

DECEMBER 1971

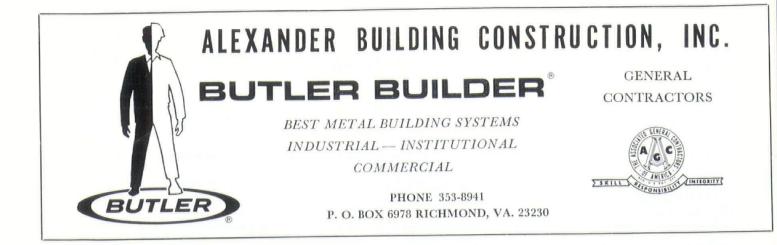
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The Virginia Branch (Review)



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CLIFFORD DOWDEY, Editor R. N. ANDERSON, JR. AIA

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tative articles and features on statewide and local industries, business, governmental and civic organizations they are in no other respect responsible for the contents hereof.

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DECEMBER 1971



By Clifford Dourday

THE YEAR ENDING with this Christmas season marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of a Virginia organization, the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care, which is unique in the country. While other states have paid the Virginia Council the compliment of imitation, none has been so successful as this pioneer health service which serves as model. A private, non-profit organization, supported by voluntary contributions—without state or Federal aid—this health and medical care service has grown steadily in the size and scope of its functions since it was formed, after World War II, with the general purpose of meeting Virginia's then acute needs in health care, with emphasis on the approaching crisis in the physician shortage in rural communities.

While the medical plight of rural communities was becoming national, in Virginia this problem was central to an alarming health care situation, which included shortage of hospital beds, medieval conditions in the mental institutions and, underlying everything, an absence of coordinated effort. The death and disease rates in Virginia ranked among the nation's highest.

In 1946 Virginians had not subscribed to the national habit of turning to the Federal government for solution of all their problems, nor to the belief that allocations of large sums of money provided instant cure of all social ills. Dr. Henry B. Mulholland, of the University of Virginia School of Medicine, and Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, combined to form a voluntary association of 37 health and health-related organizations to establish a high level of cooperation necessary to produce united action. Dr. Mulholland is credited with being the "father" of the Virginia Council, and Dr. Garnett with being its gadfly—the needler, the goader. (*Continued on page 6*)

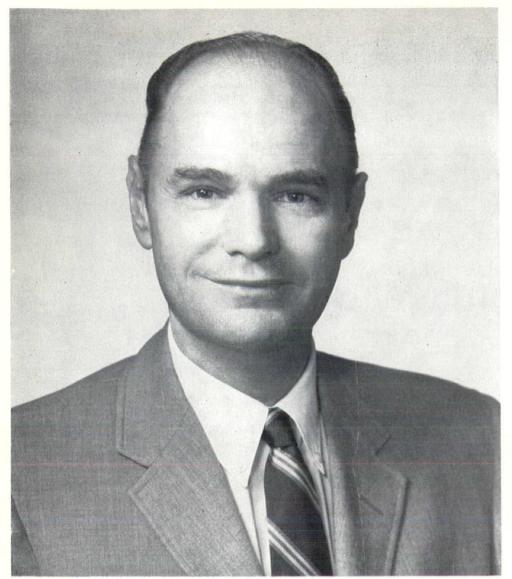


Season's Greetings from The Virginia Record Staff

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ON OUR COVER is the striking Hampton Roads Coliseum as seen at night. For more on this handsome structure, please turn to page 26 of this issue.



EDGAR J. FISHER, JR., Director Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care

(Continued from page 5)

In 1948, the initial effort had progressed sufficiently to employ a full-time paid director, Mr. Edgar J. Fisher, Jr. It was one of those perfect meetings of the man and the job. Mr. Fisher was then twenty-nine, a wonderful age for taking on a new enterprise: with energies reaching their peak, and disenchantments and compromises not yet having taken their toll, the soaring aspirations foster the belief that anything is possible. Also, Edgar Fisher had then seen much of the world and, immune to the lures of distant pastures (which might be greener), made a PAGE SIX

whole-souled commitment to the health problems in Virginia.

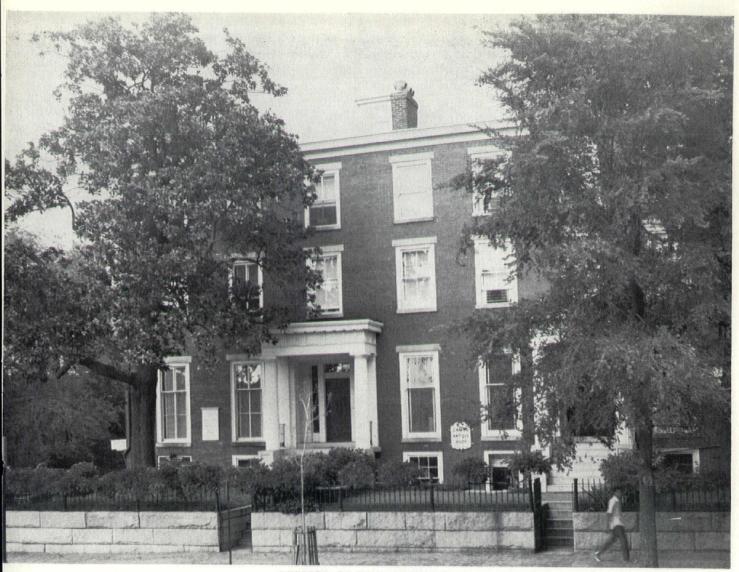
He was born in Istanbul, where his father was dean of Robert College, and, growing up speaking Turkish as well as English, he formed an early familiarity with life in the Middle East and the Mediterranean area. Later, when his father was on the faculty of Sweet Briar, Fisher attended William and Mary, where he met Mildred Anne Hill, of Richmond, who was to become his wife. Graduating contemporaneously with the United States' entry into World War II, he became a naval officer's candidate. Hoping to serve in the Mediterranean,

Fisher wrote "speaks Turkish" on every questionnaire. Naturally the Navy ordered him to the Pacific, and selected other young officers to be sent to Princeton to learn Turkish. He completed his naval duty in the Pacific as a senior grade lieutenant.

His first two years of civilian work were in New York, where he served as a coordinating agent for the English-speaking colleges and universities in the Mediterranean area. Since Fisher wanted to return to his adopted home in Virginia, the directorship of the new Council-which might have appeared a thankless task to others -was ideal for his gifts. Highly personable and enjoying exchanges with people, he had (and has) a contagious enthusiasm, and brought tireless action into making a reality of an idealistic program.

In the beginning, the director had a part-time secretary and an office in the unbusinesslike premises in a house in Richmond's Linden Row. This row of charming red brick ante-bellum houses of the "Greek Revival" period around the 1840's, had been saved from demolition by publicspirited Miss Mary Winfield Scott, who refurbished the houses and rented out sections of them as apartments, antique shops and the office of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care. As the director's staff grew to ten, the office was expanded to occupy several floors in two adjoining houses, connected by the porch of the rear balconies which distinguished Richmond ante-bellum houses.

In organizing his original objectives, Edgar Fisher discovered that his first priority was to supply the need of doctors in rural areas. After World War II, Alfred Lief wrote, "The faithful old country doctor, driving his horse and buggy along rutted roads, his black bag beside him, flicked the reins and drove off into oblivion."



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America, including a reluctant Virginia, was becoming urbanized, at the same time that the practice of medicine drifted into specialization. Younger men comng out of medical school turned almost automatically to some speciality, and most small rural communities lacked the volume of patients to support surgeons, pediatricians, opthamologists and nose-ear-throat doctors. Even inernists, whose practice most closely approximated the family physician role of the vanishing G.P., did not deliver babies nor care for them, set broken bones or ew up flesh after minor injuries. 'G.P." became associated with 'country doctor," with all its implications of twenty-four hour

duty, inadequate facilities and lower income—with all the implications of being old-fashioned, of being out-of-fashion.

A specialty meant prestige and practicing in an urban community, which in turn meant modern medical facilities, higher income and, while doctors would work long hours, they would not be on 24-hour call seven days a week. What could young Mr. Fisher, as the one full-time paid employee of the embryonic Council, offer physicians as inducements to leave the advantages of urban practice and enter a dying profession in some rural community?

He could not look to the government for any lead. First, the government would have to ap-

point an agency, RDHC (Department of Rural Doctors and Health Care), which in turn would have to establish regional field agencies. Then, a selection of drop-outs and malcontents would be paid to go through medical school and subsidized to set up practice in Owl Hoot Junction. Since this would cost a minimum of \$200,000 a doctor, not counting the pro rata costs of the operation of RDHC, such a solution was manifestly out for Mr. Fisher. It was years, in fact, before the voluntary contributions to the Virginia Council passed \$100,000 a year and it has never been much more than that.

Also, there was the element of time: as other Federal experi-

o tell the Virginia Story

DECEMBER 1971

PAGE SEVEN

ments in paying selected characters to submit themselves to training for useful employment had resulted in a high percentage of failures to complete the course, some of the rural communities might themselves be dying before government-subsidized doctors reached them. For there was a grim correlation between a community's economic health and the availability of medical care: industry tended to avoid locating in communities which failed to provide their personnel with medical care. Even where small industry was already established, when an old G.P. died off and an injured employee had to be driven to the nearest city for medical aid which required fifteen minutes, two hours were lost to two employees -the injured worker and his driver to the nearest medical facilities. When industry left, money fell off for schools and, in a circularity of deterioration, people began to leave.

Since time was of the essence, and Mr. Fisher had to use initiative instead of money, he evolved procedure whose simplicity a would have caused the dismissal of any bureaucrat who had suggested such a violation of redtape. Driving by car, he crisscrossed Virginia in travels that brought him into personal contact with community representatives and their medical needs. Simultaneously he compiled a list of senior medical students, interns and young doctors who had not yet specialized. All he needed to do was to bring about a meeting of needs and availability.

The first happy "marriage" occurred at Huddleston, a Bedford County town of 225 population, which served an area of 3,-000. In 1950, this area had been without a doctor for five years, since the death of Dr. John Pollard, one of the faithful old G. Ps. Edgar Fisher, after listening attentively to the problems presented at Huddleston, said, "All right, you've told me about your needs. Now let's talk about what the doctor needs, and what the town is willing to do about it."

The Huddleston spokesmen asked what a new doctor would need.

"First, of course, he'll want a decent place to live. Since we'll try to get a young man, who won't be ready to buy or build, he'll probably want to rent."

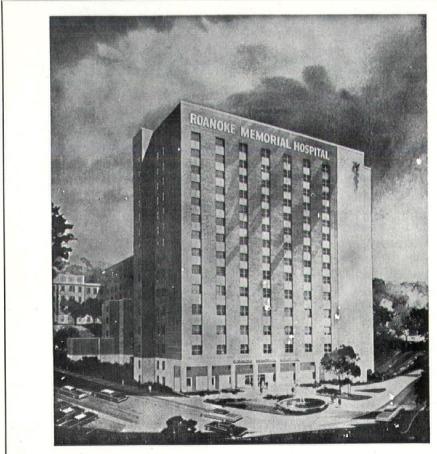
The Huddleston people nodded, assuming this would present no problem.

"Then," Fisher said, "his biggest need will be the facilities of a modern clinic. The doctor you get today will require a lot more equipment for diagnosing and treating illness than did your old doctor, and the nearest hospital is 17 miles away."

"Then we need to build a clinic?" they asked.

"A small clinic, yes."

