We've got to do more than a bank.

As members of Virginia's largest banking organization, we can offer greater service to you and our community. We listen. We're receptive to your new ideas, new needs, new dreams.

See us about any banking or financial need. We won't take you for granted. We can't afford to. We've got too much at stake to be anything but the best.

United Virginia Bank

High in the Virginia Alleghanies, The Homestead is the center of a 17,000 acre resort and spa. Sunny days, cool nights. A sportsman’s paradise. And now, Piedmont Airlines offers daily scheduled flights from Washington, D.C. direct to Hot Springs.
For over a hundred years now at F&M we've been building a reputation as one of the leading commercial and correspondent banks in Virginia. (A reputation which has helped us build our total corporate assets to over a billion dollars.)

But somehow we just couldn't stop at that. Success in some areas opened up opportunities in others. And it became apparent that there were other ways we could serve.

We started a policy of forming specialized subsidiary organizations under the umbrella of First & Merchants Corporation.

Which to date include:

- **First Mortgage Corporation**, which services more than $600 million in mortgage loans for investors coast-to-coast.
- **First Development Corporation**, which offers supplemental equity capital and construction financing for real estate development.
- **F&M Tri-South Corporation**, and like affiliates of two other institutions, are sponsors of the successful real estate investment trust Tri-South Mortgage investors.
- And **First Realty Mortgage Corporation**, which offers residential and commercial second trust loans on real estate.

F&M.

We're now one of Virginia's leading commercial banks, and then some.

First & Merchants National Bank, And First & Merchants Corporation. Richmond, Virginia.
MORE and more we see references to the Roman Empire, which compare conditions existing during its fall with conditions observable in the United States. Probably many among us are dimly aware of that tired cliché that "history repeats itself," and a few are made apprehensive by the ominous prediction that "those who are ignorant of history are doomed to repeat it." The most obvious comparisons with the Roman Empire—those most frequently cited, such as an overblown bureaucracy, high taxation, corruption in high places—are largely superficial and concern symptoms rather than fundamentals. However, one of the most striking parallels with current American society were the "bread and circuses" given as sops to the dispossessed.

Farmers uprooted from the land and congregating in Rome, and other cities, were placed on the Roman equivalent of "welfare"—which did absolutely nothing to strengthen their bonds of citizenship or for the internal morale of the empire—and cities had their stadia where hired athletes diverted the populace. Here, many of us can remember when baseball was the only truly national sport and could be seen only in baseball parks during the baseball "season." Frize-fighting, except for the occasional heavyweight championship fight, commanded a small body of followers; horseracing, except for those few actively engaged, appealed mainly to bettors, who studied the Racing Form at great distances from the tracks; and football and basketball were college sports. Now we have no one national sport nor any "seasons": we have a national sports banana which, via television, can be gratified incessantly. With many colleges serving as minor leagues for professional basketball and football performers, with baseball "players" (?) striking as a union against management, the very word "sport" has become an anomaly for defining the huge, cynical business enterprise which for profit provides the public with "circuses."

However, conclusions should not be drawn from these parallels. Rome and America are too different. In all the recent studies on the fall of Rome, incorporating new archeological findings, the experts are in general agreement on two points: (1) that no one factor, or even combination of factors, satisfactorily explains the long deterioration of the ancient world's greatest empire; (2) by virtue of being a civilization of the ancient world, Rome was fundamentally different from the United States in its economic structure. Rome's economy was based on agriculture and trading, with plunder from its wars thrown in during its great days to enrich leaders, and among the many factors cited among the reasons for decay was the total absence of any kind of technological advance. On the other hand, of course, the United States has been foremost among all nations in history in technological developments.

Yet, beneath this dissimilarity, there is a parallel between Rome and America that is less obvious than those commom symptoms (such as "moral decadence") which are usually cited.

Some modern historians stress the point that a fundamental weakness in the Roman Empire from the beginning, even in its palmiest days, was the vast disparity between the privileged and the slaves. (Continued on page 47.)
Keep your profit-sharing and pension plans out of the woods.

A lot of plans are invested in the market.
And a lot of plans have fallen on hard times during recent months.
You know it.
We know it.
But we have reason to be proud of the performance of our investments for profit-sharing and pension plans compared to the market.
What's behind all this?
Our philosophy.
As dull a word as that might be, it's our biggest asset.
And yours.
Because we believe that your profit-sharing and pension plan investments should provide positive future growth for your employees.
After all, that's what the plan is for.
That's why we make sound investments in common stocks and other securities.
And to obtain good returns, we make effective use of proven investment guides. And regularly examine many research sources.
And when we see an opportunity to make your pension and profit-sharing plans grow, we can move fast. Because our investment structure is flexible.
But it's all within the guidelines of sound investment policy as prescribed by our own proven system of controls.
We invite a comparison of our investment performance with the various market averages from the bull market of 1968 to the lows of May, 1970, as well as in the recovery from that point.

That's us.
Flexible. And yet able to maintain adequate control.
See what we mean?
So you really could say that we can see the forest for the trees.

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Mr. Joseph L. Johnson, Jr., Pension Trust Officer
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THE VIRGINIA BANKERS ASSOCIATION

By

JAMES M. McELROY
The convention of Virginia Bankers, the movement for which was inaugurated by Mr. H. M. Darnall, of Roanoke, was called to order in the restaurant-room of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at noon by Major W. J. Johnson, president of Citizens Bank, and at his request, Major Fred Scott vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, took the chair as temporary chairman.

Thus the lead paragraph of a story in the Richmond Dispatch duly recorded the meeting, on October 11, 1893, at which the Virginia Bankers Association was born.

Delegates had come from banks, private banking houses, loan and trust companies of all areas of the state to this meeting to adopt a constitution and by-laws.

Richmond's Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson made the welcoming speech, and, as reported by the Dispatch, "He was glad the bankers of Richmond had determined to organize a State association, for a combination of the interests of the banks for harmonious action would give still greater assurance that all other interests dependent upon banking were in safe hands and that the deposits of the people were safe. The bankers of Virginia had thoroughly demonstrated that they wanted the confidence of the people."

Objectives of the association were "to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, to cultivate more intimate, social and business relations between members, to collect and disseminate valuable financial and economical information affecting the common interests of the members, to secure unity and cooperation in the furtherance of legitimate and conservative banking, and collect information as to the function of banks and their relation to the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of the state."

Now, nearly eight decades later, the objectives of the organization remain the same, but the scope of activities of the association and of banks and banking in the state have been so broadened and expanded it is doubtful those founding fathers could have foreseen what would take place.

For more than 50 years, the association relied on annual appointments among the membership to handle the affairs of the group. A report to the convention of 1903 listed membership at 180, an increase of 76 over the preceding year. Also, that year, at a meeting of the executive committee in Richmond, the annual compensation to the attorneys of the association was fixed at $150. Compensation for the secretary and treasurer was set at $300 and $120 per annum, respectively.

By 1914, banking and currency reform had become a goal of both the Republican and Democratic parties. A currency measure was then under consideration by congress, but Virginia's bankers opposed the measure.

At the 21st annual convention of the VBA, held at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, June 18-20, 1914, the following resolution, emphasizing the bankers' opposition to the measure, was adopted.

Resolved: That while recognizing the patriotism and ability which characterize the measures now under consideration by congress, we desire to record our convictions that enactment of the bill in its present form would not be acceptable to the banks of this state, and would in our judgement involve the surrender of national charters by many of the institutions of this state, we earnestly...
The resolution was presented by O. J. Sands, who also reported on the Chicago meeting he had attended. The Chicago meeting had been by the currency committee of the American Bankers Association. There was a great deal of discussion on numerous proposals, and finally VBA President Joseph M. Hurt of Blackstone made an impassioned plea for moderation, and ended his speech with these words:

"... I don't like to stand here and discuss this matter because I don't want to influence anyone. The custom under which I have gone to bed, not knowing whether I could open my doors next morn-

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"... I don't like to stand here and discuss this matter because I don't want to influence anyone. The custom under which I have gone to bed, not knowing whether I could open my doors next morn-
He started in Virginia and worked his way to the top. We're profiting by his example.

From Virginia Military Institute, George Catlett Marshall went on to occupy every commissioned rank in the United States Army. Even for such an uncommon man, success meant hard work. Constant self-improvement. And patience.

We, too, began in Virginia. And step by step we, too, have grown: from a tiny start in 1922 to the $500 million flagship of Virginia Commonwealth Bankshares; from one small Richmond office to a statewide organization with 36 locations. And we're still exploring. Because, remembering the General, we also remember that a goal is just as important as a beginning.
continued to grow in the state. By 1929, there were 553 regular members and 13 associate members of the association. A year later, after the great economic crash, there were 528 members. Fourteen member banks had been lost through consolidations, 14 had discontinued business or failed and four had resigned, two of which were no longer engaged in general banking.

The secretary of the Virginia bankers Association had been named on a year-to-year basis, and the banker who held the post maintained the office usually in his bank, wherever it was located in the state. In 1941, the first full-time secretary was named and a permanent office established in Richmond. The first secretary was John H. Layne, who performed his duties for about a year before going into military service. From 1942 until 1946, a part-time secretary handled the duties of the association.

