A Gift for the Season

A man searched for a gift to give to a troubled, divided and despairing world;
A token to radiate his unfailing hope for better things, for better times;
A gift to becalm the tormented soul of a world suffering from its own inhumanities;
A gesture, perhaps, to give a voice to his fervent yearning for a mood of peace;
Something to express what he could not say:
That universal love for man must survive.
Yet he found no gift, no token, no gesture—Nothing in the shops, nothing in the faces, and he wept at the futility of his search,
Not knowing he had it—the gift of himself.
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Bye-Bye Bluebird

We are in a season where the traditional salutations, "Happy New Year" and "Joyous Noel," call up, for some of us, a time when those words, "happiness" and "joy," held a solid meaning in our lives. They suggested attainable states of being which came as rewards for what an individual, or a family, had put into life. These states were valid expectations, deriving from a person's attitude toward the limitations and responsibilities of life. Dr. Viktor E. Frankl referred to these attitudes as "attitudinal values," which he placed among mankind's highest values. "What is significant," wrote Dr. Frankl, "is a person's attitude toward an unalterable fate."

Anticipation of periods of happiness and moments of joy, however brief and fleeting both states might be, were natural to those persons who recognized the limitations and responsibilities in their destinies, and sought, within these restrictions, to give meaning, to give value, to their lives by an affirmative attitude. This attitude expressed a quiet courage and a dignity in bearing one's reverses, griefs, illnesses and those daily crosses which might be more burdensome than even high tragedy. With this attitude in confronting their fate, people did not expect to be always happy or to be joyous every day, any more than they expected to be free of life's cares and uncertainties. It was by meeting life's cares with courage each day, and bearing inevitable crosses with dignity, that people could expect some periods of happiness as, more or less, earned by the values in their attitudes.

Also earned were those moments of (what later came to be called) "peak experiences." These peaks could be very modest experiences. They could be no more than a half-hour of tranquility at the end of a hard, trying day when, for those timeless moments, all pressures were lifted and one could relax in experiencing his own awareness while, say, watching a sunset or listening to a piece of music, or perhaps drifting in idle reverie. Yet, this idleness was earned, a welcome contrast with what had gone before and to what lay ahead. These peaks contrasted with the valleys.

People of a generation now mostly gone would look forward for weeks to a performance in a theatre and relish its memories for years afterward. As a child, I remember ladies of my family coming home after a road company matinee and saying with sweet smiles, "Oh, we had a good cry today," and they talked of plays they had seen on trips to New York years before in a way to show the meaning to them of those experiences which contrasted with the normal day. However, in nearly each day those people experienced some contrasting moment which, deepening their own awareness, gave value and meaning to the sum of the day.

The current generations who remember these "attitudinal values" probably could bring no more than those now gone could have to discussions of "the pleasure principle" and "the tragic sense of life." Those "attitudinal values" seemed inherent in the times, as did the now extinct values of morality and taste. People simply accepted the principle (Continued on page 32)
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FEATURING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA BRANCH A. G. C.

VIRGINIA CONTRACTORS AT CONSTRUCTION SITES: LONDON, ENGLAND
by James Thornton, Basic Construction Co.

WE CAME, WE SAW, AND WE CONQUERED
by Nickie Arnold

MID-YEAR MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, INC., HONOLULU, HAWAII
by Nickie Arnold

CONSTRUCTION DAY—RICHMOND

LUMBER PRICING TO BE INVESTIGATED
by Nickie Arnold

FORECAST—CONVENTION '73

ALSO PRESENTING PROJECTS OF NOTE

CENTURY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Two Church Projects
HEINDL-EVANS, INC. Six Church Projects
BARKER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Masonic Headquarters
CENTRAL VALLEY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Elementary School
THE first function of the tour, a cocktail party held at
the Churchill Hotel on Saturday evening. For a most
enjoyable hour members of the staff of Sir Robert Mc-
Alpine mingled with, and were introduced to the tour
party. This was a prelude to the Monday Seminar and es­
established a common bond for the proposed discussion.

Monday arrived and a good attendance at the Seminar.

Messrs. Ian Weatherseed, Eric Mabbs, John Raker of Sir
Robert McAlpine, and James Thornton of Basic Construc­
tion Company (USA) were there to describe the methods
used in British construction, and Bill Horne (a British carp­
enter) sat in the body of the meeting making pungent
comments, on payment by results, and equal pay for all.

Peter Kershaw, Chief Engineer for Sir Robert McAlpine,
had prior commitments and was unable to attend.

