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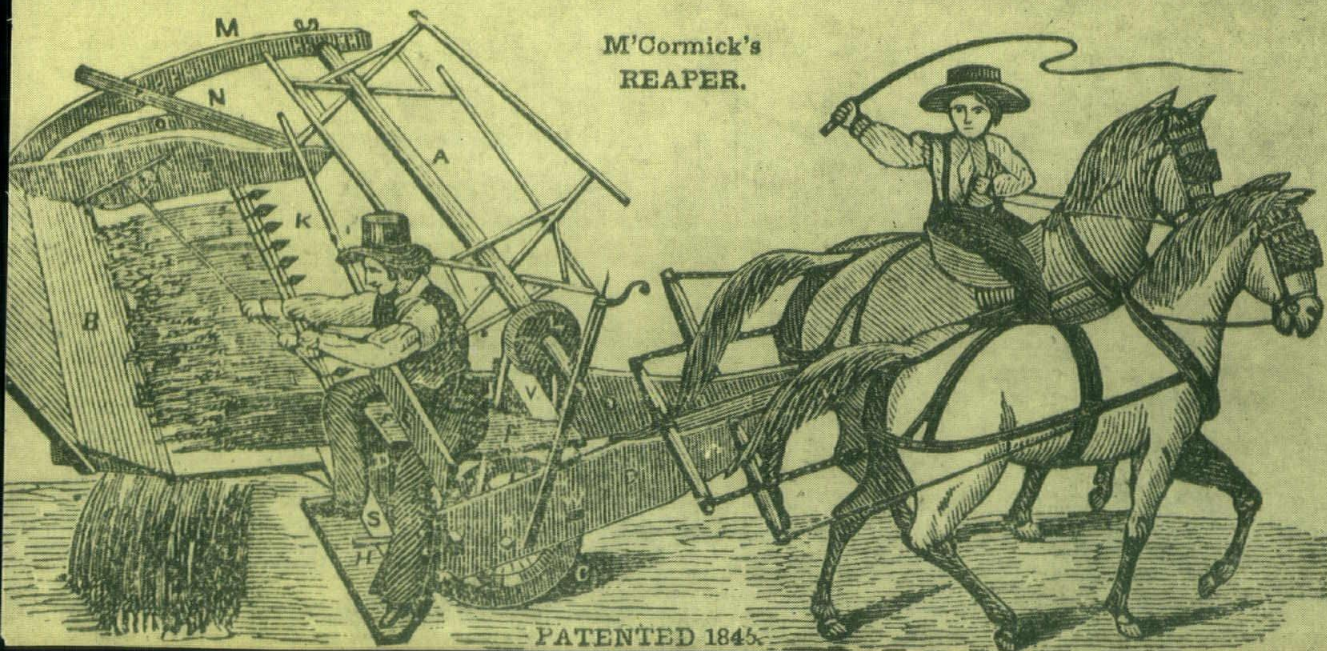
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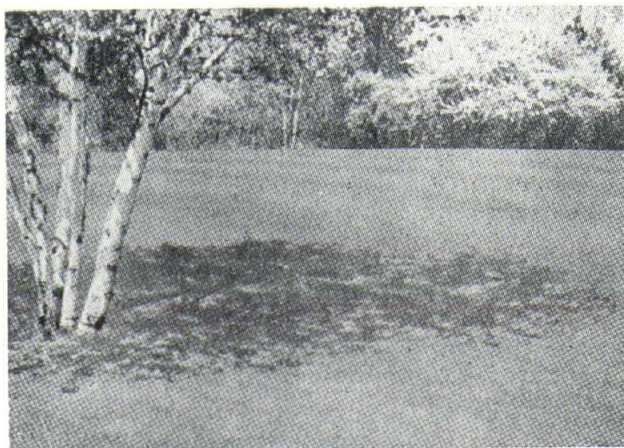
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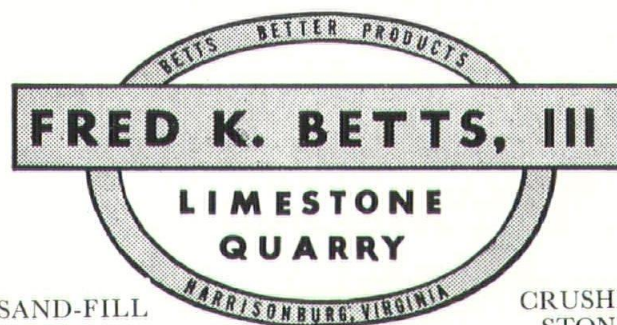
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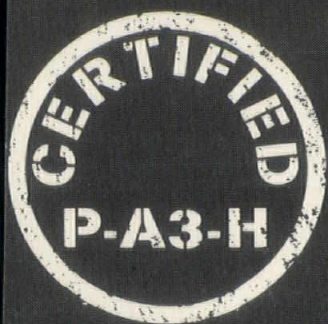
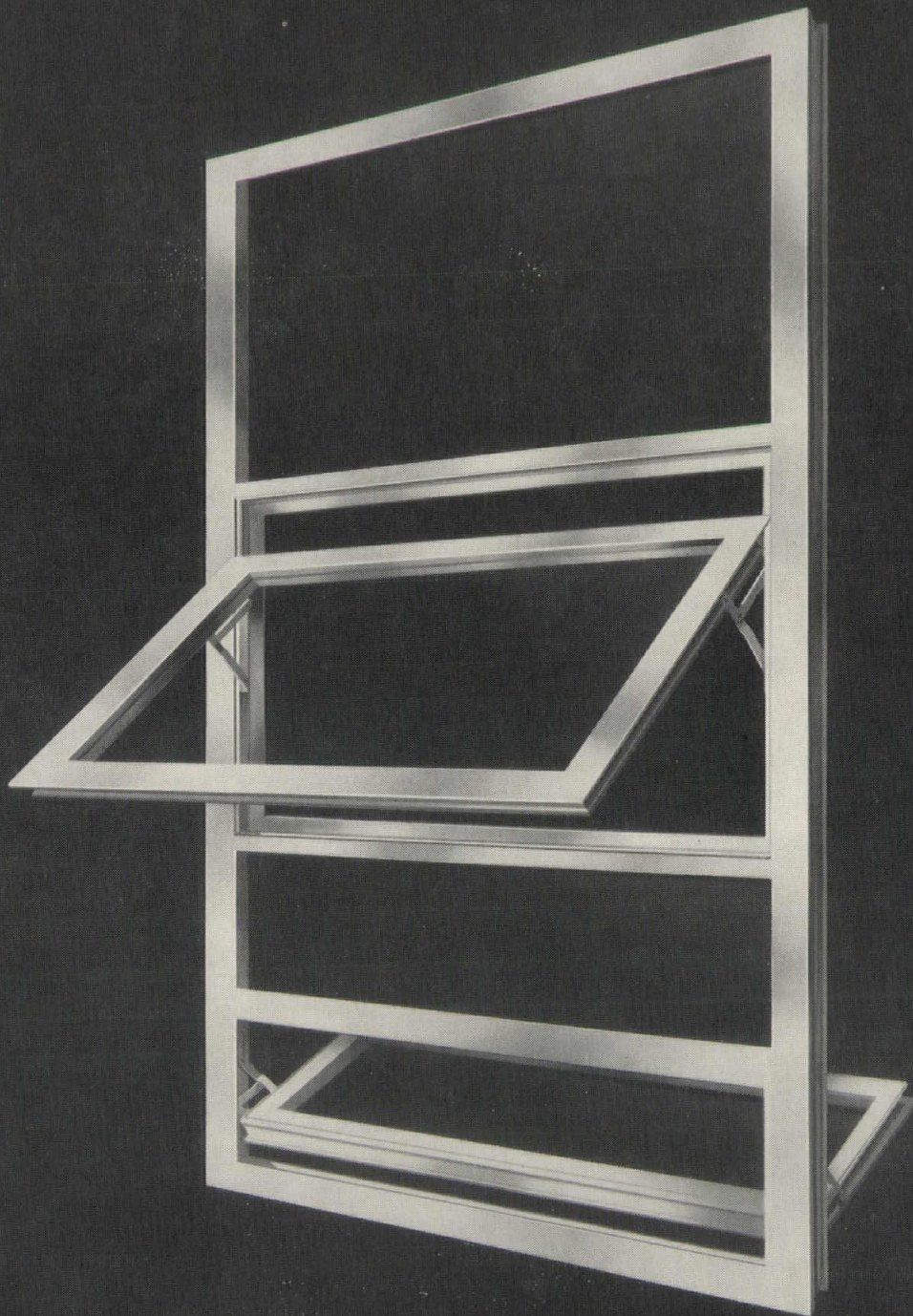
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VOLUME LXXXVII APRIL 1965 PRICE 35¢ NUMBER FOUR

Who Speaks for the Spirit of Man?

RECENTLY WHEN I WAS LAID UP with a viral infection, I indulged myself in "contemplative reading," the sort of books that require intense and prolonged concentration when the mind is relatively fresh. The books all related to the simple subject of the dilemma of mankind in a civilization whose creeds have weakened and values been shaken by scientific advances that have come too rapidly and numerous for the individual to adjust to the changes. Ranging from psychology to philosophical theology, the books all developed ideas based on the *assumption* that the spirit of man in the Western World has been the one element ignored during the half-century when the human brain mastered the forces of nature. The theological books especially—as by Tillich, by Episcopal Bishop Pike of San Francisco and Anglican Bishop Robinson of England—accepted as a reality the prevalent loss of the meaning of religion, and even the concept of God, as a source of guidance and comfort. The traditional faiths, according to representative clergy, have most of all failed today to answer the ancient questions about the *meaning* of life itself.

Each day, before wrestling with the abstruse abstractions developed in the books, I would read the morning paper. After a cursory glance at the front page, I turned to the editorial pages, those containing the syndicated columns. Reading columnists leisurely in bed, when the mind is set in contemplative reflection, is quite a different experience from the hasty glance given during breakfast before hurrying off to the work of the day. In the contemplative state, there was a tendency to look for some observation on the human dilemma, to discover how the estranged spirit of Western man was considered in all the current developments. Soon it became apparent that the subject of most of the editorializing and practically all of the pontifications of the syndicated pundits was the operation of political machinery. In a technological age, the abiding absorption seemed to be with the techniques of mass manipulation. The plight of mankind—that inward search for meaning which Tillich called "the ultimate concern"—was totally ignored.

Yet, the pundits wrote in earnest (and endless) repetitiousness about every conceivable detail of the operation of political machinery as if they were grappling with matters of such "ultimate concern" that no day must pass without the readers' confronting some minute aspect of the operations that controlled his destiny. From countless viewpoints the future of the G.O.P. was investigated, and from varied assortments of information hypotheses were advanced as guides to the predictability of courses. Copernicus in studying the stars and Darwin in studying the living species developed their hypotheses with scarcely a fraction of the data that was daily assembled about the Republican Party. WILL FAILURE SPOIL THE REPUBLICANS became a theme upon which variations could be played into infinity and *ad nauseum*. Though it may have been overlooked, as the repetitiousness caused some skipping, I encountered no reference to the fate of the Republican Party's being related to the fate of the individuals whose inner dislocation is causing students of man such apprehension.