Marchant D. Wornom became secretary of the Virginia Bankers Association in 1946, and remained in the position until 1952. After a 10-year absence, eight cars of which were spent with the First & Merchants National Bank in Richmond in the various offices of Assistant Cashier, Cashier and Vice President, Wornom returned to the VBA's Executive Vice President.

During Wornom's tenure as Secretary of the association, one particular piece of legislation affecting banks was passed by the Virginia General Assembly in 1948. The legislators looked with ill favor on what appeared to be the growth of statewide banking in Virginia, and, through the legislative process, banks were limited to branches within a 25-mile area. A grandfather clause allowed banks having statewide branches to maintain them, but no new ones could be opened. In 1945, there were 320 banks and 200 branches, and most of these branch banks were right within the city where the parent bank was headquartered. The one exception was the Bank of Virginia, which began as a statewide operation.

By 1962, the legislators began to realize that the severe limitations on the state's banks made it impossible for big business to get the large sums of money needed for their operations within Virginia. Business was having to go out of state to borrow. It was probably about this time, too, that the long-established concepts of banking began to change, imperceptibly at first, then with a snowballing effect.

At any rate, 1962 was a year of great change for Virginia banks. The General Assembly approved legislation permitting statewide banking through mergers and consolidations.

Banking began to move. Membership rolls of the VBA declined from approximately 300 to 250, reflecting mergers. Probably 100 independent banks were eliminated through mergers but many new banks were formed. Branches increased from some 200 to approximately 900, so that today, there are more than 1000 bank offices in Virginia.

The concept of banking, accepting deposits and withdrawals, transferring funds from one account to another, and lending money, has changed also. Banks do these things, but are involved in so many more activities, that banks are now thought of as service organizations. Some offer financial counseling. One rural bank has made its computer available, on a fee basis, to its farmer-customers. The introduction of bank credit cards has brought bank services to a vast army of consumers. Small loans can be made, through use of the credit card, without the customer ever having to go to a bank. And the growth of banking in the state has brought even keener competition to a highly competitive industry. The many new branches established by banks are designed to attract new customers, as well as serve those of the present.

All of this activity has greatly increased the scope of the VBA. A full time staff of seven members is devoted entirely to association duties, and an additional two em-
Employees handle the association's group insurance program, which is made available to member banks.

The main thrust of activity of the VBA could probably be broadly described as the gathering and distribution of information, education, research and legislative interest.

"Banking is a growing industry in the state. The industry is going to need a strong, viable active association to work with the banks through the state in helping them to develop and meet the challenges of the future," Wornom reported in recent interview.

"The way in which that is going to be done, as I see it," he said, "is through expanded research programs, expanded efforts in helping the banks in marketing programs, and a tremendous increase in our activity on the legislative front. The only way that the banks' interests in the halls of legislature can be protected is through joint effort through the association. More and more federal legislation and regulations are playing an increasingly large part in what banking can and cannot do.

"We will have to be more involved in legislative activities. For one thing, there are now annual meetings of the Virginia General Assembly—a 60-day session one year, and a 30-day session in alternate years. There are also legislative study commissions at work year around and we are involved with these in one way or another," he said.

"I foresee state banking associations taking a much more active part in federal legislation working in support of efforts made by the American Bankers Association, which really has to head up any federal legislative efforts.

"The 50 states must get together in Washington, working with the ABA in support of, c
73 years
of growth in strength
and dependability

That adds up to over $2.5 billion
of insurance in force today and
assets of over $348 million. And that
means security and protection for
more than a million Policyholders.
That comes through personalized
service from over thirteen hundred
Agents in 150 offices ... in Virginia,
North Carolina, Maryland,
Tennessee, Delaware, West Virginia,
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opposition to, federal legislation which we think is good for the country and for banking, or inimicable to the banking interest. I think the association also has to do a better job of conveying to the public what banking is all about, and what banks and banking are doing for the economy. "We have to expand our activities in working with banks in helping them secure and develop capable bank management. We are doing this through our Virginia-Maryland School of Banking at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. We also anticipate, this coming year, the development of a top level management seminar, perhaps more than one a year, in which we would invite the top man from 50 or 60 banks for two or three days to take a look at management problems under the direction of specialists in various areas of concern to banks.

"As we move into the 21st century, the changes that have taken place in the color of the country and in banking have to be conveyed to the average banker so that they will be informed and prepared to meet the changes."

Banking today, according to Wornom, is as different from 20 years ago as chalk is from cheese. Back in 1970, amendments to the bank holding company act placed in the Federal Reserve Board, the "Fed" in bank parlance, broad authority to determine "what is this business of banking."

"Up to that point," Wornom said, "banking was considered to be concerned only with receiving deposits, transferring funds from one account to another, making loans, and putting money into investments to take care of reserve requirements so that the reserve needed would be on hand in the event people wanted their money. That was the business of banking.

"Now, as a result of the new legislation at the federal level relating to holding companies the scope of banking is greatly expanded. Banking should be and most likely will be, permitted to expand its operations to cover a broad number of operations which are bank related—such as owning a factoring company, owning mortgage companies, banks may even be able to own insurance companies, but there is still some question as to whether the insurance company interest will prevail. Banks in the future may be allowed into the mutual fund business.

"The 'Fed' is continually expanding its list of activities in-
which banks may become involved through holding companies. As the holding company develops, such as Virginia Commonwealth Bankshares, which in May acquired control of a factoring company in Canada—something which wouldn't have been dreamed of five years ago—the list of activities is expanded. This will have its effect all down the line.

"VBA will be involved in all these various aspects of banking and related activities. We will have to take a look at all the regulations concerned—Federal Reserve regulations, regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., even Internal Revenue Service, which is trying to impose its jurisdiction in various areas of banking.

"As an example of our work, let me point to the fair lending practices in housing, which banks must post on their bulletin boards, etc. Some of the regulations are properly drafted, but some are impossible to live with.

When these regulations first came out, they had too many things that just didn't make sense. We publish these regulations for review and comment by affected parties. These things crop up all the time."

VBA publishes a periodical, "Banking News," and also puts out special bulletins as needed. The association also publishes and distributes a large number of booklets, leaflets and other information on various aspects of banking, which are designed for various levels of the school system. These publications range from a simple little booklet called "A Visit to the Bank," designed for primary grades, to more elaborate pieces for high school and college level consumption. The association also maintains a film lending library. For the many special seminars held to educate bankers on the various regulations affecting them, special material is worked up.

A case in point would be the instructional materials put together for the Truth in Lending institute—sponsored jointly by the Virginia Bankers Association and the Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the Virginia State Bar Association.

Two-day seminars were held at four locations throughout the state. Speakers knowledgeable in specific fields were provided, and a booklet of instructional material—from the history of the enabling legislation to the various regulations and their interpretations—was prepared.

VBA also publishes an annual yearbook, covering in detail the proceedings of the annual convention of the association. Reports of the various committees, the president's address, financial statement, and a membership roster are included. Standing committees on various areas of interest are set up within the association. These include committees on agriculture, state legislation, federal legislation, bank protection and insurance, banking education and public rela-
700 Bankers and their Wives Enjoyed the Virginia Bankers Association 1964 Cruise to Bermuda Aboard the Queen of Bermuda out of Norfolk.
tions, bank management and research, credit policy, installment credit, relations with supervisory and other government agencies, trusts, cooperation with Virginia State Bar, memorials, resolutions and the Virginia-Maryland Bankers School.

Officers of the Virginia Bankers Association are: President, Hovey S. Dabney, President of the National Bank and Trust Company of Charlottesville; First Vice President, Francis Bell, Jr., President of Rockingham National Bank of Harrisonburg; Second Vice President, Richard J. Holland, President of Farmers Bank of Windsor; Executive Vice President and Treasurer, Marchant D. Wornom; Secretary, Miss Lois R. Lee; Counsel, John W. Edmunds, III; and Assistant Counsel, C. Cotesworth Pinckney.

The association is divided into six groups, which are defined by geographic areas of the state. Each group has, as elected officers, a chairman and secretary. Group officers currently serving are:

Group I—Chairman—Robert M. Schonk, Corporate Executive Officer, Virginia National Bank, Norfolk and, Secretary—Norman C. Willcox, Vice President Virginia National Bank, Norfolk; Group II—Chairman, H. Hill Sandidge, Jr., Vice President, Central National Bank, Richmond and, Secretary—James M. Dooley, President, Hanover National Bank, Ashland; Group III—Chairman, E. R. Coiner, Vice President, Virginia National Bank, Waynesboro and, Secretary—John W. Lainhart, President, Fauquier National Bank, Warrenton; Group IV—Chairman James A. Motley, Vice President, American National Bank and Trust Company, Danville, and, Secretary—B. N. Wiles, Vice President, First National Bank of Danville, Danville; Group V—Chairman, John D. Sterrett, Jr., Senior Vice President, First National Exchange Bank, Wytheville and, Secretary—Lee A. Wood, Senior Vice President, Mountain Trust Bank, Roanoke; Group VI—Chairman, Robert H. Zalokar, Executive Vice President, First Virginia Bank, Falls Church and, Secretary—Franklin H. Blake, Vice President, National Bank of Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg.

