representatives of Northern industries sought to pass legislation that would erect discriminatory blocks against the transfer to the benighted South. With belated efforts to keep the South industrially backward, in fact as well as in derision, the public organs of the North began to belabor other aspects of Virginia’s backwardness which would make the region appear unattractive to the new industry.

No one has ever made the claim that a mass media campaign of vilification was an active part of a plan to serve the interests of Northern capital, but for a fact the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 was seized upon with a zealously similar to that which made slavery a burning issue a century before. Under the names of tolerance and equality, the problems presented to the South in the past decade have been steadily and willfully distorted to give a false picture of Virginia and the
A Friendly Department Store In A Colonial City

THE PENINSULA SHOPPING CENTER

CASEY'S INC.
WILLIAMSBURG, VA.
Phone CA 9-2311

UNITED ELASTIC CORPORATION
ELASTIC BRAID
and
WEBBING
STUART VIRGINIA

PHIPPS & BIRD, INC.
Distributors of Scientific Instruments
Apparatus and Chemicals
For More than 35 Years
303 South Sixth Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

ROBERTSONS PROVEN FERTILIZERS
Plants located at:
Norfolk, Virginia
South Hill, Virginia
Raleigh, North Carolina
Statesville, North Carolina
Wilmington, North Carolina
W. A. YODER COMPANY
714 N. Cleveland Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
— Sales and Rentals —
Audio Visual Equipment and Supplies

MUNICIPAL PAVING CO., Inc.
Asphalt Paving & Grading — Surface Treatment
Parking Areas — Driveways — Subdivisions
Insured and Guaranteed
INDUSTRIAL — RESIDENTIAL
1514 E. Belt Blvd. Phone BE 2-2901
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Hollomon-Brown Funeral Home
Granby and Twenty-ninth Streets
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Watson Seafood and Poultry, Inc.
Phone TE 2-5846
P. O. Box 1027
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

S. G. WIMMER & SON
JOHN DEERE
Sales — Service
— 2 Stores To Serve You —
CHRISTIANSBURG — DANVILLE
VIRGINIA

BANK OF POCAHONTAS
Member F. D. I. C.
POCAHONTAS, VA.

HARRISONBURG MOTOR EXPRESS
P. O. Box 249 Phone 434-4485
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

PRETLOW PEANUT COMPANY, INC.
PEANUTS IN CARLOADS
SINCE 1900
Telephone LOgan 2-3177
FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

PAGE SIXTY-TWO VIRGINIA RECORD
other Southern states. Wherever any isolated mob action can be found, or any misguided acts in a single locality can be reported, the incidents are exploited as illustrative of "The South." On the other hand, school troubles in the New York area are played down and mob action in Chicago or elsewhere is reported as a temporary aberration in that specific place.

"Prince Edward" has become a synonym for the hard-shelled racism practiced in Virginia, while the schools in other Virginia communities go unmentioned. Perhaps not one person in 100 knows what he means when he says "Prince Edward," but it is significant that such a catchword can be used in ignorance and bliss until, by repetition, it becomes a symbol of all that is undesirable in the Virginia public school system. If it is by chance that such practices are commonplace expressions of the moral righteousness and hypocrisy in the North, it is a circumstance that operates against the interests of Virginia in this culmination of its long effort to establish its position in the society that has developed since its days of power.

In the moves of industry to the South since World War II, in practice the newcomers to Virginia have found conditions to be more than satisfactory in most instances, and the satisfaction has been demonstrated by expansion of plants established here. Out of numerous examples that could be cited, there is the Crown Cork and Seal plant at Winchester and the most encouraging expansion of Aileen Knitwear which established an operation in Strasburg as late as 1955. Aileen Knitwear now operates five plants in the Valley, will complete two more this year, employs 1,600 native Virginians and expects to employ 5,000 within the next five years.

These examples, taken at random, serve as illustrations of the two-way street open to industry in Virginia: while the work in industry is beneficial to the state in its shift from a predominantly agricultural economy, the industry is benefited by the high productivity of the Virginia worker. For the attitude of the Virginia worker is the result of that continuing responsibility in government which produces citizens of loyalty and self respect. With all the negative side effects of maintaining the Virginia character through the social upheavals from 1865 to 1943, the positive virtue of that character is now reflected in the responsibility of the Virginian as a worker.

