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A Time to Speak

PROBABLY no subject in recent times has become more ticklish than the "race" situation, nationally and locally. Even such strongholds of infallibility in racial problems as the New York Times and the Washington Post have grown more tempered in their denunciations of the "racist" South and will, on occasion, admit that the racial problems in America are not limited to the South. Although the Times and Post continue to slur The South in passing reference, some fixed policy to stigmatize one region, since school integration began in the South, there is little space devoted to the Negro and the South. At the same time, Virginia newspapers and official spokesmen for the state have grown very cautious in the positions they take and very temperate in expression, even in reaction to the recent Federal ukases regarding bussing and annexation which some officials privately regard as a "second Reconstruction."

Probably most educated Virginians feel some embarrassment, in retrospect, for the strident stands taken on "massive resistance" during the late 1950's, and their present restraint is at least partly explained by a resolve to avoid anything that appears to repeat extremism in opposition to desegregation movements. Although the era of "massive resistance" ended less than fifteen years ago, already it seems to belong in the mental climate of some dim historic period, and the thunderous editorials of denunciation are remembered, if at all, as embarrassing exercises in futility. For the general restraint is not without resignation, something of baffled helplessness before the continued rulings of various Federal authorities. There is also something of incredulity in the reaction to the latest edicts—somewhere between "this is not happening" and "what is going on?"

In the original Supreme Court decision of 1954, only seventeen years ago, the ruling was specifically against legal segregation in the schools—the so-called "separate but equal" system prevalent in the South. Although Southerners were locked and indignant at having their state laws thus dismissed, some such range was inevitable. While it seems unlikely that the South would have made such a change voluntarily, the factor of coercion—applied without regard to the varying conditions in the different localities—was bound to arouse resistance and a people just beginning to recover from the 100 years effects of another coercion, military and political. What was not bound to follow, but what did, was the elevation of the South's resistance into a rallying point for Northern folks looking for a cause.

The rank-and-file of the zealots were composed of the same self-righteous young who now demonstrate against the war in Vietnam, and some of their intellectualized leaders were the identical leaders who later urged the young to turn their draft cards and to demonstrate in Washington instead of marching rough Alabama. A casual glance at dates will show that the shift of objectives for the crusaders occurred after the race riots in California, New York and New Jersey, and the Midwest made it clear that to the Negroes discrimination is not limited to The South nor to segregation in the schools.

The crusaders were not prepared for nor interested (Continued on page 97)
architecturally oriented

Catawba Industries, Division of Binnings, Inc., offers a full line of projected windows in both the commercial and monumental series. Custom sizes in both fixed and vented arrangements offer the architect freedom of building design with no problem of fenestration. Architectural finishes of natural or bronze and black anodizing, as well as, baked enamel colors round out a complete and readily available window source.

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President's Message

The AIA held its Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference on May 5, 6, and 7 in Wilmington, Delaware. It was a particularly well-thought-out and well-run conference, and I am pleased to report that the sessions were all informative and productive.

The theme of the conference, as you may know, was “Man and His Environment”—an ambitious and potentially unwieldy theme had it not been limited, or for purposes of this conference, to a sharp focus on what architects can and should be doing to help make vastly better the quality of the physical environment. It is safe to say that our profession has not yet measured up to the considerable role it potentially could play.

Milton Grigg, our Regional Director, noted, for example, that much of the basic theory and knowledge needed for the building of far more ennobling communities, towns, and cities is in hand, and is well understood. He made the point that the architect, if fully informed of available techniques, approaches, and resources, can play a decisive role in solving the increasingly critical problems of environment.

I was pleased that the conference delved deeply into consideration of ecology, if only because it helped give better definition of what is meant by ecology as applied to the profession of architecture. Problems of air, water, and surface pollution, of urban blight and noise pollution, predictably were explored in some detail. The Chairman of our Chapter's Environmental Committee joined in the general plea for longer national policies in environmental protection and preservation, and for greater participation by architects in addressing the problems.

I was particularly impressed with the comments of Malcolm B. Wells of Cherry Hill, New Jersey, in that connection.

WILLIAM VOSBECK is the managing partner of the architectural, engineering, planning firm of Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger with offices in Alexandria. He is the 1971 president of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is on the Board of Directors of the Virginia Association of Architects. He has been active in state and civic affairs for a number of years and recently received recognition by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce for his business and civic leadership in the state. He is well known in business interests, and is now serving on the Board of Directors of the United Virginia Bank/First and Citizens National. He has also been active in rehabilitation and was presented a Citation for Technical Services from the Region III National Rehabilitation Association and a Citation for Meritorious Service from the President's Committee on the Handicapped. He has worked on the Board of Missions for Church Extension for the Methodist Church, and has been president of the Board of Directors of the Alexandria Hospital. He is listed in Who's Who in the South and Southwest.

Professionally, he received a National Capital Award for Achievement in Architecture from the Washington Academy of Science, and has been directly involved in many projects throughout the state which have been award winners. He has been working with the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center at Fishersville, and has designed several of the buildings at George Mason College. Presently, he is working on the master planning of one of the Northern Virginia community colleges and on hospital projects in Alexandria, Petersburg, and Culpeper. Mr. Vosbeck resides in the Mount Vernon District of Fairfax County with his wife, Elizabeth, and four children.
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PAGE EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD
Four Virginia architects have been elected to membership in the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects.

They are Charles Burchard, Blacksburg; Frederick Doven- 
ton Nichols, Charlottesville; Louis Arthur Oliver, Norfolk; and William Frederick Vosbeck Jr., Alexandria.

Apart from the Gold Medal, which may be presented each year to one architect from any part of the world, Fellowship is the highest honor the Institute can bestow on its members. (All Fellows of the AIA may use the initials FAIA following their names.)

Investiture of the Virginia architects and other newly-elected Fellows, 62 in all, took place June 21 in Detroit during the 24,000-member Institute's annual convention.

CHARLES BURCHARD is Dean of the College of Architecture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg. Before assuming that post in 1964, he had been Assistant Professor of the graduate School of Design, Harvard University; visiting lecturer at Black Mountain College, visiting design critic at University of Pennsylvania, and Fulbright Senior Lecturer at the School of Architecture, London, England.

A distinguished scholar and environmentalist, Dean Burchard's leadership in education for environmental design at VPI has resulted in novel and innovative approaches, which have received national and international acclaim.

He created the framework for architectural research at VPI. The Center for Urban and Regional Studies and Environmental Systems Laboratories at Blacksburg, and the New Communities Study Center at Reston, were established in accordance with his recommendations, providing facilities where a community of scholars can take an interdisciplinary approach to problems of environmental planning and design.

Dean Burchard has been a director of the Virginia Chapter of AIA and served on numerous of its committees, as well as those of AIA nationally. He currently is serving as resident of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

FREDERICK NICHOLS is Professor of Architecture at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Prior to 1950, when he joined the faculty as Associate Professor, he had been Associate Professor of Architecture at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

At the University of Virginia, Professor Nichols assisted establishment of the first degree programs in the nation for history of architecture, both at graduate and undergraduate levels. He is architecture editor of the Jefferson papers.

Professor Nichols' practice includes both residential and non-residential designs. He received honor awards for a wind-tunnel office building he designed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in Cleveland, and a faculty housing complex at the University of Virginia.

He has directed or been a consultant for many historical restorations, including the Jefferson Buildings at the University of Virginia; Stratford Plantation, Westmoreland County; Monticello, Jefferson's home at Charlottesville; Christ Church, Lancaster County; the John Marshall House, Richmond; and the Benjamin Harrison House, Vincennes, Ind.

LOUIS OLIVER, FAIA

Professor Nichols has served AIA on its library committee and the committee for the centenary observance of the Institute. He has served the Virginia Chapter on committees for honor awards and historic preservation.

LOUIS OLIVER, who headed the Virginia Chapter for two terms, is chairman of the Governor's Research Advisory Committee for School Planning, a position which recognizes his efforts over many years to liberalize obsolete school design regulations in the Old Dominion.

In the 1950's, Oliver became concerned because schools designed for Virginia children often were obsolete before leaving the drawing boards. The state's outdated mandatory school building regulations denied architects the creative freedom of design to anticipate educational trends.

Oliver traveled the nation, compiling a persuasive dossier on what school administrations in other states had accomplished by way of modernization of outworn design regulations. He presented the evidence to the Virginia Education Association and the Virginia School Boards Association, which subsequently issued new and revised regulations launching Virginia into a new era of school design and construction.
Oliver was one of the first to use lift slab construction for the execution of his designs, and was an early exponent of light steel tube framing for school construction. Structures he has designed include numerous churches, public buildings, libraries, and schools in Virginia.

WILLIAM VOSBECK and the firm of which he is managing partner take the "total" service approach in executing commissions for clients. The services include architecture, engineering, planning, research, programming, interior design, environmental design, and construction administration.

Diversity of total services and use of the team concept have permitted the firm to extend its capabilities to all types and sizes of projects. Defining function concurrently with a client's team has resulted in a closer relationship between the client's problem and the design, the firm believes.

The Vosbeck office has been responsible for various urban renewal projects in Alexandria and the prize-winning Tavern Square restoration, where contemporary construction has been blended successfully with existing buildings dating from the Colonial period.

Other structures designed by Vosbeck and his firm are the Fairfax County Governmental Center and Health Building; the Library of George Mason College, University of Virginia, Fairfax; Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, Fishersville; and The Hospital for Sick Children, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Vosbeck is president of the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects.
Newly Elected National AIA Officers

S. SCOTT FEREBEE, JR., FAIA
First Vice President

S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA, President, Ferebee, Walters and Associates, Charlotte, N.C., graduated from North Carolina State University. He is South Atlantic Regional Director; Chairman, Commission on Professional Practice; member, Executive Committee, Human Resources Council; Director, PSAE; and a member of the Task Forces on Construction Management and Accounting Procedures. He previously served on the Methods of Compensation Task Force and on the Committees on Office Practice, Building Materials and Systems, and State and Chapter Affairs. He is a past president of the North Carolina Chapter and of the North Carolina Design Foundation. He is Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the new School of Architecture at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, has been active in community affairs and is a frequent speaker on architectural management.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

As the nation reorders its priorities, it will turn to the architect for guidance and direction in building an environment that will contribute to man's sense of dignity and individual worth. The AIA must assist its members in fulfilling this role by developing practice aids, automated services and continuing education programs that will enable each to be a highly competent professional and forceful community leader.

RICHARD M. BENNETT, FAIA
Vice President

Richard M. Bennett, FAIA, Harvard, M.Arch.; Yale, Hon.A.M.; Appleton Traveling Fellowship; Fellow, AIA; taught RPI, Columbia, Vassar, Pratt, Yale. Partner, Loeb Schlossman Bennett & Dart, contributing design of Park Forest, Chicago Civic Center, hospitals, regional shopping centers, educational, religious, institutional work, writing over 30 awards. Contributed to Chicago Zoning Law, Urban Renewal Juries. As President, restructured

(AIA News continues on page 73)

tell the Virginia Story
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE BUILDING FOR
AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT SALES OF VIRGINIA

JONES & STRANGE-BOSTON
Architects & Interior Design

ROBERT S. SPRATLEY & ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineers, Mechanical & Electrical

AUSTIN BROCKENBROUGH & ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineers, Civil

BARKER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., General Contractor

THE "AES" building houses the computerized central office facility for five sales and warehousing branches and includes the Richmond distribution center for Carrier Air Conditioning Equipment.

The dramatic growth of the Air Conditioning industry and Automatic Equipment Sales' desire for a suitable corporate home office image led to a customized adaptation of the systems approach.

Compatibility with the Richmond Technical Center, directly across Saunders Avenue from the site, was a major factor in design of this 54,000-sq. ft. project. It is achieved with striking use of exposed precast concrete frame to emphasize and give scale to concrete double-tee wall panels. The accent charcoal fascia above the frame and the wall panels themselves will be readily removable for expansion.

A wide brick wall serves to collect foot traffic in the parking space, cross two reflecting pools in the recessed courtyard, and lead through the sculpted cast stone window wall to the reception area. The balcony projecting from the second-floor lounge and executive offices into the roofed courtyard gives added shade to lower glass scale to the entry and a pleasant place to enjoy a breath of fresh air at lunch.

The upper floor contains an extensive computer facility, meeting room with kitchen, accounting offices and executive offices while the lower floor provides lobby and display areas, co
ference rooms, complete branch sales office, parts department, city counter and 29,000 sq. ft. of warehouse.

Positioned in the rear of the building and arranged within the contiguous envelope, the heated warehouse features 23-ft. stacking height, sprinklers and skylights designed to provide 30-ft. candles on a cloudy day. A series of overhead doors open to side dock service with capability to load and store trucks within the building.

The building envelope system is a precast, prestressed double-tce wall and roof panel system on a prestressed frame. The second floor is framed with steel beams and joists supported within and by the concrete frame. Soil borings revealed a 3-ft. layer of Richmond's famous "Blue Marl" some 10 ft. down and the architects decided to found the building on 40-ft. bearing piles to rock.

The entire building contains sprinklers and the office portion is fully air conditioned featuring the new Carrier Moduline system now distributed by the owner, with a heat-recovery system for heating the warehouse.

A custom-designed formica reception desk suspended in a steel picket rail with a dark oak top controls circulation in the lobby. Pale yellow vinyl-covered walls throughout are accented with brick and slate color doors in black frames and occasional "electric" blue and red walls. The carpet used throughout is a mix of Olefin with nylon in orange-gold and is complemented by drapery furniture with charcoal and black upholstery. Bronze glazing is further softened by bronze-backed draperies with white verel net facing on the room side.

This is believed to be the first building utilizing a carpeted ceiling in the computer room to overcome the machine noise and allow a standard access floor. As the glass-walled computer room is approached down the main second-floor corridor, this ceiling appears to change color from yellow to soft orange with the changing incidence angle of light refraction (a pleasant surprise to the architects).

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Richmond were: Barker Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, foundations, concrete, carpentry & glazing; J. A. Walder, Inc., excavating & piling; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Concrete Structures, Inc., pre-stressed concrete; Economy Fast Stone Co., stone work; Sash Door and Glass Corp., window walls; W. W. Tash & Sons, Inc., painting; A. Berrezzi, Inc., wallboard; E. S. Chappell Son, Inc., caulking; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical & resilient tile;...

Executive Lounge


Others were: Mack's Iron Co., Inc., Colonial Heights, steel & handrails; L. H. Wingfield Roofing & Metal Co., Kenbridge, roofing; Petersburg Builders Supply, Petersburg, millwork; Community Heating & Air Conditioning Co., Inc., Glen Allen, sheet metal work; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, planting.

Detail of the Precast Wall

AUGUST 1971 PAGE THIRTEEN
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Thank you for helping to make us the largest brick manufacturer in these parts and one of the top four in the United States.