Virginia representatives to the American Bankers Association are listed as: ABA Vice President for Virginia, L. David Horner, III, Executive Vice President, Bank of Virginia, Richmond. Executive Council Members are: S. S. Flythe, President, First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County, Martinsville; and John W. Boyle, President, Mountain Trust Bank, Roanoke. Herbert C. Moseley, Chairman of the Board, Bank of Virginia, Richmond, serves as a member of the ABA Nominating Committee. C. Clark Cunningham, Jr., President, First and Merchants Na-
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Washington, D. C.—May 21, 1953—Officials of Virginia Bankers Association meet with Board and Staff members of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Standing (l-r): Russell D. Miller, Vance L. Sailor, Forbes Campbell (all FDIC) J. O. Brott, General Counsel, American Bankers Association; Russell E. Shearer, Raymond D. Hengren and Edison Cramer (All FDIC).

Seated (l-r): Maple T. Harl, Director, FDIC; R. F. Burke Steele, President, Petersburg Savings & American Trust Co., Petersburg; Rawley F. Daniel, Secretary-Treasurer of the Virginia Bankers Association, Richmond; H. H. Cooley, Vice President, Round Hill National Bank, Round Hill; W. W. Shepard, Vice President and Cashier, the Bank of Halifax, Halifax; W. W. Early, Jr., President, The National Bank of Orange, Orange, and President, VBA; and H. Earl Cook, Chairman, FDIC.

The Virginia-Maryland Bankers School are: Thomas K. Malone, Chairman, President, First Virginia Bank, Falls Church; John L. Gibson, II, President, First National Bank of Norfolk, Norfolk; C. B. Hale, senior Vice President and Trust Officer, Washington County National Bank, Abingdon; E. L. Harris, Jr., President, Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg; L. David Horner, III, Executive Vice President, Bank of Virginia — Central, Richmond; Worth H. Carter, Jr., Vice President, Piedmont Trust Bank, Martinsville; Hugh D. Shires, Executive Vice President, First National Bank and Trust Company of Western Maryland, Cumberland, Md.; Roger W. Simmons, President, Chestertown Bank of Maryland, Chestertown, Md.; William F. Melville, Jr., Senior Vice President, Maryland National Bank, Baltimore; and William K. Weaver, Executive Manager, Maryland Bankers Association, Baltimore. Marchant Wornom serves as Director, and Miss Lee is the Registrar.

During the 79 years of its existence, the VBA has held 30 of its annual conventions at Hot Springs, Virginia. Seventeen conventions have been held at Old Point Comfort, but probably the most exotic conventions were those held on shipboard on cruises to Bermuda, for the years 1938-39 and 1963-64; Nassau and Havana, 1953-54; and the most recent cruise-convention, to San Juan, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, in 1969-70.

In 1970, amendment was made to the VBA bylaws to provide for a Young Bankers Section. L. David Horner, III, serving as the first president of the Young Bankers Section, reported to the VBA convention of 1971, that the section had engaged upon the major task of providing young bankers to make presentations, on a pilot program basis, to high schools of the state on such subjects as banking services, budgeting and money management and how banking is truly serving Virginia communities.

The young bankers manned “Banking Serves Virginia” booths at county fairs, represented the Virginia banking industry at high school career and vocational days, and helped plan scripts and direct banking programs for educational television for showing throughout Virginia.

The young bankers appear to be very much involved in banking's future in Virginia, and the great changes which are taking place in banking.

Just what is the future of banking—what changes will take place in the years ahead?

Marchant Wornom, in his role as Executive Vice President and Treasurer of the VBA, probably listens for the winds of change as closely as anyone in the industry. He sees the time coming when bricks and mortar may not be necessary to banking. Instead, banks will maintain a central computerized records facility, and the customer, through some
type of phone connection, can dial the computer for the information he seeks. The customer would get an electronic readout of the information, without having to go to a particular location to transact business. Such a system has been in use in Wilmington, Delaware, now for the past three years. One of the major stores has a computer arrangement with a bank there, and the clerk merely needs dial the computer to make a charge to the customer's account. This eliminates much of the bookkeeping necessary.

In time, Wornom believes, computer operations will take over banking. The public will have to be conditioned to this, and the equipment has to be perfected. But the vastly growing flood of paper work necessary to process the present check-writing system will in time become so large as to be impossible to handle.

"Every business day, 66 million checks are written. There are 24 billion (24,000,000,000) checks written every year, transferring nearly 16 trillion dollars. It is anticipated that that volume will double by 1980," he said.

"When you consider that every check, every piece of paper, must be handled three or four or more times, under our present bookkeeping systems, you can see that 48 to 50 billion pieces of paper would require untold man power."

The checkless society, Wornom believes, will be a necessity of the future, and that by 1980, we will be well on the way to such a system.

Computers are now being developed for the transfer of shares of stock. Actual physical transfer of the certificates attesting to stock ownership will no longer be necessary. Instead, a centralized computer bank will have stored the information on the stock, and all transfers would be handled through the computer, eliminating the possibility of loss or theft. Banking can be handled in much the same way.

The old concept of banking used to be that you had runner-tellers, bookkeepers, and two or three loan officers who probably doubled as trust officers. Now there are marketing specialists, data processing specialists, mortgage and real estate specialists, in addition to the traditional employees and officers. As a result, banking is rapidly becoming the most attractive place for a specialist who wants to associate with banking.

"We have credit card specialists, now, something we didn't have five years ago. Banks went into the credit card business because such commercial concern as American Express and Diners Club and others were expanding their operations, eating into the banking business, so to speak," Wornom reported. Credit cards have helped to slow the growth of check-writing, but more needed.

Even the "Fed" is pushing checkless banking. According to a recent report in Business Week...
Magazine, the "Fed" fears that a doubling of the checks written by 1980 will cause the check system to sink under the load.

In a system worked out by the Fed, the Federal Reserve central banks would provide the huge computers as the heart of a new electronic banking system, while the commercial banks would have to provide the peripheral equipment. Cashless banking has been tested by banks in Ohio and Long Island, and a huge multi-bank electronic fund transfer system is ready to go on stream in California, and another is being readied in Atlanta. Tests in Ohio and Long Island have proven that the system will work.

One system being developed will even provide for payment of utility bills, in the amount the customer desires, through the electronic system. The utility bill will carry a stub, the consumer will mark the amount of his payment on this stub and send it to the utility. The utility will then record all payments on computer tape, send the tape to the bank, where customer accounts will be debited. But no paper will enter the banking system.

In the Long Island test, a bank issued to its customers an IT (for instant transactions) card. When the customer used the card, his account was instantly debited, and the merchant’s account was instantly credited.

"All of these changes have made banking a very exciting business, filled with possibilities for all types of specialists, innovators and marketers," Wornom said. "To insure that the banks of Virginia are kept up on all the test developments, we at the Virginia Bankers Association will have to expand our efforts in all directions."

It looks like a busy year for Mr. Wornom, for the VBA, and Virginia’s banks, a vital spoke in the wheel of commerce and industry for the Old Dominion.
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MARCHANT D. WORNOM

Executive Vice President and Treasurer of the Virginia Bankers Association

MARCHANT D. WORNOM first joined the Virginia Bankers Association in 1946 as Secretary, a post he held until 1952.

He then resigned to become assistant to the president, Sweetbriar College from 1952 until 1954. From there he joined the First & Merchants National Bank in Richmond, and during his six years, held offices of Assistant Cashier, Cashier, and Vice President.

In 1962, a year of great change for the Virginia banking industry, he returned to the Virginia Bankers Association as Executive Vice President and Treasurer. He is also Administrative Trustee, VBA Insurance Trust Fund and Pension Trust Fund, and a member of the Board of Trustees and Director of the Virginia-Maryland Bankers Schools.

Active in business, civic and educational activities, he is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, The School of Banking of the South, Louisiana State University; member of the Board of Trustees of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges; member of the Board of Directors, Virginia Council on Economic Education; and a member, and former member of the Board and Treasurer, of the Richmond Rotary Club.

A native Virginian, Wornom was born in Dare, York County, Virginia, on April 6, 1913. He attended local elementary and high schools, and earned an A.B. degree from Randolph-Macon College in 1933. He is a graduate of the Richmond Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and graduate of the Stonier Graduate School of Banking completed in 1949.

Wornom has been very active in the American Bankers Association, and is a past president of the State Association Section; former member of the ABA Executive Council and Administrative Committee; member of the ABA Bankers Committee on Urban Affairs; member of the ABA Banking Education Committee; and served as a member of the ABA Steering Committee for Strengthening State Banking Law and Supervision, and is currently serving on the ABA Committee on Federal Legislation.

He is a past chairman of the Board of Deacons and member and elder of Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church. He is married to the former Maria Boswell Alsop, and has one daughter, Mrs. Peter M. Rippe of Houston, Texas.
Doctor, lawyer, Indian chief, you can and you should manage your woodland acres, whether for pleasure, for profit or for both reasons. Our foresters are professionally trained and will be glad to advise you. They will also put you in touch with the Virginia Division of Forestry if you can qualify for assistance under the new Virginia Timberlands Reforestation Act.