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THE COVER underlines the century of changes related by Horace R. Hanshaw in his story which begins on the next page. The top drawing shows a reaper invented by Obed Hussey, competitor of Cyrus McCormick, whose reaper is shown below. (Virginia State Library photos) The contrasting modern equipment illustrates the application of pesticides in a peach orchard. (USDA photo)

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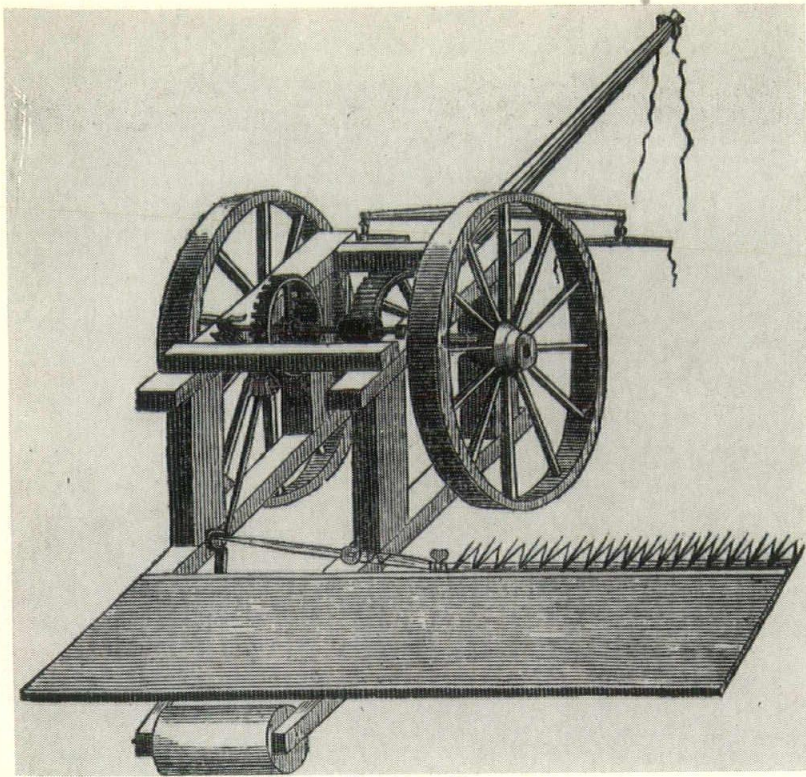
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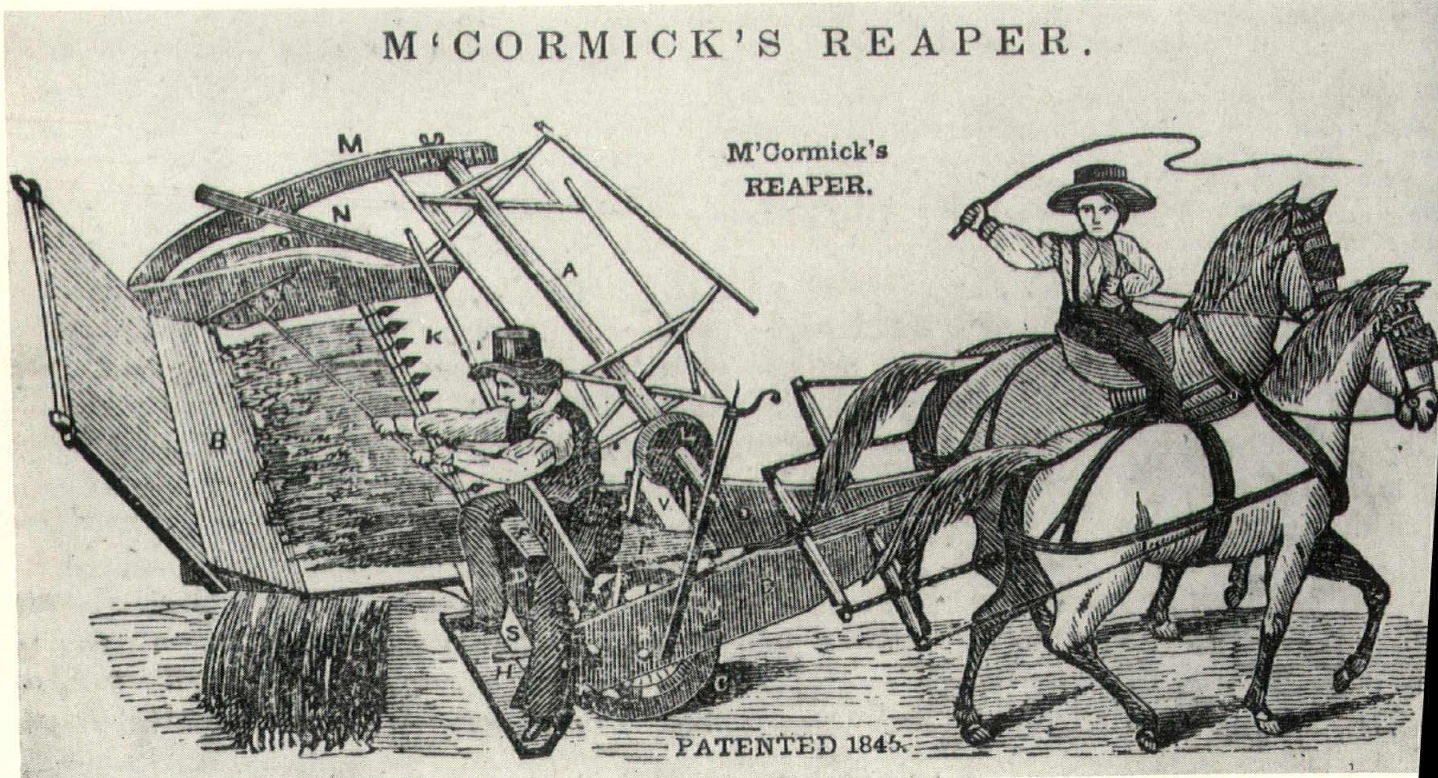


LEFT: Drawing of a reaper invented by Cyrus McCormick's competitor, Obed Hussey, in 1833. This sketch appeared in the "Mechanics' Magazine and Register of Inventions and Improvements," III (April, 1834).

BELOW: Line drawing published in C. T. Botts, ed., "The Southern Planter" (Richmond, 1846), Vol. VI. (Virginia State Library Photos)

VIRGINIA'S AGRICULTURE

1861-1865



One hundred years ago this month—Sunday, April 2, 1865 to be exact—the sexton of Richmond's St. Paul's Church walked down the aisle and up to the pew occupied by President Jefferson Davis and handed him a note.

The note stated that Lee's defensive line around Richmond-Petersburg had been broken by the ever pressing Grant and that the Capital of the Confederacy must be evacuated.

General Lee, with the ragged remnants of the once grand Army of Northern Virginia, began his tragic retreat. Richmond was left in flames—set by the Confederates themselves—awaiting occupation by Federal troops. Hotly pursued by Grant and cut off from all escape, Lee was forced to surrender to the Union commander a few days later at the village of Appomattox Court House. Thus ended four years of fighting which had devastated the South and especially Virginia, the prime battlefield of the war.

During the Civil War, Virginia's agriculture played an important role in helping not only to sustain people of the state but also of the Confederacy. While most of the other southern states were firmly in the folds of the one crop economy, Virginia had a fairly diversified agriculture.

According to the pre-war census of 1860, and deducting the countries now in West Virginia, the Old Dominion produced 10,848,400 bushels of wheat, 30,361,352 bushels of corn, 285,997 tons of hay, 5,054,800 pounds of cotton, 121,787,646 pounds of tobacco (about one-third of the crop of the United States), and 3,435,668 bushels of white and sweet potatoes combined. In addition, orchard products were valued at \$566,377 and livestock at \$35,419,809.

When the Civil War began, Virginia was in a condition of great agricultural prosperity. Its economy was almost entirely agricultural. Slaves were found everywhere who were fully informed about the simpler processes of agriculture. There were also many farmers who tilled the soil with their own hands. Many of these men were quite skilled in the operation of their farms and trained in the proper use of the land. This was the case in many parts of Virginia where slavery was not too prevalent, such as the Shenandoah Valley, and where the soil was so fertile as to allow intensive cultivation by the owners themselves.

Virginia and its agriculture suffered greatly during the war. Not only did the continual warfare ranging over the state greatly hamper the planting and harvesting of crops, but Union officers began applying the new theory of total war which included the deliberate destruction of civilian property. Under this concept of modern war, General Sheridan marched his army through the Shenandoah Valley in the closing months of the war and completely destroyed the productiveness of that area which had been called the "Granary of the Confederacy."

Thus the collapse of Richmond and the Confederacy also witnessed the collapse of Virginia's agriculture. The southern soldier returning home in that spring of 1865, if indeed he had a home left, had nothing but hardship ahead of him. His first task would be to start spring planting, but where was he to get the seed, or the mule, or the plow?

As a further hardship, radicals in Congress established a vindictive Reconstruction Program for the former Confederate States. The period of military government for Virginia—called Military District No. 1—began in 1865 and did not end until 1870.

But the coming of the new regime did not mean a complete abandonment of the old ways. After the surrender, the only property which the people still possessed was their farms and plantations. Even while the war was in progress, the older citizens had remained back in the rural areas, keeping the farms and plantations going. Even when freed by the advance of federal troops, many slaves elected to stay on and work for their former masters.

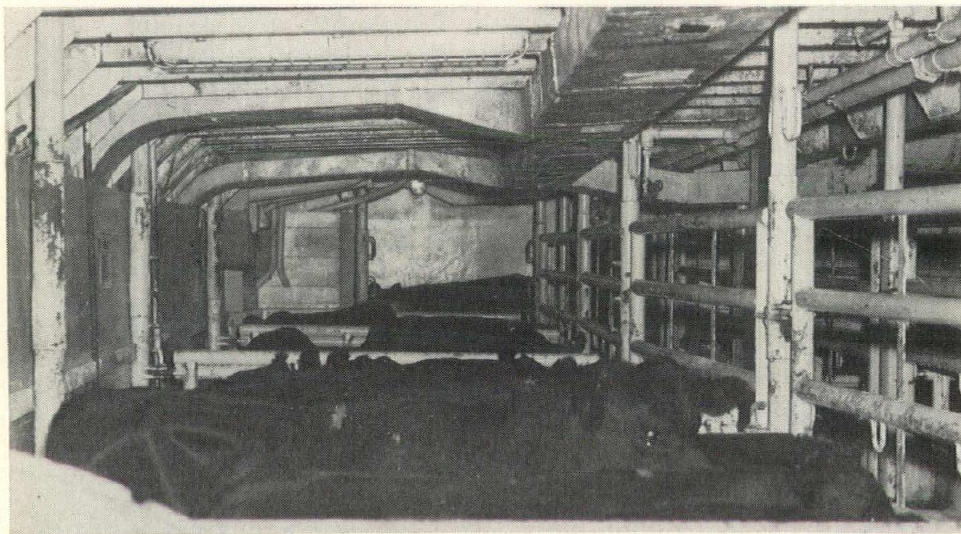
Therefore, the idea that the old agricultural system went completely out of existence with the surrender of Lee is not true. The system maintained itself in a certain measure, even with the change from slave to free labor, until the generation of young people who were living in 1865 had grown to adulthood. It was then that the large migration from the farm began.