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- ROCKINGHAM BLOCK • KING BRICK & BLOCK
Divisions Boren Clay Products Company, Pleasant Garden, N. C.
Fidelity National Bank Branch

Lynchburg

WILEY & WILSON Architects, Engineers & Planners

R. H. FEAGANS & CO., INC. General Contractor

FIDELITY National Bank's recently opened Forest Plaza Branch has two front entrances, one on each end of the building. One opens to the Forest Plaza Shopping Center, while the other faces Old Forest Road, from which it is separated by a driveway and grass-planted border.

The 3,000 sq. ft. building has a modified mansard roof, and the interior ceiling was allowed to follow the shape of the roof, giving an eight-foot ceiling height in the teller areas and 20 ft. in the lobby. The roof is of metal with battens.

The lobby and teller areas are finished with plaster and wood paneling, and the ceiling is acoustical plaster. Floor finish is partially carpeted, with the remainder being slate and vinyl tile.

The large floor-to-ceiling window-walls at each end of the lobby are insulated, insulated plate glass.

A drive-up window on the east side of the building serves customers who wish to do their banking from their automobiles. The entire parking and driving areas are paved.

Fidelity National Bank is a member of Fidelity American Bankshares, Inc.

Linoleum Shop, wood flooring; Taylor Brothers, Inc., millwork; J. B. Moore Electrical Contractor, Inc., electrical work; Southern Air, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Grant E. Key, Inc., cabinet work; Lawhorne Bros., Inc., paving; Anderson & Shorter, Inc., grading.

Others were: Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke, masonry; National Glass & Mirror Co., Martinsville, glazing; Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp., Richmond, slate; Diebold, Inc., Richmond, vault door & drive-up windows.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

From Lynchburg were: R. H. Feagans & Co., Inc., general contractor; B. Dornin-Adams Co., roofing; H. White & Co., painting; Kennedy's

tell the Virginia Story

Photos by
James M. McElroy

AUGUST 1971

PAGE FIFTEEN
DENSE woods, severe topography, granite outcroppings and a natural creek provide a secluded atmosphere for Willow Oaks Apartments in Richmond's southside. With a total of 360 units being constructed in three phases the development will contain almost a half million square feet upon completion.

Large areas of the original woods were preserved in their natural state where extensive grading could be avoided. These areas together with the creek and pond offer tenants pleasant views from balconies and patios as well as provide nature walks for a leisurely stroll.

Forty percent of the garden apartments are one- and three-bedroom units while the rest contain two bedrooms. Not only does the shape of the roof afford protection to the balconies, its chief purpose is to de-emphasize the three story height. It further shields the rooftop mechanical equipment from view and eliminates one story of wall surface for economical consideration.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Frank S. Leake Construction Co., general contractor; E. G. Bowles Co., excavating; P. E. Eubank & Co., site concrete; Scruggs Masonry Corp., masonry; W. A. Patterson, Glen Allen roofing; Binnings, Inc., Lexington,
C., windows; Richmond Lumber Co., Inc., structural wood & millwork; Robert E. Rollason & Sons, Inc., Harbinger, N. C., carpentry; Locklear & Church, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., weatherstripping; W. F. Weiler Co., insulation; John H. Hampshire, Inc., ceramic tile; O'Ferrall, Inc., resilient tile & wood flooring; Sash Door & Glass Corp., (Phase I), steel doors & bucks; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., (Phase II), steel doors & bucks; Mack's Iron Co., Inc., Colonial Heights, bandrails; Advance Electric Co., lighting fixtures & electrical work; H. C. Gundlach Co., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.
STUDENTS at the Medical College of Virginia began a full schedule of athletic programs last spring in a new $600,000 gymnasium. The first gymnasium in MCV history, the recently completed facility was financed solely from student activities fees and other non-state funds.

The athletic program at MCV, the Health Sciences Division of Virginia Commonwealth University, includes 30 intramural basketball teams playing five nights a week, 16-20 volleyball teams, physical education for women students, and physical fitness equipment for individual student use. Plans for the new gymnasium also include the initiation of an intramural wrestling program and indoor tennis tournaments.

The 90 ft. x 120 ft. gymnasium floor contains two intramural courts, an inter-collegiate court, two full tennis courts, and an area for volleyball and badminton. A primary feature of the main gymnasium is synthetic polyvinyl flooring. Made of a rubber-like material, the floor offers resilience and easy maintenance.

Two handball courts and two squash courts occupy the second and third story levels of the new gymnasium. A 50-ft. game room and multipurpose exercise room are also on the second level and, on the third level, a spectators' gallery for squash and handball. The new facility also is equipped with a shower and locker rooms, a director's office, equipment handout office, and waiting and storage rooms.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Richmond were: Central Valley Construction Co., Inc., general contractor & concrete work; E. G. Bowles Co., excavating, grading...
WOMEN STUDENTS PRACTICE FOR INTRAMURAL BASKETBALL—Sally Smith, junior nursing student from Vienna, gets a free throw.

MCV ATHLETIC PROGRAM EMPHASIZES PHYSICAL FITNESS—Leslie Groome, junior nursing student from West Point, exercises on bike.

NURSING CAN BE A STRENUOUS CAREER—Maureen Hordon (far right), junior nursing student from Richmond, stretches away a day of studying.

EVEN IMPROMPTU BASKETBALL GAME OFFERS FAST-PACED ACTION—Thirty intramural teams play five nights a week.
DOW-BADISCHE OFFICE BUILDING

Williamsburg

McGAUGHY, MARSHALL & McMILLAN
Architects-Engineers

J. E. WRAY & CO.
General Contractor

The Dow Badische Company, near Williamsburg, commissioned McGaughy, Marshall and McMillan to design a new office building, an elegant new entrance lobby and reception area and a screened connecting corridor to face and connect three of their existing buildings.

Constructed of mirror glass in bronze retaining sections, the new structure ties together a complex that previously lacked design cohesiveness into one that presents a proud and sophisticated face for the world-wide chemical and fiber combine.

As shown in the interior photo of the lobby and reception area (bottom photo), a tastefully designed gallery and stair provides a pedestrian-way between units and access from the lobby.

As shown in color on the VIRGINIA RECORD of November 1970, color played a large part in the interior design, which provides for a unique display area of the company’s products.

The architect-engineer provided all professional services including the interior design.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

J. E. Wray & Co., Williamsburg, general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, & carpentry; Virginia Steel, Inc., Hampton, steel, steel roof deck & handrails; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Richmond, roofing; PPG Industries, Norfolk, windows, window walls & glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., Newport News, painting; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Richmond, plastic wall finish, paneling, acoustical, plaster, resilient tile, furring, bath, stucco, demountable partitions, wall covering & acoustical plenum bar-

Photos by James M. McElroy

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Photos by James M. McElroy

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Photos by James M. McElroy
ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL ENLARGEMENT

VOSBECK VOSBECK KENDRICK REDINGER
Architecture Engineering Planning

ELLERBE ARCHITECTS, Consulting Architects

ANTHONY J. J. ROURKE, Hospital Consultant

CHARLES M. GOFF, Hospital Administrator

THE PURPOSE is to evolve a master plan for the consolidation of health services for the City of Alexandria.

The extensive building program requires an overall plan for the orderly growth of the medical center.

The Alexandria Hospital Medical Center will be built at the site of the existing Alexandria Hospital on Seminary Road. The 33.5-acre site is bound by Seminary Road on the north for 1000 feet and by Jordan Street for 100 feet at the western extension. The major access to the complex will be from North Howard Street, which divides a 5.9-acre parcel from the major portion of the site.

Two-thirds of the site is lightly wooded. The remaining one-third is a heavily wooded ravine with about a 70' change in elevation from level of the existing hospital.

VIRGINIA RECORD

There are two structures on the site: the existing hospital and the hospital residence. The existing hospital is a 150-bed, five-story facility. The hospital residence is a large wood-framed Edwardian home.

The design of this facility is a direct result of a concern for the human comfort of the people who will use the center.

Medical facilities are composed of a complete cross section of our populace.
occupying a variety of roles. Each group—the patient, the staff, the employee, and the visitor—possesses different requirements of the facility.

The patient should receive the most professional attention possible, the environment should be pleasing, warm and give a sense of confidence to the patient. The staff demands the utmost in flexibility and growth potential while incorporating the latest in technical equipment. The staff and employees are interested in the ease of flow—whether it be people or supplies. The visitor should be able to see a patient with relative ease; the path should be simple, direct and pleasant.

The desire for all professional services to be open-ended and easily expanded helped generate a horizontal massing to VVKK's master plan. The new hospital will be a three-story complex. All patients will be on the top floor, professional services in the middle and non-professional services on the lowest level. The master plan will permit the phasing of construction, in conjunction with the sequence of funding.

People will park near the area of the complex that relates to them. For example, the employees will park next to the employees' entrance, visitors near the front entry, etc. Within the building, the different types of circulation—e.g., patient versus visitors—have been separated whenever possible.

The horizontal concept dispersed the vertical circulation which tends to distribute the traffic more evenly, resulting in a considerable savings of time in movement of staff and patients between nursing units and ancillary facilities. The individual will govern his own time requirement to travel from one point to another. He will not be governed by the availability of an elevator or accessibility of a stair tower. The vertical connections will be dictated by the need and not necessarily by the building configuration.

The contiguity of nursing units provides an extensive amount of flexibility. One unit may easily overflow into another which provides for a higher patient census capability. Travel distances within the individual units compare quite favorably with current standards. The interacting of staff is promoted by the proximity of nursing units to each other.

The courts are the design element by which the nursing units may be consolidated. They give each patient room, the required light and ventilation. The scale and accessibility of the courts offer to the patient a pleasant, residential, noninstitutional environment.

AUGUST 1971 PAGE TWENTY-THREE
Complete Commercial Interiors For The Trade! We have everything necessary—highest quality carpet and installation, furniture, wall coverings, lighting, drapery, and accessories—for the most discriminating taste. For the best in unusual and distinctive interiors . . .
THE Mary B. Blount Library at Averett College in Danville was designed to meet the requirements of a small urban college with a campus somewhat restricted in size and a self-imposed enrollment not to exceed 1200 students. Averett, steeped in the tradition of the two year finishing school for girls, has recently been accredited as a four year college offering degrees in the Fine Arts, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, and the professional studies of Business and Education.

To fulfill the educational programs thus established, the librarian, Miss Juanita Grant, requested a building to house 100,000 volumes and reader space for one-fourth of the maximum anticipated enrollment, providing a wide variety of accommodations. Audio-visual facilities as such were not to be provided in the library but were provided elsewhere on the campus. However, consideration was to be given to closed circuit T. V. as well as individual listening and viewing stations. Located on the proposed site was an old residence which was being used by the college to house the art activities. The program further required that this building be left in operation until the new library was completed. Upon completion the art department would be given temporary quarters in the lower level of the new library.

With this program and the site restrictions, the architects decided upon building having three stories each with about 9,000 sq. ft. The lower level will house temporarily the art department. This area will serve as reader and stack area in the

(Continued on page 93)
THE recent additions to Johnston-Willis Hospital have been continuing for almost six years, but the hospital’s history goes back a lot further than that.

Leaving their original location on East Franklin Street in downtown Richmond for more space, the hospital moved to its present location in 1924 with 150 beds. Constant addition and improvements to facilities have accompanied its growth to the present capacity of 360 beds.

It includes four basic buildings: the Kensington Building, or original structure; the West Wing added in 1962; the Center Wing addition which was begun in 1963; and the Tompkins Building, located just behind or north of the central structure.

The familiar brick rectangular hospital, a landmark in Richmond’s west end for about half a century, changed its facade by adding a new front entrance in 1966. A lobby was included in this renovation also, occupying the space which formerly served as the ground floor utility areas.

Four floors are being added at this time to the Center Wing and will be completed within the next few weeks. This construction was started in 1969 along with the complete remodeling and renovation of the Kensington Building. The Tompkins Building is also undergoing renovation. Most of this building is used for maternity patients.

The four-story addition was begun primarily to accommodate more patients. The new patients’ rooms have improved circulation because of the...
trapezoidal form of the bathrooms. Space is saved by their angular shape, thus supplying more accessibility to stretcher traffic.

Each floor of the Center Wing addition encompasses 5,350 sq. ft. Exterior walls are of matching brick with block back-up. Interior walls are steel stud and plaster. The roof is built-up and floors are of concrete slab with vinyl asbestos tile.

Other recent additions include a new emergency entrance on the west wing of the newer addition, installation of new elevators in the Kensington Building, and new surgeons' offices on the second floor. The entire complex received new mechanical systems, thereby making the hospital completely air conditioned.

The recent additions and renovations will be completed at a cost of approximately $1,600,000.00.

A unique monitoring system is included in future plans of the hospital. The Intensive Care unit and the second floor of the main building, serving the sub-acute patients will have monitoring which includes the telemetry method of viewing the patients in the halls.

Johnston Willis Hospital is now a subsidiary of Hospital Corporation of America.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

THE contract for a $2 million construction project to modernize and expand the Tompkins-McCaw Library at the Medical College of Virginia was awarded to the John W. Daniel Company, Inc., of Danville.

Daniel submitted a low bid of $1,944,000. The library construction at MCV, Health Sciences Division of Virginia Commonwealth University, will be financed partially from state funds and partially from federal funds.

MCV/VCU was awarded last year a $1,294,720 federal grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for modernization of the present 38-year-old library and for construction of an addition that will more than triple the existing library size. The library's current 14,500 sq. ft. will increase to 52,000 sq. ft. when construction is completed in late spring, 1973.

The present Colonial architecture will be continued for the new three-story library addition which will have two floors above ground and one below. The present library houses more than 100,000 bound volumes and more than 2,000 journals as well as historical interest material on MCV and a small museum collection of medical instruments and Civil War memorabilia. The new addition is expected to house the MCV archives.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


LEE, KING & POOLE—Architects
JOHN W. DANIEL & CO., INC.
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23230

JOHN W. DANIEL & CO., INC.
General Contractors
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PERRY ELECTRIC CO., INC.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
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11012 JEFFERSON AVE.
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23601
Phone 595-3375

B & B Contracting, Inc.
Insulation & Acoustical Contractors
Commercial — Industrial
Phone 560-4663
2729 Dorr Avenue
MERRIFIELD, VA.
After a beginning at a site which caused extreme growing pains and abandoning a well-thought-out scheme for remaining at that site, this fast-growing, young church in the western suburbs of Richmond embarked on a new building program on a new site a mile away. Because the congregation had witnessed their youngsters growing up without a formal sanctuary, the first unit of the new construction was the sanctuary. Until the second stage was completed, the group was split between the old and new locations for church and other activities.

The site is ten acres of gently rolling, wooded land with streets on three sides allowing good access and the construction of the parsonage on the same site. Parking for 230 cars is provided in an area where many trees were left.