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The American Institute of Banking was founded in response to a long-standing need on the part of young bankers to know more about the business to which they expected to devote their lives and from which they expected to earn their livelihood.

**Events Leading to the Formation of the Institute**

The first indication of a desire on the part of bank clerks to join forces for the purpose of education came in the city of Minneapolis in the year 1898. Joseph Chapman Jr., at that time a note teller in the Northwestern National Bank, had taken some courses in commercial law while attending the University of Minnesota. He found his acquired knowledge of the principles of commercial law of such practical value in connection with his work of handling promissory notes and other financial instruments that he decided to sound out his fellow clerks on the idea of studying the subject. He called nineteen men in the bank together and explained his plan. Eighteen indicated an interest in taking such a course. Chapman then suggested they invite the clerks in other banks in the area to join the enterprise, and a class of about thirty was formed. They secured the services of some of the University law professors to conduct the course and were so well satisfied with the results of their first year's work that they decided to continue their studies the next year.

At about the same time, a stir of interest in banking education was manifesting itself in other parts of the country. Some bank clerks in Buffalo and Louisville had discovered, through personal correspondence, that there was a surprising amount of ignorance among bank clerks with respect to even simple matters of banking practice. After giving the matter serious thought, they drew up a petition to The American Bankers Association asking the Association to "further a movement toward the founding of an institute of American Bankers" which would offer "facilities for studying and training similar to those afforded in England and Scotland." It was presented to the Executive Council of the Association in March 1899.

The Association council referred the petition to its Committee on Education for study and report at the next convention. At the Cleveland Convention in September 1899, the committee presented such an impressive report on the subject of a bank clerk's institute that the convention authorized it to prepare a plan for preliminary steps in the formation of an institute for the bank clerks of America.

The ABA Committee on Education presented its plan to the Association convention at Richmond, Virginia in the Fall of 1900. A resolution authorizing the organization of an institute of bank clerks was offered and was adopted. On October 4, 1900, the Executive Council of the Association appropriated $10,000 for the first year.

At a meeting of the Committee on Education held on February 15, 1901, a membership association, named the American Institute of Bank Clerks, was organized under the laws of the state of New York. Six years later the name was changed to American Institute of Banking.

The events that led to the formation of the Institute have been briefly described with only one purpose in mind: to emphasize the fact that the urge for the development of this school came not from senior bankers but from those who desired education in banking.

**Present Organization and Operation**

The American Institute of Banking is a unique organization. There is a small paid staff in its National Office, and there are a number of full-time paid chapter workers, but the greater part of the administration of this nationwide organization is carried on by the volunteer workers—men and women who each year are elected or appointed by their fellow members to devote a portion of their time and energy to the direction of an educational program for more than 220,000 members with an enrollment of more than 110,000.

The Institute has never promised anyone anything in the way of advancement. No alluring commercial publicity has helped to build its programs. Its remarkable growth has been the result of well thought-out plans, of carefully executed policies, and of wise counsel on the part of its members.

AIB provides an educational opportunity to bank employees at all levels of responsibility through participation in six areas of activity.

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3. Training for banking skills at basic, entry, intermediate and advanced levels.
4. Development of management skills at supervisory, middle management and senior management levels.
5. Leadership development through practical experience in positions of AIB administration and teaching.
6. Development of positive attitudes, a spirit of enthusiasm for learning and excellence, through the motivating influence of AIB fraternity.

The programs of the Institute are made available through five channels: chapters, study groups, correspondence study, study teams, and an accelerated in-bank study program.

Chapters are organized in communities that are large enough to justify the expectation of reasonable success. Each chapter is an independent unit as far as its local government is concerned within the limitations prescribed by the Bylaws of the American Institute of Banking and by the regulations of the Executive Council. Thus each chapter elects its officers and board of governors, appoints its local committee chairmen and members, and hires its instructors. Members of its faculty are recruited from the ranks of leading bankers, lawyers, accountants, and professional teachers. Chapter activities are usually financed by a combination of membership dues, tuition fees, and contributions by banks in the chapter area.

Study groups are organized in communities where prospective membership is insufficient to meet the minimum requirements for the chapter form of organization. These groups have substantially the same rights and privileges as chapters and must meet the same educational and membership requirements. A study group differs from a chapter, however, in matters of organization and administration. All the details incident to the organization of a study group as well as to its functioning during the period when classes are in session are easily handled by one person acting as chairman. Each study group operates under the direct supervision of the National Director of Education of the Institute, and his approval of the instructor selected must be obtained before class meetings can be held.

Study teams provide a modified form of correspondence study in which the student can complete Institute courses in partnership with others. Instead of studying in isolation, the member of a study team enjoys the stimulation that comes from face-to-face discussion with others. He benefits too from the knowledge and guidance provided by the senior banker invited to serve as coordinator of the study team. Also, the definite schedules that are an essential part of the plan represent an advantage to those who find it difficult to discipline themselves to a program of independent study. Group discussion and discipline, long regarded as principal benefits of the classroom approach, thus are made available to the correspondent student.

The work of correspondence students is carried on under the direction of the National Office. This form of study has become an increasingly important phase of the Institute's program and may be said to rank equally with participation in formal classroom activity to the extent that it develops self-reliance, accuracy, and perseverance. At present more than 1,300 students enroll annually in Institute courses by correspondence.

In 1964, the Institute inaugurated the accelerated in-bank study program to make its courses available to management trainees at appropriate times during their training. A student pursuing his studies by this method must be a member of a local chapter.

The local units are welded into a national organization through a national governing body consisting of a president and a vice president, each elected for a term of one year, the immediate past president, and an Executive Council, each member of which is elected for a three-year term. The policies established by this governing body are carried out by the National Office staff and by thousands of workers at the national, regional, and local level throughout the country. The records of the Institute are kept in the National Office, 1120 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Coordinating the Program

To coordinate the efforts of over six hundred individual Institute chapters, study groups, and study teams there exists a National Organization consisting of the elected officers, members of the Executive Council, approximately one hundred twenty-five Associate Councilmen, and five national committees, each having a chairman and one member from each of twelve Council districts. In addition, there is a paid staff of approximately forty people in the National Office in Washington.

To provide for effective coordination of the efforts of the members of the National Organization and the work of chapter and study group leaders, a series of meetings is held each year.
First and foremost among these meetings is the annual convention. The business of the organization is transacted at two general sessions of this convention. Other features of the convention include the National Public Speaking Contest, the National Yearbook Exhibit, as well as conferences and workshops.

One of the most beneficial results of Institute conventions is the development of contacts among bankers from various sections of the country. Such contacts, necessarily resulting in exchanges of experiences and points of view, lead to a clearer understanding of problems confronting the banking world; thus they are invaluable in the development of the banking business.

In addition to the National Convention, twelve District Institute Leaders Conferences are held, at which chapter leaders meet for one day to discuss the educational and administrative procedures of chapters and study groups.

Then, too, in order to coordinate as much as possible the efforts of its nationwide faculty consisting of approximately 3,000 bankers, professional teachers, lawyers, and accountants, a number of faculty conferences are held at which Institute teachers from a given chapter or area meet to discuss teaching methods and principles as applied to the Institute program.

Communication between National Organization and those in Institute leadership positions everywhere is maintained on a regular basis through the wide distribution of a Leaders Letter. This publication provides Institute leaders with timely information regarding current developments and general guidance on procedural matters.

An Institute publication expressly for the instructor, the Faculty Letter, is published periodically and carries items of timely interest to teachers.

Each feature mentioned in this brief summary of the organization and operation of the American Institute of Banking is an important factor in making the Institute an effective national organization for the education and training of bank employees. Its ideal for its members was well expressed by George E. Allen, the Institute's first educational director, in his definition of a successful banker:

A successful banker is composed of about one-fifth accountant, two-fifths lawyer, three-fifths political economist, four-fifths gentleman and scholar — total ten-fifths — double size. Any smaller person may be a pawnbroker or a promoter but not a banker.
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(Authority Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce)

AUGUST

The (*) asterisk denotes that a folder or brochure may be obtained by writing or calling the person or organization in charge of the event.

TBA TENTH ANNUAL SHENANDOAH VALLEY MUSIC FESTIVAL, Woodstock and Orkney Springs

Top professional musicians from more than 90 symphony orchestras assemble under the artistic direction of Dr. Richard Less to perform great music in the beautiful holiday setting of the Shenandoah Valley. Pops Concert, Festival Orchestra, Chamber Music, Young Peoples Concert, Festival Orchestra Finale (*) E. V. Mathews, Resident Manager Shenandoah Valley Music Festival Committee Inc., Box 12, Woodstock, Virginia 22664. (703) 459-2722.

1-15. VIRGINIA HIGHLANDS ARTS AND CRAFTS FESTIVAL, Abingdon

Two full weeks of arts and crafts plays by the famous Barter Players, exhibits and demonstrations of rustic handicrafts, spinning, weaving, printing, music, singing, and dancing in the style of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Lectures, seminars and classes in painting and sculpturing by noted teachers. A variety of cultural events to suit your individual desires. (*) A. C. Smeltzer, Director, Washington County Chamber of Commerce, 127 West Main Street, Abingdon, Virginia 24210. (703) 628-3966.