The town fathers took some



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TANGIER

Edgar J. Fisher, Jr., Director, Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care (on steps, right) talking to those who had gathered in front of the Tangier Health Center to officially welcome Dr. and Mrs. Watson to Tangier. This ceremony took place on July 21, 1965. Shown left to right are: Alva W. Crockett, Mayor; A. J. Moore, Jr., Councilman; Ray N. Crockett, Councilman; The Reverend Albert E. Gingrich, Minister—Swain Memorial Methodist Church; Mrs. Oscar M. Watson, Jr.; Dr. Watson; and Mr. Fisher. (photo by Marvin Garrette, Richmond Times-Dispatch)

time to reach the decision that Huddleston could raise the \$6,-000 for a small building containing an office, laboratory, examining room, X-Ray room and dispensary. Very pleased, Edgar Fisher advised them not to begin construction until a doctor was lined up. "He'll have some ideas of his own."

From Huddleston, Fisher returned to his list of prospective doctors in his Richmond office and sent out a call to a selected group. The response was heartening and several young men journeved to Huddleston for interviews. A mutual attraction was established between the town's representatives and Jesse M. Tucker, Jr., who was completing his internship at Norfolk General Hospital and whose wife was expecting their first baby. This young couple wanted to establish themselves in a small town. "Just build me that clinic and find us a place to live," Dr. Tucker said, "and we'll move in this summer."

Edgar Fisher, on his first project, gave personal attention to the construction of the cinder block clinic building, which Dr. Tucker could have rent free his first year, and for \$500 a year thereafter, with a ten-year option to buy the building at cost. Meanwhile, Dr. Tucker was accumulating his equipment, most of which he was able to obtain second hand. Everything was going beautifully, until Fisher discovered that no satisfactory place had been discovered for the young couple to rent. The town could not finance another building. At this impasse, a Lynchburg contractor came to the rescue. Having, for sentimental reasons, earlier bought the abandoned one-room schoolhouse which he had attended, he converted this into a two-bedroom home and rented it to the Tuckers for \$70 a month.

The one-man RDHC (Department of Rural Doctors and Health Care) had established his first G.P. in a medically needy rural area at little more cost than his gasoline. Actually, in bringing doctor and community together, enthusiastic Edgar Fisher had served as a catalyst in arousing people to act for themselves, to participate responsibly in solving their own problems. Other residents in the county followed the example and, as Fisher said, "Huddleston touched off a chain reaction in Bedford County." Shortly after the Huddleston beginning, Bedford County, with help from state and local funds, built a county hospital.

From Bedford County, the chain-reaction began to spread statewide. By continual screening of his medical lists, Edgar Fisher found an increasing number of young medical men in the next few years who, like Dr. Tucker, wanted to practice in rural Vir-

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THE SPERRY AND HUTCHINSON CO. 1538 DOWNTOWN BLVD. RALEIGH. N. C. 27603 PHONES (919) 833-6421 & 833-6652 ginia communities and liked the tradition of the family doctor. Most of the new clinics were about the size of Huddleston's. Charlotte Court House installed its clinic in the Red Cross Building and Dinwiddie in the County Health Center. A bold solution was provided in Rockingham County where two towns, Mc-Gaheysville and Mill Creek, which were only ten miles apart, were both without doctors. Fisher saw that midway between the towns the Montevideo Consolidated High School offered an ideal spot for a clinic to serve both communities. Not only did the people of McGaheysville and Mill Creek adopt the suggestion, but four nearby towns asked to participate. The six towns subscribed \$10,000 and borrowed \$15,000 from a bank to build a handsome clinic.

Simultaneously Fisher heard from two young doctors who were finishing their internship in the same Delaware hospital and wanted to practice in Virginia "west of the Skyline Drive, south of Winchester and north of Lexington." They had described the location of Montevideo. On a visit, Drs. Ashby Woods, 30, and Hugh W. Rule, 29, found the town and the plans for the clinic entirely to their liking and, beyond that, were excited by the community spirit supporting the venture. Also, the presence of two doctors made it possible for them to alternate on night calls and cover for one another on vacations.

Where such ideal situations as two or more doctors did not occur, the single doctor had to learn to protect himself from the 24hour seven-day-a-week duty that presented the most unattractive feature of practicing as a family doctor. Then, the doctor was required to establish ground-rules with the community, limiting night calls to bona fide emergencies and arranging for a day or so off here and there. Where a

physician failed to do this, and remained continuously available, the strain could wreck his health and the community would again be without a doctor. Judging from the success of the program, most doctors established conditions which protected themselves.

Before the Council's program was five years old, Fisher discovered that some of the larger rural or semi-rural communities could support a specialist. The absence of specialists in those areas was caused by the people's habit of dependence upon the old G.P., and in at least one case the opposition of the G. Ps. to an obstetrician-gynecologist coming into the community.

In the fifth year of Edgar Fisher's directorship, 1954, 31 general practitioners had been located in Virginia communities and four specialists, and even this modest accomplishment was then applauded in an article appearing in Reader's Digest. The American Medical Association praised the program as "one of the best, if not the best, in the nation," and the late Admiral Blandy, president of the Health Information Foundation, in calling attention to the acute need of "more and better medical care in the rural areas" of the nation, said, "The Virginia experience offers many ideas that other states ought to adopt."

Since at that time the program was manifestly only in a pioneering stage, the Council offered to turn over the placement service to The Medical Society of Virginia. Wisely the doctors elected to leave the growth of the service in the hands of the Council. "This program works because it is the people's program," the Medical Society stated. "Let's keep it that way."

The Medical Society increased its contribution to the Council, and 55 state and 178 local organizations and many business con-(Continued on page 40)

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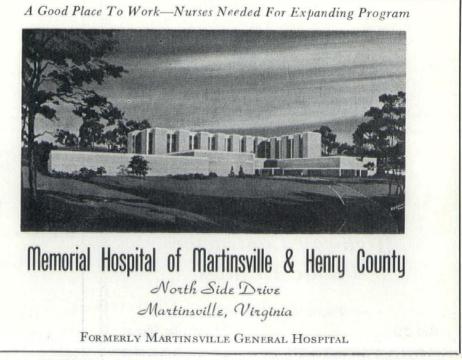
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PAGE ELEVEN

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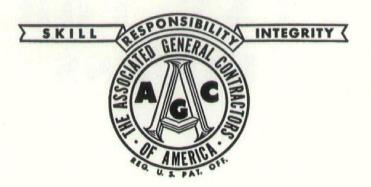
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DECEMBER 1971

VIRGINIA A.G.C. REVIEW

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PAGE THIRTEEN

Virginia Branch Mid-Year Board Meeting

Held At

The Greenbrier

PLAN FOR SUCCESS

■ This was the theme for the 1971 Mid-Year Board of Directors meeting of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C. The meeting was held at the Greenbrier at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia on July 11-13, 1971.

The normal and routine business was transacted on Monday, July 12th, the first of the two day board meeting. The second day was devoted to developing a long range plan for the Virginia Branch, A.G.C.

The purposes and objectives of this meeting was explained in the following letter from Executive Director James F. Duckhardt to the Board of Directors along with the outline form which was used as a guide for the meeting.

July 2, 1971

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Virginia Branch AGC FROM: JAMES F. DUCKHARDT, Executive Director SUBJECT: PLAN FOR SUCCESS

When you are competing with someone, your goals are ready-made—especially if your competition is ahead of you. But, without competition, your goals are not as easily defined. There is no course to follow, no clear highway into the future.

Without a commonly accepted definition of progress, progress becomes a matter of accident rather than design. We must define our potential problems. Placed in this perspective, our problems become more understandable and less frightening. The problems are real enough, but they are a by-product of success, not a consequence of failure.

The Virginia Branch must make some long-range plans. We must reach agreement on a set of goals, then work together to attain them.

A good goal should be challenging, but not unreachable. Unattainable goals lead to disappointment, frustration, disillusionment and guilt.

A good goal should be in the best interest of a majority of the members, without working any hardships on a minority.

A good goal should strengthen us in some important area, without seriously weakening us in another.

In short, a good goal requires a lot of thought and discussion, and debate, and more thought. And there's no time to start like the present.

Enclosed with this letter are my thoughts in outline form on how to develop a suitable plan.

On Tuesday, July 13th, our Board of Directors will devote most of the meeting discussing a long-range plan for the Virginia Branch AGC. Please read the enclosed outline. We hope this will stimulate your thoughts and ideas—jot them on the outline—it's double-spaced for that purpose.

PAGE FOURTEEN

LONG-RANGE PLANNING

I. TIMING

(When and for how long should we plan?)

- A. Five-year maximum for long range.
- B. One-year or less—short range.
- C. Keep flexible.
- D. May vary according to subject matter.
- E. Allow for unexpected or unknown.

II. DISTRIBUTION

(Who should receive this information?)

- A. Board of Directors.
- B. Chairman of the Committees involved.
- C. President's Manual.
- D. To General Membership in a general nature only. Do not list specifics, financial details, etc. Do list aims, goals and desires.

III. PURPOSE (The reason and need for a plan)

- A. Outline course of action.
- B. Set goals.
- C. Be in a position to act rather than react.
- D. Less effort to prevent a fire than to put one out.
- E. Prepare for unexpected and unknown.
- F. Provide continuity between administrations.
- G. Provide short-range goals for each administration.

IV. MISSION

(Overall areas of concern of the Association)

- A. Improve lot of members.
- B. Improve construction industry.
- C. Provide **building public** with quality structures at the lowest fair price.

All of above accomplished through a collective effort.

V. RESOURCES (Sources necessary to attain goals)

- A. Financial —Budget
- B. Personnel --Staff
- C. Information ---Markets
 - Methods Materials

VIRGINIA RECORD



Left to Right: C. G. Winston, Jr., Virginia Branch AGC Director of Services, Richmond; N. David Kjellstrom, Virginia Branch AGC President, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmond.

VI. AREAS OF PLANNING

(Items that should be considered in planning)

- A. Administrative
 - 1. Financial
 - 2. Membership
 - 3. Staff
 - 4. Physical needs

B. Service

- 1. Legislation
- 2. Manpower Development
- 3. Education
- 4. Apprentice & Training
- 5. Safety
- 6. Environmental Control

C. Relationship

- 1. Labor
- 2. Industry
- 3. Public



Left to Right: N. David Kjellstrom, Virginia Branch AGC President, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmond; Alexander Alexander, Virginia Branch AGC Secretary-Treasurer, Alexander Building Construction, Inc., Richmond; Joseph W. Creech, Virginia Branch AGC 2nd Vice President, J. W. Creech, Inc., Norfo:k; Aubrey S. Bass, Jr., Virginia Branch AGC 1st Vice President, Bass Construction Co., Inc., Richmond.

- D. Special Projects
 - 1. New Building
 - 2. Investments
 - 3. New Organizations
 - a. Plan Rooms
 - b. Management Hiring Halls

VII. PRIORITIES

(Establish sequence of a step-by-step method to attain desired results)

- A. Develop potential resources.
- B. Determine needs.
- C. Allocate resources to the most urgent needs first.
- D. Develop resources to take care of other needs.

After considerable discussion and exchange of ideas on each subject, President N. David Kjellstrom felt a committee should be appointed to develope a firm proposal for the Board to take action on at its next meeting. He felt the men with the most experience and know-how as to the



Left to Right: A. Eugene Thomas, Virginia Branch AGC Director, Eugene Thomas Construction Co., Inc., Alexandria; Merrill K. Luhman, Virginia Branch AGC Associate Advisory Director, Howard Eales, Inc., Washington, D. C.; William Watts, Virginia Branch AGC Director, Watts & Breakell, Inc., Roanoke; R. Gene Montgomery, Virginia Branch AGC Director, Montgomery Construction Company, Lynchburg.



Left to Right: Ralph D. Shockey, Virginia Branch AGC Director, Howard Shockey & Sons, Inc., Winchester; F. Warren Martin, Virginia Branch AGC Director, Edward van Laer, Inc., Charlottesville; J. A. Kessler, Jr., Virginia Branch AGC Past President, R. E. Lee & Son, Inc., Charlottesvile; R. E. Lee, National AGC Director, R. E. Lee & Son, Inc., Charlottesville.