The total plan is a cluster arrangement of three buildings with provisions for a future unit. These form a courtyard enclosed by connecting cloisters. The sanctuary building of the church complex is crucifix in form having a nave seating 374 and transepts accommodating 110 persons. One transept also serves as family seating during funerals and has a folding screen and special circulation facilities to enhance this function. The narthex has a stair leading to a balcony above seat-
ing up to 120 for a total pew capacity of 604 plus choir. The lower level has a large classroom, toilets and mechanical space.

- The feature of the sanctuary is the chancel arrangement with a center altar surrounded by an oval communion rail. This design gives added emphasis to the sacrament of partaking of the Lord's Supper. To one side of the chancel is a free-standing "stem" pulpit reached by a winding stair. Warren Braun of Harrisonburg engineered the excellent acoustics of this structure. Just the right compromise was made for good voice projection and control without unduly reducing musical resonance.

- The activities building houses the church offices, study, fellowship hall, parlor, two classrooms, kitchen and toilets. The hall is a multipurpose space divisible into three areas each of about 800 sq. ft. and a switch on the folding partition dividers allows for the partition to form a performing area which has a fold-up "stage".

- The education unit has thirteen classrooms of various sizes, toilets and a church school office. Some partitions can be rearranged to form larger or smaller rooms. This unit is arranged for a weekday kindergarten program. This is the only unit presently without year-round climate control.

- M. E. Howard & Son was general contractor for the 7500-sq. ft. sanctuary unit which cost $195,000 when completed in 1968. Robert M. Dunville & Bros. was builder for the $234,000 second stage which was completed in 1970 with 15,250 square feet. Joseph V. Ciucci, Jr. was designer and project architect.

VIRGINIA RECORD
Another beautiful building with elevators furnished and installed by Southern Elevator Company:
Public Housing for the Elderly in Roanoke, Va.
The nature of this building, as housing for the elderly, required maximum dependability from the elevators.

Architect: Randolph Frantz & John Chappelear, AIA
General Contractor: Nello L. Teer Company

SOUTHERN ELEVATOR CO.
Main Offices and Plant: Greensboro, N. C.

A SOUTHERN COMPANY FOR SOUTHERN SERVICE
The new Senior High School located on Patrick Henry Drive in North Blacksburg is designed for initial enrollment of 1400 students in grades 9 through 12 when it opens in early 1973 with future expansion to 1800 students.

The site, consisting of approximately 37 acres, is rolling from east to west, with a grade difference of approximately 70 ft. from high point to low point. There is a considerable number of trees on the eastern part of the site. The school will be placed toward the highest point with parking and athletic fields sloping away from the building toward Patrick Henry Drive.

The 225,000 sq. ft. structure of concrete, brick, block and steel construction will offer the finest facilities for the learning environment. The latest trends in the use of open planning, movable walls, team teaching, large and small individual rooms, large open library, divisible auditorium, large athletic facilities, multiple use student commons and many other trends are provided in this school.

The school is planned around boys and girls and their activities. Learning is a venture into the uncertain, the untried, the unknown. It is a search for new answers and new questions which always arise. Learning is a quest by all whose minds are free and unafraid, for human greatness. This school will be an exciting part of this venture. It is concerned with human beings and how they learn. It is a school which blends imaginative educational concepts with modern architectural design. It will be an exciting school because of its faith in people and their power to fashion a better world through better minds. For all who enter, a challenging adventure is restlessly waiting.

Among the many aims and objectives of the architectural firm of Robert L. Mills, Blacksburg, are the following which we hope will be incorporated into this school. These aims are the result of much research and planning, the help of the Division Superintendent, the School Board, the Principal of the existing high school, certain other school staff and many other individuals.

- Team teaching
- Intensified individual instruction
- Large group areas as well as small instructional areas
- Small student study rooms
- Increased use of audio-visual aids
- Module or block scheduling
- Flexibility
- Furniture that will be flexible in use
- Movable walls and partitions
- Efficient environmental controls
- Carpet on floors
- Fully air conditioned
- Divisible gymnasium—2500 seats
- Student commons to be used for dining, assembly, lobby space and other uses
- Large library and resource center as the heart of the school
- Teachers' office and work areas for each academic department
- Economical to maintain
- Planned for anticipated growth
- Divisible auditorium—1200 seats
- Use of color to stimulate the child
- Zoning of school for multiple use
- Entire school for community use
- Limited amount of glass

(Please turn the page)
—Provision for outdoor recreation facilities
—Involvement of school administration building committee and people who will use the facility from the building
—Innovation and experimentation

The structural system for the school will consist of poured-in-place concrete columns, joists and beams. The gymnasium and auditorium roof will be framed with steel trusses.

Materials to be used on the exterior include brick, concrete fascia beam (rough surface) and exposed steel fascia for gymnasium. Academic, library, administration, lockers and part of vocational trades are located on the upper level. The entrance from North Drive will allow faculty and visitors to enter on this level. The student entrance will be on the lower level from Patrick Henry Drive. Facilities on this level include auditorium, gymnasium, student commons and kitchen, service area, and part of vocational trades. Below the gymnasium floor are locker rooms, team rooms, corrective gym and other related facilities.

Facilities to be provided on the site include:
—Parking for 150 student cars
—Parking for 125 faculty and visitor cars
—Athletic facilities to include track, baseball field, two softball fields, multiple paved area for basketball, volleyball, etc.
—Landscaping for entire site
—Areas on east edge of site will remain in its natural terrain.

DESCRIPTION OF AREAS IN SCHOOL UPPER LEVEL

LIBRARY
—located in the center of all academic subjects and open to all circulation — (13,000 sq. ft.—total area)
—30,000 volumes capacity
—258 seats with 120 study carrels
—carpet on floor, acoustical tile ceiling, brick walls at corners
—large retrieval center will be adjacent to library

ACADEMIC
—English
—Social Studies
—Foreign Language
—Math —open type areas—movable walls
—carpet on floor, acoustical ceiling tile
—chalkboard and tackboard walls
—Science —self contained area—open in center for student projects. Tile floor, acoustical tile ceiling, chalkboard and tackboard walls. Greenhouse will be provided.
—Business— provision for block teaching
— provision for data processing
—carpet floor, acoustical tile ceiling, movable walls
—chalk and tackboard walls

ADMINISTRATION, GUIDANCE, HEALTH
All of the areas are located together near the main entrance of the school. Guidance is located near main circulation area of students to encourage use by them. Carpet floor, acoustical ceiling tile, brick and block walls, folding partitions.

AUDITORIUM
—Balcony—seating 240. Divisible into 2 lecture rooms seating 60 each and one room seating 120. These will be used for large group instructions by all academic departments. Carpet floor, brick walls, plaster ceiling.

STUDENT ACTIVITY ROOMS
Three rooms are located on this level for use of student clubs, newspaper, annual staff.

VOCATIONAL
Carpeting, masonry, auto mechanics, electrical and machine shops will be provided on this level. Offices, storage, tool rooms and drawing areas will be provided for each shop. Outside entrance to all shop areas will be provided. Concrete floors, concrete double T-beams for ceiling.

LOCKERS
Approximately 700 lockers will be provided on this level for student use.
INDUSTRIAL ARTS
—Large space for complete laboratory and shop equipment.
—Drafting room, office, storage, finishing — sanding rooms and lumber storage.

AGRICULTURE
—Large space for complete shop and equipment.
—Welding, painting and classrooms
—Greenhouse and potting room to be adjacent to shop area.

MECHANICAL
—Large equipment room
—Outside storage
—Paint shop
—Electrical and telephone rooms
—Janitors' storage and supplies
—Located adjacent to kitchen deliveries

LOWER GYMNASIUM LEVEL
Two Health classrooms
Boys and girls locker rooms

Team rooms for varsity and junior varsity
Offices for physical education staff
Training room and laundry room
Corrective gymnasium (2,000 sq. ft.)
This will be for use by students who need special individual help.
Direct access to athletic fields and easy access for visiting teams.
Summer use with remainder of school closed.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Bamboo as a motif for ceramic tile?

Ah-so.

On paper, bamboo has all the elements of good design; clean, graceful lines, simplicity, and natural beauty.

So we tried it. And on tile, as you can see, it looks just great. And this isn’t the only bamboo pattern we have, either. We also have a new leaf design to be used with bamboo. Together, they make any wall, or any room, exciting, warm, alive.

Bamboo and leaf come in Harvest Gold and Parakeet Green, on matte white, in 4¼" x 4¼".

And by the way, bamboo isn’t the only thing we’ve been up to: we’ve also designed a new tile in cane.

For more information write for a free brochure. For a sample kit, including bamboo and cane tiles, send $1.00 to Mid-State Tile Company, Post Office Box 627, Lexington, North Carolina 27292.

mid-state tile company
THE newly completed Hathaway Office Building, located adjacent to the Stratford Hills Shopping Center at Forest Hills Avenue just east of Chippining Parkway, is Richmond's latest office building to rise in its growing newly annexed suburbs.

Designed by J. Richard Brown, Thomas A. Gresham, Associated Architects, of Richmond, the three-story masonry building offers plentiful natural lighting, ample parking, elevator service and the latest in office comfort with its convenient location just ten minutes from the city's center.

The owners of the building are John W. Keith, Jr., and Vernon E. Inge, Attorneys at Law, and Harry Murray and Associates, Accountants. Both firms now have their offices in the building.

Of the gross area of 12,000 sq. ft., 9,500 sq. ft. are rentable space.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)
E. H. Wicker, general contractor; P. E. Eubank & Co., excavating, grading & exterior concrete work; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Lip-hart Steel Co., Inc., structural steel and steel joists; Sash, Door and Glass Corp., windows, store front and glass; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., elevator; R. Willisone Roofing Co., roofing and sheet metal; Gundlach Plumbing and Heating Co., Inc., plumbing; Hertless Bros., Inc., heating & air conditioning; American Window Products Inc., venetian blinds; C. B. Smith Co., ceilings and flooring; Pleasants Hardware, finish hardware; Richmond Paving Service, Inc., blacktop paving.

to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1971

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VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM

Richmond

WRIGHT, JONES & WILKERSON
Architects

ROBERT M. DUNVILLE & BROS., INC.
General Contractors

VIRGINIA Commonwealth University's new gymnasium, designed by Wright, Jones, and Wilkerson, is offering a variety of services to students and faculty as well as Richmond residents.

The building, constructed under a $1,700,000 contract with Robert M. Dunville and Brothers, Inc., houses an Olympic-size swimming pool, complete with an underwater sound system. This pool facility will be utilized by two Richmond organizations to give underprivileged children recreational opportunities.

The VCU Department of Health and Physical Education, working with Grace House, will open the pool on Saturday morning from 9 a.m. to 12 noon to children from the Oregon Hill area. In addition, the Fulton Community Center will use the VCU pool three mornings a week, from 8 to 10 a.m., for black children of the Fulton area.

The new gymnasium, 120 feet by 110 feet, contains two basketball courts and a variety of other facilities.
courts, eight badminton courts, three volleyball courts, and eight faculty offices, in addition to the Olympic-size pool. New equipment in the building includes such distinctive items as a whirlpool bath, a training table, a weight-lifting machine, and a treadmill plus the usual gymnastic equipment such as a trampoline, parallel bars, the horse, etc.

A feature of the VCU physical education department is the Faculty Noon Recreation Program. This program allows all personnel of the Academic Division to exercise Monday through Friday from noon to 1 p.m. The program involves both free play and organized competition aimed at improving health and fitness. More than 75 men and women were involved in the noon activities during the past semester.

The new gymnasium houses several classroom facilities. A curriculum laboratory holds books, reference materials, and films pertaining to physical education. A research laboratory holds equipment used to determine the effects of physical exercise on the human body. Instruments included in this room check a person’s heart rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate as he is running on the treadmill. Locker space for more than 4,000 persons is included within the new addition.

The Department of Health and Physical Education has 14 full-time and nine part-time instructors. One hundred ninety-six students are physical education majors, but the facilities serve more than 3,100 of other departments.

The department has three major responsibilities, namely: (1) the professional preparation of physical education teachers and coaches, (2) the conduct of the service program to meet the University’s graduation requirement of majors, and (3) the administration of a broad intramural, extramural, and recreational sports program for all students and faculty.

The curriculum for health and physical education majors is designed to prepare men and women for positions as teachers of health and physical education in elementary and secondary schools. Successful completion of the approved program leads to certification by the Commonwealth of Virginia and meets certification requirements in most all states.
• CAISSONS

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• SHAFTS

51 S. Williams St., York, Pa.—Tel. 717-792-9709

Branch Offices: Silver Spring, Md.—Baltimore, Md.—Philadelphia, Pa.
The central motor pool facility at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, developed to provide better control over the 200-vehicle fleet, is a six-bay building of approximately 12,000 sq. ft.

Three of the bays are equipped with hydraulic lifts and two are for vehicle washing. The motor pool performs general maintenance and minor repairs on the cars and trucks of the fleet. Major repairs are contracted out to private garages.

The building also houses a small area for the mechanics' office, parts storage room, restroom facilities and an office for the motor pool chief, his assistant and secretaries.

Two gas pumps, fed from a 2,000-gallon underground storage tank, provide gasoline for the fleet. There is also a 500-gallon underground storage tank for used oil, which is accumulated and trucked to a reclaiming station.

The motor pool was originally designed by Wiley & Wilson as an added alternate to the general maintenance building. It was constructed under separate contract at a later date after funds became available. The motor pool area adjoins the general maintenance area, but is separated by a wire fence which completely encloses the paved motor pool lot.

With the central motor pool in use, officials are able to determine what vehicles are available on short notice for use by the staff on field trips or other uses.

The building is of brick with a masonry block back-up, surrounding a structural steel frame. There is a metal deck and built up roof.

The motor pool is one of the many new features of the expanding facilities of VPI.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

(Photos by James M. McElroy)
Rendering of New First and Merchants Bank in Richmond
Facts

Name of Project: First & Merchants Headquarters Project
Location: Richmond, Virginia
A three-acre site comprised of the full block bounded by Main, Cary, 11th and 12th Streets and one-third of the adjacent block between Tenth and 11th Streets.
Owner: First & Merchants Properties, Inc.
Architects: Welton Becket & Associates, Architects and Engineers
Carneal & Johnston, Richmond, Associate Architect
Doyle & Russell, Inc.
General Contractors: $22 million
Size and Scope: Pavilion Building—Four-story, 78,500-square-foot structure surrounding a landscaped plaza. Retail and service shops on first level, offices on upper levels. Auditorium seating 200 in connecting link between tower and Pavilion.
Parking—Space for 550 automobiles on two levels beneath complex and in a six-level parking structure adjacent to Pavilion building. Total size—More than 800,000 square feet.
Occupancy: First & Merchants will have over 1,000 employees initially occupying 16 floors with the remainder of the building available for lease.
Architectural Features: Warm-white, textured precast concrete facing will unify the entire complex, which will also be tied together by a deep arcade extending around the office tower and the Pavilion building.
The tower will strongly express its structural and mechanical systems, and its interior space plan will result in creation of double-module picture windows combined with single-module windows, an architectural innovation. Tinted glass windows will contrast with light concrete textured with native aggregate.
Plazas will create open space for the financial district while creating a positive environment for the project itself.