5, 6. SIXTH ANNUAL BOARDWALK ART SHOW, Colonial Beach

An outdoor exhibit of art, ceramic and hand crafts by people whose lives are closely tied to the famous Potomac River. Exhibitor welcomed. James D. Karn, Secretary, Colonial Beach Chamber of Commerce, Colonial Beach, Virginia 22443. (703) 224-3555. (*)

6-7. 22ND ANNUAL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP COUNTRY MUSIC CONTEST, Warrenton

Held on the shores of picturesque Lake Whippoorwill near Warrenton in the heart of the Virginia hunt country with contestants from across the nation competing in this top event for country music lovers. (*) Warrenton-Fauquier Jaycees, P. O. Box 508, Warrenton, Virginia 22186. (703) 347-4414

10, 11, 12. 37TH ANNUAL OLD FIDDLERS CONTEST, Galax

Several hundred contestants of all ages gather to play, sing, dance and compete for prizes in this city just a few miles from the famed Blue Ridge Parkway. The contest is to help preserve and perpetuate the old mountain and folk music for which this area is famous. (*) Paul E. Kirby, Secretary, P. O. Box 653, Galax, Virginia 24333. (703) 326-3708.

13-18. RICHMOND YOUTH WEEK

Richmond Youth Week is a week long program of music, singing, drama and art for and by teenagers held in Dogwood Dell, Byrd Park, nightly at 8:30 p.m. Admission free.
15. ANNUAL MICKEY MANTLE BASEBALL WORLD SERIES, Danville

Entries come from over seven regions in the U.S. The Mickey Mantle series for boys aged 15 & 16, is scheduled the third week in August. "Loose" Wells, Danville Youth Baseball and American Amateur Baseball Congress, Box 552, Danville, Virginia 24541. (703) 792-8422. (*)

17-20. 16TH ANNUAL EASTERN AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT, Portsmouth

Ranked among the top five in the world attracting top amateurs in the U.S. and from some foreign countries. The field is limited to 175 with a waiting list of over a hundred. Invitation is limited to golfers with a handicap of three or less. Held at Elizabeth Manor Golf and Country Club. Mr. Richard F. Wood, Tournament Director, P. O. Box 579, Portsmouth, Virginia 23705. (703) 399-6331. (*)

21. 151ST ANNUAL NATURAL CHIMNEYS JOUSTING TOURNAMENT, Mt. Solon

Competition in the age-old sport on the field of honor for the privilege by the winning "Knight" to crown the "Lady Faire" as "Queen of Love and Beauty." Afternoon (2:30 p.m.) and evening (8 p.m.) tournaments at the foot of the towering Natural Chimneys of Virginia. (*) Natural Chimneys Regional Park, Division of the Upper Valley Regional Park Authority, Mt. Solon, Virginia 22843. Contact Mr. Jack Vaughan, Executive Director, Upper Valley Regional Park Authority, Room 203, Professional Building, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801. (703) 451-0649.

26-27. TENTH ANNUAL EAST COAST SURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS, Virginia Beach

Surfers from the United States as well as Australia and South American countries compete on the waves of the Atlantic at the "World's Largest Resort City—Virginia Beach." Superb entertainment and excitement for thousands of spectators during this two-day event. Event has made Virginia Beach the "Surfing Capital of the East Coast." Virginia Beach Jaycees, P. O. Box 1044, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451. (*)

1. ANNUAL EASTERN AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT, Portsmouth

20. 15TH ANNUAL EAST COAST SURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS, Virginia Beach
The Graduate School of Consumer Banking

In the late 1940s, when the consumer lending industry began to develop permanent roots as an integral part of the national economy, the need for highly capable loan administrators became apparent. An association of banks, with a special interest in consumer banking, formerly known as the Morris Plan Bankers Association and later known as The Consumer Bankers Association, had many adherents in the State of Virginia. In fact, Arthur J. Morris, founder of consumer banking, made the first such loan in 1910 in the city of Norfolk.

A contemporary of Mr. Morris, Thomas C. Boushall, founded the Morris Plan Bank of Richmond in 1922. Banks of this type began to spring up in all parts of the country as the consumer banking concept became solidly established.

The germ of an idea concerning the founding of a school for consumer bankers came from within this group. After much preliminary work was done, it was the friendship between Mr. Boushall and Colgate W. Darden, then president of the University of Virginia, that brought the proposed school to the University of Virginia. Mr. Darden provided the necessary “home” which became the foundation for all future planning for the School of Consumer Banking. What was envisioned, and finally came into being, was a series of lectures, seminars, and home study work to revolve around three consecutive two-week summer sessions to be held on the grounds of the University of Virginia.

Because the school was intended to provide special training for those already engaged in installment lending in their respective banks, stringent entrance requirements were enforced. Prospective students had to be full-fledged bank officers, have at least five years of commercial bank experience, and at least twenty-five years of age. Twenty years later these same qualifications are still in effect. This demonstrates that from the beginning the school was not intended for beginners in the industry, but rather for those interested in furthering managerial skills.

In August 1952 the first session of The School of Consumer Banking was held, with an enrollment of 45 banker/students. Fifteen bankers and academicians, among them Dr. Tipton R. Snavely, who was at that time chairman of the School of Economics and Business Administration of the University, served as the faculty.

The value of the school became recognized by the banking industry and in order to preserve the attributes of a small, close-knit student body the first-year class has been limited to 100 students. To further enhance the advantages of small, intense classes, the group is divided into two sections of fifty students. A close relationship between students and faculty has been generated and classroom discussion is encouraged.

In the early fifties, the School of Consumer Banking was a part of the University's Summer Conferences Program. In 1959 it came under the auspices of the University's McIntire School of Commerce. Dr. Frank S. Kaulback, Dean. This relationship brought about the professional “touch” and prestige that in the following years brought the school to the top of the country's advanced banking educational efforts.

In 1971 the school became The Graduate School of Consumer Banking. The name-change was adopted because it better describes the type of studies undertaken by the school and more aptly characterizes the degree of sophistication of the students.

The administration of the school has always been “faculty-conscious.” There has been a constant effort to build the finest faculty possible. Finding knowledgeable bankers who have the knack of teaching or finding college professors who can relate to the banking environment is a major concern. The faculty is a group of men from the industry and from the academy who have been chosen because they can best meet the needs of the students.

The first class of 1952 consisted of 45 students, and at present the class size is limited to 100 students. The principal purpose of the school is to provide graduate training to banking officers in their respective banks. The school is a two-week summer session held on the grounds of the University of Virginia. The faculty consists of men from the industry and from the academy who have been chosen because they can best meet the needs of the students.
industry, has been a constant challenge. The Graduate School of Consumer Banking takes pride in its faculty because of its excellence.

The school's curriculum is designed to prepare a banker/student to move ahead in the management of his bank. While the school is "consumer banking" oriented, subjects related to other banking areas are also taught; for example, Bank Management, Marketing, Real Estate Mortgage Loans, Commercial Loans, Economics, etc. All of these subjects, geared to installment lending, are intended to provide a wider scope of experience for the banker who seeks advancement in his respective bank.

Since the establishment of the school, 1147 bankers from all over the country have been graduated. The advancement of their careers and effectiveness as bankers, because they had the opportunity to attend the school, has been most gratifying. Many of the nation's leading banks include the school as a formal part of their own "in-bank" training program. This year's student body will number 290 bankers from thirty-three states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico whose average age is 36 years with ten year's experience in banking. Because of the demand for admission 1973 will see the enrolment for first-year students increased to 150; in three years the total student body is expected to number more than 400. Special arrangements are being made by the University to provide classroom space, housing and food services for the influx of students.

The success of The Graduate School of Consumer Banking has been made possible by many dedicated people—first, the students themselves who become engaged in a time-consuming and rigorous program, in addition to their bank work and family and civic obligations; the faculty who are willing to impart their knowledge and the University of Virginia. The support and encouragement shown by President Edgar Shannon and Dean Frank Kauback has been the major factor in developing a school that has, in a relatively short number of years, become an important factor in bank education.

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With the exchange’s facade in the background, are, l. to r.: Zach Toms, executive vice president, First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond; Charles G. Bartenfeld, president of Tri-South; and Stephen A. Brown, treasurer of Tri-South.

Shortly afterward, at 10 a.m., Tri-South listed its shares of beneficial interest and its debentures on the Big Board.

Tri-South’s ticker symbol is TSI. Company is headquartered in Atlanta. Its investment advisor, Tri-South Management Associates, is a partnership owned equally by the three founding sponsors of the trust: First & Merchants Corporation, Richmond; first National Holding Corp., Atlanta, Ga.; and NCNB Corporation, Charlotte.

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VIRGINIA HOSTS "OPEN HOUSE USA" PILOT PROGRAM—Twenty British families toured Virginia during May, caravan style, in a program to serve as a model for all 50 states during the country's Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. The three-week tour was sponsored by Open House USA and the Wally Byam Foundation and coordinated by the Virginia State Travel Service, the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Shenandoah Valley, Inc., and other Virginia agencies and communities. Oldsmobile donated the use of 20 new cars and Airstream provided the free use of fully equipped recreational vehicles. The Britishers are shown above at Dulles International Airport where they were greeted by Virginia officials upon their arrival.