PAGE FIFTEEN

needs and goals of the Association were the past presidents. He appointed the following committee:

Chairman:

Immediate Past President, J. A. Kessler, Jr. R. E. Lee & Son

Charlottesville

Samuel H. Shrum Nielson Construction Co., Inc. Harrisonburg

Harold I. Miller Miller Brothers of Arlington Arlington

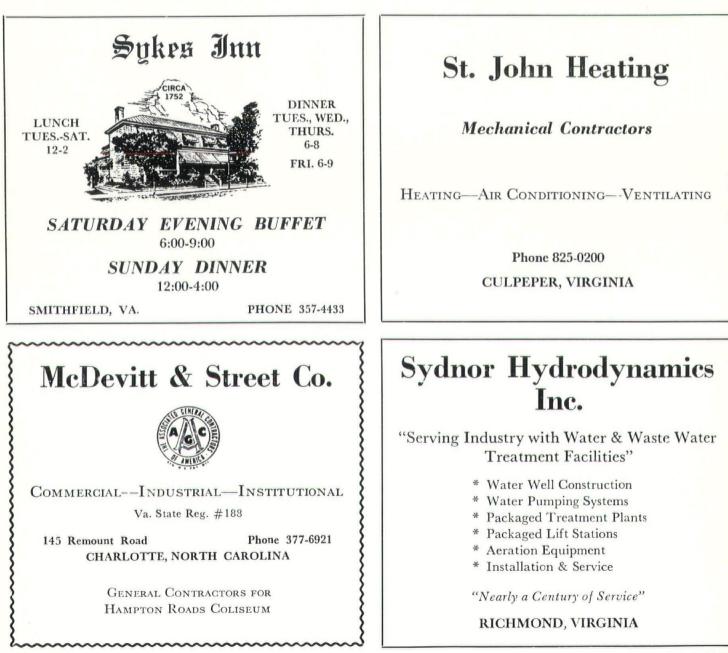
Aaron J. Conner Aaron J. Conner General Contractor, Inc. Roanoke

Chairman Associate Division:

John R. Houck John R. Houck Richmond

President Kjellstrom will also serve in an ex officio capacity.

This will be a continuing committee with immediate past presidents replacing the oldest past president each year and the Chairman of the Associate Division rotating as they are elected.



PAGE SIXTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD



The plans they are viewing seem to please (l-r) James F. Duckhart, Executive Director, Va. Branch, AGC, Richmond; John L. Tighe, Vice President, Century Construction Co., Richmond, and their visitor, William R. Horne, Joiner, Churchill Traveling Fellowship, Louth, Lincolnshire, England.

BRITON 'GETS FEEL' OF U. S. CONSTRUCTION

■ Last June, William R. Horne picked up one of the longest airline tickets ever issued in his home town of Louth, England, and set off for three months in the United States.

Horne, however, is not the average tourist. A carpenter for more than 25 years, he spends most of his time visiting construction sites to "get the feel of the building industry" on this side of the Atlantic.

His trip is financed by a Winston Churchill Fellowship, one of 99 awarded each year to British tradesmen and professionals. "Instead of putting up another statue," the fund was established to give persons from "all walks of life a chance to enlarge their experience," Horne said.

Nearing the end of his itinery, Horne was in Richmond, August 9-12, 1971. It was the 14th city he'd visited, and the strain of traveling was beginning to show. "I'm only 55," he said, "but right now I feel 90 years old."

Even so, he fitted most Americans' image of the "jovial Englishman" perfectly, and his enthusiasm for what he had seen shone through his fatigue.

Although he is most interested in home building, Horne was wandering through the construction work at the Mosque when he talked to a reporter. His guide for the day was John L. Tighe, Vice President of Century Construction Company, the firm handling the Mosque renovation.

"I've seen some of the nicest work in

to tell the Virginia Story

America here in Richmond," Horne said. He cited the plaster work in the interior of the Weatherford Memorial Baptist Church as "most impressive."

Earlier that week, Horne spent a day inspecting houses that are built for the Richmond Homebuilders Association's parade of homes.

His opinions on the American way of home building have taken a 180-degree turn over the last three months. "I came with the idea that frame construction here was much too light, that it would never hold up in England," he said.

"When I learned of the temperature extremes that some homes are subjected to, I decided that maybe the English build their houses too heavy," he said.

Horne noted several differences in construction in England and America. Houses in the United States are frame, with variety in the exterior siding, he said. Since all lumber in England has to be imported, houses there are masonry, which is "why they last for an eternity."

"Carpentry is carpentry wherever one goes," Horne said, "but the speed of American builders is fantastic."

He was especially impressed by the amount of landscaping done in the building process. "All the houses, and even the office buildings, seem to fit right into their surroundings," he said. Salesmanship in the United States,

according to Horne, is "out of this

DECEMBER 1971

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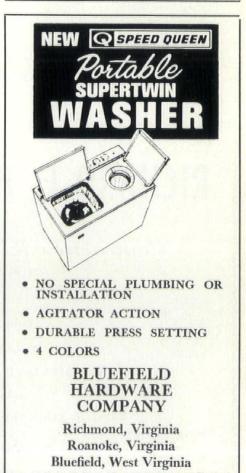
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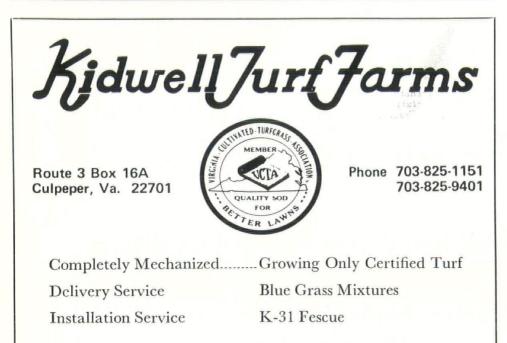
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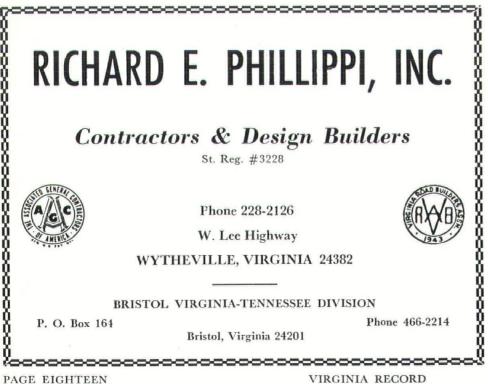
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HOME OF VIRGINIA'S FINER TURF



world." Awarding American real estate agents first prize for persistence, he admitted that he was sorely tempted to buy a home in every city on his itmerary.

Horne was less impressed by the upsurge in apartment construction here. He called it "unnatural" to take persons out of homes and "set them down in isolated, computerized communities dotted all over the map."

Although he complains that "all downtowns look alike," Horne can clearly recall each city on his tour, which began in Washington at a garden party at the British embassy, "complete with a British drizzle."

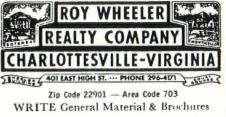
San Francisco and New Orleans both reminded him of Europe, but it was Salt Lake City that made the biggest impress.on. "It was breathtaking to look up and see the city running right into the mountains," he said. Disneyland and the Mexican mar-

ket in Los Angeles are among Horne's "favorite memories," but it is the peo-ple in each city that he remembers most clearly. Officials of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., introduced him to other carpenters, foremen and contractors in each city. James F. Duckhardt, Executive Director of the Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., was his host in Richmond.

Only the "baffling" highway system got the better of Horne. He explained that he was used to walking every-where at home, and asked if he were "the only pedestrian in America." Admitting that he once carried a letter in his pocket for five days because he couldn't find a post office, Horne equated stepping out of the house to 'going on safari.'

Under the terms of his fellowship, Horne planned to be busy with speaking engagements upon his return to England on September 1st. He also planned to organize the impressions he jotted down each day in a diary and then write several articles for technical journals.

Horne's only regret is his fast travel pace. He would have liked to spend more time in each city. "It would have," he said, "erased the impression of America as 'an airport, 15 miles of neon lights and hamburgers, and the tall buildings of downtown."



VIRGINIA RECORD

Uncle Sam





THE NEW SAFETY ENGINEER IN YOUR AREA

Above right—Clayton Deane, Director of Construction Safety, Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, speaks to the Richmond District meeting of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C. President of the Richmond District, Harry Lee, Kjellstrom and Lee, is shown on the right. And above—The audience of over 85, at the Richmond meeting, pay close attention to Mr. Deane.



Contractors in the State of Virginia are now working under the federal safety regulations—the Occupational Safety and Health Act, better known as OSHA.

The Safety Codes Commission of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1966 adopted rules and regulations governing construction, demolition and all excavation. This Safety Code is administered by the Department of Labor and Industry under Commissioner Edmond M. Boggs. The Construction Safety Division is headed by Clayton P. Deane.

As of August 27, 1971, however, the contractors of Virginia have Uncle Sam as their new Safety Engineer. In order to familiarize the members

n order to rammarize the members

DECEMBER 1971

of the A. G. C. in Virginia with the new OSHA law, the Virginia Branch held a series of safety meetings throughout the state.

Meetings were held in: Danville; Wytheville; Norfolk; Newport News; Roanoke; Lynchburg; Charlottesville; Harrisonburg; Richmond; Arlington; and, Bluefield.

Featured speaker at these meetings was Clayton P. Deane, Director of the Construction Safety Division, Department of Labor and Industries, Commonwealth of Virg'nia. He was introduced by Cabell G. Winston, Director of Services for the Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America.

At each meeting there was a slide

PAGE NINETEEN

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1911 Old Philadelphia Pike Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604 presentation, "Uncle Sam the New Safe'y Engineer in Your Area," which outlines the new federal safety laws. It is a comprehensive visual and sound presentation of the terms and conditions of the new law as management should know them. It explained the procedures for inspections, record keeping, penalties, appeals, variances, etc. It also explained the rights and responsibilities under the provisions of the new law.

Mr. Deane explained the role of the state in enforcing the new law and answered questions. These meetings were designed for management personnel and were attended by 531 representatives of member firms.

Also, the Virginia Branch, A. G. C., sponsored 13 Safety Schools designed to cover the specific safety requirements of the new federal law and explain how it differs from the present Virginia State Safety Code. These were nine hour courses, held for 3 hours each on consecutive nights. The schools were taught by representatives of the Construction Division of the State Labor Department. These classes were held in: Richmond; Tazewell; Charlottesville; Danville; Roanoke; Winchester; Arling'on; Norfolk; Newport News; Bristol; Harrisonburg; Wytheville; and Lynchburg.

Approximately 665 men attended these classes. For those completing the course a certificate of accomplishment was awarded.

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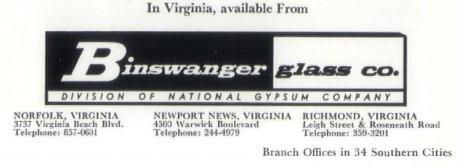
GE Plastics leads again with "a major breakthrough in unbreakable windows" — new LEXAN MR-4000 mar resistant sheet. Now to LEXAN'S extreme impact resistance, is added <u>mar resistance</u>. The new LEXAN grade outperforms acrylic and other window materials where toughness and long-lasting appearance are important.

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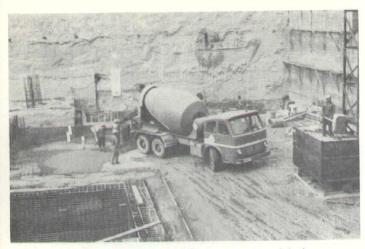


VIRGINIA BRANCH HOLDS MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE IN MADRID, SPAIN



PAGE TWENTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD



Spanish ready-mix unit delivers concrete to job site.



Tower cranes used predominately in Madrid. Virginia Branch Members didn't see a single mobile crane.