An element in the stability of the Virginia worker is his identification with his community. Through the gradual growth of scattered industries throughout the state during the past 35 years, the Virginians have not been uprooted from their homes nor from their familiar ways. The semi-rural worker continues his known order and he is bringing to his employer a personal stability that reflects the stability of his government in sustaining the traditional order of his larger community.

By now, in 1962, this very traditional order no longer seems so benighted in contrast with the progressive liberal
Bank of Appomattox
Founded in 1901
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
Member F.D.I.C.

FARMERS BANK OF MATHEWS
MATHEWS, VIRGINIA
Member Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

J. H. GARNETT
Secretary-Treasurer
C. T. MOSES
President
THOMAS B. HALL, JR.
General Manager

Virginia Dark-Fired Tobacco
Growers Marketing Association
INCORPORATED
Main Office Phone EXport 2-3785
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA
A Farmer's Cooperative composed of growers of Virginia dark-fired tobacco operating warehouses in Farmville, Lynchburg, and Blackstone, Virginia

Good GAS Service
since 1841

THE PETERSBURG & HOPEWELL GAS CO.
The Friendly People

movements. As shown by the last presidential election, the type of political progress advocated by the socialist-liberals does not necessarily seem to be the wave of the future. Considerable doubt has grown about the spurious prosperity built on mounting debt and a deflated dollar, and the soundness of a private enterprise society in which legislation strongly favors labor, while holding profits to such a minimum that management is unable to invest in new equipment and investors are discouraged. Also, while government restrictions entangle all businesses, small and large, the autonomous power of labor unions has encouraged selfish opposition to the development of techniques that would increase productivity. In terms of shortsightedness, the unions are practicing the stop-the-clock attitude of which the South was long accused.

With the growing awareness of these effects of socialistic progress in the past decade, Virginia exists as a demonstration that a conservative society can be highly practical and, in a long range view, more adaptive to the needs of the contemporary economy than the extremes of economic-political fashion that at first blush seemed so beguiling. It would appear that the slow pace of Virginia's change has now caught up

P. O. Box 2896
Phone PArk 2-8115

BAGNAL LUMBER CO., INC.
Specializing in Hardwood
Dimension Stock

WINSTON-SALEM
NORTH CAROLINA

PAGE SIXTY-FOUR
VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
SAW LOGS WANTED

S. B. HENSON

WHOLESALE LUMBER
PINE, OAK AND POPLAR
LUMBER & RAILROAD TIES
PULPWOOD

TREVILIANS, VA.

smart
builders
specify
genuine
SANFORD
BRICK...

When architects, contractors and other building specialists specify genuine SANFORD brick, they know they can rely on the quality that has earned an international reputation for the Sanford Brick and Tile Company. Strict quality control from clay to completion... a choice from more than 225 colors, textures, sizes and finishes... and careful shipment by train or truck are some of the important reasons why you will benefit by specifying brick from the "Big S" kilns for your next building project.

SANFORD BRICK AND TILE COMPANY
COLON I NORTH CAROLINA

to tell the Virginia Story

Keeping Pace with Virginia's Progress

... and Faith with Virginia's Heritage

RIVES S. BROWN

Realtor - Investment Broker

Developer of beautiful Forest Park - Druid Hills Community of Martinsville... "the finest suburban residential development of its type in Southeastern U.S.A."

209 E. Main St.
MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA
Phone MERCY 2-3463
HUNDLEY
INSURANCE AGENCY
BASSETT VIRGINIA

Novick Transfer Co., Inc.
General Offices — Winchester, Virginia
THE Natural Bridge BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

HILLCREST NURSING HOME, INC.
FOR THE AGED AND CONVALESCENT
Approved and Licensed by the State of Virginia
SUPERVISED AND MANAGED BY MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. WHITMAN
Private—Semi-Private Rooms—Home Like Atmosphere
24-HOUR NURSING CARE
315 E. Cork St. Phone Mohawk 2-3334
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

You are Cordially Invited To Visit
THE BEAUTIFUL CUMBERLANDS
In the Heart of
SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA HIGHLANDS
You Promise to Come Once — We Promise You’ll Come Again

THE COALFIELD PROGRESS
First in Circulation—First in Readers’ Interest—First in Advertising Results
NORTON, VIRGINIA

PAGE SIXTY-SIX VIRGINIA RECORD

with the fundamental changes in America’s structure, while those hurry­ing frantically to lead the vanguard have—to use a military metaphor—cut themselves off from the base of supplies.