Headquarters Building

First & Merchants National Bank is progressing with plans for Virginia's tallest building, a 25-story tower in the financial district of downtown Richmond.

Robert L. Gordon, Jr., chairman of the board of First & Merchants, said construction costs of the project will be from $25-30 million and will provide new home office facilities for the Bank.
The building will be on a three-acre site on East Main Street, two blocks from the 105-year-old bank's current 19-story headquarters. The 513,400-square-foot tower will rise from a landscaped plaza, with a four-level commercial-office pavilion and six levels of parking surrounding an inner court. Two additional levels of parking will be beneath the complex.
The new F&M headquarters was designed by the New York office of the national architectural firm of Welton Becket & Associates. Carneal & Johnston of Richmond are associate architects.
Groundbreaking ceremonies were held June 23, 1971 on the site occupying the entire block bounded by Main, Cary, 11th and 12th Streets and one-third of the adjacent block between Tenth and 11th Streets. To provide a contiguous site, 11th Street will be closed, but pedestrian access to the tower will be provided over the plaza from Main and Cary Streets.

"In addition to providing for the expanding needs of First & Merchants as we continue to keep pace with the growth of Virginia, we believe our striking new project will set a high standard for Richmond's exciting redevelopment of the Main Street to James River area," C. Coleman McGehee, president of First & Merchants, stated.
First & Merchants' new site is contiguous with the James Center Development Company acreage recently announced for redevelopment and through that property with the site of the proposed new Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.
The Becket firm has designed for the Richmond skyline a warm-white, precast concrete, rectangular landmark with a highly distinctive facade resulting from a unique architectural concept incorporating large, square windows balanced by narrower, vertical windows set between the steel-framed tow-

HISTORY

The Lower Main Street frontage of the new F&M building was once the “West End” of the bustling trade hub of old Richmond. Recent decades, however, have seen a dramatic shift much further to the west in the city’s development. And in recent years, many of the old Main Street structures have deteriorated to an unusable condition.

F&M’s property, including 1017 through 1117 East Main, although considered impractical to renovate, nevertheless contained several century-old structures known in preservation circles as “iron fronts,” reflecting the construction methods of their facades.

Realizing the historic nature of the entire area and with the desire of being a good neighbor in it, F&M held a meeting July 2, 1970 with representatives of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Historic Richmond Foundation, the Valentine Museum, Richmond City Planning Commission, the Virginia Museum and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, among others. As a result, the Bank changed its plans for the new structure from basically a 30-some story tower surrounded by a large, open plaza to the present tower-pavilion complex to meet the strong desire expressed in the meeting to preserve the scale of Main Street and complement the flanking full-faced iron fronts.

At the same time F&M began making known a standing offer to remove and transport the iron fronts and other architecturally significant parts of the buildings it owned to any group which might be interested in their preservation. Regardless of the repeated offer, letters poured into the Bank over several months from around the country criticizing F&M’s plans. Some had their facts wrong, such as the New York gentleman who wrote expressing concern for the Bank’s plans to tear down iron fronts “in lower Manhattan.” But most were genuinely concerned with historic preservation.

Consequently, after several weeks of working with the Valentine Museum and representatives of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the bank was able to announce that it would remove, for the custodianship of the Valentine, architecturally significant portions of the buildings between 1017 and 1117 East Main after a thorough interior-exterior

(Continued on page 46)

(Please turn the page)
History (from page 43)

survey of the area. Also, the bank agreed to fund an extensive, detailed measured-drawing program and photography of the facades.

In addition, in March it was announced by a concerned group of Richmond citizens that they had accepted F&M's offer to remove iron-front facades for undetermined future use.

The bank removed the iron fronts, exclusive of brick and mortar of 1111 and 1113 East Main and also the one-floor iron front at 1109. As they were removed, the components were professionally marked to enable future use.

A spokesman for the citizens group said that plans are being formulated to put the iron fronts to use in a future development. In the meantime, however, the Valentine Museum is acting as custodian and has made storage arrangements for the iron fronts.

First & Merchants has received several suggestions from interested parties relating to retention of some or all of the old structures facing Main Street at the site of F&M's new headquarters project.

All suggestions were submitted to F&M's architects, the New York office of Welton Becket & Associates, for their evaluation and comments on the feasibility of the suggestions.

The following letter dated December 29, was received from David W. Beer, A.I.A. Director of Design for the New York office of Welton Becket & Associates, replying to these suggestions:

"At your request, we have reviewed the sketches recently forwarded to us which, I understand, came to the Bank from one of the local universities. It is always difficult to frame a completely adequate reply to such suggestions, since we appreciate, as we know the Bank does, the sincere interest that exists in Richmond for historical preservation.

"Perhaps the paramount consideration is practical preservation. Most, if not all, of the successful solutions in other cities seem to have been based on finding compatible uses for old structures that enables them not just to stand but to be 'alive' and well maintained. Richmond has numerous examples of historical houses that have been left out of context, so to speak, surrounded by parking lots, or abutting a high-rise office building. There is no scale transition between the old and the new, and both elements suffer aesthetically.

In planning the First & Merchants project, we bore this scale transition very much in mind. We elected to urge preservation of the five really outstanding iron front buildings because they are architecturally significant and unified in style and detail. We did not, however, want to leave them exposed in the three other sides for they were built as attached buildings and their backs are very crude and unfinished. Like so many buildings of that era, they were not meant to be seen 'in the round.'

"Therefore, we abutted a low pavilion building of contemporary character but similar in scale to the existing iron fronts that continues the street line and roof height of these traditional Main Street buildings. This pavilion building turns back to create a pedestrian shopping plaza and at the same time solves the problem of the back of the iron fronts. The pavilion building, the enclosed shopping plaza, the open plaza in front of the tower—these are the elements that allow for the transition between the nineteenth century iron front buildings and the twentieth (Continued on page 48)
DEMOLITION

The F&M complex's site clearance work began spectacularly on February 21.

On that day at 7:50 a.m. the old Everett Waddey Company warehouse and printing building was practically leveled within five seconds. The story leading up to those five seconds, while not unique, certainly adds an interesting chapter in the annals of Virginia building construction.

The nearly 120,000-square-foot, seven-story Waddey building was compactly located amidst the buildings of downtown Richmond straddling land between 11th and 12th Streets about mid-way between Main and Cary.

Designed for a 400-pound live load, the building had housed heavy printing and engraving equipment. Described as one of the "toughest" buildings in Richmond, the structure was of complete rigid-frame reinforced concrete. Thus its demolition posed unique problems.

Demolition by conventional methods was estimated to have taken from 90 to 120 days. Not insignificant among the many problems that would have been faced was that conventional demolition would have created an unacceptable level of air pollution over the period involved. The pollution would have occurred from concrete dust loosed by the continuous striking of the 4,000-pound steel ball which would have been required. In the light of F&M's own anti-pollution efforts, "we felt we should find a more acceptable method of demolition," said one F&M official.

Consequently, through Doyle and Russell, Inc., F&M located John D. Loizeaux and his firm, Controlled Demolition, Inc.

Working out of Baltimore, Loizeaux has achieved a national reputation for expertly and cleanly bringing down buildings by using explosives. Although his work in Richmond involved only several days, the ground-work and long-range planning for the demolition began about six months earlier.

Through movies, slide presentations, affidavits and other documentation, the various levels of governmental agencies involved had to be convinced that a controlled explosion in the middle of downtown Richmond would be safe and would only succeed in demolishing the old Waddey building.

With the officials convinced, approximately three weeks of preliminary engineering and construction work was begun; and Loizeaux came to town about a week ahead to personally supervise the placing of about 167 explosives stra-

(Continued on page 48)
**F&M Headquarters Building**

*(From page 43)*

Our concept is to provide a building which expresses the strength, dignity, and integrity of First & Merchants, which combines an inviting warmth with a rich elegance, and which makes a dynamic and innovative architectural contribution to the historic and progressive city of Richmond," Charles Stanton, A.I.A., director of the Becket architectural firm's New York office, stated.

"The boldly expressed vertical columns will emphasize the building's height and add the dimension of depth to the facade," the architect explained. "This strong vertical treatment, combined with the narrow spandrel units beneath the windows, will impart a light and open feeling to the tower," he continued.

"We developed the tower's window configuration—a wide window on either side of three narrower windows between each column—to provide F&M and its tenants with environmentally exciting and highly flexible office suite arrangements," Stanton added. "Single offices can have one large window while larger offices can have combinations of a large window plus one or more narrower windows."

Highlights of the tower will include a dramatic glass-enclosed main lobby and full-service banking floor on the street level and a colorful 500-seat cafeteria on the second floor, accessible to the main lobby by glass-sided escalators. First & Merchants will initially occupy 16 floors with the remaining floors available for lease.

Planned on a 4-foot, 8-inch module for maximum flexibility of office and suite arrangement, the building's combined air conditioning and high-intensity, glare-free fluorescent lighting system will be fully integrated into a suspended acoustical tile ceiling.

"Office space for our own administrative and operational use and that which we can offer tenants will be the finest available anywhere in the nation," Gordon concluded in announcing the new building.

Mechanical equipment will be located on the third and top floors. To reduce the size of the central elevator and service core and thus provide more space per floor, mechanical ducts and electrical conduits, normally located in the central core, will be concealed in the window mullions which are usually utilized only to hold the window glass.

The 78,500-square-foot pavilion building will contain retail shops and services on its plaza level, and office space on its upper three levels. The pavilion building will be linked to the tower by a second-level bridge containing a 200-seat auditorium. Six levels of parking adjacent to the pavilion structure will combine with the subterranean parking to provide total space for 550 automobiles.

"Although the office tower will be massive, the shops and cafeteria will combine with the offices and plazas to bring to the complex an exciting urban environment oriented toward the individual human being," the architect commented.

The landscaped plaza around the tower will include an 85-foot-deep by 180-foot-wide open area along Main Street, with the plaza continuing the entire length of 12th Street and along Cary Street, where access from that lower elevation will be provided by a monumental stairway.

On the west side of the tower, the plaza will lead to the courtyard-like inner plaza toward which the pavilion building is oriented. Both plazas will be handsomely landscaped. A nine-foot-deep arcade will unify the office tower and the pavilion building, providing protection from sun and rain.

Six drive-in teller windows, with separate motor lanes accessible from 12th Street, will serve the banking public.

Design of the project allows for preservation of five cast-iron front buildings—more than 100 years old—located on Main Street. The four-story pavilion building's height and scale will complement the historic structures.

"We feel that our new building complex will not only be one of the finest offices in the nation but will offer a compatible environment to the historic Main Street area, one designed particularly with our staff, customers and tenants in mind," Gordon concluded.

Creation of any building project, anywhere, for any client is always an exciting challenge for an architect, according to Charles Stanton, AIA. But the creation of a project with the size and scope of the First & Merchants Headquarters, in a city as important as Richmond, and for a client with the stature of First & Merchants Bank, presented Welton Becket & Associates with a challenge of exceptional excitement tempered by awesome responsibility.

Our multiple challenge was:

—to plan a complex which would provide highly efficient and completely flexible office space for First & Merchants' own operations
and for the operations of its tenants;
— to develop the best possible interior and exterior environment for staff members, customers, clients and visitors;
— to create an architectural landmark for the historic and progressive city of Richmond;
— to make a strong contribution to the environment of the financial district which would set the pace for Richmond's "Main-to-the-James" redevelopment;
— and to maintain a realistic total cost for the project.

Our planning for the office tower began from the inside out, because an office building is actually a tool of business and should function smoothly for present needs while always having the flexibility to meet the ever-changing needs of business. We planned the building with a 4-foot 8-inch module and placed the elevator and service core, which is frequently located in the center of a building, toward one end. This provides a larger area on one end for open work areas and for larger tenants, and a smaller area on the other end for private offices and smaller tenants.

Because of the amount of space required to meet F&M's present and future growth, and because the bank desired to remain in the financial district where building sites are somewhat more confining, we readily determined that the office structure would have to be high rise, and that its height might in fact make it the tallest building in the state.

Realizing that a structure of this size and scope immediately becomes a focal point and a landmark for a city—for better or for worse—we were eager to assure that the design of the tower would make a positive contribution to the Richmond skyline.

Although carefully studied for appearance, the exterior of the tower is a straightforward expression of the building's structural system, of its mechanical system, and of its interior uses.

The structural framework is strongly expressed, with the bold vertical columns emphasizing the building's height and adding the dimension of depth to the facade.

Exterior expression of the mechanical system is somewhat unusual, in that the air-handling ductwork is usually located in the central elevator and service core. However, we were able to reduce the size of the central core by placing the ducts within the mullions which are generally utilized only for supporting window glass. The exterior location of the ductwork also permits...
a direct, economical tie-in to the perimeter. Air-conditioning/heating units located under each window.

Our expression of the interior office in the manner it is done with this tower is somewhat of an architectural innovation. Normally, the mullions are evenly spaced on the facade of the building, providing vertical enframing for windows of identical size. Where a particular office has two modules, which is generally true, mullions keep interrupting the office window. In this building, we have combined two modules into a single window—a picture window. The large windows are utilized in a pattern with single-module windows, so that larger offices can have three, four or five modules. The result is an unusually clean interior and an exterior with a distinctive character.

We selected a warm-white precast concrete, textured through use of an exposed native aggregate, so that the tower will have a light, warm, and clean appearance regardless of the weather. Windows have been recessed into the facade so as to develop a changing pattern of shadows.

The rectangular tower will not turn its back to any part of the city, and results in a structure which we believe expresses the strength, dignity, and integrity of First & Merchants. The structure will combine an inviting warmth with a rich elegance, characteristics which are true of the financial institution and the state it serves.

As a total development, F&M's new headquarters will create for itself and for the surrounding area an urban environment alive with activity yet relaxing in its mood. The low, adjacent pavilion building will be 62 feet high, the same height as the five cast-iron-front buildings immediately adjacent, and related generally in scale to historic Richmond. A nine-foot-deep arcade at plaza level will unify the pavilion building and the tower, creating a promenade sheltered from sun, rain and snow.

Two magnificent plazas will help create an environment of their own for the complex, yet an environment which will reach out and welcome new development in the area. One plaza will encircle the office tower and will join the second plaza, which will be enclosed by the pavilion building and so will have a courtyard-like effect. The cafeteria dining room, located on the second floor of the tower, will have balconies overlooking both plazas.