VIRGINIA played an early and key role in the Nation's 1976 bicentennial celebration this spring by hosting 20 British families on a three week tour of the state's travel attractions.

Arriving May 1, the families formed a caravan with 20 new Oldsmobiles and 20 fully equipped Airstream travel trailers furnished free to them through Wally Byam Foundation, a non-profit organization established to encourage people from around the world to visit the U. S. during the nation's 200th anniversary.

The Virginia tour will serve as a blueprint plan which can be rolled out across the other 49 states by 1976. As many as 75,000 international visitors are expected to result from Open House U.S.A. plans.

Mrs. Carolyn Patterson, Assistant Editor of National Geographic Magazine, Chairman of the Board of the Wally Byam Foundation and President of Open House U.S.A., said Virginia was picked to host the pilot plan because of its historical significance dating back to the birth of the nation, and because of its wide variety of excellent travel attractions.

The English guests arrived at Dulles International Airport on May 1, were greeted there by a number of national and state dignitaries, and received keys to their cars and travel trailers. The caravan route took them first to Bull Run Regional Park, west to Front Royal, then south and east to Fredericksburg, Williamsburg and Virginia Beach; then through Richmond, Charlottesville, Natural Bridge, Staunton and New Market; and finally back to Washington for their return trip.

Many state and private organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, travel agencies and independent businesses gave their assistance to the Virginia tour. A number of localities provided free camping and parking facilities, free or reduced price admissions to travel attractions and special events such as picnics, luncheons and parties.

Airstream provided the equipped travel trailers; Oldsmobile furnished 20 new automobiles. Individuals along the caravan route were asked to invite British guests to visit their homes and stay overnight.

The idea of Open House U.S.A. was conceived by Carolyn Patterson for the Wally Byam Foundation, an organization named for a manufacturer of travel trailers. In 1970 the plan was adopted by the American Revolution
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Bicentennial Commission as part of the Government’s program for the observance. Mrs. Patterson said Open House U.S.A. could become “the largest migration of people for peaceful purposes that the world has seen.

"Open House U.S.A. should inspire beautification drives to get the United States ready for its birthday party,” Mrs. Patterson stated, "and will also help correct the balance of payment in this nation’s travel account, since Americans spend more abroad than foreign tourists spend here.

"But the program’s greatest significance should be in the international goodwill we believe this effort will engender,” she said.

The 20 British families participating in the caravan came from all walks of life, but shared a common interest in caravanning and sightseeing. Many are members of caravanning clubs in England. Traveling with the British to act as hosts and to handle details were ten American families who are members of the Wally Byam Caravan International Club. Some 30 cars and trailers made up the entire caravan.

Wagonmaster for the caravan was Bill Binns, a retired Maryland resident who has led other caravans across the country. Binns said he believes there is no better way to foster international friendships and understanding than by giving foreign guests the opportunity to tour the U.S. in this manner. He added that the high standard of living in the U.S. prevents many foreigners of average means from visiting here and that the free use of cars and travel trailers helps overcome this problem.
Program Development
At State Fair
Of Virginia

Col. F. W. Hasselback, Executive Vice-President has announced that the 1972 State Fair of Virginia has been scheduled for September 22-October 1, in Richmond, Virginia. The 1972 Fair will repeat the popular theme, "STATE FAIR OF VIRGINIA IS FOR LOVERS." Many new, exciting and educational programs are being planned for exhibitors and spectators. Major emphasis will be focused upon the number one industry—Agriculture—with special emphasis upon youth, education, consumer education, and family recreation.

The State Fair is the largest spectator and agri-industry event in the Old Dominion and ranks as one of the top twenty Fairs in the nation. Planned attendance for 1972 aims for a record breaking 750,000 patrons. The Fair is a non-profit organization that devotes major effort toward providing a show case for agriculture. Facilities are available for use by agricultural groups for shows, sales, and educational events throughout the year.

Dr. A. N. Huff, Agriculture Manager, noted that the 1971 Fair was well received and experienced growth in all agricultural programs. Over 2200 exhibitors entered agricultural exhibits and livestock, and approximately 5000 farm animals were on display. These exhibits came from all areas of the state and most states east of the Mississippi. One herd of beef cattle from Canada was on exhibit adding an international flavor to the Fair. Over 100 horses were shown in eight different departments.

All 1971 livestock and agricultural shows will be continued and expanded. Several new programs are in the planning stages including a new Honey Show, Mule Show, Pork Barbeque

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Contest, commercial Barrow Show, and special educational programs. More shows will be featured during prime spectator time. A new entry system will also be implemented to facilitate the expanding programs.

All agricultural interests should plan to exhibit at the 1972 Fair. Many exhibits such as 4-H projects, commercial exhibits, and show herds have to be planned for months in advance. In particular, more exhibits are needed in farm crops and farm machinery. Carcass evaluation program will be continued and offer an excellent opportunity for livestock improvement. Opportunities for education, promotion, and sales are unlimited. Fair media is unique and provides a place for all groups to participate and is popular with young and old alike.

Individuals and groups interested in participating should write to the State Fair of Virginia, P. O. Box 1757, Richmond, Virginia 23214 for additional information. 4-H and FFA members should contact their Extension Agents and Teachers for assistance in planning to exhibit and participate. The goal of the 1972 Fair is to have the largest and best agricultural, educational, and recreational event possible.

Wiley and Wilson To Donate Two Educational Scholarships

The partners of Wiley & Wilson, Engineers, Architects and Planners of Lynchburg and Richmond, are donating two educational scholarships, in Engineering and Architecture, to two students in Virginia for 1972.

The Engineering scholarship, for $500, will be awarded through the Education and Scholarship Committee of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers to a student attending one of the four accredited schools of engineering in Virginia.

The Architectural scholarship for $250, will be administered by the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education, Inc., and will provide financial assistance to a student attending one of the three accredited Colleges of Architecture in the state.
VIMS-NASA Joint Study Underway
For New Tunnel Crossing in James

The vast scientific and technological resources of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration research facility at Wallops Island and its Langley Research Center will be brought together in early June to study the site of a proposed new Hampton Roads crossing. From it will come information that will aid the Virginia Department of Highways in designing the bridge-tunnel complex.

At stake are possible erosion or flooding problems that might occur in the busy industrial area around Newport News Point if an island or breakwater jetty is ill-placed or shaped wrong. At stake also are the important shipping channels in the crossing area that could receive undesirable sediment piling if the prevailing currents are altered.

The multi-million dollar project of the Virginia Department of Highways will become the third Hampton Roads crossing. Others are the bridge-tunnel crossing at Old Point Comfort to Williamsport and the James River bridge at Newport News.

The new toll-free crossing will be built with Interstate Highway construction funds. Its northern entrance will be somewhere between Newport News Point and Salters Creek, and the South shore connection will be between Craney Island and Pig Point at the mouth of the Nansemond River.

The James River Hydraulic Model was used by VIMS scientists in preliminary studies to determine feasible cuttings of the bridge-tunnel crossing. On-site hydrographic studies by NASA and VIMS scientists and engineers during the next two weeks will add detailed data that will verify model findings. It will also be used by the scientists to predict shoreline changes or possible undesirable changes in the channel flow and channel filling. According to Dr. John Zeigler, VIMS assistant director and Oceanography Division Head, the full weight of the three research and technology agencies have been brought together in this comprehensive study of the lower James. While it is not an unusual assignment for VIMS, NASA's Wallops and Langley agencies are applying sophisticated equipment services and experts to aid the Commonwealth of Virginia in this important environmental study.

Most of the research activity will be in the vicinity of Newport News Point. Seven separate experiments were planned, scheduled over a two-week period ending June 16, 1972.

Special radar drogues designed by Mr. John McFall of NASA's Langley Research Center will be used to follow currents. Mobile water-borne units and a large radar disk located on Craney Island and operated by a NASA Wallops tracking team under the direction of Mr. Robert Long will pin-point drogue location and movement.

"The bringing together of the vast capabilities of the three research and engineering facilities all located in or near the coastal area of Virginia is unique," said Zeigler. "It allows us to accomplish more in a shorter time, and the data expected will be more sophisticated than would otherwise be possible. Also, the application of NASA's know-how and facilities to earth studies demonstrates not only their desire to be helpful, but that they have developed a score of instruments and ideas that are extremely useful for the solution of 'real-life,' earth-level problems."

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Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works Appoints Three

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MEMBER OF F.D.I.C.
Andrew Myruski, the Virginia Department of Highways' assistant resident engineer at Sandston since 1967, has been appointed as the department's Fredericksburg resident engineer, effective immediately.

Myruski, a 33-year-old graduate of Virginia Military Institute, will fill a vacancy left by the unexpected death of Homer Perry in April.

In his new position, Myruski will direct the state's highway maintenance and construction operations in Spotsylvania, Stafford, and King George Counties. He will be responsible for more than 1,050 miles of state-maintained interstate, primary, and secondary roads.