It was the period between 1875 and 1885 when the mass emigration of young white men from the farms began. These young men decided to leave the farms and plantations rather than follow, like their fathers, the pursuits of agriculture.

The next step that followed was a natural one—the disintegration of the



The farm children (above) shown resting against a wheat shock in Caroline County in 1917 and the undated photo at the bottom showing crossbred animals, perhaps shorthorn and hereford, which were used both as power source and for meat, contrast sharply with the modern photo in the center, showing feeder cattle loaded into their stalls to begin the sea journey to Genoa, Italy. (Virginia Dept. of Agriculture photos)



large estates into smaller subdivisions. This break-up of the large estates was hastened by the need for the payment of debts previously incurred by the owners. It was further accelerated by the deaths of the older landowners giving their sons the opportunity to divide and sell the land as they inherited it.

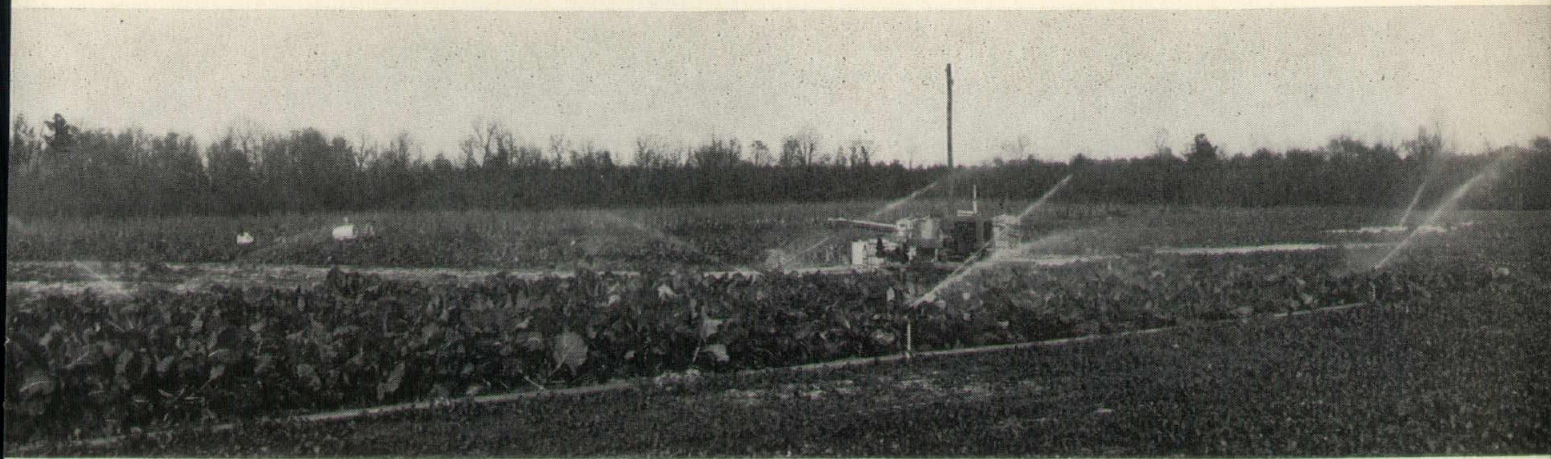
During this period a great deal of land was bought by the small farmer, both white and Negro. By 1900, Negro freedmen had acquired a total of 990,790 acres in the state—making them the former slaves owners of every twentieth acre in Virginia. This great change was made possible by the cheapness of the land. During the period preceding 1900, the average value of an acre of land was only \$4.20.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED

With the many problems and needs that faced Virginia's agriculture in the post Civil War era, leaders in the Commonwealth began to realize that there was a need for an agency to coordinate and improve agriculture.

In 1877 the Virginia General Assembly finally passed a bill establishing the Department of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing. In this bill, the Commissioner of the new department was charged with such duties as:

1. Preparing a handbook describing the geological formation of the several counties of the state with information as to its bearing on soil and fertilizer requirements.
2. Analyzing fertilizers sold in the state.
3. Collecting of information on diseases and insect pests affecting grain, fruits and other crops and information on control measures.
4. Collecting information regarding the distribution of various types of "rock, coal, ores, lead, metals and other minerals," and assembling samples of such in a "cabinet" or museum in Richmond. Also he was to assemble in this museum models of inventions and samples of useful industrial products produced in the state with information about their production.
5. Gathering information about fruit growing and horticultural products and about the development of dairying.
6. Compiling information about wool and sheep raising and prevailing conditions with reference to fences. Inquiries were to be made about possibilities of irrigation, too.
7. Collecting information about seeds, including the work that US



as doing in introducing and distributing new varieties from foreign countries.

8. Making reports of any other matter he regarded of importance or interest.

All of these duties were to be performed by the Commissioner, assisted by one professional chemist and one clerk, and all the functions and salaries were to be paid out of an appropriation of \$5,000 per year, coming from fertilizer inspection fees. The first commissioner was Dr. Thomas Pollard who served until 1881.

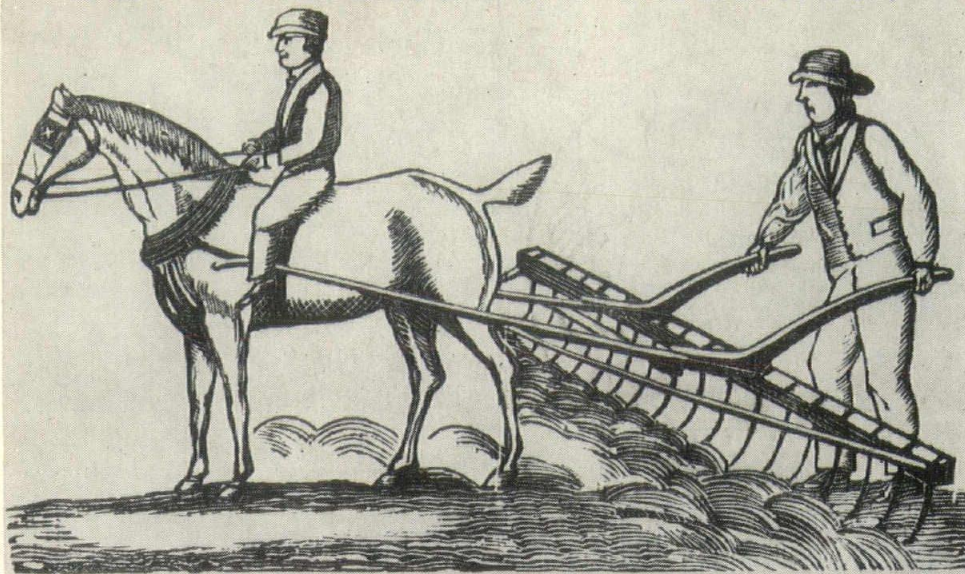
Because of the break-up of the old plantations and the mass migration to the newer lands of the West or from the Virginia countryside to the cities, much effort of the new department was devoted to preparing and distributing information designed to attract farm buyers from other states and even from foreign countries.

In 1862 Congress had passed the Morrill Act, establishing the land-grant colleges. In 1887 the Hatch Act was passed, making a great advance in agricultural education by establishing state experiment stations. The establishment of these experiment stations

The men standing in the field of timothy hay, probably early in the century, certainly could never have dreamed of the modern day corn harvester in the top photo or the up-to-date cabbage irrigation, center, both in Hanover County.



DEWEY'S PATENT GLEANER.



Dewey's Patent Gleaner: Line drawing published in Frank G. Ruffin, ed., "The Southern Planter" (Richmond, 1857), Vol. 17, p. 7. (Va. State Library photo)

has been of incalculable value to Virginia's agriculture over the years.

Education was to be of great value to the farmer if he was to be successful in his pursuits. Commissioner Polard in his *Fourth Annual Report 1880*, said, "Agriculture is now a science, and should be studied by every farmer regardless of the foolish talk about 'book farming.' While a person may learn to farm well without reading, if he has the every day teaching of a wise and experienced farmer, there are few so situated as to have this advantage. A person again may after a time learn from his own experience but by the time he has accumulated sufficient knowledge to make himself a successful farmer, he will be an old man, or at least past his prime, and in the meantime what will he not have lost by his blunders and ignorance of his business?"

INVENTIONS, CHANGES, AND ADJUSTMENTS

As they had for the manufacture of machines were coming to the aid of the farmer. Even before 1860 American inventors had produced a multitude of machines such as the reaper, threshing machine, grain planter, cotton gin, iron plow, disc harrow and straddle cultivator. Farmers were, however, slow to accept these innovations.

Following 1860, farmers began to see the advantages in the new machines. Also, improved models of previous inventions were turned out such as the chilled steel plow, the riding plow, the disc and gang plows, the addition of the twine binder to the Virginia reaper, the corn binder, the corn lister, the grain drill, the seed planter, the potato planter, the poultry incubator and the cream separator.

As an example of the growth in the use of farm machinery, there were approximately 100,000 reapers in use in the United States at the beginning of the Civil War, but by its end, farmers were using 250,000.

The years between 1865 and 1900 witnessed a great expansion in agriculture, not only in this country but all over the world. At this same time that the world's agricultural production was increasing, modern invention



Shown here is an auctioneer conducting hog sale by means of the newly developed "Tel-o-Auction" system. Prospective buyers are hooked up into a conference call, assigned numbers to facilitate bidding, and then the auctioneer, through use of the telephone and an amplifying system, conducts the auction. Animals are pre-graded by V.I. graders and the grades certified. The "Tel-o-Auction" system was developed jointly by the C&P Telephone Company and the Virginia Department of Agriculture. (Va. Dept. of Agriculture photo)