• One of the highlights of the Virginia Branch's visit to Spain was provided by an organization of Spanish contractors, located in Madrid, similar to our Associated General Contractors. This group is known as SEOPAN and roughly translates as Enterprise of Public Buildings and National Enclosures.

Mr. Enrique de Aldama, who became known to the group as "Henry" is the General Director of SEOPAN and arranged the program.

The program started with a talk by "Henry" on construction in Spain. He explained the procedures of bidding, bonding requirements and various contrasts with American construction. He also quoted comparative statistics and wage rates so the members could better relate the differences in methods and technology of construction.

After a very interesting and informative discussion the group went by bus to visit a construction site. This was a commercial development project underway in Madrid, and, is the largest single commercial project in Europe. It is being developed with private capital and encompasses an area of approximately three city blocks by seven city blocks. All road traffic and parking will be underground in the area. Most of the present construction consists of this phase. Also underground, will be a complete railroad station with an airport terminal just above.

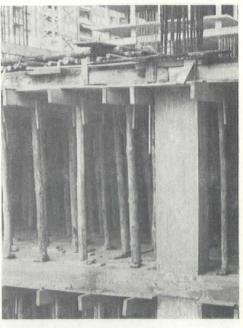
The project will include numerous luxury high-rise apartments, commercial and office buildings and shopping facilities of all descriptions. Some of the buildings are complete and others are under construction. Many are in the planning stages for individual companies who will purchase their sites from the owners. The entire project is estimated to cost between \$225-280 million and will be completed in 6 to 8 years.

The Virginia Branch contractors were able to observe firsthand the construction methods and techniques used by the Spanish contractors. One of the primary differences was the use of more manpower due to the low cost of labor. Also, very little lumber, including plywood was seen. Most structural members were concrete. They use less steel than in the States. Steel bar joists or roof deck were not in common use. Another difference was the method of using poles for shoring the concrete forms (see pictures).

The tour ended with a visit to a recently completed bank building to observe the finished product. The Virginia Branch contractors were very impressed with the final results.

Selected by King Philip III in 1606 as the capital of Spain, Madrid is today a bustling metropolis of well over three and a half million. The city is situated at 2,200 feet above sea level, in the plains of New Castile. The Virginia Branch group was treated to a tour of this lovely city Friday afternoon. They were taken by bus from the beautiful Hotel Eurobuilding through the city to the Prado Museum

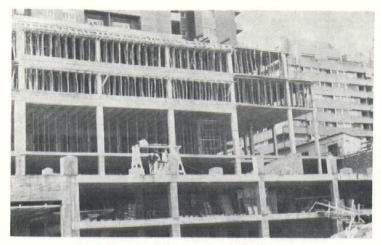
The use of poles for concrete shoring.



Shown on the facing page are: Top row—"Henry" Aldama, General Director of SEOPAN, explains project to: (l-r) Jack Houck, John R. Houck, Richmond; Nat Pendleton, Pendleton Constuction Corp., Wytheville; Joe Rosenbuum, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Richmond; and Harry Barker, Barker Construction Co., Richmond. And, friends meet (l-r)—Mrs. John L. Tighe and Mr. Tighe, Century Construction Co., Inc., Richmond; Mrs. John W. Daniel and Mr. Daniel, John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville.

Center-Mrs. Willard Alley and Willard Alley of Virginia Travel Services, Richmond, and Mrs. James F. Duckhardt, wife of Executive Director, Va. Branch AGC, in front of the official Palace of Spain located in Madrid. And, (l-r) James F. Duckhardt, Executive Director, Va. Branch, AGC, shown with a Spanish souvenir vendor.

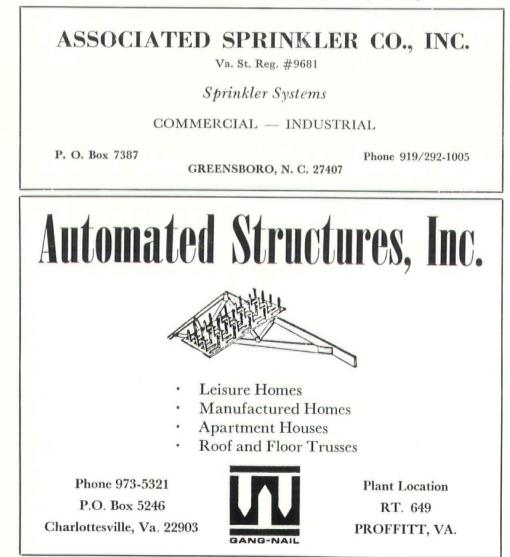
Bottom row—(1-r) Phillip R. Brooks, Lone Star Industries, Inc., Richmond and H. C. (Buddy) Magee, Guille Steel Products Co., Inc., Va. Beach, enjoying a touch of Spanish headwear. And, last (1-r) Mrs. John L. Tighe, John L. Tighe, Century Construction Co., Richmond, toast the cameraman with Edward L. Hammond, Milton L. Hammond, Inc. Tappahannock, and Mrs. Hammond.



Another view of shoring system used in Spain.

to see their famous collection of art and to the Royal Palace which is undoubtedly the finest example of neoclassic architecture to be seen in Madrid. The exterior is in Italian style and the interior very French. Over the site of the old Alcazar of the Austrias, destroyed by fire in 1734, the building was con-

structed of Guadarrama granite and Colmenar limestone. The Palace contains over 2,000 rooms. On December 1st, 1764, 30 years after the fire, King Charles III took up residence in a section of the Palace for the first time. It is now considered one of the finest palaces in Europe. The grandiose stair-



case, chandeliers and the fine Flemish tapestries take one's breath away. The Throne Room had a magnificent ceiling painted by Tiepolo (1764) and two bronze lions originally cast to decorate the old Alcazar.

To further blend the old with the new, side trips were offered to Se-' govia and Avila on Saturday and Toledo on Monday, with the opportunity to see the bull fights on Sunday. Included also was a trip to Escorial and the fabulous memorial, Valley of the Fallen.

Segovia is an ancient walled town defended by a turreted Alcazar. After a luncheon of Spanish Omelet and their famous roasted suckling pig, the group had the opportunity to visit the outstanding old castle. It was delightful to see at close hand the Roman aqueduct which stretched over one and a half miles. This was completely made of stone and held together entirely by the weight of the stones with no mortar used at all. It was built to carry water from one hillside to another and is still in use today. Avila was another very interesting fortified city built in the middle ages.

Toledo, which was the first capital of Spain, was the home of the artist JEI Greco. On the visit to his home you could see how he lived and worked in addition to viewing a number of his paintings. Both Christian and Moorish styles blend in the architecture of this delightful hillside town overlooking the Tagus River. The group also visited the Alcazar and the Cathedral. On the return to Madrid, they stopped for a while to see the men at work making the steel products for which Toledo is so famous.

A trip definitely to be remembered by all, words cannot describe the beauty and the wonder that are Spain!



VIRGINIA BRANCH AGC NEWS NOTES

National Contest Is Announced

• (Washington, D. C.)—A National Construction Photography Contest has been announced by the Associated General Contractors of America to increase public awareness of the role the construction industry is playing in the growth of this nation.

The contest is open to all amateur and professional photographers. Photographs should depict construction in progress which is dynamic, interesting or aesthetically appealing. The first prize winner will receive \$1000, second prize \$750, third prize \$500. The prize for each winner will be doubled if the entry, prior to the judging, was published in a "recognized" newspaper or magazine. All entries must be postmarked not later than January 15, 1972. The awards will be announced at the AGC Annual Convention in Houston, in March.

All entries must be in black-and-white, must be of a positive nature, and must be mounted on 16×20 finished board (although the photo may be of any size and printed using any technique).

On the back of the mount, list name, address, telephone number, location of job, name of general contractor, date of photograph, and title of photograph, if any.

Photo stories will be judged as one entry and may be mounted on no more than three, $16 \ge 20$ mounts. Photographs must have been taken after June 30, 1971.

No more than one prize will be awarded to a photographer.

If the photograph was published, a tear sheet of the publication in which the photograph appeared must be included along with the date of publication.

All entries become the property of the Associated General Contractors of America.

Please address all entries and inquiries to the National Construction Photography Contest, Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Roanoke Firm Names Two

Robert D. Barranger has been elected Vice President— Contracting and Leon J. Beekman has been elected Vice President—Operations of Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc.



BARRANGER

Barranger will be in Charge of Engineering, Estimating and Sales of all structural and miscellaneous steel products of the firm.

In his new position Mr.

Mr. Barranger joined Roanoke Iron & Bridge in 1962 as Contracting Manager and was promoted to Vice President— Sales in 1969. Prior to joining Roanoke Iron & Bridge, he held various sales, contracting and managerial positions with American Bridge Division of

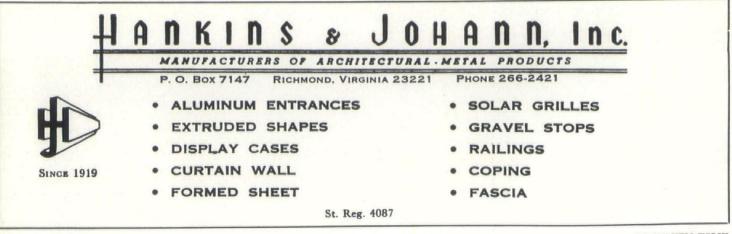
U. S. Steel in Roanoke, Birmingham, Elmira and Pittsburgh. In addition to his new position, he is also Vice President of Cates Building Specialties, Inc.

A graduate of Virginia Tech, Barranger has been active in civic affairs having served on the Board of Directors of the Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce, past District Chairman of the Boy Scouts, former Scoutmaster, is currently a director and Vice President of the Roanoke Rotary Club, on the Board of Trustees of the United Fund of Roanoke Valley and is a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Beekman, in his new position, will be directing operations of the Company's facilities at both the Roanoke and Troutville locations as well as the structural construction operations.

A graduate of Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, New Jersey, and a California registered professional engineer, Mr. Beekman joined Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works in 1970 as Plant Manager— Troutville after fourteen years

with American Bridge Division of U. S. Steel in locations of Roanoke, Virginia; Trenton, New Jersey; San Francisco, California; Stockton, California; Gary, Indiana and a one year association with the Hapco Division of Kearney National.

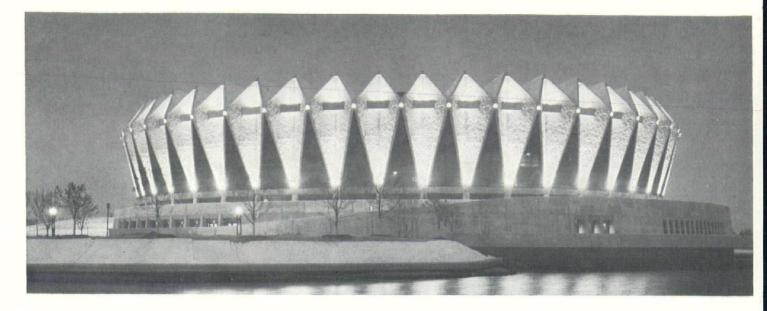


PAGE TWENTY-FIVE



COVER STORY:

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THE

HAMPTON ROADS COLISEUM

A. G. ODELL, JR. AND ASSOCIATES Architects

T HE leading French construction journal, *Batir*, technical journal of the National Confederation of Construction, featured the Hampton Roads Coliseum in its March 1970 issue. In it, the then, newly dedicated coliseum was described as "an elegant and practical architectural vision that enchants the eye and spirit with its simplicity and logic. The choice of clear concrete made up of a crystal-like aggregate texture, obtained



PAGE TWENTY-SIX

through a skin of polyethylene, is in harmony to the overall effect, and one cannot help but compare the work to a dormant lotus flower on the shore which shall become henceforth the ornament."

The 328-foot diameter structure was designed by A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Architects, of Charlotte, N. C.