As the soundly built Virginia structure attracts more industry, there is a cause-and-effect interplay through the whole society. More money earned and more jobs offered in a community cause a rise in opportunity for the educated natives and bring improvements in the educational areas. In a chicken-and-egg sort of thing, where the educational facilities are good, industries come which bring into the state highly trained technicians and Ph.D.’s; where industries employ technicians and re­search scholars, the educational facili­ties are improved and opportunities are opened for young Virginians.

Where in the early twenties there was a melancholy trek out of the state by young men and women of excep­tional ability, now that the course is reversed it becomes clear that many of the cultural and educational lags were caused by external factors. Though the most obvious of these is, crudely, money, there is also a mental attitude that is dependent upon the vitality pro­duced by the means and the habit of having the means. Perhaps the most serious impediment to Virginia’s reali­zation of her potential was the habit of accepting the lack of means in socio­logical areas.

When Governor Harrison assumed office, he revealed an awareness of the interrelation between economic expan­sion and educational development. Af­firming his deep love for his native state, the new governor had the cour­age to tell his constituents that Vir­ginians had developed a habit of ac­cepting deficiencies and he has begun to execute a broad plan to advance in the interrelated areas within the frame­work of the traditional Virginia struc­ture. From the response to his appeals to Virginians to look forward, mani­festly the citizens are more than ready to demonstrate that the Virginia char-
Westbrook Sanatorium, Inc.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Ruth’s Home for Subnormal Children
BLUERMONT, VIRGINIA
From Birth or Any Time Thereafter
Phone ACademy 6-2131

HOOKE BROTHERS LUMBER COMPANY
APPALACHIAN HARDWOOD
MONTEREY, VIRGINIA

DESKINS SUPER MARKET
Richlands, Va.
Tazewell, Va.
Bluefield, W. Va.
English, W. Va.

RAWLINGS TRUCK LINES, INC.
Fast and Dependable Service
PURDY, VIRGINIA

KIRK LUMBER COMPANY
R.F.D. #4
P. O. Box 442
SUFFOLK, VA.
HALLWOOD NATIONAL BANK
HALLWOOD, VIRGINIA

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE ROY STONE TRANSFER CORPORATION

"Entering Our 31st Year of Continuous Service Rendered
This Community under the Same Management"

ROY STONE, President
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Edward's
WIGWAM BRAND
Meat Products
Top Quality
HAM-BACON
SAUSAGE

S. Wallace EDWARDS & SONS
Phone 294-4271
SURRY, VA.

PAGE SIXTY-EIGHT
VIRGINIA RECORD

acter can still be adaptive without sacrifice of its principles. The people have discovered that they need not use horse-and-buggy and kerosene lamps in order to sustain their traditional values.

Governor Harrison articulated his plan at a most propitious time, for the state had been extremely fortunate in the past few years in having research and development corporations locate here. The approximately 40 new private corporations bring into the state and employ highly educated people, and where this class of personnel exists, industry is bound to follow. With the National Aeronautics and Space Administration now located in Northern Virginia, the state government showed its progressive cooperative spirit when the General Assembly appropriated a quarter-of-a-million dollars to establish a graduate research center in the Tide-water area where it is hoped NASA will locate a $13,000,000 cyclotron.

Outside the realm of expectation, for the first quarter of 1962, 23 new manufacturing plants located or announced intention of locating in Virginia, and 23 established industries announced expansion. The rewarding element in such developments is that all have occurred within the concept of encouraging diversified manufacturing.
Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Company

Manufacturers of
SULPHURIC ACID, SUPERPHOSPHATE, AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE BASE, MIXED GOODS HIGH ANALYSIS GRANULATED FERTILIZERS

CHARLESTON, S. C. Box 4857
CHARLOTTE, N. C. Box 1788

Whiting Oil Company
INCORPORATED
DISTRIBUTORS
Through Nine Virginia Branches for Thirty-six Years

CITIES & SERVICE

Petroleum Products

M. & L. DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
Transporters of Petroleum Products
Phone 4271
WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA

to tell the Virginia Story JULY 1962 PAGE SIXTY-NINE
and avoiding the monolithic industry. And Virginia maintains its established diversification in the economic structure; though agriculture is no longer dominant, it is still of vital importance and follows the diversified pattern in its productivity. Through this general pattern, a factor in stability is that small farmers can remain on their land while working in local industry and thus, as Governor Harrison said, "lend their talents to making their home communities more productive, instead of joining the ranks of urban unemployed."