The Seminar commenced with a blackboard description
by Ian Weatherseed showing the corporate institutes which
negotiate and supervise the construction industry in Great
Britain. They are as follows:

- Professional Firms—Fees Paid Direct By The Client
- Architect—Royal Institute of British Architects
- Civil Engineer—Institute of Civil Engineers
- Quantity Surveyor—Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
- Quantity Surveyor—Institute of Quantity Surveyors
- Structural Engineer—Institute of Structural Engineers
- Mechanical Engineer—Institute of Mechanical Engineers
- Electrical Engineer—Institute of Electrical Engineers

The RICS includes Quantity Surveyors, Land Surveyors,
Estate Management, etc. That is part reason for two sep­
parate Institutes.

CONTRACTOR’S STAFF
Agent—ICE or Institute of Builders
Works Manager—IOB or Ex Craftsman
Quantity Surveyor—RICS, IQS, or IOB
Works Manager—Accounting Background

Other smaller bodies who are not affiliated and take a very small part in the construction industry, with special reference to the Institute of Arbitrators.

Staffing of sites was discussed and the general opinion was in some instances, sites in Great Britain used more site staff than those in the USA.

Typical staff used on contracts in Great Britain exceeding one million pounds approximately 2½ million dollars, is shown below:

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<tr>
<th>Site Administration</th>
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<tr>
<td>HEAD OFFICE</td>
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<td>AREA OFFICE</td>
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<td>SITE AGENT</td>
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<td>C/ENG</td>
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<td>Site Engineers</td>
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<td>Quality Control</td>
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<td>Ordering Mats.</td>
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<td>Final accounts.</td>
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<td>Goods Received</td>
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One considerable difference in staffing the sites is the Bonus Surveyor whose duties are measuring and evaluating work completed, for the bonus or payment by results system. The targets or outputs are agreed when the job commences by a contractor’s representative and a Union official. If these targets are not met, basic wages only, are paid to the Operatives concerned.

Preplanning and use of professional firms (previously described) by the client who pays their fees direct produced a lively discussion. Generally agreed, this deletes a large amount of risk from tendering (Bid USA).

The function of the Quantity Surveyor was discussed at this Seminar and is more fully explained in the notes of the Summation and Critique held on Friday.

PLANT

Eric Mabbs described the utilization of plant and the great strides made in the last few years, especially in hydraulics. The Tower Crane, utilized more widely in Great Britain, is normally included in the main contractor’s plant list, hiring being used only as a last resource. The plant hire can vary from job to job depending on the contractor and the size of the work. Concrete pumps are, in most instances, part of the subcontractor’s plant. In discussion, both parties seem to agree that the Tower Crane was utilized more in Great Britain, and where one would be used in the USA, two were used in Great Britain.

Assigning various portions of the contract to specialized firms has increased considerably over the last few years in Great Britain. Training of Plant Operatives and Safety Regulations were also discussed.

John Raker produced a dissertation on labor relations and the Trade Unions in general. Commenting on the Spate of Forms flooding the construction industry from various Government departments and describing the success of the apprentice scheme and training establishments propagated by the Government and paid for by a levy on the contractor. The trainee has one day a week for study at a technical college and the time spent is paid for by his employer.

The fringe benefits (pensions, etc.) paid to the Trade Unions by the contractors in the USA is a Government scheme in Great Britain staffed by Civil servants with the employer and the operative paying for the weekly stamp.

In passing, McAlpine has a staff numbering 2,000 and approximately 7,000 Operatives.

Past mid-day and eyes turning toward the restaurant, break for lunch, and on to the coaches for a site visit. The site visited was the ex Nine Elms Railway Marshalling
Yard, soon to be the new Covent Garden Market. The relative particulars are as follows:

**New Covent Garden Market**

**Employer:** The Covent Garden Market Authority  
**Architect:** Gollins, Melvin Ward & Partners  
**Engineers:** Clarke, Nicholls & Marcel, McLellan & Partners  
**Quantity Surveyor:** Gardiner & Theobald  
**Main Contractor:** Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Ltd.

**Contract Sum** £19,126,873  
Contract period overall with certain sections completed by 27 and 30 months: 36 Months

**Sections of the Works**

- 13½ acres  
  Fruit and Vegetable Market  
  Approx. £ 6.1 million

- 7 acres  
  Flower Market  
  Approx. £ 3.7 million

- 7½ acres  
  Administration Building  
  Approx. £ 4.3 million  
  Ancillary Buildings  
  Approx. £ 1.0 million

- 4 acres  
  Roads, Parking Areas, Service Tunnels, Boundary Walls, Drainage, Water Mains, etc.  
  Approx. £ 4.1 million

Total area of site, 67 acres  

£19.2 million

The history of the old Covent Garden was given in a leaflet available to all, placed in the conference room at the site office.