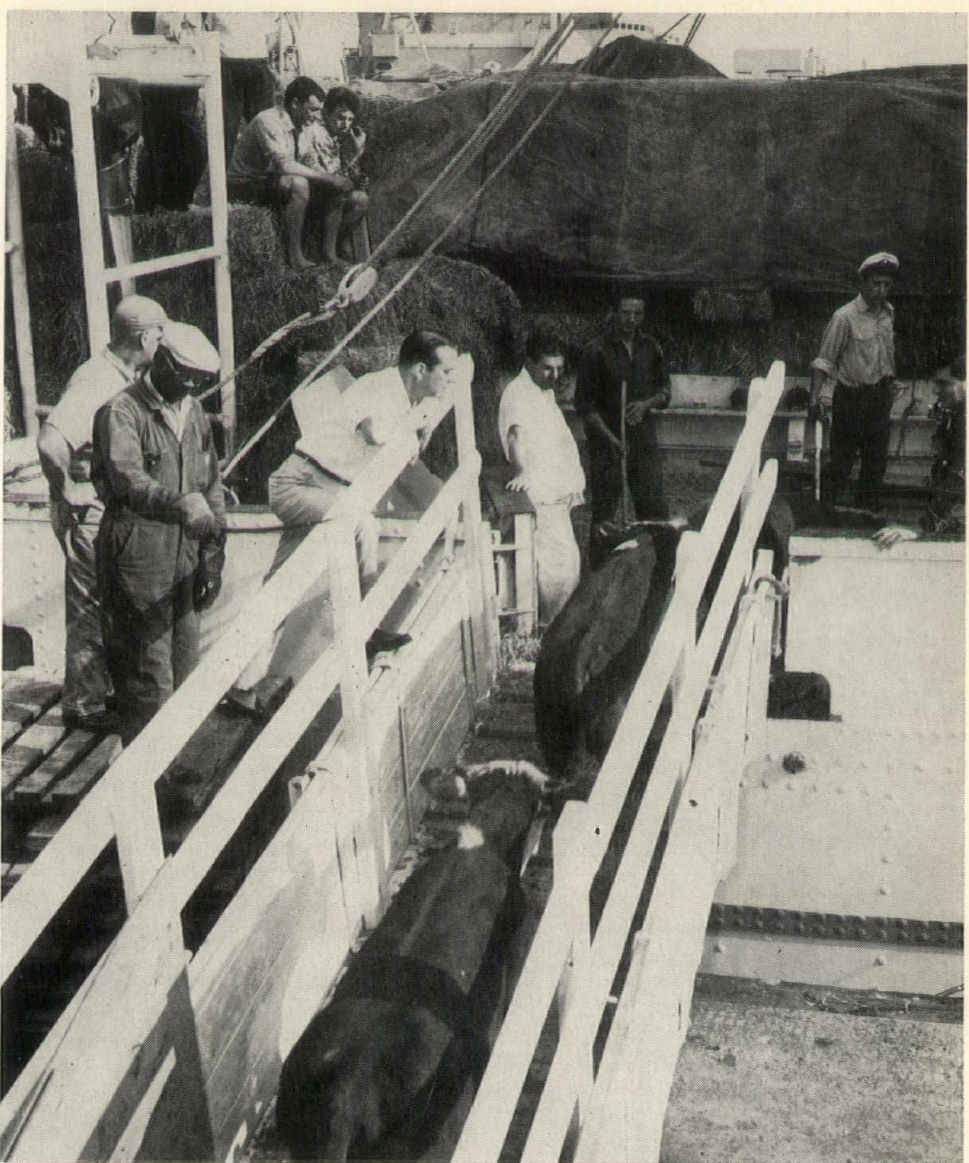
communications and transportation—such as the telegraph, trans-oceanic cable, telephone, steam ships and railroads—were welding the producing nations of the globe into one international market.

The farmer was being caught up in changes which he would have to meet and adjust to in order to survive. The picture of the typical American farmer back in Thomas Jefferson's day was being greatly altered as the nation approached the turn of the century. The farmer would find it much harder to exist as the popular myth depicted him—a sturdy yeoman and an honest, simple and happy man who dwelt close to nature. The farmer would find more and more that the twentieth century would demand that he shift from self-sustaining farming to commercial farming.

But the farmer could not become a businessman overnight. He had some huge problems which had to be resolved. His main grievances of the time were: (1) the railroads with their high freight rates which he often could not afford, (2) the financial institutions—banks and insurance and loan companies—which he did not understand, and (3) prices, those he received as compared with those he had to pay.

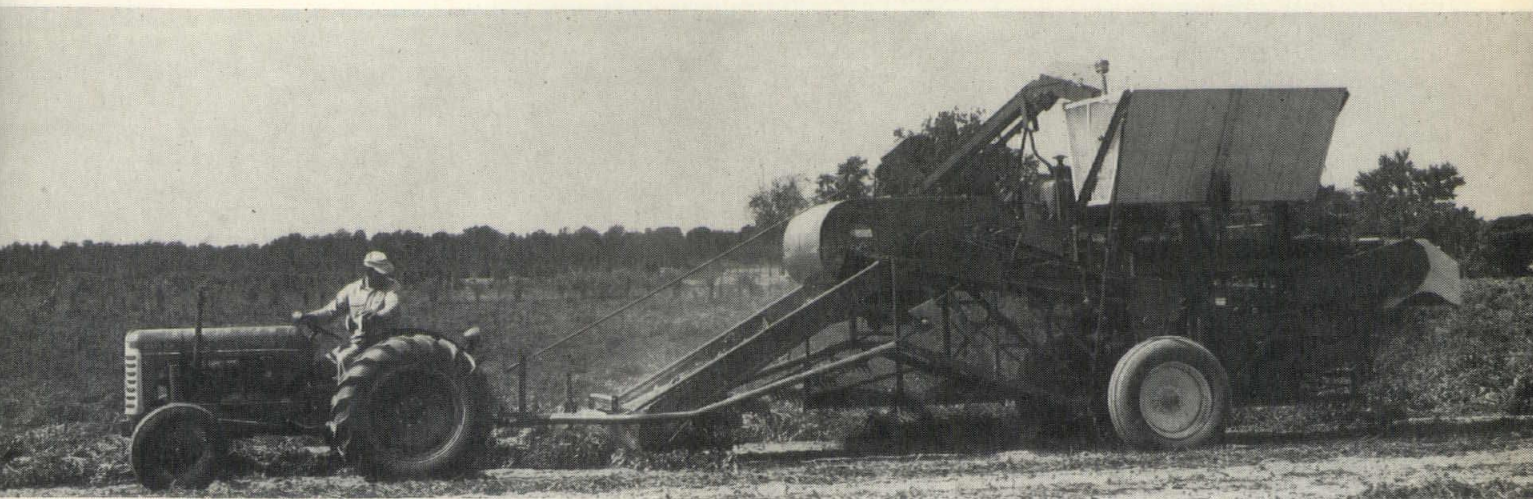
Unlike the businessman, however, the farmer was mostly helpless in regulating his production or influencing the price of what he sold. He had access to almost no advance information on price changes or the condition of the market. It is easy to see then that the farmer could place blame for the things he could not foresee or control on other segments of the economy, often truthfully believing that there was something of a "conspiracy" against him.

A firm step which farmers took to organize themselves into a unit came in 1867. Oliver H. Kelly, a clerk in



In July, 1964, VDA, in cooperation with USDA, was instrumental in arranging the first export shipment of feeder cattle to Europe in over 50 years. Shown above are cattle being loaded on a ship at Norfolk en route to Italy. The first shipment consisted of 700 head, valued at approximately \$100,000.

Harvesting peanuts in Nansemond County, near Suffolk, around 1962. (Va. Dept. of Agriculture photos)





← Present-day application of pesticides in a peach orchard. →
(USDA photo)



the United States Department of Agriculture, decided while touring the South that something was needed to break the drabness and isolation of rural life. He and several other department employees set about to form the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry — commonly called the Grange. Their announced goals were to bring social, cultural and educational changes to farm life. As Kelly's circulars stated, the Grange sought to keep agriculture in "step with the music of the age."

The Grangers, continually growing in size because of depressions and falling agricultural prices, soon turned their minds to political thoughts in order to better the conditions of American farmers. The organization reached its height around 1875 with over 800,000 members, mostly in the South and Middle West. Before its later decline, the Grange was able to get several "Granger laws" through state legislatures and even elect a few members to Congress. The new legislation and the pressure brought to bear by the Grange helped alleviate the plight of the farmer in many ways—at least temporarily.

Virginia, by 1900, was still a state with a shortage of farmers, and there was an increasing deterioration of the land. Consequently the state's agriculture department took as its prime job

that of expanding the use of fertilizer to reclaim the land, a continuation of the land advertising program to attract more farmers to the state, the further development of educational work, and an expansion of regulatory inspection work. The staff of the department had grown to six and had a budget of \$30,441, coming from the state treasury and from fertilizer inspection fees.

It was around 1900 that the name of the department was changed to the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration because of the expanded work of the agency in the recruitment of foreign labor for the state's farms.

Since there was a growing interest in scientific agriculture—an interest which the agricultural college had not yet begun to meet, the department assumed responsibility for a good deal of educational work. This took two directions: the preparation and distribution of bulletins dealing with the best methods of handling various types of crops and livestock and holding Farmers' Institutes, a movement which was then becoming widespread over the country.

The Institute Program used special agricultural trains to take the groups over the state to attend the seminars and worked in cooperation with the agricultural college and the railroads. The department also started test farms in several sections of the state. These it conducted independently for a time and then in cooperation with the experiment station. Some of these test farms were finally developed into sub-experiment stations.

By 1900 Virginia was becoming the dumping ground for many types of low quality products from producers of human foods, seeds and fertilizer in other states which had more stringent inspection and regulatory laws. Accordingly in 1899 the Virginia legislature passed new and more stringent laws in this field, as well as laws controlling commission merchants.

The enforcement of the new laws was placed within the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. These laws were further enlarged and strengthened in 1908 and their enforcement was placed in the new Division of Dairying and Foods within the agriculture department. This division had an annual state appropriation of \$7,500 together with inspection fees and was staffed by a large force of inspectors.

PRODUCTION FIGURES AND FARM PRICES

At the start of the new century Virginia still had as its major crops hay, corn, wheat, tobacco, white and sweet potatoes. In addition, peanuts had moved into a place of prominence along with increased production of orchard products. About 15,000,000 acres were under actual cultivation and there were about 48,000 tenants in addition to land owners and their hired laborers, involved in the cultivation of the soil.

After 1870, fruits, vegetables, berries, and peanuts made spectacular gains. The quality of Virginia apples was known around the world. They won prizes at the Paris Exhibition and were shipped from orchards in Albemarle and Frederick counties directly to Liverpool, Glasgow and London. Queen Victoria was known to be a devotee of the Albemarle Pippin. By 1909 Virginia had gained the distinction of being the most productive truck farming region in the nation.

In comparison with 1860, Virginia in 1910 produced 9,600,000 bushels of wheat, 46,080,000 bushels of corn, 807,000 tons of hay, 7,200,000 pounds of cotton, 138,450,000 pounds of tobacco and a total of 23,156,000 bushels of white and sweet potatoes. Orchard

(Continued on page 19)



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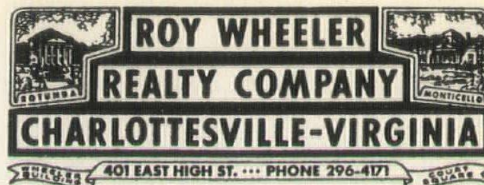
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VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

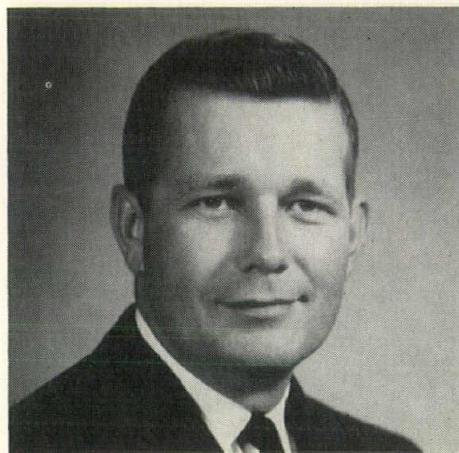
● Robert B. Woodward, appointed Executive Secretary of the Virginia Branch, AGC by a special committee of the Board of Directors, joined the association, effective April 5.