While architects are always striving to provide projects which benefit a client and the client's city, the actual accomplishment is never possible without an enlightened client. Our associate architect, Carneal & Johnston of Richmond, and we are favored in this case to have a client, such as First & Merchants, which is deeply interested in its staff and its headquarters city, and which is most desirous of not only providing itself with new home office facilities but is at the same time concerned with making a lasting contribution to Richmond.

History (from page 44)

The 12th Street and Cary Street treatments should make the Bank a good neighbor to what exists there now or may be developed in the future.

Demolition (from page 45)

Together with these esthetic considerations we had to recognize the Bank's functional needs for practical space to meet its program, looking as far ahead as the end of this century. This means both parking space and office space. Small office tower floors (anything less than 15,000 to 20,000 square feet) are extremely inefficient and uneconomical.

"Also, if the Bank is to stay downtown, it has to identify strongly with Main Street in terms of visibility and access. At the same time we have not turned the Bank's back in any other direction. The 12th Street and Cary Street treatments should make the Bank a good neighbor to what exists there now or may be developed in the future."
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THIS PROJECT was developed after the architect-engineer prepared an advance planning study and report in 1962 for the requested State Health Department facility. The advance planning study and report indicated that it would be desirable to disassociate the Health Department Bureau of Laboratories from the proposed Health Department office facility. The Health Department office facility was constructed in the Capitol complex and is the Madison Building with associated parking facilities. Soon after the decision to design and construct a separate facility for the Health Department Bureau of Laboratories, it was determined that such a facility should include accommodations for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The architect-engineer was authorized to proceed with development of preliminary requirements and preliminary design for a Consolidated Laboratory facility in December 1962, which was to be located on existing state property adjacent to the Capitol complex on the site east of the intersection of Ballard and Grace Streets. It later developed that the state preferred to reserve this site for future expansion of high rise office facilities and to relocate the site of the proposed
Consolidated Laboratory to newly acquired property in the eastern vicinity of the southeast corner of Capitol Square between Franklin and Main Streets and east of 14th Street. The state acquired the necessary real estate and proceeded, with the assistance of the architect-engineer, to prepare documents for the demolition of the existing aged structures on the acquired site.

The architect-engineer proceeded with the development of criteria for the Consolidated facility by holding interviews with the heads of each division and each department in the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, including the Chief Medical Examiner's Office which operates as a division of the Department of Health. This process required a period of approximately six months after which basic definitive and preliminary drawings were prepared and submitted again to each of the department heads and division heads for final approval of basic design criteria through the Division of Engineering and Buildings. The laboratories of the Department of Health at this time were located in the old State Office Building with the Chief Medical Examiner's facilities located in several old residential structures adjacent to the Medical College of Virginia. The facilities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were scattered throughout Richmond in many different locations and in many temporary facilities. The problems encountered in designing facilities for such a comprehensive operation as the combined departments for the Department of Health, Medical Examiner and Department of Agriculture and Commerce were many, especially those associated with the volume of work in these production laboratories as well as the problems of potential cross contamination between the various sophisticated laboratory operations.

The five-story building is basically constructed in rectangular shape, having elevator and stairwell projects on three sides. The approximate dimensions are 141 ft. by 132 ft. The structure is designed to provide for four additional floors of vertical expansion.

The building consists structurally of caissons and concrete footings, beams, slabs, columns and joists. Basement walls are concrete, faced with granite panels on one side and exposed concrete on the other side. The other sides are fully covered by earth. The first-floor walls are concrete masonry units with granite panel facings. The upper-floor walls are concrete masonry units with precast concrete panel facings. (Please turn the page)
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INTERIOR partitions are of concrete masonry units, most of them being painted except in special areas where epoxy coating or vinyl wall covering is used. Flooring is generally sheet vinyl with a few areas using quarry tile or exposed concrete. Ceilings are of several types: cement plaster, acoustical tile, acoustic board, plaster or exposed construction; all except for the exposed construction are suspended ceilings. Roof construction consists of built-up roofing and insulating concrete fill on a concrete slab. Windows are vertically pivoted interior single hung aluminum mounted in metal frames. Doors are mainly wood, with others being either hollow metal, aluminum or steel, all mounted in hollow metal frames.

The building is constructed in four vertical sections having a vertical utility chase between each basic section. The Medical Examiner's facilities occupy section no. 1 at the north end of the building. The vertical utility chase is double size adjacent thereto with a vertical divider constructed to avoid any probability of contamination within the Medical Examiner's laboratories from the laboratories occupying the remaining three vertical sections of the building. The four utility chases provide for the distribution of all utilities and provide for easy access to the various laboratories for accommodating the required functions for the initial construction as well as modifications which may be necessary throughout the life of the structure. The basement of section no. 1 at the lowest level of the Medical Examiner's laboratory facilities is constructed to accommodate the requirements for the anatomical section. The basement sections 2, 3 and 4 accommodate laboratory facilities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the mechanical equipment air conditioning system, the electrical distribution system, storage and space for future growth. A listing of the spaces provided in the building indicating the complex requirements of this facility are listed by floors as follows:

**FL 00**
- Mechanical Room
- 2 Storage Rooms
- Switchgear Room
- Crematory
- Embalming Room
- Vault Room and future Vault Room
- Wash Room
- Incinerator Room
- Control Room
- Telephone Equipment Rooms
- Elevator Machine Room
- Space Room (approximately 50% of this room developed into weights and measures rooms after award of contract.)

Toilet Facilities

**FL 01**
- Pullorum Antigen
- Tissue
- Sterilizing
- Leptoscopy
- Pullorum-Serology
- Histopathology
- Culture Room
- Tuberculosis Room
- 2 Autopsy Rooms
- Brucellosis
- Dairy Bacteriology
- Virus Room
- Dairy Chemistry
- Advanced Bacteriology
- Weights and Measures
- 2 Balance Rooms
- Stock
- Sand Blast Room
- Canteen and Storage Area
- 2 Animal Rooms
- 2 Isolation Rooms
- Post Mortem
- 2 Waiting Rooms
- Microscopic Lab
- Nitrogen Room
- Potash and Phosphate Room
- Sample Preparation
- Fiber Extraction
- Fat Extraction
- Locker and Wash Room
- Body Storage
- Ambulance Entry
- Chemical Storage
- Decomposed Autopsy
- Freezer
- Night Quarters
- X-Ray Room
- Dark Room and Photo Lab
- Body Viewing
- Mechanical Equipment Room
- 3 Storage Rooms
- Charging Room
- Cooling Room
- 3 Janitor Closets
- Wash Room
- 5 Offices
- 4 Toilets
- Lounge Room
- Calcium and Magnesium Analysis Room

**FL 02**
- Physical Testing
- 2 Sample Preparation Rooms
- 2 Wet Chemical Rooms
- 2 Repair Shops
- Chemical Storage
- Pesticides
- 2 Dark Rooms
- Germination Room
- Variety Testing Room
- Germination Equipment Room
- Library
- 2 Conference Rooms
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The fifth floor accommodates mechanical equipment and cooling towers. Space is provided for future installation of supplementary equipment when the building is expanded four additional floors vertically. This arrangement will accommodate the expansion of the building vertically while providing for the operation of the complex laboratory facilities operating therein.

Mechanical work includes providing a complete heating, ventilating and air conditioning system. Spaces to be air conditioned are quite varied with respect to type of occupancy. Some examples of this varied occupancy are: offices, chemistry laboratories, animal rooms, morgue, conference rooms, x-ray laboratories, cold rooms, and rooms with high heat gains. Most laboratory spaces require year round cooling since they are interior spaces and have high internal heat loads. The heating and air conditioning is generally divided into two types. Two pipe fan coil systems serve the exterior west and east areas and a high velocity dual duct system serves the interior areas and any area not served by the fan coil system. A low velocity single duct system serves the Medical Examiner's animal room. Heat is supplied by high pressure steam from the central power plant. Cooling is supplied by two 650 ton centrifugal water chillers. Temperature control is by individual room control with a central data control center to control basic functions of all systems remotely. Ventilation is supplied to the entire building by air handling units and exhausted by power exhaust fans. Provisions are made in the ventilating air unit to add charcoal filters in the future, if required. Space is provided in the basement for installation of two additional chillers and associated auxiliary equipment if and when the building is expanded four floors vertically.

The building requires approximately 100% fresh air for ventilation, a few administrative areas being the only spaces where a part of the supply air is recirculated. Exhaust air is exhausted from the building through four vertical, high-velocity stacks above the roof where provisions are made on the fifth floor for the future installation of air washers. Because of the high volume of ventilating air required, sound attenuators are installed in both the supply and exhaust ventilating systems. All mechanical equipment is sound rated and all rotating equipment is installed on isolated foundations or vibration isolators. The laboratories generally are maintained under negative pressure and the corridors and similar service areas generally are maintained under positive pressure; however, the laboratories in which trace analysis work is accomplished are maintained under positive pressure and provided with absolute particulate and gaseous filters located in the laboratory themselves.

The mechanical system for the facilities in the north section of the building occupied by the Medical Examiner are completely isolated from the remainder of the building to avoid cross contamination in this highly sophisticated area. Compressed air, vacuum, distilled water and gas distribution systems are provided throughout the facility. The plumbing system incorporates the use of glass, acid-resistant piping for wastes from all laboratory spaces. A fire protection system and an emergency shower system are provided throughout. One freight elevator and one passenger elevator serve section no. 1 occupied by the Medical Examiner's office; two passenger elevators and one freight elevator serve the remainder of the building. A mono-rail system is provided from the loading dock area on the east side of the building to the autopsy rooms and associated spaces in the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The electrical systems include main incoming electrical service consisting of two 4,000 KVA, 3-phase, 4 wire 480 volt bus ducts from Virginia Electric and Power Company underground vaults located under Main Street sidewalk south of the building, serving two incoming switchboards having a capacity of 3,333 KVA each or a total capacity of 6,666 KVA. The capacity of the incoming service provides approximately 1,200 KVA for future growth. In addition, a space is provided for the future installation of one additional parallel 4,000 ampere.
bus duct incoming service to serve a future switchboard providing an additional capacity of 3,333 KVA to serve the future four floors when added vertically to the building. Lighting in the building is served at 277 volts from main switchboard through 480 bus duct risers to existing lighting panels located throughout the building. Lighting generally is fluorescent except for the elevator lobbies where incandescent lighting is provided. Power requirements for the laboratories are served from the main switchboards through step-down transformers from 480 to 120/208 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire and through vertical 3-phase, 4-wire bus duct risers located in the utility spaces to power panels located throughout the laboratory areas. Other electrical features including fire alarm system, an intercommunication system, a watch clock station system, exit lighting and a raceway system for telephone service. Motor control centers are provided and are located in the basement area and on the fifth floor to provide service to laboratory areas, etc.

Casework and equipment for the Consolidated Laboratory Building was provided, in accordance with separate contract documents prepared by the architect-engineer, under separate lump sum contracts. Casework and equipment included the following: steel laboratory furniture, fume hoods, sanitary stainless steel ware, bacteriological glove boxes and safety cabinets, controlled environmental rooms, refrigerators, freezers, incubators and ice makers, ovens and furnaces, Kjeldahl equipment, glass washers and dryers, miscellaneous loose items and included the relocation and installation of existing equipment being used by the Department of Health, the Medical Examiner and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the various locations throughout Richmond.

The Administrative, architectural and engineering personnel of the Division of Engineering and Buildings coordinated with the architect-engineer in the procurement of criteria, the development of requirements, the development of contract documents and administration of construction of the Consolidated Laboratory facilities.

Bids were received for the Consolidated Laboratory and separate bids for the casework and equipment on 19 December 1967. The Using Agencies occupying the facility took beneficial occupancy on 1 September 1970. The contractors are continuing to work in making minor adjustments, air balance, etc. to complete the facilities for final acceptance.

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PAGE FIFTY-SIX VIRGINIA RECORD
THE design for the Patrick Henry Branch Library was conditioned by two major considerations:
First; its location at the corner of Maple Avenue and Center Street. Maple Avenue is the principal and busiest thoroughfare in the Town of Vienna. The Colonial styled Town Hall is across Center Street and some 100 ft. from the library site.
Second; a requirement in the owner's program which stated that the "recommended architectural style (be) ‘Williamsburg’ .”

In order to shield the library patrons from the traffic noises, the architects devised a cruciform plan creating, at the exterior corners of the cross, four garden courts. Three of these courts are enclosed with six-ft. high brick walls. Two of the courts, in addition to providing the desired privacy, can be utilized for open-air reading during favorable weather.

With respect to the architectural "style," the architects concluded in their earliest analysis that the established budget could not support the costs inherent in such a styling effort, and that the "styling" requested by the owner could be achieved in a contemporary building which would have materials, colors, building masses and roof lines that would be reminiscent of the Colonial period. This position was confirmed by the owner upon presentation of the schematic designs.

The cruciform plan proved to be ideal for providing the separation, control and inter-relationship of spaces set forth in the architectural program.

The circulation desk occupies the
THIS home for the elderly was designed and constructed in a well established residential area of the city. The site was narrow, yet deep.

One of the major criteria was full utilization of the site in order to accommodate a 150-bed facility while keeping such a large structure in scale and compatible in appearance with the surrounding neighborhood. Such was done by designing the building in a long, narrow form, conforming to the contour and proportion of the lot, with the narrow end facing the street.

The building contains three separate, self-contained nursing wings of 50 beds each. In addition to the nursing wings, the facility contains separate day rooms, administrative areas, public lounge, chapel, dining and lounge area with adjoining terrace, occupational therapy, physical therapy, kitchen, laundry, and other ancillary areas pertinent to a complete and effective operation.

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A HILLTOP site overlooking the Roanoke Valley in Southwest Roanoke County is the setting for this school. Grades six through eight, consisting of 1,500 students will be accommodated in 121,125 sq. ft. divided into distinctive areas according to function.

The concept called for basically two houses of academic instructional space, conveniently located with reference to special activities such as Main Research Center, Lecture Areas and Science Facilities.

The unique features of the design are: open library with a cathedral ceiling and skylight, and the lecture room with sloping floor, located in the center of the academic wings.

Noisy activities are located at the other end of the plant with administrative facilities and lunch room occupying a central location. A future planetarium will be used by the entire county school system.

Brick of standard and special shapes is used extensively on the exterior along with corbelling techniques to achieve the desired scale and three-dimensional character. All interior circulation spaces, lecture room, gymnasium and lunch room have brick walls or wainscots.