Myruski was born April 5, 1939, at Goshen, N.Y. He was graduated from VMI with a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering in 1962, and joined the Department of Highways as an engineering trainee shortly afterwards.

His first assignment was as a survey party member in the department's Fairfax residency, and his duties as a trainee included experience in most of the agency's engineering divisions. He was on active duty with the army in 1963 and 1964, spending most of that period teaching in the engineers' school at Fort Belvoir.

Myruski is married to the former Margaret Hammock of Front Royal, and they have a son, Brian Lee Myruski, 7. Mrs. Myruski is a guidance counselor in the Hanover County public school system.

Myruski will be one of four resident engineers assigned to the 14-county Fredericksburg highway district, and who serve as aides to District Engineer S. G. Spencer.

The secondary system allocations alone for the three counties for which Myruski will be responsible amount to $1,524,000 this year. In the fiscal year beginning July 1, these total allocations will be increased to $1,782,000 with the additional funds provided by the 1972 session of the General Assembly through the 2-cent increase in the state's motor fuel tax.
ABC Lauds Ruling

Greater funding of independent apprenticeship programs in the Merit Shop through a ruling of the Department of Labor has been hailed by President Joseph S. LaMonaca of the Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC).

"The decision of the Employment Standards Administration of the department," Mr. LaMonaca said, "will further increase the opportunity for training of apprentices in all the major trades.

"We have long sought to eliminate the distinction between Merit Shop training and union-controlled programs in connection with performing federal and federally-aided construction projects. "Under Davis-Bacon Act wage determinations, it has been the practice to permit contributions only to union apprenticeship programs. This has forced independent groups like the ABC to fund their own programs without benefit of the funding available to building trades unions.

"The new ruling makes it possible for a contractor who participates in an approved ABC apprenticeship program to make apprenticeship contributions required by the appropriate wage determinations to ABC Chapter apprenticeship programs—event though the contractor is not employing apprentices at the time.

"We congratulate the Department of Labor for recognizing the fact that Merit Shop apprenticeship programs are worthy of approval and encouragement as they strive to meet the manpower requirements of the construction industry.

"Our programs have a policy of opening the door to minorities and the disadvantaged where union programs have for a long time—chieflj because of their basic policies—been slow in admitting apprentices into the trades. 

"The action of the Department will now make possible the expansion of our programs in keeping with the new rules on fair employment. It will also open the door to experimenting in modernizing construction apprenticeship courses. Many of us have felt for a long time that our industry has been all too reluctant to innovate in this field."

Previously, the Department of Labor has given approval to the national apprenticeship standards of the ABC and made the standards available nationwide through the field offices of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

ABC is composed of more than 4,000 general contractors, subcontractors and suppliers throughout the nation. Its main objective is promoting the Merit Shop in which both union and open shop contractors work in harmony on a job site.

Within the past few years the Merit Shop has become a factor of increasing importance because of collective bargaining difficulties of the unionized segment of the industry.

ABC member firms are engaged chiefly in commercial, industrial, governmental and institutional construction.
Goodwin Named Director of Advertising for Virginia State Travel Service

McFarland is Named By AIA

- M. Carter McFarland, closely associated for 20 years with the development and implementation of federal housing programs, has been appointed the Director of Housing Programs for The American Institute of Architects.

In his various research and development positions at the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and its predecessor, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, McFarland has worked directly in the development of urban renewal, model cities, rent supplement, Section 235 and 236, housing for the elderly, and other programs.

McFarland, whose position became effective January 10, 1972, is 59 and holds a doctorate in economics from Georgetown University. He is the author of numerous articles on housing and urban affairs. His book, “The Challenge of Urban Renewal” was first published in 1968 by the Urban Land Institute.

From 1947 to 1950, McFarland was professor of economics at the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., and has been a visiting lecturer in economics at the University of Minnesota. He has also lectured at American University and George Washington University.

Just before coming to AIA, McFarland was a special assistant to Eugene Gulledge, HUD’s assistant secretary for Housing Production and Mortgage Credit. For a year and a half prior to that he was Assistant Commissioner for Rehabilitation at HUD.

From 1961 until 1969 he held the post of Assistant Commissioner for Programs at HUD, where he was involved in overall program planning and policy development.

In 1959 McFarland received the distinguished service award for outstanding public service from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

More recently, during the spring of 1965 he was chosen to be the Hill Family Foundation Visiting Professor at the School of Architecture at the University of Minnesota.

One and Two Family Dwelling Code Now Available

- The International Conference of Building Officials, 50 South Los Robles, Pasadena, California 91101 has announced publication of a One and Two Family Dwelling Code-1971 Edition. The One and Two Family Dwelling Code is now available at a cost of $7.00 to members and nonmembers of the International Conference of Building Officials. This important document was developed through a cooperative effort of the International Conference of Building Officials, Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Southern Building Code Congress and the American Insurance Association. It not only covers the construction of residential buildings but also incorporates complete provisions on mechanical and plumbing requirements.

The development of this code has resulted in the elimination of many conflicts and duplications in the model codes at the national level and will prove an excellent vehicle to ease the acceptance of prefabricated housing from one region of the country to another. It should also prove invaluable to the construction industry as an assist in the application and issuance of building permits by the enforcement agencies.

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N.Y. CHAPTER ENDORSES MASTER PLAN

After 10 months of study involving seven of its committees, the AIA's New York Chapter has endorsed — with qualifications — the Master Plan for New York City.

The chapter called the plan a “vital organic framework capable of change and growth.”

In releasing the report, the chapter noted that its members “are largely responsible for implementing a major portion of the physical planning” in the city and wished to make known its position on the plan.

An article written by architecture critic Ada Louise Huxtable summarizing the chapter's special report was printed Dec. 19, 1971, in the New York Times.

In the plan, prepared by the City Planning Commission, the report said, “an attempt has been made to deal with the entire range of urban ills and problems, and this adds up, in effect, to a cry for action on all fronts at every level of government.”

A significant shortcoming, however, was seen to be that “few priorities for action have been set forth” and few strategies proposed.

The chapter endorsed the plan's controversial promotion of continued expansion of Manhattan at even higher densities as a “national center. But it warned that there must be "simultaneous improvements in transportation, housing, environment, amenities, and recreation."

TWO BLACK ARCHITECTS ON AIA BOARD

The American Institute of Architects, which last year elected its first black officer to the national Board of Directors, will have two black architects on the 1972 Board.

In December, 1970, Robert J. Nash of Washington, D.C., assumed one of three vice presidential posts. He was reelected to a second term, and was installed at formal ceremonies in December 1971. Van B. Bruner Jr. of Haddonfield, N.J., was appointed chairman of the new Commission on Community Services, and in this capacity will meet with the Board through 1972.

Nash, principal of Robert J. Nash and Associates, is involved in inner-city redevelopment in Washington, D.C., and in development of low-cost housing prototypes. During this past year he was chairman of AIA's national Task Force on Professional Responsibility to Society and chairman of the Human Resources Council. The Council coordinates much of the Institute's new thrust in the area of social responsibility.

Nash is working on a number of projects to rebuild the inner city and is committed to involving the community directly in that planning and rebuilding. His local projects include a 250-bed nursing home and health care facility built by the non-profit National Medical Association for inner city residents, Shaw Neighborhood Health Center, Thompson Medical Building, and Peoples Congregational Church and Community Center.

Bruner opened his own architectural office in Southern New Jersey in 1969. A major portion of his work has been in housing. His current projects include 49 units of garden apartments in Vineland, N.J., and 150 units of complex apartments in Chestertownship, Pa., both HUD supported projects.

As part of a Black Executive Exchange Program sponsored by the Urban League, Bruner frequently visits black architectural colleges. He is a member of the Building Construction Engineering Technology department of Spring Garden College, Chestnut Hill, Pa. By appointment of the governor of New Jersey, he is a member of the Hotel, Multiple Dwelling Health and Safety Board of the office of Community Affairs in New Jersey.

The permanent commission, which Bruner chairs, has taken on the function of the Task Force on Professional Responsibility. Among its responsibilities will be the coordination of the Institute's programs to serve poverty communities as clients for architects.

Bruner's commission will also oversee the Institute's efforts to gain equal educational and job opportunities in architectural fields for minority group members.

Other national officers installed during the ceremonies were president—Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, of New York City; first vice president (president-elect) — S. Scott Ferebee, FAIA, of Charlotte, N.C.; two national vice presidents—Louis de Moreau, FAIA, of Philadelphia; and Architect C. Rogers, FAIA, of Baltimore; and treasurer, Elmer E. Botsai, of San Francisco.

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Semi-Affluence Is Not Enough

(from page 5)

aturally, the slaves had no interest in their jobs. More insidious for the Empire, the workers had no attachment to home and were indifferent to its fortunes. At the top, as the rich were interested only in getting personally rich, there was no community of interests between these extremes. With hardly anybody speaking for Rome, the emperors (during the decline and fall) became opportunists interested in their own personal power and, with neither vision themselves nor unity behind them, were not in any sense leaders, as had been say, Augustus, Trajan and the protean Hadrian. Concurrently, various parts of the vast empire stretching from Asia to Britain, all under the central control of Rome, came disaffected and revolted against the central authority.