Reflecting in the 14-acre freshwater lake at one end of its 75-acre parkland setting, the \$8.5 million Coliseum does indeed resemble a huge flower about to burst into bloom. The effect is created by sail-like radiating panels which soar 100 feet above the lake. These precast concrete panels support the structure's cable-suspended roof, while dramatically enhancing the exterior facade.

The column-free interior has a seating capacity of up to 10,800, with complete temperature control throughout insured by 1,000 tons of air conditioning.

On both sides of the 10-door main lobby entrance are two exit ramps, leading from the concourse level. The ramps can be reached from any seat in the building in a short time, and, the entire facility can be emptied easily with a minimum of congestion.

The main lobby area is finished with tile and a terrazzo floor. A row of ticket booths faces the entrance doors. Most of the first floor is occupied by the exhibition floor, offices, and storage and machinery spaces. Stairways lead from both ends of

Stairways lead from both ends of the lobby to the concourse, which is enclosed by two levels of plate glass, the upper level tinted. Washroom and concession facilities are on the concourse area, as well as an entrance to some of the seating areas.

Leading from the concourse to upper seating levels, internally supported concrete stairways give the illusion of being partially suspended in space.

Seats in the tiered exhibition area are upholstered in shades of red and yellow. Seat colors in certain price blocks will match the color of tickets for that block, simplifying the chore of finding seats.

The domed ceiling, about 100 feet from the floor at its highest point, is covered with yellow corrugated steel.



Steel cables support the external columns, as well as lighting equipment. A sound system is suspended from the center of the ceiling, and the circular shape of the coliseum eliminates reverberation or bouncing of sound.

Three exhibit areas and the arena floor provide a combined total of 88,727 unobstructed square feet of space for 150 exhibits, with unlimited floor load.

A variety of attractions—concerts, hockey, basketball, ice shows, wrestling and boxing, the circus, conventions and meetings for groups from 40 to 11,000 are accommodated with ease. Special attention has been given to insure adequate facilities for all events.

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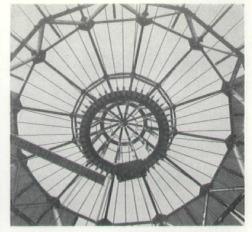
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to tell the Virginia Story

cials' dressing room with showers and toilets.

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- Banquet areas with capacity for 2500 people in Arena and 2000 in Exhibit Areas.

On-site lighted parking is provided for 3200 cars. And, in addition to the Coliseum itself, the surrounding park



and lake, with small boating facilities, will be maintained as a year-round recreational area.

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McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte, N. C., general contractor; Ford Pile Foundations, Inc., Norfolk, piling; Hammond Masonry Corp., Sandston, masonry; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., Richmond, steel; American Erection Corp., Norfolk, steel roof deck; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roofing; The Maxson-Betts Co., Charlotte, N. C., windows; and, Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., Norfolk, glazing.

And, Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., Hampton, painting; Holbrook Waterproofing Co., Charlotte, N. C., waterproofing; American Seating Co., Silver Spring, Md., seating; John Bros. Plastering, Inc., Norfolk, plaster; Carolina Marble & Tile Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., ceramic tile; Weaver Bros., Inc., Newport News, millwork; Door Engineering Corp., Norfolk, steel doors & bucks; E. C. Ernst, Inc., Chesapeake, lighting fixtures & electrical work; and, Hicks & Ingle Co. of Va., Inc., Norfolk, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

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Roanoke

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HAYES, SEAY, MATTERN & MATTERN Architects & Engineers

3

C OMPLETE remodeling of the exterior of the downtown Roanoke building occupied by S. H. Heironimus Co., Inc. was completed in October of this year. The project, described by the Colonial-American National Bank, trustee for the Thurman Foundation which owns the building,

PAGE TWENTY-EIGHT

as the largest remodeling job ever undertaken in downtown Roanoke, got underway in early April. Total cost was approximately \$350,000.

The first floor features narrow display windows, with high arches and column dividers between the windows, providing a facade of rhythmic de-

VIRGINIA RECORD

sign. This facade is faced with black granite containing flecks of orange and red to add color and warmth.

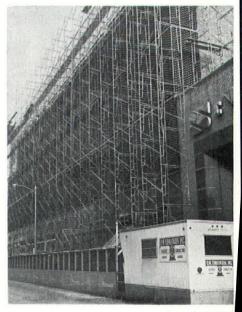
Exteriors of the upper floors of the sides of the building facing on Jefferson Street and Church Avenue are faced with dark bronze colored aluminum screening. The bronzed aluminum screening features a no-secthrough backing designed to enhance the contemporary design.

The cost of the construction of the new display windows and lighting will be borne by Heironimus, with the remainder of the project being paid for by the Thurman Foundation.

Architects and engineers for the project were the Roanoke firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern.

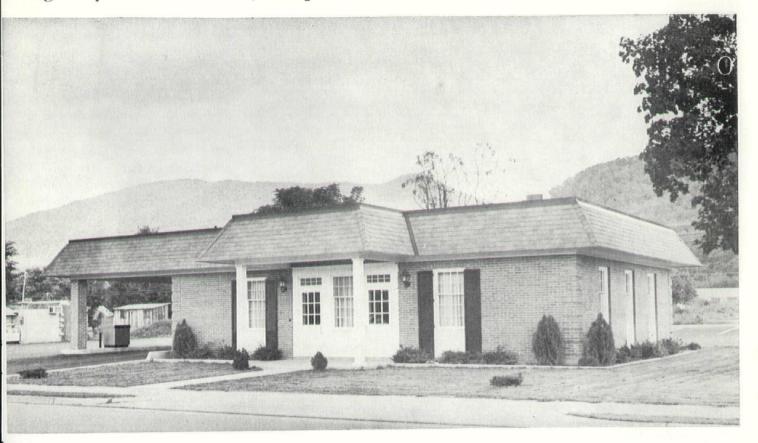
Subcontractors & Suppliers (Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted)

Q. M. Tomlinson, Inc., general contractor; Architectural Mfg. Co. of America, Atlanta, Ga., exterior metal grill (Harry H. Roberts, Inc., agent); Granux Corp., Chicago, Ill., granite facing (Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, agent); Shields, Inc., lath and plaster; Magic City Sprinkler & Aluminum Co., sprinkler; PPG Industries, store fronts, glass and glazing; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., painting; Varney Electric Co., Inc., electrical; Dominion Sign Co., signs; Structural Steel Co., Inc., miscellaneous iron & steel; and, I. N. McNeil, metal flashing & waterproofing.



Founded 1878

Montgomery Construction Co., Inc. presents . . .



MAGNOLIA STREET BRANCH

PEOPLES BANK-Buena Vista

THIS BUILDING was designed and built by Montgomery Construction Co., Inc. Construction was started in September 1970 for a new branch for Peoples Bank in Buena Vista, for a cost of \$55,645.00. The bank consists of teller space, lobby area with complete banking facilities, manager's office, customer's lounging area, employees' lounge and toilet facilities.

The interior decor consists of paneled walls, carpet floors, acoustical ceilings. The exterior is of brick with wood trim and composition shingle roof on mansard type facade.

The bank has complete parking facilities and remote tellers to service two lanes of traffic for drive-in service. The remote tellers are located under a carport insuring good service in inclement weather.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Lynchburg firms unless otherwise noted)

Montgomery Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, foundations, concrete, masonry, paneling & insulation; Hevener's Excavating Co., Inc., Buena Vista, excavating; Construction Products Co., Inc., steel & steel roof deck: Woodall & Lang, Inc., roofing; PPG Industries, Roanoke, glazing: G. C. Scott & Sons, painting; Hamilton's Floor Fashions & Tile, Inc., acoustical, ceramic tile & resilient tile; Brvant Plastering Co., Buena Vista, plaster; Campbell-Pavne, Inc., millwork; Williams Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Dickinson & Cole, Buena Vista, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Contract Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier.

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DECEMBER 1971

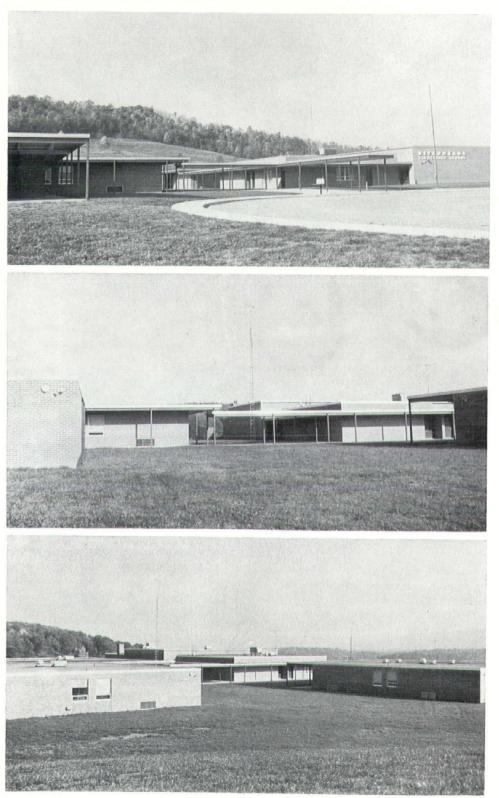
PAGE TWENTY-NINE

J. B. Wine and Son, Inc. presents . . .

RIVERHEADS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Augusta County

PATRICK M. LATHROP & ASSOCIATES, AIA Architects



JOHN F. LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES Mechanical & Electrical Engineers

THE Riverheads Elementary School is located in Augusta County. This project, completed in July 1970, was designed by Patrick M. La:hrop & Associates, Architects, AIA, of Staunton, and built by J. B. Wine and Son, Inc., of Verona.

Construction cost was \$660,000.

The facility consists of an Administration Building housing offices, library, multi-purpose room and kitchen; and six Classroom Buildings with each building housing four classrooms, four toilets and one storage room. Allare one-story buildings and utilize a total of 38,000 square feet.

Exterior walls are face brick and cinder block back-up. Interior walls are cinder block. Bui't-up roof on fiber roof deck is used at classrooms and walkways. Windows are aluminum. Flooring is vinyl asbestos tile except in toilets, where ceramic tile is employed. Ceilings are acoustical tile in the Administration Building and exposed painted fiber roof deck in the Classroom Buildings.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

J. B. Wine & Son, Inc., Verona, general contractor; Plecker Brothers, Inc., Millboro, excavating; Transit Mixed Concrete Corp., Staunton, concrete supplier; Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke, brick supplier; Augusta Block Co., Staunton, block supplier; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel, steel joists, steel roof deck, miscellaneous metals & reinforcing steel supplier; Farrier Paving Co., Staunton, paving; Painter's Roofing and Heating Co., Staunton, roofing; J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., Richmond, fiber roof deck; Bymoco Metal Fabricators, Birmingham, Ala., metal doors & frames (Roanoke Engineer-

(Continued on page 45)

PAGE THIRTY

VIRGINIA RECORD

Frank B. McAllister presents . . . Richmond Industrial

Loan & Thrift

BUDINA, FREEMAN & BECKWITH Architects

JAMES W. THOMPSON Consulting Engineer Mechanical & Electrical

AMERICAN FURNITURE & FIXTURE CO. Interior Design

CONSTRUCTION is now complete for the new location of Richmond Industrial Loan and Thrift at 5905 W. Broad Street, Richmond.

Budina, Freeman and Beckwith, Richmond architects, designed the three-story brick and glass structure and the general contractor was Frank B. McAllister, Inc., also of Richmond. Interior design was by American Furniture and Fixture Co.

The building has 4,000 square feet per floor for a total of 12,000 square feet. There is parking for over sixty cars as well as drive-in window service. Only the first floor is occupied by Richmond Industrial Loan and Thrift. The other two floors will be rental office space and are served by an elevator.

Structural details of the air conditioned building include: exterior walls of masonry—brick and block; interior walls of metal studs and sheetrock; fibered roof deck and built-up roof; fixed aluminum windows; and, concrete floors with resilient tile and carpeting.