Carpeted areas include the library, lecture room, administrative areas, multi-use area, offices, band room and choral rooms. Terrazzo is used for the remaining areas with the exception of the gymnasium. The structural system consists of steel columns, Vierendell trusses,

(Continued on page 95)
5211 West Broad Street is just west of Willow Lawn Drive on the south side of Broad Street which makes this site a desirable location for the building's sole tenant, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia. But the development of the site was a complex problem of coordination. First of all the site was bisected by a natural drainage course that had to be contained within two 12 ft. by 12 ft. concrete box culverts which had to be designed to carry a portion of the building's structure. Passersby watched with interest as the channel was carved in part through solid granite bedrock. The rest of the structure then had to rest on caissons that were drilled through fill material that had been previously placed to the bedrock. At this point the steel skeleton was erected in order to meet the tenant's area and parking requirements. The second floor (25,000 sq. ft.) was designed to overhang the first floor (15,000 sq. ft.) at the front and a 14 ft. cantilever had to be designed at the rear to eliminate a row of columns that would have been in conflict with the parking space.

The skeleton now in place, massive precast stone panels of 12 ft. by 14 ft. with three window openings each, were set into place enclosing the second floor. A buff color brick with bronze glass and aluminum completed the exterior surface of the building.

The interior is fully carpeted with a special carpeting to meet the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia's specifications to eliminate any build up of static electricity that would interfere with the operation of equipment housed in this facility. The complex wiring system required by this equipment made it necessary to go...
to an electrified deck system as opposed to the more conventional type of under floor deck system.

Interior partitioning features full height floor to ceiling doors—many view lights between office spaces and the partitioning itself is demountable.

The building in its completed form does not reveal most of the items that made it a particularly interesting project from the standpoint of engineering and design, such as the box culvert, caissons, etc., that are now concealed below grade.

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THE SOUTHERN HOUSE OF QUALITY SINCE 1898

PAGE SIXTY-FOUR
EARLY IN 1970 two oral surgeons and a dentist decided to buy a vacant turn-of-the-century house and convert it to offices. The location is surrounded by single family town houses, duplex and apartment houses.

An early decision was made by the owners to try and work with the existing house and save as many of the large oak trees as possible. The first floor of the old house was not large enough for three dentists, so a "contemporary Victorian" addition was added to the east encompassing 2,000 sq. ft. of operating rooms, sterile area and examining rooms for the oral surgeons. The old building was completely gutted for all new services and finishes.

A large second floor apartment was carved out of the six-bedroom house.

The windows play an important part in tying the new addition to the old. The different angles and hoods try to capture the Victorian abandonment evident in the gables and cornice work. The hoods bring in the southern sunlight to those private offices that look to the north.

The interior design done by the architect is an attempt to put life, light and color into an usually drab institutional area. Large sofas and large bright paintings try to brighten the outlook of patients waiting for their dental appointments.

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PAGE SIXTY-SIX  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
EXPANDING the branch library program is the constant aim of Arthur M. Kirby, Librarian of the Norfolk Public Library System. A recent addition to the system is the new Lafayette Branch Library which was completed in August 1970.

The facility was planned to serve the needs of approximately 20,000 people living within the residential neighborhoods of Belvedere, Riverview, Lakewood, Lafayette Shores, Winona, Lafayette Residence Park, Kent Park and Bell Farm.

An attractive triangular-shaped wooded area bounded on the north by Willow Wood Drive, on west by Norway Place, on east and south by Cromwell Drive, was selected for the location of this facility.

Entrance to the library is from Cromwell Drive. Where possible, glass has been used as an exterior wall in order to expose library reading areas to public view. There is maximum utilization of glass consistent with effective use of wall areas for shelving and other purposes, so that books and people within can serve as a constant invitation and reminder to come to the library.

Parking needs of patrons and staff are served by a parking lot easily accessible to the library.

The 7,000 sq. ft. of floor area is divided into four public areas: children, young adults, adults and community room. Other areas include staff and services. The divisions of the library are expressed in plan and elevation by masonry projections beyond the pitched roof line. This is an open-plan library with a limited number of partitions.

The building is provided with year

(Continued on page 96)
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Photos by James M. McElroy

The Engineers Club of Richmond is composed of several hundred professional men and women, engineers, architects, scientists, etc. They
occupy quarters in the Jefferson Hotel in which more than two score technical, professional, engineering and scientific societies hold their meetings.

One important activity of the Club, under the direction of Mrs. Frances G. Morris, Manager, has been the conducting of a variety of technical and professional seminars. Within the club these groups have available instruction and discussion rooms, audio-visual equipment and food service. The seminars are usually one or two day affairs.

Within the past few years, however, the demand for seminar space had outgrown the availability of suitable locations. At the suggestion of Mrs. Morris and with the help of Jefferson Hotel management under the direction of M. L. Moseley, plans have been consummated to attach to the club the former residence adjacent to the hotel, 100 West Main Street.

An enclosed connecting stair which permits easy access between the club and the adjacent building was constructed. The interior was carefully remodeled and redecorated to provide a large seminar instructional space, a lounge, and a smaller meeting room. These areas are also useful as the centers for club social activity and for meetings of the club's Board of Directors.

Outside the lounge in the new addition, an existing patio has been revamped to provide for "all fresco" relaxation.

Remodeling of the building has provided a deep-carpeted, well lighted and sufficiently isolated environment in which seminars can be conducted to best advantage.

Many of the furnishings for the new addition were gifts of members, societies and associations and business connections of the members. They were all carefully selected by Mrs. Morris with the help of Miss Victoria Jamgochian, interior design consultant.

Contractor for the stair and connection to the hotel building was R. A. Young. The air conditioning contractor was Voelcker Heating and Air Conditioning. Furniture and Interiors were from Thalhimer's Contract Sales Division under the direction of Miss Jamgochian.
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STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

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STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The Architect must meet the challenge of change-expanded management services, systems construction, restructuring of the construction industry and the challenge of growing social and environmental problems. In these areas the Institute must provide leadership, direction and guidance. However, success depends upon components capable of responding to local need.

CHARLES DuBOSE, FAIA
Vice President


STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Because Architecture shapes man's environment and affects his well-being, every architect bears the responsibility of ensuring that the world will be better for his efforts. With today's exploding population and frightening rate of change, the AIA must progressively expand its scope of service so that each member will be better equipped to fulfill his obligations.

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of the Task Force on Professional Responsibility to Society, Member of the AIA/Ford Scholarship Committee, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee; Member of the Board of Directors of the Urban Design and Development Corporation and its Executive Committee.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
The American Institute of Architects must direct its clout towards the elimination of environmental decay. To this end, it must document the problems; inform its members; propose solutions that respect and involve those affected; and finally, promote the guaranteed implementation of those solutions.

ARCHIBALD C. ROGERS, FAIA
Vice President
Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, AIP, Founder and Chairman, RTKL INC. Received Bachelor and Masters Degree in Architecture, Princeton University (1939 and 1942). Developed guidelines (1966) for a "team" approach to federal highway planning. In 1969 received a citation from the "National Seminar on Urban Transportation" at Denver. He is a member of the Architectural Advisory Council, Princeton University and the Urban Design Review Board, Cincinnati. Served on the Maryland Arts Council, was president of the Baltimore Chapter, AIA, and past chairman, National Urban Design Committee. He has lectured on urban design throughout the United States and Europe.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
I believe that the design of our environment must preceed the design of its parts; that its circulation armature is the form-giver for the succeeding architectural flesh; that this flesh must be malleable envelope adaptable to differing life styles and to the unprecedented changes that mark our times.

WALTER B. SANDERS, FAIA
Treasurer
Walter B. Sanders, FAIA. Illinois—B. Arch., Pennsylvania—M. Arch. Professor Sanders taught at Columbia and Pratt Institute prior to Michigan, where he now heads the Doctoral program. He practiced in New York City from 1938-50, in Ann Arbor from 1950, and since 1955 has been design consultant to Albert Kahn Associates, Detroit. Elevated to Fellowship in 1963 for design and education, he received the Gold Medal of the Michigan Society in 1964, and a Distinguished Faculty Award from Michigan in 1969. He was a Director and President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), Director of the Building Research Institute, and, since 1968, AIA Regional Director, Michigan.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
Our world and profession are undergoing change at an unprecedented rate. In this process it is vital that we be sensitive to all issues and selective in arranging our priorities—supporting the new over that replaced on the basis of its greater potential and adherence to our emerging long-range goals.

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Hastings Challenges Colleagues

The president of the American Institute of Architects challenged his colleagues to exert all the constructive pressure at their command in support of policies to rebuild urban America.

Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit, urged architects and the Institute itself to enter the political arena, enlist allies, swing votes, mobilize community action and take positions on issues heretofore considered outside the purview of the design professions.

In his keynote address to the opening session of the AIA convention at Cobo Hall, Hastings called for new national policies and new professional initiative to substantially alter a wide range of public institutions that are failing to respond to demonstrable public need.

"We can hope for no relief for a decaying environment, natural or man-made, unless a national commitment is made to preserve and to restore it," he said. "This commitment has not been made. The present Administration has avoided it, and neither this Administration nor any major candidate of the opposition party has proposed a serious program of reform."

Hastings warned against the prevailing philosophy that Americans can have everything they want. He said the United States must adopt a national policy that "maximizes and stretches its resources so that, in the end, we can have more of the things we want."

Predicting that the environment of the future will continue to be built in the nation's urban areas, Hastings said there is no evidence to suggest the contrary. He continued:

"The fact is that we can no longer afford a system that discards cities and towns and the people who live in them. We can no longer afford a system that encourages waste, sprawl, neglect, and destruction. We can no longer afford a system that consumes our resources faster than we can replenish them."

At this point in his address to convention delegates, the president of the Detroit firm of Smith, Hinchman and Grylls interjected a personal observation.

"You now see what I never expected to show you: Bob Hastings, a short-haired, middle-aged, conservative member of the Establishment, using the same terms as the long-haired militant students and rebels who have given us such a hard time.

"Five years ago I would not have talked this way. But things have changed and I have changed. The results of what we have been doing have finally become apparent, and therefore we and the things that are wrong must change."

To reduce the national gap between proclamation and performance, Hastings would have this nation of cities return to its early legacy of responsible land-use and town planning.

"It is past time to abandon the old pioneer philosophy that has spawned the concept of throw-away architecture and disposable communities," he said.

Beleaguered urban areas need new tools with which to revitalize themselves, he said.

He mentioned regional specification of land-use; local control of transportation planning; alteration of tax laws to encourage improvement and penalize neglect (rather than the other way around), and creation of incentives to encourage private investment in urban revitalization—within the framework of a strong community plan.

Directing his comments to the Institute, Hastings said architects must decide whether their profession is tough enough to attack sacred cows, energetic enough to help communities articulate needs and aspirations, and wise enough to help find ways to stretch natural and human resources.

For the design professions as for America itself, he concluded, "Today's frontier is not the frontier of yesterda..."
One hundred years ago it took courage to move out of the cities. Today, this is the direction of the timid. Today it takes courage to move into cities where the man-made environment can again reach its highest expression.

Delegates Pass
22 Resolutions

- In 22 resolutions passed by delegates to the national convention of The American Institute of Architects, the AIA took stands on a variety of national issues as well as those pertaining particularly to the man-made environment and the profession.

- Delegates voted to support limitation of political candidate campaign expenditures and again called for the reduction of U.S. military commitments abroad.

- These resolutions said that dependence by candidates on large individual and institutional contributions resulted in unnecessary obligations to the self-interested; and that involvement in an undeclared and divisive conflict has been at the expense of many urgently needed domestic programs.

- A resolution on land planning and development said, "AIA recognizes that under more and more conditions the public interest must prevail over the interests of private property and that development of land is a privilege and not a right." It noted that there is a growing conflict between our traditional concepts of private property and land use and the already desperate need for national land-use policy.

- Other important resolutions favored:
  - establishment of a Whitney M. Young Jr. award recognizing significant contributions to the social fabric of the American community.
  - enactment of legislation which will provide a reasonable limitation period on liability for professional services performed by architects.
  - creation by Congress and the Administration of a new land-use philosophy that will encourage public bodies to acquire urban land for private development with the designated use tied to long-range community growth plans.
  - support for a federal revenue-sharing plan that would require state and local governments to implement national housing and environmental objectives.
  - support for the production of housing for all at a minimum annual rate of 2.6 million dwelling units.
  - urging the appropriate agencies to retain every rail right of way currently in existence for present and future use and ask Congress to sponsor research for the development of pollution-free rapid transit.

- calling upon the federal government to declare ghetto areas of high unemployment "disaster areas," and provide public service employment and economic development assistance and support the Whitney Young domestic Marshall Plan.

A complete account of all the resolutions will appear in the September issue of the AIA Journal.

Scheeler Appointed

- James A. Scheeler, AIA, former vice president and treasurer of Richardson, Severns, Scheeler & Associates, Champaign, Ill., was appointed deputy executive vice president of the AIA, effective June 17.

- Scheeler, who has been a partner in the Richardson firm since 1959, holds a Master of Science degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, Urbana.

- Following graduation in 1952, he was awarded both a Fulbright and a Francis J. Plym Fellowship which he used to...
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for travel in Europe and graduate study in civic design and town planning at the University of Liverpool, England.

Upon returning to the United States he joined the office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in Chicago, where he worked on the Air Force Academy project under the direction of Walter Netsch, FAIA.

Continually active in AIA activities, Scheeler was president of the Central Illinois Chapter in 1960. He was secretary of the Illinois Council of AIA prior to moving to Washington with his wife and three children.

In Champaign he had been a member of the city planning commission since 1964 and was its most recent chairman. Prior to his planning commission assignment he worked on a Chamber of Commerce Committee responsible for comprehensive changes in the city's zoning ordinance.

Blough Calls for Unity

Roger Blough, chairman of the Construction Users Anti-Inflation Roundtable, called for unity within the building industry—a unity which could deliver useful buildings at reasonable cost without undue delays—and at the same time delivered a strong attack on the building trades unions.

The former chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp. charged the unions with contriving to produce a manpower shortage, called their strike record for jurisdictional disputes "indefensible," and said they charged higher and higher wages.

Blough made the comments in his keynote address at a two-day Building Team conference at the American Institute of Architects' national convention at Cobo Hall.

At a concurrent session of the architects' convention, the recently-created Human Resources Council announced that it would spend $100,000 in each of four years in three key areas of social responsibility. At a morning awards ceremony, the Detroit firm of Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., was given the AIA's annual Architectural Firm Award. Mrs. Pipsan Saarinen Swanson of Bloomfield Hills was named an honorary member of the Institute.

Blough said that the owners he consults in his current work, think that production in construction, with some notable exceptions, is by and large about the worst that they have seen or paid for.

"Certainly under prevailing union conditions the results are far from enviable."

These conditions, he said, include:

— the great disparity between the bargaining strengths of unions and those of contractors,
— the loss of management on the job site,
— the decline in productivity
— the jurisdictional disputes that shut down work or extend it unjustifiably,
— the shortage and the inflexibility of manpower supply because the building trades have not kept pace with population growth and construction needs.