Since the United States has no wage-workers, its parallel with Rome is more a matter of the feelings of the people than of their physical circumstances. Here the division is between the largely privileged and the Average American, especially the American working class. It is chiefly among the working people that we find disinterest in their jobs, and boredom and resentments so pervasive as to cause deliberate small sabotage as well as gross incompetence. While the majority of the rank-and-file of working people seem patriotic about the nation’s military involvements, the union leaders could not be less interested in America’s economic welfare than if they themselves were slaves. While the leaders drive for continually higher wages and less hours and no less featherbedding,” the coldest of statistics reveal American industry losing its former pre-eminence in production along with pricing its products out of the world market. The union leaders’ answer to imported products, which undersell their own, is to impose high tariffs. While trying to bar foreign competition, these leaders, knowing that higher wages mean higher prices for the consumer, negotiate for escalation to meet the rising “cost of living,” which they themselves are using.

By this irresponsible self-interested behavior, the union leaders alienate in the body of working people those families on pensions, fixed incomes, social security, savings and so on, who are the victims of the wage-price spiral. These oldsters themselves being among those Average Citizens at
the other end of the spectrum from the rich. Others among the Average Americans are educated, specially trained persons in such relatively low-paying fields as school teachers, librarians, social workers, most of those engaged in the arts and various categories of so-called “white-collar” workers. These groups have no more sympathy for the working people than do the pensioners, nor do the pensioners and the illy paid educated classes have as a whole any sympathy for one another. Thus, the schism between the privileged and the average in America lacks the clear-cut definition of the split between the privileged and the slaves of Rome and, hence, the parallel is obscured.

However, as mentioned, the parallel is more in the feelings of the Average American who is disquieted by the inequities in the society, with the individual’s sense of powerlessness in contrast to the cynically used might of the combines of business and government. While the working people and the farmers (once highly exploited) have had their heroes since the nineteenth century, who fought originally for a more equitable distribution of the nation’s wealth, historically the rest of the Average Americans had little organized representation until Roosevelt discovered the forgotten “little people.” Previously there had been little complaint among them and a great deal of self-reliance.

To meet the crises of the Depression, Roosevelt enacted multiple emergency measures, among which were a program involving support for farmers and legislation strengthening the bargaining powers of unions. At that time, no one could have foreseen the huge agricultural combines which (displacing countless farmers) created a new class of government-subsidized rich men who, in an arrogance of power that rivaled the great corporations, would be used against the other “little people.”

Then, taking their cue from the large labor unions, all sorts of other workers organized for the purposes of bargaining, and with the threat of strikes against the public welfare. Probably the ultimate in strikes was reached when the baseball union, composed of chronological adults engaged in a kids’ game for pay, demanded the security of pensions because their highly paid, englamorized activities were limited in time to the duration of youthful fitness in their bodies. Yet such had become the rights of employees to demand that management underwrite their futures and share the profits that—aside from a few editorial “tush, tash’s” at the damage done the “image” of the “game”—this “cres” went on diverting a populace addicted to escape from the realities to complicated and frightening to confront.

By now, scarcely forty years later, Roosevelt’s “little people” are fragmented between those with bargaining power and those without. But even those with the bargaining power, the professional gladiators and the union workers, seem less content than those with the bargaining power, the professional gladiators and the union workers, seem less content than before they had this power. The rising costs of living, which they helped bring about, concomitant with the proliferation of great riches and privileges around them, not only do not increase their sense of well-being but (since much of the workers’ work is monotonously unrewarding) seems to heighten their awareness of the disparity between all their gains and the privileges of those above.

Also, during the post-Roosevelt period, two other enormous segments have risen to demand attention for the condition—the blacks and those on welfare. Any gains by either of the are resisted by other Average Americans, with almost every segment complaining that some other group is got...
ing attention by pressure tactics. The truly “forgotten” among the little people have dwindled drastically since Roosevelt’s day. However, this dwindling band is acutely aware that its members are fairly alone in being forgotten.

In America, then, the fragmented and conglomerate mass of Average Citizens would seem to have no similarity to the Roman slave workers except the chasm that separates the average from the privileged. But the dissatisfied awareness of the chasm suggests broadly a parallel with the Roman unprivileged in the effects of its awareness. There is, as mentioned earlier, disinterest in the work; there is no detachment from the system, as seen by drop-outs, and an indifference to the nation’s fortunes; and, in the competitive every-man-for-himself attitude, there is a polarizing acceptance of and hostility to the new practice of living I or getting from the government that is opposed to responsible citizenship.

This is certainly not to enter any of the arguments as to welfare. The waste and corruption in its administration is more or less typical of bureaucratic management involving large sums of money and volumes of people, and is not the fault of those on welfare. While there are unquestionably any abuses of welfare, they are less costly to the nation and to its morale than the powerful who, through government favoritism, milk the public, void taxes, gain subsidies and protective rulings. Some welfare was urgently necessary when Roosevelt enacted it, and now welfare is necessary today. With this said, it is undeniable that welfare, growing concurrently with fundamental sociological shifts and dislocations, has contributed to the erosion of the pre-Depression self-reliance, to what is (not really justified) resentment of taxpayers—with the side-effect of divisiveness—and most definitely to the attitude of demanding without contributing. It is an integral part of all the generalized discontent and moral pathology.

It is strange that the feelings have any similarity to those of the Roman workers, for the Roman workers were slaves, without futures or hope of change, while in the fluid American society anyone theoretically can rise as many do. What seems to have happened in the past forty years is the loss of acceptance of one’s place in a order under God’s design. This is a curious reversal of a theme in Rome. The Roman slaves, in their hopelessness, turned to various religions, most significantly the new Christian faith which promised a life after the journey on earth. Belief in these enduring rewards made bearable the misery of earthly life. Today there is a turning away from the comforting beliefs in after-life rewards, and the consumer-oriented society demands that wants be gratified here and now. The economic structure (as economic structures have been throughout history) is such that when standards become based on comparisons with the affluent, nobody can ever be satisfied. When these insatiable material wants become the sole standard, we have a society from which moral values have vanished and the individuals flounder, disquieted, in a spiritual vacuum.

Gibbon, in his standard classic, The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, believed that Christianity was a major factor in the deterioration of the empire. While that belief has been modified by modern historians, the rise of Christian beliefs was a phenomenon of the collapse of Rome; and the decline of Christian beliefs is a phenomenon of a great modern nation confused and bewildered by the loss—and the sense of loss—of any values higher than those of material competitiveness.

It is doubtful if any such observations would prove much, one way or the other, about the likelihood of the American nation to repeat the course of Rome. The parallels, both obvious and obscure, are interesting as parallels and, as such, hold the possibility of using the past as lanterns for the future. However, as the powers in America seem totally disinterested in knowing about anything beyond the expediencies of the moment, it is unlikely that any lessons will be learned from the fall of an ancient civilization.

Since these expediencies ignore the disunity caused by the rapid value-change, and the disunity grows more widespread, it becomes clear what Clemenceau meant when he said: “The United States is the only nation in history to have passed from barbarism to decadence without the usual interval of civilization.”

It is also perhaps the only nation in which semi-affluence led to discontent, undermined rebellions against our institutions and created a sickness of the soul—or whatever word is currently preferable for soul.
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<td>Citizens National Bank (Emporia)</td>
<td>The Homestead</td>
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<td>Citizens National Bank of Herndon</td>
<td>Hotel-Motel Wachapreague</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Colonial Bank</td>
<td>John Hunter Agency</td>
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<td>Columbus Contractors, Inc.</td>
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<td>The Commercial &amp; Savines Bank</td>
<td>Imperial Coal Sales Co.</td>
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<td>Consolidated Bank &amp; Trust Co.</td>
<td>The Two Jima Motor Hotel</td>
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<td>R. Stuart Cottrell, Inc.</td>
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<td>Cumberland Bank &amp; Trust Co.</td>
<td>Johnson &amp; Higgins of Va., Inc.</td>
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<td>Custom Mailers &amp; Consultants, Inc.</td>
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<td>DeJarnette &amp; Paul, Inc.</td>
<td>Helen A. Kent, Realtor</td>
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<td>Lambert's Point Docks, Inc.</td>
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<td>Lee Bank &amp; Trust Co.</td>
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<td>Loving's Produce Co.</td>
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<td>— P —</td>
<td>Chas. Lunsford Sons &amp; Izard, Inc.</td>
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<td>Schwarzenbach-Huber Co.</td>
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<td>Securities Insurance Corp.</td>
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<td>— V —</td>
<td>Shenandoah Valley Pottery Co., Inc.</td>
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<td>South Boston Bank &amp; Trust Co.</td>
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<td>South Norfolk Bridge Commission, Inc.</td>
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<td>Southwest Virginia National Bank</td>
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<td>State Bank of Keysville</td>
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<td>State Bank of Remington</td>
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<td>Strosnider Realty Co.</td>
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**Winebarger Corporation**

*Manufacturers of CHURCH AND COURTROOM FURNITURE*

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**LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24502**

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