Richmond Industrial Loan and

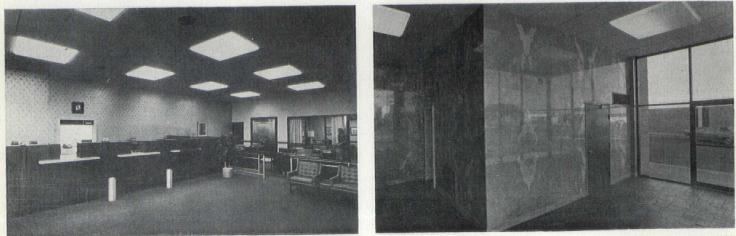


Thrift, formerly located at 2007 W. Broad Street, has been in Richmond since 1941. They are a subsidiary of the Diversified Mountaineer Corporation with headquarters in Charleston, West Virginia. The Diversified Mountaineer Corporation has ten other savings and loan companies as well as motel and restaurant interests in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

Frank B. McAllister, Inc., general contractor, foundations & carpentry; E. G. Bowles Co., excavating; Lone Star Cement Corp., Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; Richard A. Coats, Ashland, masonry & stone work; B & K Erection Co., steel and handrails; J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., fibered roof deck; Joe M. De Shazo Roofing Co., roofing; The Staley Co., Inc., windows; and, Sash, Door & Glass Corp., window walls, glazing and steel doors & bucks.

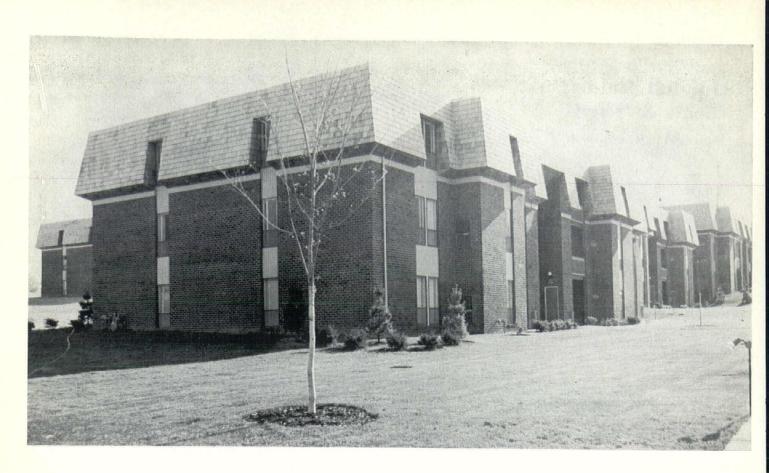
Also, Modern Decorating, Inc., painting and plastic wall finish; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., paneling; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; Consolidated Tile Co., Inc., acoustical & resilient tile; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile, marble walls & slate floor; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; R. L. Dixon, Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Capital Mechanical Contractors, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; W. W. Moore & Sons, Inc., elevator; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; The Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, drive-in tellers window; and, Diebold Inc., Canton, Ohio, vault door.



to tell the Virginia Story

DECEMBER 1971

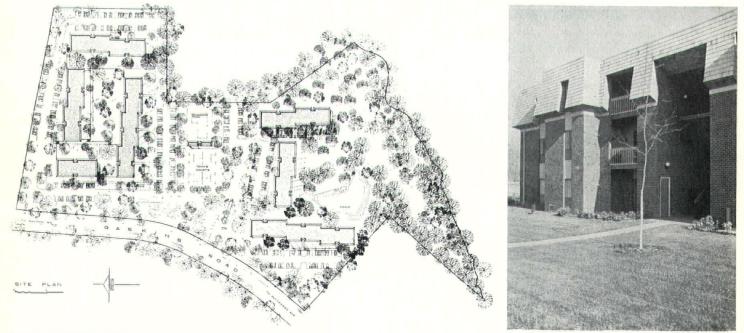
PAGE THIRTY-ONE



Alexander Building Construction, Inc., presents . . .

CABIN CREEK APARTMENTS

Henrico County



PAGE THIRTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD

DAVID WARREN HARDWICKE AND PARTNERS Architects

> LaPRADE BROTHERS Civil Engineers

C ONSTRUCTION of the Cabin Creek Apartments was scheduled for November completion. They are located in the far west end of Henrico County, off Gaskins Road. The project includes one, two and three bedroom units and the rent range is from \$225.00 to \$285.00 per month with all utilities included. There is a total of eight buildings with three stories each. Ground floor apartments have patios and the upper units have balconies. The complex includes a swimming pool, clubhouse, tennis courts and planned activities. David Warren Hardwicke & Partners were the designers and architects of the project located on 18 acres between Patterson Avenue and Pinchbeck School.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (All Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

Alexander Building Construction, Inc., general contractor, foundations, carpentry & waterproofing; Hawthorne Excavators, excavating; I-P-K Excavating Co., Inc., Colonial Heights, concrete; R. K. Young Masonry Contractor, masonry; Mack's Iron Co., Inc., Colonial Heights, steel, steel roof deck & handrails; Cedar Roofs, Inc. & Richmond Roofing Co., roofing; Capital Window Products, windows; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., structural wood; and, Gathright Brothers, Highland Springs, painting.

Also, Manson & Utley, Inc., weatherstripping; Weiler Insulation Co., insulation; Wallace Ceilings & Sound Conditioning, acoustical; Crump Floor & Tile, Inc., ceramic tile, resilient tile & wood flooring; Republic Lumber & Building Supply Co., Inc., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Hungerford, Inc., lighting fixtures, electrical work, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Lee-Hy Paving Corp., paving; and, Gayle S. Mann, Jr. & Co., Inc., swimming pool. PHELPS BROS. LAND CLEARING, INC.

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to tell the Virginia Story

DECEMBER 1971

PAGE THIRTY-THREE

Barker Construction Company, Inc., presents . . .

PARHAM PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER

Henrico County



PAGE THIRTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

ARCHITECTS :

GRANT'S AND THE MALL - ARMSTRONG & SALOMONSKY

SOUTHERN BANK - BALLOU & JUSTICE

GIANT FOOD - DONALD G. COUPARD

C ONSTRUCTION on this 14 acre, \$3.5 million shopping center was completed in August of this year. Located near Parham and Quioccasin Roads in Henrico County, Parham Plaza Shopping Center can accommodate as many as 20 individual stores, having a total of about 190,000 square feet of shopping space.

A Giant Food Supermarket of 28,000 square feet designed by Donald G. Coupard, and a W. T. Grant's Department Store, with 107,000 square feet, designed by Armstrong & Salomonsky, anchor the opposite ends of the new center.

A two-story mall separates the two larger stores. The mall, which has about 55,000 square feet of shopping space, features a circular staircase and a glass enclosed elevator. It also provides central access to the entire shopping center. Shoppers may visit every store in the center without being restricted by doors and walkways and without once having to step outside to face the weather.

According to William W. Browning Jr., project coordinator for the firm of Armstrong and Salomonsky, which designed the mall, the center was designed as a "single entity, not an incoherent linear collection of stores."

Browning noted that the \$3.5 million cost of the mall-type center was about the same as for that of a "linear" type of the same area because of modern advances in construction materials and methods. He noted that extra space was created by the use of "overhanging stores" and that individual stores were developed with multi-level balconies.

Precast concrete afforded this extra space and formed balconies and cantilevered second level overhangs which formed natural canopies at the perimeters of the building, he said. Glass panels were widely used to create an aura of spaciousness, according to Browning, and the centralized design of the center and the "open door" concept of the mall and its environs greatly simplified heating and air conditioning requirements.

The exterior of the center is of "hazeltone" brick with molded stone panels from Belgium.

Among the firms in residence at the Plaza, are the aforementioned Giant Food and Grant's and, Southern Bank & Trust Co., The Word Bazaer, Albert's Card & Party shop, So-Fro Fabrics, Bathtique, Maternity Matters, Band Box, Padogle Beauty Salon, Richmond Federal Savings & Loan, Commercial Credit, and Olan Mills Studio. Pollard and Bagby, Inc. are the leasing agents for the new center, which is across Parham Road from the Ridge Shopping Center.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (All Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

Barker Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, foundations, concrete & carpentry; F. G. Pruitt, Inc., excavating & fill; Willis & Willis, Inc., masonry for Grant's & Mall; Richard A. Coats Masonry Contractor, Ashland, masonry for Giant Food; Welding Service Co., steel for Giant Food; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel for Grant's & Mall, & steel roof deck; Concrete Structures, Inc., prestressed concrete; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing for Grant's & Mall; R. Willison Roofing Co., roofing for Giant Food; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., windows for Grant's; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., windows for Mall & Giant Food; Lane Brothers, Inc., paint-ing for Grant's; and W. H. Clifton, Inc., painting for Mall and Giant Food.

Also, Warren Brothers Co., Div. of Ashland Oil & Refining Co., paving; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical & resilient tile; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., fireproofing; J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., Insulrock deck; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork for Grant's; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., millwork for the Mall; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc. & J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; C. E. Thurston & Sons, Inc., incinerator; Ben Collier Electrical Contractor, Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work for Grant's and Mall; Central Electrical Service Corp., lighting fixtures & electrical work for Giant Food; Reames & Moyer, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., Mall elevator; Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier; and, Associated Sprinkler Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., sprinkler system.

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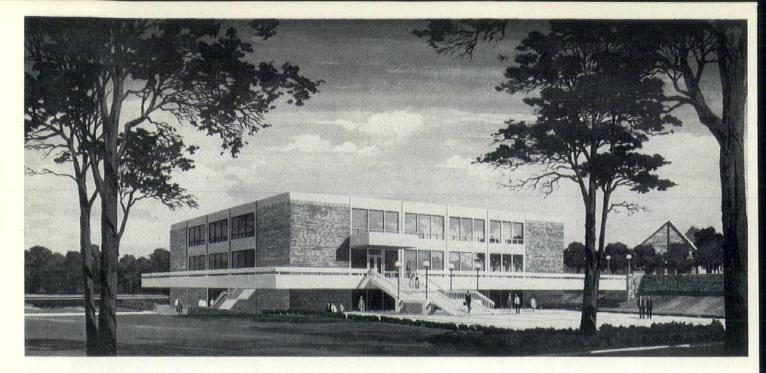
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0000

TILE — MARBLE AND TERRAZZO

to tell the Virginia Story

PAGE THIRTY-FIVE



Nielsen Construction Company presents . . .

LIBRARY BUILDING FOR EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE Harrisonburg

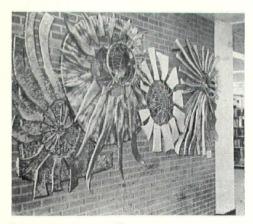
RANCORN, WILDMAN & KRAUSE Architects

VANSANT & GUSLER Consulting Engineers

ALMOST two years after an unprecedented student-sparked drive that raised \$111,000 in four days to rescue a threatened library building project, Eastern Mennonite College dedicated its completed \$1.4 million structure on October 23, 1971.

EMC's modular style library (114 ft. x 134 ft.) houses the main library collection the Menno Simons Historical Library and Archives, the curriculum library, and the learning resources department.

Featuring air conditioning and humidity control on all three floors, the



PAGE THIRTY-SIX

library has a maximum shelf capacity of 175,000-200,000 volumes plus microforms and a seating capacity exceeding 500.

Architects for the project were Rancorn, Wildman and Krause with associate architect J. Russell Bailey.

Among the structural details are: exterior walls of brick and block; interior walls of painted masonry and interior brick; built-up roof; aluminum windows; and, resilient tile and carpeted floors.

Å relief sculpture 12 feet in length by six feet in height, is now exhibited on the main floor south wall of EMC's new \$1.4 million library. It is the gift of EMC's Class of 1968.

The artist, J. Kenneth Beer of rural Bridgewater, Va., was commissioned to create the sculpture from among several Virginia artists who submitted proposals to the class gift committee. Once appointed, he was given complete freedom to develop his idea.