A native of Cleveland, he attended the University of Richmond and has been active in trade association work since 1959. He attended Association Management schools sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce at Yale University in 1959 and at Syracuse University in 1960 and 1961.

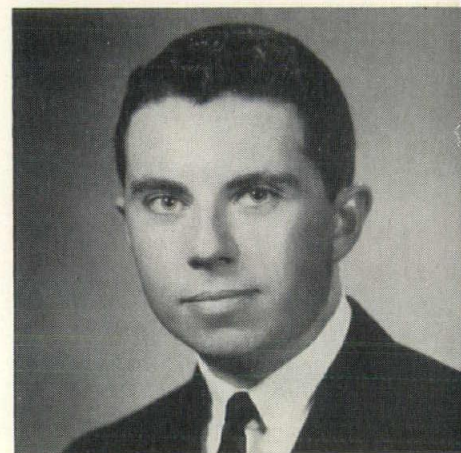
● Hal V. Lackey, Jr., 32, has been promoted to the new post of vice president of Security Industrial Loan Association and George W. Hamm, Jr., 27, has been appointed assistant treasurer, according to a recent announcement by Albert Askin, president. Security Industrial Loan Association is a wholly-owned Richmond-based subsidiary of Standard Financial Corporation.

Recently the parent company announced that it was allocating an additional \$10 million for investment in

C. H. Akers, Petersburg Chamber of Commerce President, Arlie G. Andrews, Petersburg Mayor, and Jack Lanahan, President of Richmond Hotels Incorporated, take a close look at a scale model of America House Motor Inn. The motor inn will be built at the intersection of Interstate 95 and Washington Street at Petersburg and will be the second motor inn to be developed in Richmond Hotels' new expansion program. The first America House is being developed at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel on Virginia's Eastern Shore.



—Dementi Studio
Mr. Lackey



—Dementi Studio
Mr. Hamm

Virginia through Security, Virginia's largest 2nd mortgage lender.

Mr. Lackey joined Security Industrial Loan Association in 1962 as office manager, and was appointed an assistant vice president in 1963. Previ-

ously, he was a dealer's representative with a finance subsidiary of American Motors and was also for three years assistant collection manager for the automobile finance subsidiary of Associates Investment Corp.

Mr. Hamm, formerly affiliated with Central National Bank of Richmond for four years, was named credit manager at Security Industrial Loan Association in 1960.



Left to right: Mr. Fastabend, Mr. Cross and Mr. Garnett.

● Henry S. Holland, III, president of the Cardwell Machine Company, Richmond, has announced the promotions of Patrick A. Fastabend to production manager, Wiley E. Cross, Jr., to assistant chief engineer and Robert Frazier Garnett to plant superintendent. The company, which designs and manufactures tobacco processing equipment, automated woodworking machinery and industrial hydraulic equipment, moved into its new million dollar Chesterfield County plant last year.

● Stockholders of First & Citizens National Bank and Shirlington Trust Company have approved plans to merge the two Northern Virginia banking institutions.

Stockholder approval of the plan, under which the banks will merge under the charter and name of First and Citizens, was announced jointly by Richard L. Ruffner, chairman, and Thomas E. Sebrell, III, president of First & Citizens, and Frank L. Ball, chairman, and S. Miles Montgomery, president of Shirlington Trust.

The merger will incorporate Shirlington Trust into United Virginia Bankshares, a bankholding company, and through this participation, the combined firms will be able to offer a cooperative lending ceiling in excess of \$4.7 million to a single borrower.

The Real Estate of Wilmer McLean

by

DOROTHY ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

(Reprinted from *Virginia Record*,
March 1961)



Oil painting, "The Surrender of General Lee to General Grant, April 9, 1865," by L. M. D. Guillaume.

MAJOR WILMER MCLEAN is personally obscure in the world's history, but the unique irony of that gentleman's real estate holdings during the War Between the States has guaranteed his name peculiar immortality. By wryest chance, his farmhouse in Bull Run in Prince William County was Beauregard's headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas, the first full-scale clash of the war in July 1861, and in April 1865, Lee and Grant met in the parlor of McLean's other house in Appomattox to settle terms for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Brigadier-General A. L. Long, one-time Military Secretary to General Lee refers to it somewhat euphemistically in the *Memoirs* as a "mansion." After the terrible wracking fear of struggle and deprivation which had begun in the Wilderness the spring before, the comfortable brick house may well have taken on a bloom of elegance for the saddle weary officers.

When news filtered through to the farmers who lived in the countryside surrounding Manassas Junction that Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor had been fired on by orders of General P. G. T. Beauregard in April 1861, the report was disturbing but remote. There was more to worry about when, after Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service, Virginia followed South Carolina out of the Union and the Confederate forces under Beauregard began concentrating at Manassas Junction on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Wilmer McLean finished his late planting with little thought that within

a few months his harvest would be ruined and that his house would be caught between the fire of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans and Federal batteries. The Creole General choose the McLean House for his headquarters and the quiet household and its farm routine were dislocated for the convenience of military men. Still it was hard to believe that this peaceful rolling country with its woods and growing fields could ever become a battle ground.

Then on July 16, Federal General Irvin McDowell gave the order for his 35,000 troops, mostly green recruits, to

advance in what was supposed to be a march on Richmond. As everyone now knows, McDowell fought the battle against the combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston, imagining the latter was being held in the Shenandoah Valley by General Patterson. But Patterson had been fooled by the dust which Jeb Stuart's cavalry raised by dragging brush over the dry roads and never even realized his prey was gone until it was too late. It was the arrival of the last of Johnston's men, under Kirby Smith, at about four o'clock the afternoon of July 21st which turned the bat-

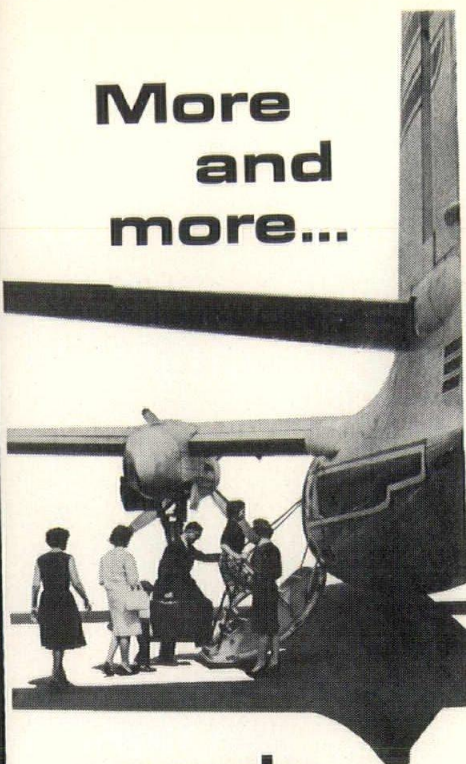
(Continued on page 24)

Below: McLean House at Appomattox where General Lee signed terms of surrender.



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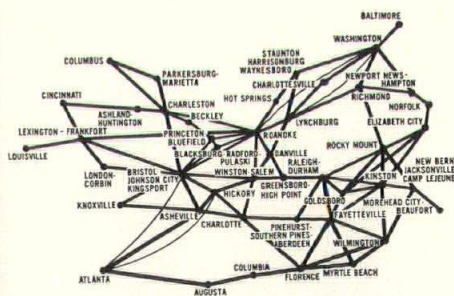


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Virginia Will Double Population By Year 2000

● The population of Virginia, which took three and a half centuries to reach 4,240,000 in 1963, is expected to add another ten million in the next 55 years, a planning consultant to the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission has predicted.

"By the year 2000, it is estimated on a moderately optimistic basis that the population of Virginia will more than double its present figure, reaching about 9,000,000; and by 2020, it will very likely reach 14,000,000—or three and one-third times the 1963 population," forecast Julian Tarrant, consulting planner from Richmond.

The planner predicted that four-fifths of this additional population will be concentrated in a belt lying between the Piedmont Region and Chesapeake Bay, forming "an urban crescent extending from Washington down through Richmond to Hampden Roads and the Atlantic Ocean."

In addition, Tarrant predicted that by 2020 Virginians will take to the outdoors in vast numbers. He estimated that the total number of hunting and fishing licenses issued will be at least three times as great as 1960, and State Parks users will very probably increase four-fold.

"These figures emphasize the striking impact that growing population will have on the availability of open lands," Tarrant said.

"Whenever population grows and concentrates, there is a turn to the outdoors for recreation," the planner stated. "Virginia's projected growth will place a premium on recreation sites and park lands in Eastern Virginia. It is also clear that many citizens living in this megalopolis will seek rural atmosphere during their leisure time to help release the tensions caused by urban life. Thus, there is a need for efficient and effective planning in both regions. . . ."

Senator FitzGerald Bemiss, commission chairman, said the landscape is being gobbled up, especially in the urban areas; altered for short run purposes, or simply removed from reach of the average Virginian. . . .

"Anyone who looks at all the factors of growth in our State will recognize the very plain fact that without sound planning and prompt action, Virginia's future generations will certainly inherit a mess of wasted resources, unattractive communities,

(Continued on page 22)

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AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA

(Continued from page 12)

Products were valued at over \$8,000,000 and all livestock at \$67,854,000.

Virginia's farm prices have ranged up and down over the past century due to a variety of causes. From 1865 to 1879 prices naturally declined in the post Civil War deflation period. Then from 1879 to 1882, prices recovered and rose about 47 per cent. From 1883 to 1896, prices again declined to the lowest point on record. They gradually turned upward again from 1896 to 1915.

World War I brought record breaking prices—about 2½ times what they were immediately preceding the war. Farm prices gradually graded downward in the period between 1921 to 1929, and then the depression set in, bringing prices down to a low point in 1932.

Rising steadily from 1932 to 1936 prices then declined from 1936 to 1939. Beginning with the outbreak of World War II in Europe in the fall of 1939, prices again began to rise.

Prices continued upward during and following the war, reaching their record level in 1951. There was a slight recessionary period in 1949-50. From 1951 through 1962 (the latest figures available) prices have mostly leveled off with only minor year-to-year fluctuations.

100 YEARS OF FARM POWER

The Animal-Power Era was ushered in around 1850, replacing to some extent hand power, and increased yearly until 1910. In 1850 there were about 337,000 horses on farms in the United States and that number increased to a maximum of 17,430,000 in 1910 before power machines began to phase animal power out of the picture.



Field of corn near Woodstock, Virginia, 1922. Probably grown for cattle feed. (Va. Dept. of Agriculture photo)

One of the first sources of machine power on the farm was the portable steam engine. One of the first was built in 1849 by Archambault of Philadelphia and called appropriately "The Forty-Niner." It consisted of an engine and a horizontal boiler built on a frame mounted on wooden wheels.

The next step was to convert the portable steam engine into a self-propelled steam "traction engine" or "steam plow." One of the early models was the Standish, built in California in 1868. The use of steam power increased on the farm until by 1890 approximately 3,000 steam tractors and 2,661 steam threshers were built. The use of steam traction machines reached their peak around 1910 when there were about 72,000 on American farms.