He said that there is a real shortage of trained manpower and apprentices in the building trades unions, and he pinpointed the union hiring hall as a key control device, "a kind of half-Nelson on any given contractor at any given time which can be applied until he cries Uncle."

Blough linked his criticism of the unions with inflation prevalent in the country. Construction users he said, are asking why wage inflation in construction continues to be worse than elsewhere.

"Government data indicates that average manufacturing wages rose in 1970 at the much-too-high first year rate of over 9 percent while construction wages went up an average of over 18 percent."

The American Institute of Architects, meanwhile, took additional steps to ad-
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The $400,000 commitment has been made by four architectural firms. They are Skidmore, Owings & Merrill of San Francisco; Smith, Hinchman and Grylls Associates, Inc., of Detroit; Leo A. Daly Company of Omaha, and Welton Becket Associates of Los Angeles.

AIA established the Human Resources Council a year ago to help mobilize and direct the profession's forces to solving the problems of the poor—both by raising money and by stimulating personal involvement on the part of design professionals.

In an awards ceremony at the Monday morning session, the Institute presented its annual Architectural Firm Award to Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., a Detroit firm of architects and engineers.

The highest award which AIA can bestow on a firm, it recognizes "continuing collaboration among individuals of the firm" which "has been the principal force in consistently producing good architecture."

Among six individuals elected to honorary membership in the Institute were Mrs. Pipsan Saarinen Swanson, daughter of the late Eliel Saarinen and a sister of the late Eero Saarinen. Mrs Swanson and her husband, J. Robert F. Swanson, FAIA, are in the firm of Swanson Associates in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
Twenty-one architect-designed homes and apartments have been selected for awards in the 16th annual Homes for Better Living program. The program is sponsored by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with House & Home, a McGraw-Hill trade publication for the home building industry, and American Home, Downe Publishing's consumer magazine.

The certificates of award—six First Honors, 12 Awards of Merit, and three Honorable Mentions—will be presented to the architects in recognition of their outstanding contributions to better living.

The Homes for Better Living program, the largest and oldest residential design awards competition in the country, was instituted to encourage greater collaboration between architects and builders, and therefore better housing for the citizens of the United States. In the 16 years of the program, there have been 498 award-winning projects.

Entries are divided into three categories: 1) custom houses designed for a specific client, 2) merchant-built houses designed to be sold, and 3) multifamily housing. This year there are 11 custom winners, two merchant-built winners, and eight multifamily winners. In 16 years, awards have gone to 213 custom houses, 148 merchant-built houses, and 37 multifamily projects (although the multifamily category was not added until 1961).

The 21 winning designs in the 1971 program were selected from 300 entries from all parts of the country. Two entries, for almost 200 custom houses, and the other for 100 merchant-built and apartment entries, selected the winners after two days of deliberation mid-May in New York City at the offices of American Home (during the construction of AIA's new headquarters in Washington, D. C.).

The jurors represented various areas of the country. On the custom jury were Paul Rudolph, AIA, New York; Richard Wurman, AIA, Philadelphia; Milton Grigg, FAIA, and Director, Middle Atlantic Region for AIA, architecture; Charles Tapley, Houston, Texas; Donald Singer, AIA, Ft. Lauderdale Fla.; Barbara Plumb, Architecture and Environment Editor, American Home; Jenepher Walker, Associate Editor, House & Home. On the merchant-built and multifamily jury were George Rockrise, FAIA, San Francisco; Jerry Wells, architect, Ithaca, N. Y.; Marvin Goody, AIA, Boston; Tim Prentice, AIA, New York City; George Konz, student, Pratt Institute School of Architecture, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Max Okun, apartment builder, Kansas City; Maxwell Huntoon, Senior Editor, House & Home.

The award-winning projects represent all parts of the country: there are six from New York State, five from California, two from Florida, and one each from Arizona, Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Washington.

All of the award-winning houses and multifamily projects were scheduled to be published in House & Home, starting with the July 1971 issue. Some of the winners will be published in American Home, starting with the September 1971 issue. And many of the winning projects were on display during the AIA Convention in Detroit, and later will be on display at The Octagon, the Institute's headquarters in Washington, D. C.

For further information on the Homes for Better Living program, contact Jenepher Walker, Associate Editor, House & Home, McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036, (212) 971-6062.

Award winners were:

**CALIFORNIA**
First Honor Award
Backen, Arrigoni & Rose
San Francisco
multifamily project, Tustin

Award of Merit
Raymond Kappe
Santa Monica
custom house, Pacific Palisades

**HAWAII**
First Honor Award
Christopher H. L. Owen
San Francisco

Award of Merit
Walz & MacLeod
San Francisco
merchant-built house, Palm Springs

Award of Merit
John Louis Field
San Francisco
multifamily project, Concord

**RHODE ISLAND**
First Honor Award
Louis Saurer Assoc.
New York City
custom house, Annandale-on-Hudson

**NEW YORK**
First Honor Award
Richard Meier
New York City
remodeled apartment, New York City

Award of Merit
Myron Goldfinger
Waccabuc, New York
custom house, Waccabuc

Award of Merit
William Shickel, designer
( with Jones, Peacock, Garn of Cincinnati)

Honorable Mention
James Baker, Baker & Blake
New York City
custom house, Block Island

**NEW YORK**
First Honor Award
Christopher H. L. Owen
New York City
custom house, Block Island

**HAWAII**
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multifamily project, Honolulu
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Scholarship Recipients

Thirty youths from across the country, among them a Mexican-American from a migrant worker family, an Indian, and a Hawaiian, have been named the 1971 recipients of the American Institute of Architects and Ford Foundation architectural scholarship program.

The program attempts to give scholarships, not just to those youths in financial need, but to those who otherwise would have no opportunity for a professional education. The amount of aid varies according to the needs of each student, and is renewable for five or six years, until he gets his first architectural degree.

Of the 30 winners this year, 21 are black, four Mexican-American, two white, one Hawaiian, one Indian, and five Puerto Rican. Three of the 30 are women.

The goals these students profess—to help rebuild America’s cities and ghettos and to help their own people—are as impressive as the talents they possess.

Armando Garza III, whose parents are in a farm labor camp near Walla Walla, Washington, redesigned downtown Walla Walla as a high school project. The model he built is far more comprehensive and detailed than the normal high school work.

Josiah Hooahuli, a resident of one of Hawaii’s most depressed areas, has spent hours of his own time designing a day-care center for the community. His final plan, based on his original drawings, includes the ideas of many community people, who felt the building should have symbolic representation of Hawaiian concepts. It also reflects Hooahuli’s dedication to draw architectural designs from his own people and their needs.

Franklin LaRose, who was born and raised on the Fond-du-Lac Indian Reservation at Cloquet, Minn., wrote that he “intends to dedicate all his training to enhance the economic and social welfare of the Indian people—particularly to working directly with Indian housing groups.”

The students were selected from over 100 nominated by architects, high school counselors, civic organizations, community design-development centers, and government-aided programs such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The AIA and the Ford Foundation each pledged $500,000 in 1969 to support three separate groups of students. With present funding the last group will be selected in 1972.

In 1970, the first year of the program, 23 youths were awarded scholarships; all but two of them will be returning to classes this fall. One dropped out for personal family reasons, the other switched to another field.

Grady E. Pouland, director of the program for the AIA, said that seven more students were chosen this year than in 1970, because local AIA chapters have become more interested and have contributed more matching funds to individual students.

“We’re pleased too,” he said, “that only two students dropped out, which is fewer than we projected. It shows that the program can increase the number of badly needed minority group people in architecture and do it the ‘hard way,’ by reaching out to those
'high-rise' students who otherwise would not have had a chance.

"Despite these successes," Poulard added, "we still must remember that we have far more students applying than we have funds available. It is vitally important that the private sector deepen its commitment to the alleviation of burdens of deprivation which historically have been heaped upon the shoulders of minority group peoples."

Among the scholarship recipients was Deborah Winbush, Martinsville, Virginia, she will attend North Carolina A & T State.

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Nabisco Signs Option For Multi-million $ Henrico Bakery

Nabisco, Inc., one of the nation's leading food processing firms, announced, on June 24, 1971, it had obtained an option on approximately 95 acres of land in Henrico County for the construction of a huge multi-million dollar biscuit and cracker bakery.

The announcement was made jointly by Nabisco Chairman Lee S. Bickmore and Governor Linwood Holton.

The tract of land for the new plant is located some five miles south and east of the center of Richmond. It borders the west side of Laburnum Avenue and is south of the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Nabisco plans to make a series of test borings on the site this summer. It is hoped that construction can begin this fall, and that the plant can begin production by the end of 1973. It will require about three years to bring the bakery to full operating capacity.

When it is completed, the bakery will be one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. Occupying approximately three-quarters of a million feet of floor space, the plant will provide jobs for some 1,200 employees. It will make crackers, cookies, and pretzel products for wide distribution throughout the entire Eastern Seaboard.

Mr. Bickmore said that the Richmond-area location was ideal from a geographical standpoint.

"Our sales forecasts have pointed up the need for additional production in this part of the country by the mid-1970's," the Chief Executive declared. "Our present plants at Fair Lawn, N. J., Philadelphia, and Atlanta are beautifully supplemented by a new facility in Richmond. The enlarged network of four major plants is ideal from supply and distribution considerations."

In commenting on the announcement, Governor Holton said, "It is a great pleasure to welcome Nabisco as a corporate Virginia citizen. The venerable and diversified company is a national leader and has a well-deserved reputation for efficiency and responsibility. Some 1,200 Virginians will find employment at this plant which will be one of the most modern of its kind."

The option on the Henrico County property has capped a two-year search by Nabisco officials for a suitable plant site to serve a rapidly expanding market. The property was chosen in preference to potential locations in three other Eastern states. The company was high in its praise of the efforts of a number of Virginia officials, including Peter O. Ward, representing the Division of Industrial Development of the Governor's Office, and E. A. Beck, Henrico's County Manager.

A major diversified food processing firm, Nabisco's sales are currently running at an annual rate of better than $900 million. The company was formed in 1898, and for 73 year was known as the National Biscuit Company.

In April of this year, the company's 75,000 shareholders voted overwhelmingly to change its name to the shorter Nabisco, Inc. Nabisco's product lines include cereals, pet foods, candy, frozen foods, and a variety of snack items. The company has expanded greatly in overseas markets. It now has operations in 14 countries and international volume accounts for about 25 percent of its total business. Within recent weeks, Nabisco launched its first venture outside of the food business with the acquisition of the Aurora Products Corporation, a prominent manufacturer of toys, games, and hobby equipment.
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NEW RESERVOIR FOR THE CITY OF FAIRFAX

- Construction of a new 1.3 billion gallon reservoir designed to provide "back-up" water supply during summer droughts was launched June 12 at a groundbreaking ceremony on the Beaverdam Creek in Loudoun County.

The need for such a project has been apparent for some time since residents of the Metropolitan Washington area each summer, experience considerable periods of drought. The record drought period for this area was set in 1930, lasting 118 days.

The area's water supply problem is currently under study, by the Washington Council of Governments (COG) which recently proposed the formation of a single organization—a National Capital Regional Council—that would direct regional planning and policy decisions in water supply and waste management. Such a plan will, of course, take time.

In the meantime, it is significant that the City of Fairfax is actually doing something about the water shortage problem by constructing the new Beaverdam Creek reservoir. In short, the city is actually performing the function of a regional supplier of water—one that is serving 60,000 residents from four separate jurisdictions: the City of Fairfax, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, and the Town of Herndon.

The proposal to construct a new dam was a recommendation made to the City Council in a 1965 study performed by the Chicago engineering firm of Pollyard, Burdick & Howson. It was his firm that also designed the entire reservoir project and is currently overseeing construction of the dam.

Sponsored by the City of Fairfax and attended by members of the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, representatives from the Fairfax County Water Authority, the Loudoun County Sanitation Authority and adjacent areas served by the city's water system, the groundbreaking ceremony was hailed as a significant example of interjurisdictional cooperation working to solve mutual and regional problems such as water shortage.

The new reservoir is being built at a cost of $2 million, and will be located approximately 2-miles from the existing Goose Creek Dam, both of which are tributaries of the Potomac River.

Capacity of the new dam, which will store water during the summer drought season is estimated at 1.3 billion gallons. The dam is to be a compacted earth type, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet high at its highest point. It is anticipated that the dam will be built to a top elevation of 298 feet, with the spillway crest reaching an elevation of 290 feet. Future plans call for dam capacity to increase to 1.8 billion gallons.

City officials announced on May 25, contract awards for construction of the new water reservoir project.

Low bidder on two of the three contracts was A. N. Johnston Construction Co., of Fredericksburg. The contracts, totalling $1.2 million, call for construction of the dam, spillway and appurtenances as well as for the relocation of Route 625, presently extending into the proposed reservoir area.

Phillips & Jordan, Inc., of Robbinsville, North Carolina, was awarded the site clearing contract totalling $65,000.

Other costs in the project include $531,000 for land acquisition and $260,000 for engineering and contingency allowances.

The City of Fairfax has operated its own water system since 1929. At that time, the city's water was drawn from wells located within the community. With the steady push of urban growth after World War II, this system became outdated. It was finally concluded that the most feasible source of water was Goose Creek, located in nearby Loudoun County. Accordingly, in 1961, the City of Fairfax under agreement with Loudoun County, constructed the present reservoir on Goose Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River.

Costs for the reservoir project have been allocated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COSTS</th>
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**SOURCE OF FUNDS**

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Existing Goose Creek Reservoir

The present Goose Creek Dam, located approximately 2-miles south of Route 7 in Loudoun County, and 4-miles upstream from its confluence with the Potomac River, now stores 200 million gallons of water which is supplied to over 60,000 area residents. Users of Fairfax City's water system receive water from a 22-mile pipeline constructed in 1961. The pipeline passes from the filtration plant located adjacent to the Goose Creek Dam, along Routes 659 and 642 to Ashburn, along the now abandoned Washington and Old Dominion Railroad right-of-way, through Herndon and Reston. The line proceeds for another 6.7 miles along Hunter Mill Road to Oakton, up Route 123 to Jermantown Road and Route 50 into the City of Fairfax. An outlet and meter vault has been constructed at Sterling Park for sale of water to the development through the Loudoun County Sanitation Authority. Another outlet and meter vault has been constructed at Herndon for wholesale of water to the town. Two outlets and meter vaults have been constructed at Reston for resale of water through the Fairfax County Water Authority. Additional meter vaults have been constructed along Hunter Mill Road.

Within the City of Fairfax there are approximately 6,500 meter connections. It is estimated that there are over 81-miles of water lines with 500 hydrants for fire protection purposes.