It cannot be claimed that all the good that has accrued to Virginia—as Army and Navy installations, and the new building in Fairfax County for Research Analysis, Inc.—has been the result of either individual or government enterprise. But certainly the fundamental position which the government and its people maintained in Virginia has created favorable circumstances for the establishment of new manufacturing and a revitalization of Virginia's social-economic development. Governor Harrison voiced the attitude which—one seemingly so old-fashioned—now offers assurance of stability: "A free society can not long endure when the costs of government outrun the vigor of the economy... This will not happen in Virginia."

Across the three-and-one-half centuries, the state government has not always been wise; sometimes it lacked vision and sometimes it has lost the healthful balance between status quo and progress; but the men chosen to represent their fellow Virginians have, according to their lights, kept the faith. Our representatives have tried, with integrity and responsibility, to provide the government desired by the majority of the citizens. In keeping this faith, the government has represented the state in keeping a larger faith within the nation.

Through all the hasty expediencies, opportunistic legislation and experimental political theories of the past three decades in the national government, Virginia has retained faith in the dignity of the individual and his response to a responsible government. Dr. Rollo May recently wrote, "A central core of modern man's 'neurosis' is the undermining of himself as responsible, the sapping of his willing and decision." This neurosis is not a characteristic of Virginia. By refusing to be stampeded by all the ideologies and economic panaceas that passed for progress, in the day of the New Frontier, Virginia stands as the Last Frontier of the individual.
Virginia Business Review
(Continued from page 35)

are John D. Neff, Mid-Shenandoah Valley District; H. Delmer Robinson, Jr., Northern Virginia District; and Arthur H. Garst, Roanoke Virginia District.

The Commission is charged with promoting the sale of Virginia apples using funds levied on Virginia apples sold.

* * *

Pilot Life Insurance Company,

Todd’s Esso Servicenter
Hermitage Road & North Boulevard
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

JONES MOTOR CAR CO., INC.
CADILLAC
OLDSMOBILE

Sales Service
Phone 353-3951
2923 W. Broad St.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

which has just reached a total of two billion dollars of insurance in force, is a strong investor in Virginia's future, it was reported this week by O. F. Stafford, president of the Greensboro, N. C., firm.

Pilot Life has consistently followed the practice of placing the greater portion of its investments within the 19 states where it operates. In this way, the money invested in life insurance by the people of the area is put back to work in the same area to help finance growth through municipal improvements, home ownership, and employment opportunities. Present investments in Virginia, including real estate, mortgages, and stocks and bonds, total well over $9,500,000, according to Stafford, with total investments now averaging over $115,000 every working day.

If You Like to Shop, You'll Love

Colonial Stores Salutes
the
Great and Growing
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

KEEPING FAITH WITH VIRGINIA
... IN THE VIRGINIA WAY

PITTS THEATERS OF VIRGINIA

Fredericksburg, Virginia

JULY 1962
What Is An “Image”? (Continued from page 5)

into the twentieth century. Though Virginia’s deficiencies were not caused either by the slothfulness or the stupidity of its people, it was true that Virginians tended “to look back to glory” and in some segments the ancestor-worship could well cause a visitor to wonder if he were in ancient China or contemporary America. It was also true that the slow tenor of the ways seemed out-of-key with the times, and a lack of dynamism in intellectual areas for a fact caused many native sons to follow scholarly or artistic pursuits elsewhere and offered little inducement for bringing in fresh minds. It is finally true that a certain complacence developed about all this that could support the impression of a people contentedly drowsing in the setting sun of a dying age.

But a change in this Virginia has been occurring for the past 40 years, imperceptibly most of the time, and very evident in the past decade. Though statistics in themselves are not necessarily an accurate measure, as our most advanced progressives constantly employ statistical criteria, almost any index one would wish to use would show Virginia to have been a rapidly growing state in the past three decades.

In the 1960 census, Virginia’s growth in population in the preceding ten years had, at 19.5%, been higher than that of any state south of Maryland and east of the Mississippi, except the special case of Florida. Nor was this comparison limited to the South. Its rate of growth was higher than that of New York, Pennsylvania, most New England states and many midwestern states. This is by no means a matter of birth rates. It indicates the cessation of migration from the state and the influx of new residents. Proof of these trends is that the median age for Virginians is 27.1 years as compared with
New Products from Niagara...