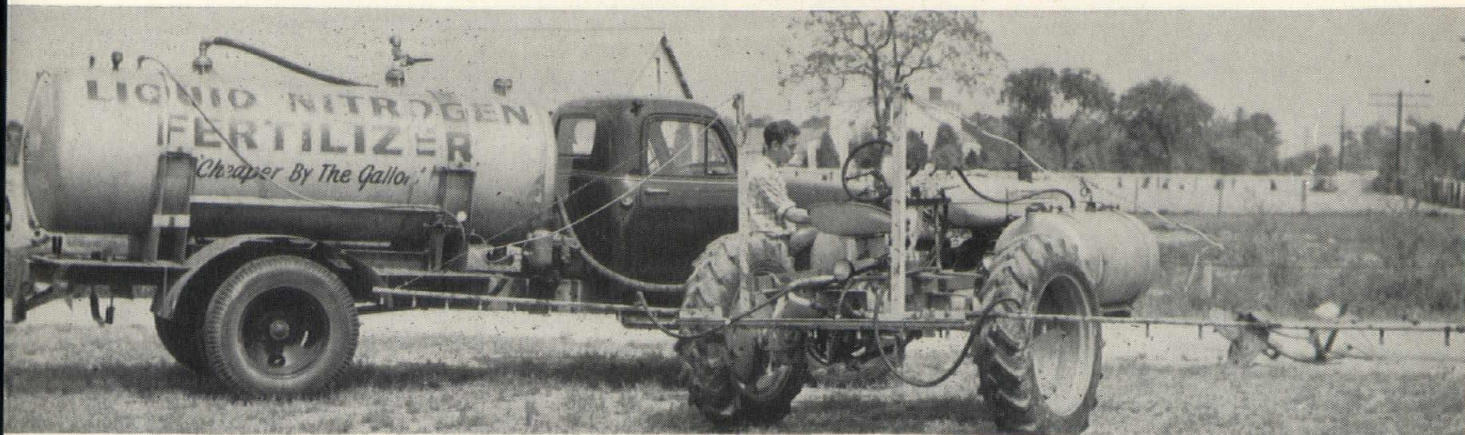
It was not until 1899 when the Charter Gas Engine Company built the first gasoline tractors. Six years later, International Harvester brought out its first

model. By 1910 approximately 56 companies were in the business of manufacturing tractors, and by the end of the year, they had sold about 10,000 to farmers over the nation.

Soon large, cumbersome tractors gave way to smaller designs having higher speed engines and being considerably more maneuverable than their predecessors. By 1918 the all-purpose type tractor appeared on the farm scene. These machines could not only plow, but with the proper attachments could plant row crops, cultivate, spray or dust for pest control, and then help with the harvesting. By 1930 tractors had been streamlined further and the engines were being designed to use either refined gasoline or diesel fuel.

By the latest figures available (1959) there were 2,600,000 farms in the United States, having a total of 4,700,000 farm tractors. Virginia, as a comparison, has over 97,600 farms and 52

Below: Farmers purchase \$1.5 billion worth of fertilizer each year. (VDA photo)



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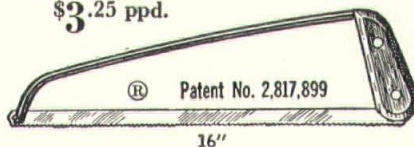
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er cent of these have one or more actors.

Electricity, as a power source, was much slower in reaching the farm than was either steam or gasoline. It was not until the Rural Electrification Administration was established by an executive order of President Roosevelt on May 11, 1935 that much was accomplished in farm electrification.

With the aid of the electric industry and the REA, approximately 1,700,000, or about 25 per cent of all farms in the United States, had electrical power by 1940.

Today, with the advent of modern farming, it would be virtually impossible to run a farm operation of any magnitude without electric power. For instance, without this power source today's dairy and poultry operations could not be carried on, and certainly the creature comforts of the farmer and his family would be greatly reduced.

Today around 97.8 per cent of Virginia's farms have electrical power, and electricity is now readily available to anyone in the state who wants it. Nationally, about 98.1 per cent of the farms are receiving electric power.

VIRGINIA'S TOP TEN

(Based on 1963 Figures)

First in cash value among Virginia's products is livestock. Over 600,000,000 pounds of livestock are produced annually at a value of \$120,000,000. Augusta County leads the state in livestock production, followed second by Fauquier, then by Loudoun, Rockingham and Washington.

Dairy products rank second in cash value in Virginia. The 2,000,000,000 pounds of dairy products produced in the state each year are valued at approximately \$100,000,000. Northern Virginia leads the state in production.

Tobacco, a product synonymous with the name of Virginia, ranks third in cash value among Virginia's products. Each year Virginia farmers produce more than 150,000,000 pounds of the golden leaf at a value of approximately \$95,000,000. Pittsylvania, the state's number one producer of tobacco, ranks ninth in the world in pounds produced. Back in 1866, Virginia farmers produced less than 45,000,000 pounds at a value of about \$6,000,000.

Poultry and eggs rank fourth in cash value in the state—totaling about \$80,000,000 a year. Rockingham County is the largest producer of chickens, turkeys and eggs in Virginia. Besides being the heart of our poultryland, it

Right: Food in storage gets inspected, one of VDA's many functions.



is also the leading county in the United States in the production of turkeys.

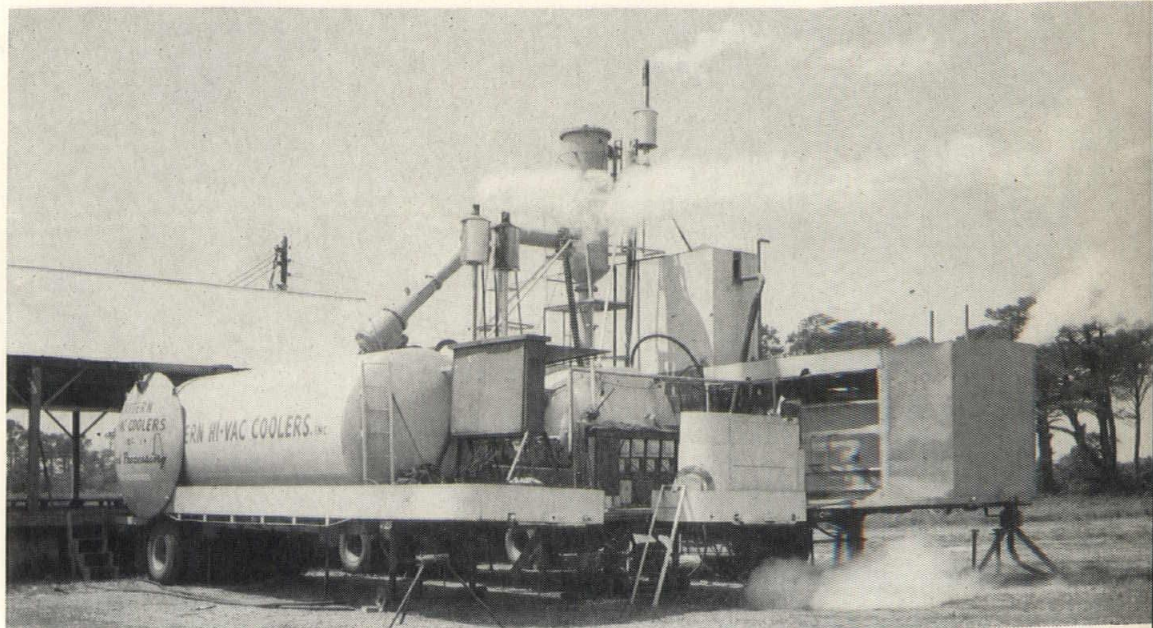
Hay ranks fifth in value of production in all commodities. Virginians produce nearly 2,000,000 tons of hay a year, valued at approximately \$60,000,000. It is not considered a cash crop because most of it goes to market in the form of livestock.

Corn is second to hay in volume of production, and it ranks sixth in value. The value of the corn crop totals approximately \$45,000,000 a year. As in the case of hay, most of the corn crop is consumed on the farm. Acreage for corn has been continually cut over the years, but through improved methods, production has remained at about the same level.

Commercial vegetables now rank seventh in value. Virginia produces, on 95,000 acres, about 16 kinds of commercial vegetables valued at \$25,000,000 per year. These vegetables are grown mostly in eastern Virginia and the Eastern Shore, the major item being white potatoes. About 5,000,000 bushels of white potatoes, along with 3,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes are produced annually.

Ranking eighth in cash value, and following commercial vegetables closely, is peanuts. The crop is valued at around \$24,000,000 a year and has a per acre yield of about 2,030 pounds. Southampton County is the nation's leading peanut-producing county.

Vacuum cooling helps produce carry to distant markets



Virginia's apples and peaches rank **ninth in** cash value at about \$20,000,-000 a year. Orchards in the state produce **about** 10,000,000 bushels of apples and 1,500,000 bushels of peaches each year. Most of the apples are grown **in** the famous Shenandoah Valley, and Winchester has the distinction of being the apple capital of the world.

At the bottom of the ladder, and **tenth in** cash value in Virginia, is soybeans—valued at more than \$17,-000,000 annually. Soybeans are produced **mainly** in Tidewater, where in many of these eastern counties, more acreage is allotted to them than to corn.

THE INDUSTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Many farm chores have shifted from farm to factory in dramatic fashion. Farmers have found that certain farm jobs can be performed better, cheaper and quicker by someone else working off-the-farm. For every man on the farm there is another man in industry furnishing the farmer with production supplies and still another man in industry processing his products and delivering them to the consumer.

These people who include farmers and others in farm related businesses make up the industry of agriculture—the very backbone of Virginia's economy.

This industry of agriculture employs 467,000 people in the state and enjoys a gross annual sales of 1.7 billion dollars. This is equal to 30 per cent of the total work force and 20 per cent of the gross product.

A revolution in farming techniques has brought about an abundance of food at low cost. One hour of farm work in the United States now produces twice as much as in 1950—and three times as much as in 1940.

In 1963, one farm worker in the U. S. produced enough for himself and 30 others. In Russia, by contrast, one farm worker produced enough for only five or six others.

Food in the United States is a bargain. American consumers spend less than 19 per cent of their take-home pay for food compared to 26 per cent 15 years ago—and they get a more varied diet. Compare this to the 50 per cent or more that Russians spend and the 30 per cent that the French and English spend for a much less varied diet.

Virginia's Commissioner of Agriculture, Richard D. Chumney, said, "Americans, and Virginians, are indeed fortunate that they live amid

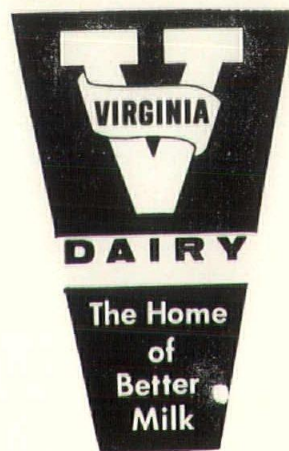


RICHARD D. CHUMNEY
Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration

such an efficient agriculture. The time will come when we shall appreciate it even more. Agriculture is a business with a future. It is not a dying industry; it is vitally alive, growing, and developing.