Mr. Beer has entitled his completed work, "And There Was Light," based on the Old Testament book of Genesis account of the Creation.

"The theme is a variation of form based upon four suns-corresponding

J. RUSSELL BAILEY Associated Architect

CRAIG & ABIOUNESS Structural Engineers

to the seasons on another level of interpretation." Mr. Beer explained. "The idea of light was chosen to relate to the enlightening knowledge centered in a library."

Mr. Beer executed the sculpture in various metals including copper, aluminum, nickel-silver, bronze, and steel. Other materials include stained glass, glass enamels, and stainless steel.

To regress a bit, in honor of the "reverse twist" on student power utilized by the young men and women attending the college, in raising funds for this facility, the following resolution was presented by the City of Harrisonburg. It was signed by the Mayor and attested to by the Clerk.

City of Harrisonburg, Virginia December 9, 1969

"WHEREAS, the City Council of Harrisonburg has witnessed a dramatic and creative surge of activity by the Student Body of Eastern Mennonite College;

"AND WHEREAS, it appeared that the College was a growing institution with need for additional library facilities but was without ample funds available to supply this need; "AND WHEREAS, the student body of this institution was concerned that this need be supplied by the construction of a library;

"AND WHEREAS, the student body determined to achieve this goal by self-sacrifice, hard work and earnest effort and;

"WHEREAS, it is now apparent that the student body has by these means accomplished this commendable goal;

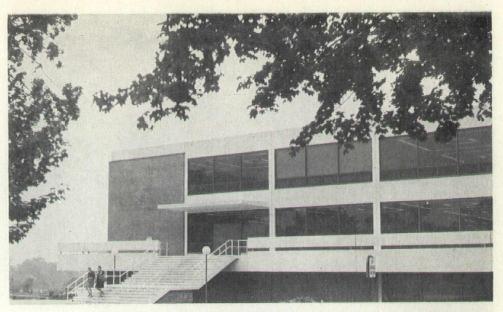
"NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RE-SOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Harrisonburg offers warm and heartfelt congratulations to the students of Eastern Mennonite College for their industry and ingenuity, their creative and constructive conduct and their high spirit and noble purpose in the achievement of their goal and who, by so doing, have set an inspiring example for persons of all ages who are yet willing and able to learn.

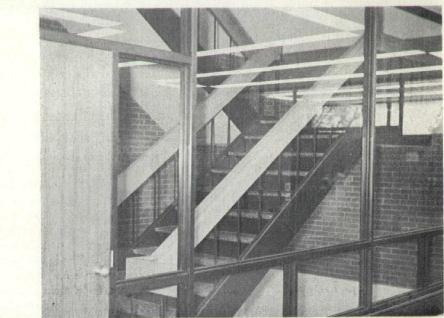
"AND IT IS FURTHER RE-SOLVED, that copies of this resolution be presented to the President of the Student Body of Eastern Mennonite College and to the President of the College."

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Nielsen Construction Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, general contractor, foundations, concrete work, masonry, stone work (Blue Stone wall), carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping, millwork and oak handrails; David A. Reed & Sons, Inc., Harrisonburg, excavating; Betts & Frazier, Inc., Harrisonburg, ready-mix concrete; Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke, face brick; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel; I. N. McNeil, Roanoke, roofing and insulation; and, Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., Richmond, windows, window walls and glazing.

Also, Ray Ross, Painting Contractor., Waynesboro, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., Charlottesville, acousti-cal; James F. Logan, Harrisonburg, plaster; Smiley Tile Co., Churchville, ceramic tile and terrazzo; Heatwole Tile Co., Harrisonburg, resilient tile & carpet; Mill Cabinet Shop, Bridgewater, wood cabinets; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel doors & bucks; Baker & Anderson Electrical Co., Inc., Winchester, electrical work; Riddleberger Brothers, Inc., Harrisonburg, plumbing (American Standard fixtures), air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Otis Elevator Co., Richmond; and Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, hardware supplier. The aluminum handrails were a gift to the owner.







DECEMBER 1971

PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN

to tell the Virginia Story



Richard E. Phillippi, Inc. presents . . . FIRST NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Richlands

SMITHEY AND BOYNTON Architects

THE NEWLY constructed branch office of the First National Exchange Bank of Virginia, located in Richlands and designed to better serve the bank's customers, is a two-story structure containing approximately 11,-500 square feet.

Built adjacent to the former bank building, which was demolished to provide space for a plaza-like parking area, the new bank offers two drive-up windows on Washington Square.

Two vaults allow space for several hundred additional safe deposit boxes and for valuable record storage. Booths are also provided, in which customers may open their safe deposit boxes in privacy.

NORFLEET, SHUMATE & EDDY Consulting Engineers

Other features include a spacious lobby, 24 hour depository, comfortable lounge areas and a conference room for customers. A community meeting room is also provided. The second floor of the building is devoted exclusively to the bookkeeping department.

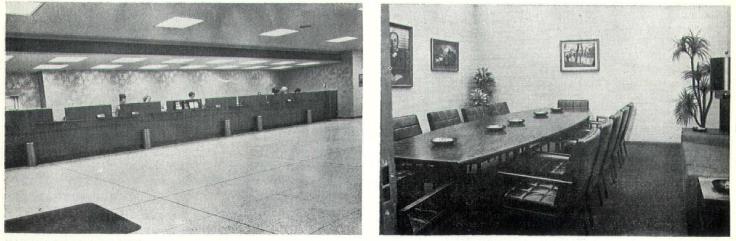
The entire building is air conditioned and most areas are carpeted. Masonry and precast stone panels, together with a built-up roof and bronze-glass window walls, lend an attractive outward appearance to the structure.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Richard E. Phillippi, Inc., Wytheville, general contractor, excavating,

AMERICAN FURNITURE & FIXTURE CO. Interior Designer

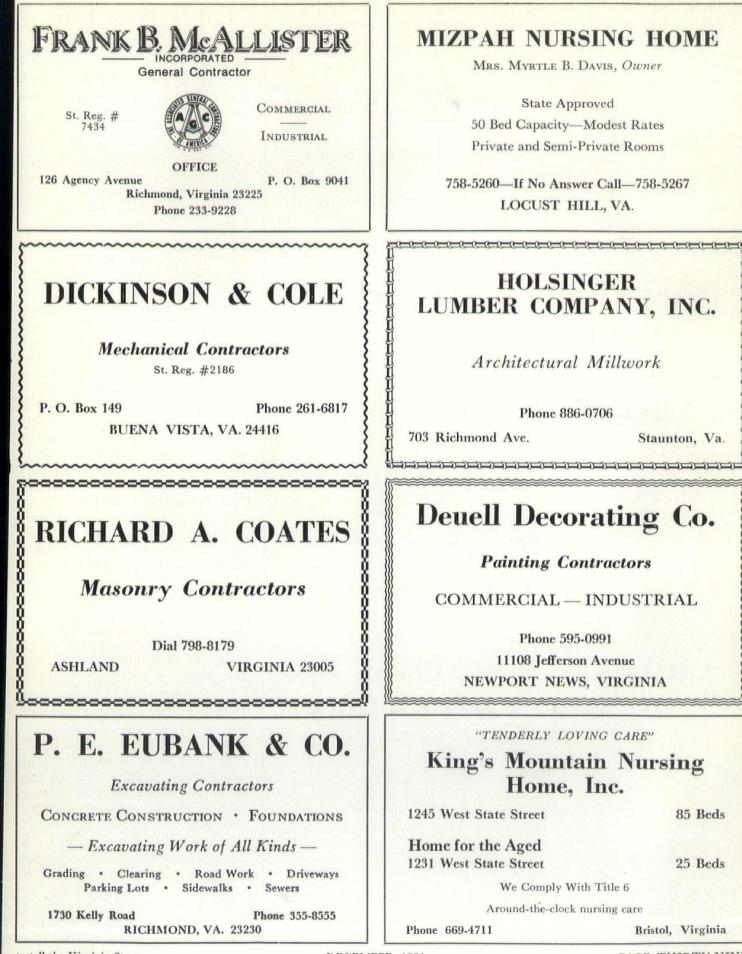
foundations, concrete; General Shale Products Corp., Richlands, masonry; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., Bristol, steel & window walls; Valley Roofing Corp., Roanoke, roofing; Exposaic Industries, Mount Airy, N. C., stone work; Coe & Sons, Inc., Wytheville, painting; John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke, acoustical; L. K. Poole Co., Bristol, plaster; DeHart Tile Co., Inc., Christiansburg, ceramic tile & terrazzo; City Lumber Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., millwork; and, Barnette, Inc., Richlands, lighting fixtures; electrical work; plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.



PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878



PAGE THIRTY-NINE

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Happy Anniversary

(From page 11) cerns contributed to an increased (though then still very modest) budget. With changes in contributors which gradually increased the budget, permitting for a gradually enlarged staff, the Council rapidly expanded the volume of its service and since 1954 has placed 401 G.Ps. and 222 specialists in Virginia communities. From the beginning, the Council has placed 658 doctors-432 G.Ps. and 226 specialists-in 198 rural or semi-rural communities scattered in practically every county in the state. Sad to relate, while the communities continue to provide the funds for their local medical programs, many do not contribute to the Council which made possible the solution of their health care problems.

Also in 1954 the Council began placing dentists and, not including the year 1971, had located 39 dentists in Virginia communities. In 1968 the Council opened a referral service for dieticians and in 1969 for occupational therapists. The Council officially refers to its placement of all medical personnel as "Referral Service" and, since Fisher's early days as a one-man RDHC have been replaced by the staff at headquarters acting as "a clearing house" for bringing together doctors and communities, this is probably now an accurate description.

The ability of the headquarters' staff to act as a central exchange for the growing volume of the program does not make life easier for the still peripatetic director. Fisher must ceasely continue his search for young doctors whom he can persuade to establish practice in rural communities, including out-of-staters who are induced to come to Virginia. Then, all the doctors placed do not stay put in a community: in certain localities the ruralites' intolerance for urban-style amenities caused strained relationships

between the townspeople and young married couples. After a few of experiences of this kind, Fisher began to urge the physicians (particularly if married) to make a thorough investigation of the community in which they contemplated settling.

The expanding volume of the program has received stimulus by the new national emphasis on restoring the family doctor's status. Since the specialists carry prestige, "Family Practice" was made a specialty, and hospital internships have been extended to provide the new family doctor with more background than that received by the old G.P. While the value of this extended internship is a matter for discussion in medical societies, the G.P. is becoming the F.P.; but, by whatever name, the family doctor seems not to have entered into the oblivion which was predicted twenty-five years ago, and the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care has played a critical role in his survival-certainly in this state.

Back in 1958, when it became evident that the Council was fitted to cope with the doctor shortage in rural Virginia, the energetic director broadened the scope of the services by introducing a program whose purpose was to get directly at the shortage of health man-power. Called a "Health Careers" program, the new service was designed to interest high school students in turning to one of 650 careers open in health. No longer operating as a one-man RDHC (the staff then numbered seven), Edgar Fisher brought in Mrs. Cynthia N. Warren, to direct a program which would capture the attention of teen-agers and win the support of school personnel, parents and medical organizations toward the end of providing guidance and direction for the young people who were attracted to a health career.

In addition to physician and dentist, students have been drawn

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to tell the Virginia Story

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PAGE FORTY-ONE

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to careers in everything from A (Audiologist) to V (Veterinarian). This includes various kinds of technicians, non-medical hospital personnel, occupational therapists and physical therapists, RNs and LPNs, dieticians and social workers, sanitarian and Medical Record Librarian, and on and on. A success from the beginning in attracting and advising applicants-actually serving as a clearing-house for all matters relating to careers in health-the "Health Careers" program took a spurt in gaining student response when Mrs. Deborah Line introduced a new approach with a sound-slide show. 16 minutes of slides, which show glimpses of 48 health careers, are accompanied by a sound background of popular rock and protest songs which have the students applauding.