Fairfax City Manager William D. Golightly explained that the project provides for water to be pumped from Goose Creek into the new reservoir during periods of high flow and stored for usage during drought periods. "Capacity for the new Beaverdam reservoir will reach 1.3 billion gallons—enough to provide the water system with approximately one-third of a year's requirement in the event of extended dry weather," he said.

Mr. Golightly stated that costs for the entire project are being financed largely by prior bond issues totalling $1.2 million and city cash reserves collected from water system sales. He added that "the project in no way affects property tax rates for residents of the City of Fairfax."

In 1966, the city also received a commitment for a grant of $662,000 from the Department of Housing and

REMARKS OF
MR. THEODORE F. GREFE
COUNCILMAN, CITY OF FAIRFAX

ON THE OCCASION OF
GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES
FOR THE
BEAVERDAM CREEK RESERVOIR
JUNE 12, 1971

On behalf of Mayor Russell, who is unable to be with us today, and my fellow Councilmen, I want to welcome all of you who did not receive invitations to the White House wedding. To those of you who did receive invitations to the wedding and chose to come to our groundbreaking ceremony instead, I want to extend a special note of welcome.

For years now, residents of this area have been faced with the prospect of severe water shortages occasioned by extended periods of drought during the summer months.

What we are witnessing here today, is the result of the cooperative efforts of a number of jurisdictions and authorities, all of whom have a share in this problem, as well as in its solution.

I think it is especially significant that in a time when so much public and governmental attention is being focused on the misuse of our environmental resources, we in Fairfax City and Loudoun County are actually doing something positive toward preserving our water resources in this area.

One year from today, this ground, where we stand now, will be the center of a massive reservoir that will hold some 1.3 billion gallons of water. This water will be stored during periods of high river flow for use by more than 60,000 residents in Loudoun and Fairfax County and in the City of Fairfax in the event of severe drought conditions.

In short, I feel certain that what we are participating in here today, is indeed a significant step toward more interjurisdictional cooperation to solve the problems we all face.
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PAGE NINETY

VIRGINIA RECORD
Urban Development under its Community Facilities Program. The project has been endorsed by the Washington Council of Governments.

City of Fairfax officials are estimating one year for construction of the reservoir, now scheduled for completion by summer 1972.

Future Improvements

Further plans for improving the city's system include boosting pumping capacity at the filtration plant for both raw water and high level service. Additional filters and new methods of filtration are presently being integrated into the system and will continue in the future.

As residential areas adjacent to the water line continue to expand, improvements in the existing line will also have to be made to insure adequate service to all water users.
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Blount Library
(Continued from page 25)

future. The lower level also contains the mechanical equipment, smoking study, storage for maps and art work, unbound periodicals and toilet facilities.

The main level will contain the circulation desk and readers' service, card catalogues, the reference collections, current periodicals, a micro-media collection and equipment, a photo-copying department, offices of the librarian, a technical services area, an informal reading area and study carrels.

The second floor of the library will house the general stacks, reading areas, group and individual study rooms, faculty studies, seminar rooms, a typing room, archives and special collections, toilets and a lounge for the staff.

The building is reinforced concrete pan construction and is supported on caissons founded on rock. The exterior consists of brick indigenous to the area, exposed aggregate pre-cast concrete and bronze anodized aluminum with bronze glass. The interior will be generally carpeted, including the stairways. The walls of the main floor will be plaster, some vinyl covered. Other areas will include the use of painted masonry while all ceilings will be acoustical tile.

Environmental control will be complete with all-seasons air conditioning, air filtration and humidification. A service elevator will lift books as well as the staff and disabled persons.

Miss Grant, head librarian at Averett, said, “The new library will provide excellent study and research facilities for Averett’s transition to coeducational senior college status.”

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VIRGINIA RECORD
Patrick Henry Branch Library  
(Continued from page 57)

core of the cross and provides the desired control of activities in the four wings. Each of the following activities occupies one of the wings: adult book collection and reading area, juvenile book collection and reading area, public meeting room, and staff work area.

The public toilets are so situated that they are available to users of the meeting room when all other parts of the library are closed to public use.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Hidden Valley School  
(Continued from page 61)

and steel joists. An all electric air conditioning system using individual room units provides the desired comfort temperatures.

The total cost of the construction contract was $2,033,000.00. Construction was started during the fall of 1970 and will be completed before the term starting in September 1972.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
round temperature control. The light well, over the circulation and entrance areas, contributes natural light, which makes for a varied pattern of illumination and, along with electric lighting, is conducive to easy reading. The entrance area is arranged for supervision from the circulation desk.

The branch librarian is Mr. Jerry Drye, who with a staff of four, serves the public six days and four nights—a total of 59 hours per week. At present the library has 27,538 volumes and there is space for growth. In addition to books there are newspapers, periodicals, pamphlet material and some government documents available.

Located in a cluster of hardwoods, the low-silhouette, dark red sand brick building with large areas of bronze tinted glass and metal trim is in keeping with the residential community it serves.

The public nature of the library is well expressed without imposing on its surroundings.

P. Martin and Son, Inc., of Chesapeake was the general contractor. Sub-contractors and material suppliers included:

M. M. Gunter & Son, Inc., Virginia Beach, clearing, grubbing, excavating & fill; Read Steel Co., Inc., Chesapeake, placing reinforcing steel; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast concrete coping; Herrin Bros. Erection Co., Portsmouth, calking; R. M. Letchworth, Jr., Virginia Beach, resilient tile; Burton Lumber Corp., Chesapeake, millwork & wood doors; Mosler Safe Co., Inc., Richmond, night depository; Cardinal Contract Furnishings, Inc., Virginia Beach, carpeting; soil poisoning by Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc.,


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in grappling with a problem of such enormity and complexity, in which there was no handy villain to denounce. For the zealot historically receives the self-gratification of moral superiority by attacking objects of his scorn and not by constructive rebuilding. In New York, the center of the self-styled intellectual liberal, “integration” has become a dead issue and the South an unfashionable subject, dismissed as a backward, corrupt region unworthy of attention.

However, while the crusaders backed off from a problem that was obviously national and beyond the scope of any simple solution, the government zeroed in on the South with programs that went beyond the forbidding of school segregation into enforcement of school integration, and from enforced school integration into sociological manipulation. This has been done without any articulated plan or goal and, since Nixon was president, practically in contradiction to the positions taken by the administration. The three chief agencies of this manipulation in the Southern states—the Supreme Court (supporting various Federal district courts), HEW, and Mitchell’s Department of Justice—have made it plain by word and deed that their objectives are restricted to achieving a total school integration in the Southern states without regard to what is happening to the Negro, not only in school integration but in all his struggles toward justice, in the rest of the United States.

These punitive actions directed at the region tend to re-emphasize a southern separation which in recent years has, to some extent, been passing. Probably it has been passing more in the South than in the North, where the stigma of “Southerner” still militates against a Southerner holding certain high offices. Now, the current manipulations—of the Supreme Court’s decision on bussing in the South and the Department of Justice’s implementation of the regionally discriminatory Voting Rights Act of 1965—bear out the assertion of historian, C. Vann Woodward. “Two huge minorities have so far largely eluded the great assimilation. They are, ironically, the oldest and (barring the redskins only) the last indigenously American minorities of all. Both of them were established here before the Pilgrims hit Plymouth Rock . . . the Southern-Americans and their ancient contemporaries, the negro-Americans.” These are, he said, “the most durable” of the hyphenated
minorities, and it is "impossible to imagine one without the other."

Exactly one hundred years ago, when Reconstruction had just ended in Virginia and was beginning its gradual end in the other Southern states, Northern politicians, who were directing the legislation of laws for the freedmen in the South, made it unequivocally clear that the new laws were designed to make the Negro's lot easier in the South and, thus, to keep him there. They did not want the Negro in the Northern states where the presence of Negroes during the War had occasioned race riots.

Then in the twentieth century, when economic exploitation, among other factors, contributed to the long poverty in the South, while the liberals' impassioned attacks on Southern racism implied the absence of racism in the less benighted areas, Northern cities began to get the Negro in steadily increasing volume. The reaction of the whites in the North was to move away from where the Negroes came, causing the formation of the black residential areas now called "ghettos"; and, while no legal segregation existed, Negroes were exposed to economic and social discrimination in an atmosphere of indifference to their plight.

More recently politically exploited as a minority and bewildered by promises impossible to keep, the Negroes in the North began making demands for more equitable status. Excluding the militants and the black separatists, who have been goaded into a dead-end activism, the majority of the urban Negroes are fundamentally demanding relief from poverty, an opening of economic opportunity and asking for environments more conducive to healthful motivations. The problem is that most of the cities which contain large oppressive ghettos are in such perilous financial plight that they, unaided, cannot meet the demands of their poor black or white.

This year a congressional Black Caucus, after trying to meet with President Nixon for more than a year, presented him with 60 recommendations for social and economic relief for the black communities. The president's response to the recommendations was called "deeply disappointing" by the Caucus chairman. However, the next day the Justice Department reversed itself and decided to block enactment of new election laws in the South unless the states can prove to Mitchell that the election laws do not have a racially discriminatory purpose or effect." The Washington Post editorial praised the senators who apparently persuaded Mitchell to re-interpret...
Problems were not restricted either to the Voting Rights Act is applied only in the South, although the director of the Bureau of the Census has recently certified that the South is the only part of the nation in full compliance with voter participation standards. Today we continually hear the word "relevance." How can the forcing of seven Southern states to prove that their election laws are not racially discriminating have any relevance to the recommendations of a Black Caucus or remedies in the black communities?

It looks as if when the liberal zealots abandoned the integration-Southern cause, because of a recognition that the problems were not restricted either to the South or school integration, factors in the government felt that making a great to-do in the South would distract the nation from the racial problems not being met in the rest of the country.

In this policy, if such it can be called, looks as though the governmentoud occupations for unformed zealots in HEW. This busy agency has enquird only nine school districts outside the South to file "voluntary" desegregation plans, of which only four have actually desegregated, in contrast to 4,329 districts in the South and border states. The Department of Justice, which has been persuaded to force even Southern states to prove their intentions about voting laws, has filed only six school desegregation suits outside the South, only one of which, asadena, has actually been desegregated.

But in the South, the Department of Justice voids Richmond's annexation of an adjoining area presumably on the grounds that the predominantly white population of the annexed area will "dilute" Negro voting strength. Since for years before such "dilution" could have entered anyone's mind as a consideration, Richmond had been seeking to annex adjacent areas for reasons of economic health, this ruling seems irrational, irresponsible and unrelated to the avowed purpose of the Supreme Court ruling of 1954.

Segregated schools, the 1954 decision declared, worked a hardship on Negroes by not fitting them for their "normal environments." What the adult Negro's "normal environment" was supposed to be was not made clear, but presumably it was not all black. To reverse the annexation of an area containing a preponderance of whites would tend toward the development of predominantly black or all-black schools—the very thing the Supreme Court wished to abolish.

Until this annexation ruling, it would seem that the South was meeting the Supreme Court's purpose better than the North and West. Including Mississippi, which was slow to come around, 39% of black students in the South attend majority white schools (41.4% in Virginia), against 28% of black students in majority white schools in the North and West. In Boston, the home of the abolitionists, 78.5% of Negro students are in all-black schools. While this de facto segregation has been allowed in the North, Virginians can only be bewildered by a de-annexation ruling which threatens in time to bring about the same result here.

At the same time, the Nixon administration rejects housing projects in Northern suburbs as "enforced integration," but, to a cheering Alabama audience, denounces Northern hypocrisy of one standard for themselves and one for the South. It does not seem that the Nixon administration has done anything to change this double standard. The legalizing of busing in the South was a mandate of the Federal judiciary, "whose recent rulings"—as veteran Washington correspondent, Arthur Krock, wrote—"have been more than less influenced by political partisanship and doctrinal considerations." Krock states that the Federal judiciary has assumed "without constitutional warrant . . . supremacy over the other two branches" of government. What we have here is a splintered government, without directing control, whose branches act under a variety of impulses, while Nixon's presidency grows increasingly ambivalent.

Nixon represents the party whose first president uttered the stirring words, "one nation indivisible." In that, Lincoln meant an indivisible nation of white citizens, for, a disbeliever in racial equality, Lincoln believed deportation to Africa was the solution for freed slaves. But an internecine war did divide the nation, and the Negroes, not deported, remained for nearly a century a neglected segment of the population. Toward the end of that century, it began to look as if at last the nation would become re-united. At that time, however, when the national government's attention was focused on the Negro, as this attention chiefly involved the social fabric of the South, the combination of predictable reactions in the South and Northern liberals' aggressive, name-calling moral superiority resulted in a new divisiveness. In this new divisiveness, although the Northern liberals used all the old stereotypes in denouncing the whole South, the Negro was very much a part of the nation, which was revealed to contain a national streak of racism.

The Nixon administration has refused to confront this reality. While he makes speeches designed to soothe Southerners' feelings, HEW, the Department of Justice and the Federal judiciary have disrupted Southern educational systems with a succession of punitive actions which have kept citizens and officials unsettled and un-
certain in living under threats of “what next?” Along with deepening the new regional divisiveness, this line of action in the South and inaction in the North most definitely tends to promote the most cruel form of racism throughout the nation.

As Willie Morris, recently the dynamic editor of Harper's, wrote in his book on his Mississippi hometown, Yazoo, “It takes a Southerner to know the extent to which the South has always been the toy and the pawn, in greed and in righteousness, of all the rest of America: the palliative of the national guilt, the playing field for all the nation’s oscillations of idealism and idealism’s retrenchments.”

That this is true should by now be so obvious that it is equally obvious that the nation desperately needs the kind of bold, dramatic leadership, beyond the craftiness of politics which can attempt to heal the regional divisiveness and confront, with realism and humanity, the nation’s racism which can only become more fixed by the present course. This course separates from the rest of the nation (again to quote Woodward) the two “oldest minorities”—the Southern-American and the Negro-American—and implies that, by isolating these two minorities together, nothing further need be done.

In this situation, it seems that Virginians could feel free to speak out against this whole regionally discriminatory course without fear of association with former anti-integration stand or being involved in “white supremacist” practices. Unrelated to races, the public school system has already suffered from enforced re-arrangement of classes according to number ratios. In protesting, our officials certainly need make no obeisances to “the law of the land.” There is no law concerning races for the whole land, either in definition or in practice.

There is a variety of governmental agencies grabbing the ball and running with it, without a quarterback to call the plays. However ticklish the racial subject is, we need authoritative voices in Virginia to articulate reasoned protests at governmental activities—including particularly the legislative assumptions of the Federal judiciary—that make a mockery of “the consent of the governed” in one section, with unchecked manipulations of its institutions, while implicitly encouraging racism in the other sections. By all odds let us have a law of the land—nation indivisible in the eyes of the Federal judiciary, HEW and Mitchell Department of Justice.
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