"Over the years the Virginia Department of Agriculture has had to expand, make changes and re-organizations in order to serve the people of the Commonwealth and fulfill the obligations put upon the agency by acts of the General Assembly.

"Few people in the state realize that VDA is responsible for enforcing over 50 separate laws designed to insure truth in labeling, standards of wholesomeness, food quality, and accuracy in



famous for quality
for 45 years . . .

SALUTES
100 YEARS
OF
AGRICULTURAL
PROGRESS
IN VIRGINIA!

VIRGINIA RECORD

weights and measures throughout Virginia."

Today, the objectives and responsibilities of the department fall in three broad fields. They are (1) prevention of fraud and misrepresentation of goods and services offered to citizens of the Commonwealth, (2) helping create a climate in which industry and agriculture can grow and prosper and (3) standardization, grading and marketing of Virginia's production of food and fiber.

The budget allocation in the department gives a more complete picture of the wide scope of activities. Last year consumer services accounted for 3 per cent of the budget, marketing services—36 per cent, producer services—21 per cent, and 6 per cent for administration.

VDA was re-organized as recently as October, 1964, in order to better meet the needs of the economy. The Department now has five divisions—administration, animal and dairy industry markets, regulatory services, and technical services—each with a director reporting directly to the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor and is responsible not only to the Governor but to an 11 man Board of Agriculture. Board members are also appointed by the Governor.

As an indication of the latest endeavor to help the department keep in step with the times, the State Board of Agriculture has asked the General Assembly to change the department's official name, "Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration," to "Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce." The present name is a complete misnomer and does not show the present day functions of the department in marketing, commerce and regulatory work.

The 1964 session of the legislature acted favorably upon the requested name change, and if final approval is given through a public vote to come later, then the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce will have a name befitting its present role in a modern and changing state. ●

Virginia Population (from page 17)

and a garage full of fancy sports equipment with no place to use it.

"If we act and plan now, we can pass on to succeeding Virginians the attractive and productive environment which makes Virginia a good place in which to live and work. This is the purpose of our study, and the hope of this Commission."

Future Farmers Of America Officers Hear Commissioner Chumney

New national officers of the Future Farmers of America were given a real "off-the-record" briefing here by Virginia agricultural interests which demonstrated the essential unity of the industry of agriculture despite spirited competition between the various elements.

The six officers, all under 21, recently ended a month-long national tour in Richmond, a trip designed to provide them with a brass-tacks-type understanding of the American agricultural situation. The Virginia FFA president accompanied the national officers during their stay here.

The briefing was held as the climax of their two-day visit here and featured Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture Richard D. Chumney; Paul E. Mullinix, director of community services for Southern States Cooperative; A. P. Gates, executive vice-president of V-C Chemical Co., Division of Socony Mobil Co., Inc.; William Reed, III, leaf buyer of Larus & Co.; John Mason, agronomist with Philip Morris, Inc., and Col. Earle Bottom, president of Universal Tractor-Equipment Corp. Hale Jones, assistant director of public relations for V-C Chemical, presided.

The speakers, whose brief talks were followed by discussion periods, covered a wide range of topics, but the most significant aspect seemed to be the unity of purpose—the advancement of the American industry of agriculture—which they reflected. The significance may be seen by considering the facets of the industry represented—government, farm chemical supply, farm equipment supply, cooperatives and manufacturing, with the young farmers representing farming itself.

It was the viewpoint of all that, while each of the agricultural interests by necessity was out to better its economic position under the American free enterprise system, each had a common interest in advancing the industry as a whole. The governmental interest, obviously, is to make each state and the nation as strong as possible, in this case from the standpoint of the agricultural economy.

Commissioner Chumney, whose background includes farming, farm chemical sales and a B.S. degree in agronomy from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and a M.S. in agriculture from Cornell, observed that governmental officials had the most difficult role of all,

a point he never realized until he entered the field himself. The agricultural leaders in government, he noted, have the lonely task of trying to anticipate situations in agriculture far into the future and then trying to persuade a multitude of legislators with diverse backgrounds and interests to provide the machinery to deal with these situations.

The Commissioner also substituted for Howard Gordon, of the Virginia Agricultural Conference Board, who could not be present. Commissioner Chumney suggested that the topic for discussion—"Where the Farmer Speaks with One Voice"—should be changed to "Where All Agri-Business People Speak as One Voice." His point was that not just farmers, but also everyone supplying the farmer with materials and equipment, or banking services, all those using farm products in manufacturing and all those marketing farm products, should speak with one voice, because all are affected by what happens to each one.

To accomplish this, Commissioner Chumney said, it is necessary for the industry of agriculture to be restructured to reflect the inter-relationships; a complete exchange of information between the various elements should take place, and some more accurate means of measuring the advances and declines and predicting them should be developed.

Some other points made in the discussions:

1. More colleges should be persuaded to offer courses and degrees in agri-business.

2. Banks and other credit sources should be more responsive to the ups and downs of agriculture. Today's highly mechanized and sophisticated farming cannot function properly without extensive credit. Several deplored the fact that many credit institutions still have not adjusted themselves to the potential for business in agriculture

as illustrated by the refusal of many banks to show enough interest to have an agronomist on their staffs.

3. Those in the business of supplying farmers have to re-educate themselves every few years to keep up with the rapid development of farm chemicals and supplies. A fertilizer dealer doesn't need just a deliveryman, he has to have a truck driver who knows fertilizer and its application.

Since Richmond is the cigarette capital of the world much of the talking dealt with the tobacco problem. The chief point made was that United States tobacco, and Virginia tobacco in particular, has been known in world markets as quality tobacco but has been slipping lately.

The almost obvious reason is the mad race, which has been going on ever since tobacco acreage controls began, to produce more and more leaf on each acre. The inevitable result has been a decrease in the quality of the leaf.

What is needed is a concentration on producing smaller quantity but better quality tobacco. For a while it may mean a loss in revenue, but in the long run it will mean a greater share of the world market and, therefore, more income.

The unfortunate truth is that, whereas the United States formerly had practically a monopoly on the production of tobacco, several countries now produce tobacco whose quality comes close to that of the U.S., and they can do it at much cheaper prices. The availability of cheap labor accounts for the price difference, of course.

Interestingly, it was noted, the effect of the lung cancer scare has affected cigarette sales more in foreign countries than in the U.S.

On the subject of farm chemicals, it was suggested that more emphasis needs to be placed on the development of plant growth regulators.

Warrenton Antique Show and Sale

The second Warrenton antique show and sale will be held at 806 Waterloo Street, Warrenton, on June 17-19. Antique dealers from Maine to Florida will offer fine collections for sale and many fine private collections from Warrenton homes will be displayed. The event, for which admission is 75¢, will benefit the Warrenton Elementary School Library and the Warrenton Library. Hours are from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M. on Thursday and Friday and from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturday. Luncheon will be served.

The Real Estate Of Wilmer McLean

(Continued from page 15)

tle to the Confederates. The encounter which had begun as a picnic for the Northerners had ended in rout. But the Confederates too were disorganized and made no effective pursuit.

When Jefferson Davis arrived on the field, Jackson begged for 5,000 fresh troops to go on to Washington, but his plea was unheeded. It was on that first battle day that Jackson had earned his sobriquet when General Bee roused his lagging men with the shout: "There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" Jackson modestly reported his part in the battle to his wife:

My Precious Pet,—Yesterday we fought a great battle and gained a great victory, for which all the glory is due to GOD ALONE. Although under a heavy fire for several continuous hours, I received only one wound, the breaking of the longest finger of my left hand. . . . My horse was wounded, but not killed. . . .

When the frightful day was over, Wilmer McLean and the other farmers had had more than enough. The McLean house had been within range of an artillery duel. The Henry house, Robinson house and the Chinn house had all been in the thick of the fighting. The Stone house on the Warrenton Turnpike was being used as a hospital for the wounded of both armies. Grain was trampled. Cattle had run off. The stone bridge across Bull Run was in ruins and it was mired and bloody water which ran off toward the Occoquan, to be diluted by the Potomac and the sea.

General Beauregard himself apparently took a lighter view of what happened at the McLean house than his host when he wrote:

The Federal artillery opened in front on both fords, and the infantry, while demonstrating in front of Mitchell's Ford, endeavored to force a passage at Blackburn's. The Federals, after several attempts to force a passage, met a final repulse and retreated. The contest lapsed into an artillery duel in which the Washington Artillery of New Orleans won credit against the renowned batteries of the United States Regular Army. A comical effect of this artillery fight was the destruction of the dinner of myself and staff by a Federal shell that fell into the fireplace of my headquarters at the McLean House.

The humor of the situation was

probably lost on Wilmer McLean. With well-founded prescience of other battles, he wanted to get away from this cursed strategic location on a key railroad. He wanted to find a place where he could live quietly and farm, uninterrupted by either billets or bullets.

Finally the Major located the property he wanted, with a two-story brick house built by Charles Raine in 1848 on the road from Richmond to Lynchburg, at a quiet little village called Appomattox Court House. For a while the McLeans lived in as much tranquility and comfort as might be had in a country at war.

But the war caught up with Wilmer McLean again, and again he was destined to entertain generals, not altogether willingly. At least we know that when Lee's aide, Colonel Marshall, went into the village looking for a suitable place for the meeting with Grant, McLean was the first white civilian he met. Asked what house might be used, McLean first led him to one which was vacant and in such bad repair that Marshall said it could not possibly be used. Finally, McLean offered his own well-furnished house which has been restored as a memorial by the National Park Service.

Is there any parlor in America more indelible in word and picture than that of Major Wilmer McLean's house in Appomattox? So many paintings and books have given the details of that room and its occupants who met there about 11 o'clock on the Palm Sunday morning of April 9, 1865—the marble-topped table with its two brass candlesticks and the books which Lee pushed aside to make room for the draft of terms, Lee faultlessly dressed, wearing a handsome sword, with a sash of red silk, the oval table which was moved up to Grant, in a common soldier's blouse, unbuttoned, his trousers tucked into high mud-splashed boots, without a sword, the conical stoneware ink-stand which had run out of ink, the boxwood stand which was used, the borrowed pencil, the scratching of the pens, the background of officers all tensed to the dramatic pinnacle of the scene.

On the evening before had been held the last Confederate council of war in the woods by a low-burning bivouac fire. There were no tents, tables or chairs. The generals gathered around Lee on blankets or on saddles at the roots of trees. The letters to and from General Grant were discussed and speculations made about the effects of surrender. Finally, it was decided to make one more attempt to cut through Grant's tightening lines at daybreak.

The cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee swept around the Union left flank, while infantry and artillery attacked the front. The Union breastworks were carried, two pieces of artillery were captured and the Federals were driven from that portion of the field. Then General Gordon discovered a heavy column of Union infantry coming from the right end upon the rear of his command and Longstreet was being hard pressed. When Lee inquired about that sector Gordon sent word: "Tell General Lee that my command has been fought to a frazzle, and I cannot long go forward."