THIODAN®. A new broad-range insecticide registered for control of a variety of insects—including aphids, leafhoppers, beetles—on potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes; peppers, seed peas, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, melons, cucumbers, squash, alfalfa, clover, peaches, pears, strawberries, tobacco, cotton, ornamentals. Gives effective, long-lasting control with no phytotoxicity and no effect on flavor or quality of crops.

TEDION®. A new selective miticide which affords unusually long control—up to two months with one application. Kills resistant mites but does not harm beneficial insects and is safe for use on nearly all highly sensitive flowering plants. Approved for use on walnuts, citrus, deciduous fruit trees through petal fall, greenhouse and field ornamentals, cotton, seed alfalfa.

ETHION. A phosphate pesticide with both miticidal and insecticidal properties. As a miticide, ethion combines fast initial kill with long residual action in controlling mites on cotton, forage, ornamentals, citrus, deciduous fruits and many vegetables. As an insecticide, it is effective against varying pests including scale on deciduous and citrus fruit, lygus bug on forage, codling moth on apples, leaf miners on vegetables and certain soil maggots. Registered for use on cotton, dry beans, grapes, seed alfalfa, seed clover, tomatoes, apples, almonds, nectarines, peaches, prunes, dry onions, and cherries.

...added to Niagara's line of grower-proven agricultural chemicals...

NIACIDE. An exceptionally effective yet bland apple fungicide. Controls scab and other fungus diseases, does not encourage spread of mildew. Produces finest texture and color on fruit, with no spots, netting, blotch or russet even on susceptible varieties. Safe for use on all varieties under all climatic conditions.

KOLO MATERIALS. Effective, mild fruit and vegetable fungicides for control of both mildew and scab as well as other orchard fungus diseases. Kolodust, Kolofog and Kolospray are formulations of Kolo sulfur—fused bentonite sulfur. The Kolo 100 materials are combinations of Kolo sulfur and dichlone. Kolo Carbamate and Carbamate Kolodust contain Kolo sulfur and ferbam in balanced formulations.

BEDRENCH. A soil sterilant containing allyl alcohol and ethylene dibromide in a special formulation for easy, effective treatment of vegetable, nursery, flower and tobacco seed beds. Mixed with water and drenched on surface of prepared seed beds. Bedrench controls nematodes, weeds and grasses, insects and soil diseases to provide top quality plants at planting time.

For Complete Technical Information, Write to
ENTERPRISE . . . at NEWPORT NEWS
a word with a double meaning!

To most people, it means the world's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. To us at the Shipyard, it means the energy, imagination and resourcefulness that delivered the great Enterprise nine weeks ahead of schedule—in many months less time than was taken to build some non-nuclear ships of her type.

Because of her eight reactors and extensive electronic system, no shipbuilding job was ever more complex. For 1,366 days, many constantly-changing challenges were met and surmounted. How well the men, methods and machines of Newport News discharged their responsibility for building the world's largest ship is now a matter of public and official record.

This is enterprise at Newport News . . . leader in shipbuilding and in the manufacturing of water power and other heavy industrial equipment.

Newport News
SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK CO. NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
Circular-design school built entirely of concrete for less than $13.20 per square foot!

in Germantown, Wisconsin, they’ve replaced the “little red schoolhouse” with a beautiful all-concrete structure of unique design. Housing three classrooms, this is the first unit of a projected 8-classroom primary school with auditorium-cumium.

The first unit was completed at a cost of less than $13.20 per square foot, including all service equipment for the full school. The completed building is expected to cost only $10.00 per square foot. Concrete’s inherent economies make modern design possible at reasonable cost. Thanks to precasting of shell roof elements, costs were reduced and construction speeded. Further economies resulted from the use of precast piers enhanced by the color and texture of exposed aggregate. Precast sculptured panels under the large windows added design interest at low cost. And interior walls are economical concrete block.

Once again, here’s proof that where beauty, structural strength and fire-safety must be combined with economic realities—more and more architects and engineers turn to modern concrete construction. Write for free technical data on concrete shell roof design. (U.S. and Canada only.)

To effect circular design of building, precast concrete barrel roof shells are tapered. They are 87 ft. long, 12 ft. wide at one end, 5 ft. wide at other end. Shells are supported by precast piers.