Through 1970, visits had been made to 1,620 high schools, with presentations before more than half-a-million students, from whom 53,097 requests for guidance-for the proper education which would lead to placementhave been processed through the Health Careers staff. The visits to high schools have been only the central thrust in awakening young Virginians to the opportunities in health careers. Various pamphlets and booklets have been distributed, a Guidance Counselor Reference Manual was distributed, and all manner of conferences and seminars have been held, while Health Careers Coordinators have been established in Virginia hospitals.

This program for attracting young Virginians into health careers seems the sort of anticipatory action which governing bodies, local, state and Federal, all too seldom introduce. At all levels, governing bodies seem forever rushing to lock the barndoor after the horse has gone. The Virginia Council, of which Dr. M. Pinson Neal, Jr. is now presi-

dent, continues to expand its activities into health-related programs oriented to tomorrow as well as today. Annual conferences are arranged with such organizations as Virginia State Department of Health, Virginia Council on Social Welfare, Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, Virginia Academy of General Practice, Virginia Association for Retarded Children, Virginia Rehabilitation Association, Virginia Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children-all on topics relating to handicapping conditions of children. With financial assistance from the Nemours Foundation of Wilmington, Delaware, for this specific work, the Council has also planned and underwritten the costs for eight statewide conferences on various aspects of handicapping conditions, and has supplied 137 speakers.

Not even diet has been neglected in the Council's expanding programs related to health-care. In cooperation with Thalhimers, the Council's Nutrition Committee has presented an annual Nutrition Forum since 1957. National authorities and specialists have spoken to audiences of between 400 and 500 on such subjects as Food Facts, Fad and Fallacies, Food and Today's Health and Results of Improper Diet.

In unending activities, the Council cooperates with other organizations on health forums and in conferences on specialized subjects relating to health care, such as "The Medically Indigent" and "Changing Health Care Patterns and Costs." It might be said that. as of 1971, scarcely any problem associated with medicine and health is neglected by the Virginia Council, which today serves as a statewide catalyst for cooperative measures as, back in 1952, Edgar Fisher alone served as a catalyst in bringing a doctor to the first community he induced to participate in the solution of its own medical problems.

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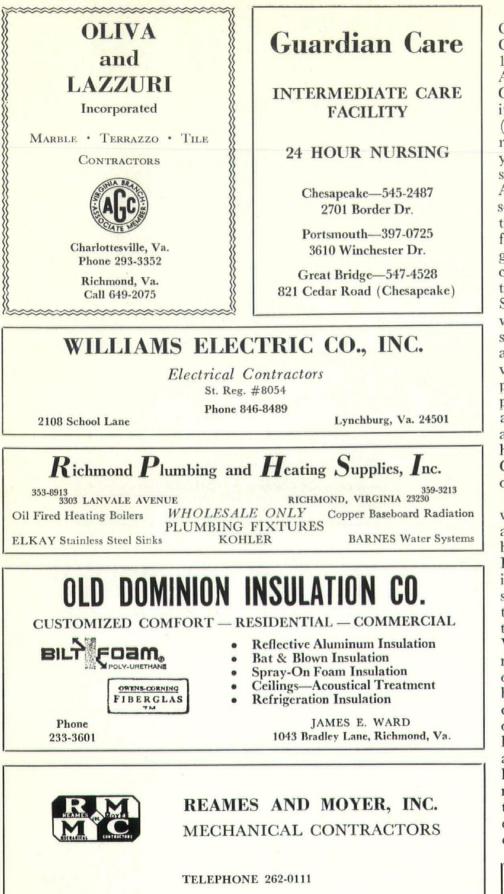
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For its services, the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care has received ten awards. In 1955 it received the Lane Bryant Award, presented as the National Community Service Award, for its Physician Referral Service (then in its pioneering stage in rural Virginia), and in two other years it received a Citation as semi-finalist in the Lane Bryant Award. For the project that settled a doctor at Tangier Island, the Council received an award from the Medical Society of Virginia, and it has five times received the Virginia Public Relations Award (non-commercial). Since the Reader's Digest first wrote, in 1954, of the Council's services in bringing physicians and rural communities together, various of its programs have been praised in news stories and newspaper editorials and magazine articles . . . and, as was mentioned at the beginning, other states have paid and continue to pay the Council the sincerest compliment of imitation.

On this 25th Anniversary year, what seems especially impressive about the achievements, which began as Edgar Fisher's one-man RDHC, is the affirmation that initiative and self-reliance can still produce citizens' participatory activities in the solution of their communities' problems. What is needed is an idea, commitment and a catalyst. These elements, which brought the G.P. back from oblivion in Virginia, could work with equal results in other areas of need that are neglected by governments. And, for a Christmas present, just think how much the Federal government would have spent of our taxes in merely supplying 600 doctors and the clinics in 200 communities!

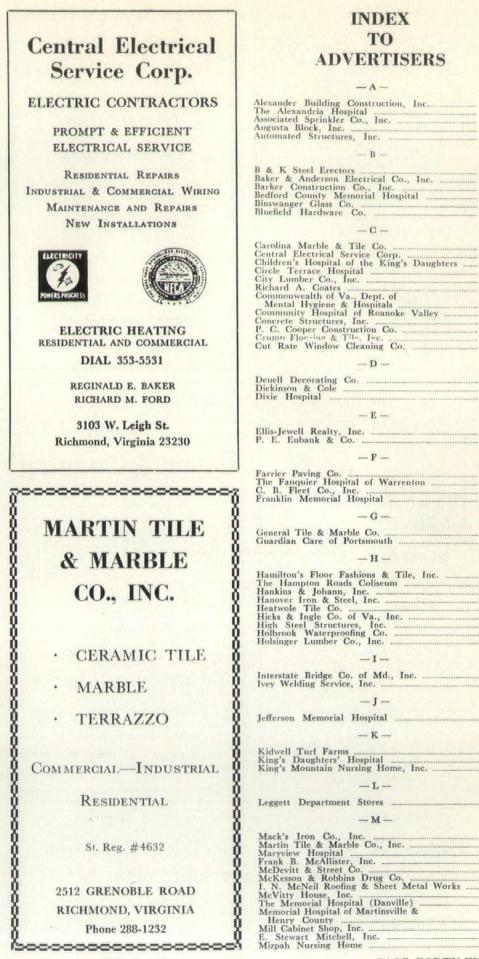
> Let's Keep the Spirit of Christmas Through the New Year

RICHLANDS SCHOOL

(From page 30)

ing Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, agent); and, EFCO Corp., Monett, Mo., aluminum windows (Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, agent).

Also, Holsinger Lumber Co., Inc., Staunton, millwork supplier; W. F. Hoy, Staunton, plaster; Standard Tile Co., Inc., Verona, ceramic tile, seamless walls, stone window stools, resilient flooring; Manson & Utley, Inc., Charlottesville, acoustical tile; Staunton Glass & Mirror Co., Staunton, glazing; L. E. Price, Christiansburg, painting; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., Roanoke, finish hardware supplier; Wallace Brothers Co., Roanoke, chalkboard & tackboard; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., Richmond, folding partitions; Riddleberger Bros., Inc., Harrisonburg, plumbing, heating, ventilating and air conditioning; Hale Electric Co., Inc., Verona, electrical; and, Sydnor Hydrodynamics, Inc., Richmond, sewage <text><text><text><text><text> treatment plant.



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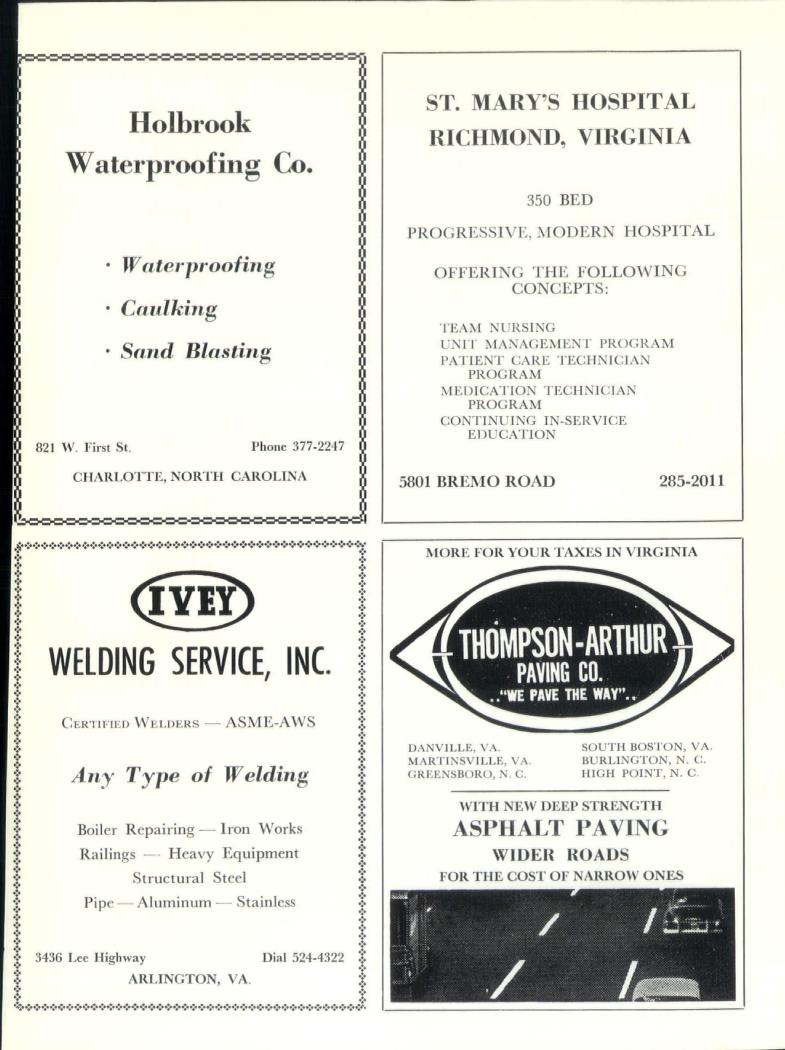
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POSITION SUMMARY

	Annual Salary	
Class Title	Min.	Max.
Psychiatric Aide Trainee	\$ 4,128	\$ 4,128
Psychiatric Aide	4,512	5,640
Psychiatric Charge Aide	4,920	6,432
Psy. Crim. Ward Aide	4,704	6,144
Psy. Crim. Ward Charge Aide	5,160	6,720
Psychiatric Social Worker A	7,680	8,4 <mark>0</mark> 0
Psychiatric Social Worker B	8,784	11,472
Psychiatric Social Worker C	10,032	13,128
Psychiatric Social Worker D	10,992	14,328
Psychologist A	7,680	8,400
Psychologist B (Master's)	9,168	12,000
Psychologist B (Doctorate)	10,032	13,128
Psychologist C (Master's)	11,472	15,000
Psychologist C (Doctorate)	12,528	16,400
Psychologist D	13,728	17,900
M. H. Asst. Supt. (Admin) A	13,128	16,400
M. H. Asst. Supt. (Admin) B	15,675	20,500
M. H. Asst. Supt. (Admin) C	18,700	23,400
Psy. Practical Nurse A	5,880	7,344
Psy. Practical Nurse B	6,432	8,040
M. H. General Duty Nurse	7,344	8,784
M. H. Head Nurse	8,040	9,168
M. H. Nursing Supervisor	8,784	10,512
M. H. Nursing Director A	9,600	12,000
M. H. Nursing Director B	11,472	15,000
M. H. Nursing Director C	12,528	16,400
M. H. Nursing Instructor A	9,600	11,472
M. H. Nursing Instructor B	10,512	13,128
Physicians: Resident—Supt.	15,000	30,600

Commonwealth of Virginia