Eyewitness Account

When the message reached Lee, he said: "There is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant, and I had rather die a thousand deaths." William Miller Owen of the Washington Artillery has left an eye-witness account of the surrender morning.

At nine o'clock on the morning of April 9 the battalion was moved out into the road to resume the march. Just as we emerged General Lee was riding by, going toward the rear, accompanied by Colonels Marshall and Taylor of his staff. I noted particularly his dress. He was in full uniform. His horse, Old Traveler, was finely groomed, and his equipment . . . was polished until they shone like silver.

All this seemed peculiar. I had never seen him before in full rig and began to think something strange was to happen. He always wore during the campaigns a gray sack coat with side pockets, quite like the costume of a businessman in cities; and after the Second Manassas I had never seen him carry a sword.

I moved the battalion forward toward the hill. There I espied General Longstreet and General Alexander, chief of artillery, sitting on a log . . . said to him, "General Lee instructed me to stop here for orders . . ."

He replied, "Turn into that field on the right and park your guns." Then he added, in a low tone, "We are going to surrender today."

There was an apple orchard on one side of the hill occupied by the Confederates and when Colonel Orville Babcock of Grant's staff went in search of Lee, he found him sitting with his back to one of the trees. The meeting was arranged, to take place in the McLean House. Lee was waiting when Grant arrived and, after shaking hands, they sat down. Grant himself has described the interview:

We soon fell into a conversation

out old army times . . . Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. After some time, General Lee said that he had asked for this interview for the purpose of getting the terms I proposed to give his army. I said that his men could lay down their arms, not to pick them up again during the continuance of the war unless duly and properly exchanged . . .

When I put my pen to the paper, I thought occurred to me that the officers had their own private horses and effects, which were important to them but of no value to us; also that it would be an unnecessary humiliation to call on them to deliver their side arms . . .

I then said that the whole country had been so raided by the two armies that it was doubtful whether the men in the ranks would be able to put in a day without the aid of the horses they were then riding . . . and I authorized him to send his own commissary and quartermaster to Appomattox Station . . . where he could have all the provisions wanted.

Lee and I then separated as cordially as we had met.

When news of the surrender reached our lines, our men commenced firing a salute. I at once sent word to have it stopped . . .

It was a little before four o'clock when Lee shook hands with Grant in farewell, bowed to the other officers and left the room to break the news to his troops. Hard as it had been to meet Grant, it was far more painful to report that meeting to his soldiers, saying: "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done my best for you. My heart is too full to say more." The next day he took more formal leave of the Army of Northern Virginia and, with lifted hat, rode through the weeping army toward his home in Richmond.

And what of the innocent bystander, Wilmer McLean, whose homes had been so singled out for happenings of history? Was he afraid that officers so long in the saddle would be careless with his furniture? Certainly, he had made an effort to keep his nice house from getting carelessly scuffed up and only Marshall's entreaty had secured it for the meeting. But afterwards, no doubt he cherished a new pride in the strange fortune which had housed with him as it were the beginning and the ending of the war. It is not every real estate transaction which, without effort of any other sort, proves an investment in immortality. ●

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Ray Addresses

Virginia Feed Convention

● "There is increasing evidence that there will be pressure on the agricultural budget to help provide some of the funds that are desired for other areas."

Oakley M. Ray, vice president and head of the Washington office of the American Feed Manufacturers Assn., made that observation during his keynote address to the Virginia Feed Convention and Nutrition Conference, held in February at the Hotel Roanoke.

The keynoter stated, "The day is past when farm programs can be passed based largely on the desires of farmers." He cited the fact that farmers now make up considerably less than 10 per cent of the country's population. "This clearly is having a marked effect on the attitude of Congress toward farm programs," he said.

Ray opined that in the years ahead it may be difficult for USDA to get funds to carry out present commodity programs. He said that speculation now is that Congress will probably extend the commodity programs for a two-year period, with few changes.

The speaker pointed out that feed grain price supports for the 1965 crop generally are to be down slightly, with direct payments up a corresponding amount. This would seem to encourage farmers toward more dependence on the government program, he said.

Ray pointed to the formation of the new National Commission on Food Marketing to conduct a broad study of the food marketing system. He said that the commission seemed to be assembling a capable staff and that if it

were left free from political pressures, it "may provide useful new information, which will be of interest to all major segments of agriculture."

Dr. L. M. Potter of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute poultry science department spoke on "Practical Interpretation of Research Data."

"It is the duty of the investigator to report his results completely and accurately," Dr. Potter said. "If caution is not exercised, often the uncertain is interpreted as the truth."

Dr. J. T. Huber said that many Virginia dairymen are still underfeeding their cows. He said that challenging cows to produce early in lactation, then gradually lessening the grain fed to them as production tapers off, has proved a sound practice. He cautioned, however, that serious restriction of forage just to make room for more grain is a mistake, both economically and nutritionally.

Dr. Huber is a member of the VPI department of dairy science.

Other speakers were Dr. J. P. Fontenot and Dr. C. E. Howes, both also from V.P.I.

Annual House Tour

● The eleventh annual Glendower House Tour presented by The Women of Christ Church at Keene, will be held Sunday, May 2, from 2 to 6 P.M. with refreshments at Hatton Grange.

The tour includes Glendower Church, 1832, where Thomas Jefferson served as vestryman; Hatton Grange (1831), Donegal (c. 1806), Canaan Farm (c. 1750), Summer Hill, (1780) and Edgemont (pre 1790).

Outstanding Young Farmers

● Edward S. Taylor of King William County recently received the state Outstanding Young Farmer award from the Virginia Junior Chamber of Commerce. Taylor, a 34-year-old cattleman and general farmer, accepted the title at the annual Virginia Jaycees awards luncheon held in Old Point Comfort. He was sponsored by the Fredericksburg Jaycees.

Second place award went to 27-year-old Robert R. Cosby, a dairyman from Powhatan County. He was sponsored by City of Richmond Jaycees.

Third place winner was William D. Alphin, a 34-year-old general farmer from Culpeper County, sponsored by the Culpeper Jaycees.

Taylor was presented his award by William A. Payne of Fredericksburg representing the Virginia LP-Gas Association, co-sponsors of the program. Payne stated that the winner was chosen because, "he is a devoted father, hardworking farmer, civic minded citizen, and a credit to agriculture, his community, state and nation."

The winner and his wife were to attend the national contest to be held at Fort Collins, Colorado, April 11-13 where the nation's four Outstanding Young Farmers were to be named.

William G. Greenlaw of Richmond, state Jaycee chairman of the contest, presented awards to Cosby and Alphin. Greenlaw stated that "this 10th annual O.Y.F. award is made to give farmers between the ages of 21-35 the recognition that is rightfully theirs. Through these personal contacts, and through the local, state and national awards programs, it is hoped to foster a better understanding and appreciation of the men engaged in our oldest, biggest, and most essential industry."

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WHO SPEAKS . . . ?

(Continued from page 5)

far as I could gather from the pundits, the future of the G.O.P. depends on its ability to get the Democrats out of office.

The ability of the Democrats to stay in office received even more attention, and President Johnson was subjected to more free personality analysis and assessment than perhaps any human being who previously inhabited the White House. Words, which when compiled would come to volumes, all seemed to

be no more than that he was a new, ambitious extrovert, without interest in things of the mind, who pronounced platitudes about America's "heritage" and "destiny," and very much enjoyed living in the White House. But each phrase was scrutinized and analyzed for its portents, upon which were based various hypotheses that might serve as guides to the predictability of his course. However, the contentious gazers into the crystal ball concentrated on his skills at manipulation, and even the most idolatrous did not equate his programs for The Great Giveaway Society with any concern for the soul of man in his belated ascent to sudden abundance.

Then, it slowly became clear that the pundits' concentration on the operation of political machinery had evolved into its position of priority in the daily newspaper reading fare because of an assumption that (1) the techniques of manipulation represented government and (2) the national government represented the people's "ultimate concern." We have grown accustomed to accept the Welfare State as a permanent condition, its meaning of providing for the needs which individuals once provided for themselves. But apparently it has required a deeper, more embracing meaning. Government, assuming direction of human destiny, means the total



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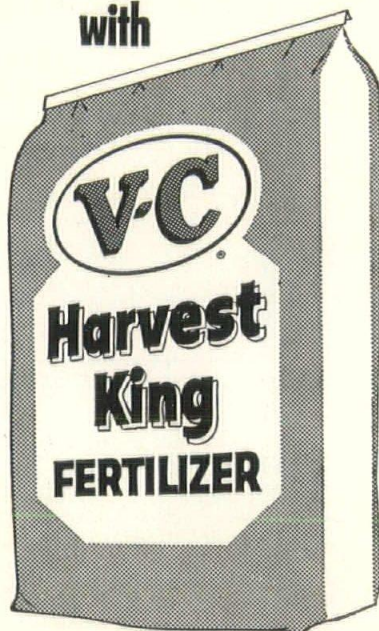
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"welfare" of man in his journey on earth. Since, however, the government itself subscribes to the principle that care of the physical man bestows upon him citizenship in a "Great Society," its provision of welfare excludes, as if non-existent, the unease, the disquiet, that has replaced the lost inner securities. That is, to act as if physical welfare comprises total welfare of mankind is to miss, or ignore, the whole point of the meaning of life.

Thus, to read the thoughts of those scholars concerned with mankind's spiritual wasteland along with the pundits' thoughts on the political machinery of government gives the impression of reading about two different subjects altogether. It would look as if the "materialism" we have read about for so many years has finally resulted in the triumph of a government based so entirely upon material values that the daily observers of the government's operations accept as natural the absence of the values of the human spirit. Viet Nam, as formerly Korea, the Congo and Cuba, is a subject that concerns policies relative to material survival. Though there are occasionally pious references to America's appointed role as world guardian, nobody seriously tries to develop any theory which makes our world involvement anything except self-interest. The very repetition of following Rome's course in trying to buy off potential enemies and buy up potential allies is a tacit admission that what the United States has to offer is money—as long as it lasts.

In the sensation of reading about two entirely different things, a sense of apprehension arose from the fact that nothing indicated any possibility of convergence between the soul-welfare provided by the government and the spiritual matters of—what T. S. Eliot called—"ultimate concern." In a long-range view of time and man's relation to eternity, certainly nothing concerning the inner welfare of man will be affected whether Scranton Romney or Dark Horse becomes Republican candidate in 1968, whether Johnson will continue Democrats in a position to find money groups to give money to and create new bureaus to batten off the giveaway programs. Whose arm the president twists and whose ego the president flatters in order to pass some legislation designed to provide more welfare can scarcely be less relevant to the state of mankind's spirit in the coming year. Yet, these were the consequential issues analyzed daily in the reading material provided for millions, while the world produced by men and women who have pondered deeply and learnedly man's fate go largely unread.

With all the labor-saving devices and the transportation systems that collapse space, the public has no time to read, we are told. This actually means the people have no time they wish to spend for reading that requires thought. To think reflectively requires an effort in self-discipline. But self-discipline is the first casualty of a welfare society. One does not need to discipline himself: the government will take care

W. C. RIVES, *President*

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