Ian Weatherseed and Eric Mabbs of Sir Robert McAlpine, Bill Horne (an English carpenter) and James Thornton of Basic Construction Company, USA, (ex McAlpine) were included in the visiting party.

Arthur Russell (Site Agent) commenced with a brief description of the site, how much was accomplished to date, also showing the allocation and layout of buildings.

The tour party was split into groups, one headed by Arthur Russell, and the residue by various members of his site staff.

Various new methods of construction were shown with special reference to a newly designed light weight truss to span greater widths without supporting columns.

Back to the conference room for more discussion, coffee and biscuits, shades of the Cockney Journeyman—(Where's me tea?). Then in the gathering twilight, on to the coach and return to the Hotel.

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1972**

Summation and Critique conducted by James Thornton (Basic Construction Company, USA) dealt with the financial aspects of the construction industry. Cost plans, Copies of the Standard Method of Measurement, and Bills of Quantities were passed around.

In the British Isles the Quantity Surveyor prepares a Cost Plan based on a sketch or a 1⁄8 of an inch scale drawing prepared by the Architect. Various stages and items are described in detail, a foot super price, a percentage of the sum total, and an actual cost are placed against each specified item. This enables the client to make savings if he so desires on any item. The Cost Plan amount is then agreed and the Architect prepares, in detail, a complete set of drawings.

This is passed to the Quantity Surveyor who checks the
drawings and prepares Bills of Quantities to cover the whole cost of the work. The drawings, together with the Bills of Quantities are sent to the selected contractors.

Sometimes four contractors are requested to tender and, in some instances, as many as eight. They will price all the plant, non-productive on costs, site management, etc., as described in the Preamble to the Bill, and will insert a unit price against each item and multiply it by the number of units shown to arrive at a total figure for his tender (Bid USA).

The client will be advised by the Quantity Surveyor to accept a bid considered to be in his best interests, this will not necessarily be the lowest.

In Great Britain no Bid Bond is requested from the contractors.

Foot Note:
The Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works, Authorized by agreement between The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors And The National Federation of Building Trades Employers, is a must for all offices in Great Britain. The method shown is adhered to in the preparation of all Bills of Quantities and any re-measurement of same.
We Came, We Saw, and We Conquered

by Nickie Arnold

The Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors, came to London to see the Queen (and a number of them did indeed see the Queen when she opened Parliament, resplendent in her royal robes and the Imperial State Crown going on ahead in a coach preceding the Irish State Coach).

We all had an opportunity to see history brought back to life. This was indeed history as we do not see it in our country—the Tower of London is over 900 years of history in itself.

We conquered the urge to stay much longer (not that any of us wanted to leave, it was the fact that the plane was there then or never) and I believe that most of our people would go back to London on another trip whenever it was planned.

Our lovely TWA jet left Byrd International Airport Friday evening, October 27th, and we were off on our trip to London. Cocktails and dinner were served during the flight with full first class service including a most delicious steak. Upon our arrival Saturday morning we traveled by bus to our Hotel, The Churchill, for coffee and pastry. When the keys to the rooms were given out, many decided that a short nap was the order of the afternoon.

The "Welcome to London" cocktail party at the hotel was very pleasant with an open bar and marvelous hot and cold hors d'oeuvres. Everybody was busy discussing their plans for the week they were to be in England. Afterward, it was dinner and early to bed and ready for a busy day on Sunday.

Sunday morning we had an orientation tour of the city via Piccadilly Circus, Trafalgar Square, Whitehall, St. James Palace and past #10 Downing Street to the Houses of Parliament. We also passed Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and stopped for a look at The Tower of London. We did see the changing of the Horse Guard, one thing that most people do not get to see in London, which was very impressive.

Sunday afternoon we drove west past historic Eton College to Windsor, where we visited the Castle. The visit was limited to the doll house and collection of dolls due to the fact that the Queen was in residence. We saw St. George's Chapel where many British Monarchs were buried and passed the Magna Charta Island of Runnymede. From there we continued on to Hampton Court Palace, built by Cardinal Walsely in 1515 for Henry VIII. The grounds of this typical red brick Tudor Palace were beautiful.

Monday was a day for shopping and seeing places of particular interest to the individual, while the men were in a meeting. This was the night for the Virginia Branch to be out on the town with a splendid night club tour. Our first visit was to one of London's lively pubs where we enjoyed a drink and watching some of the men try their hand at darts. Then it was on to Churchill's, London's famous and most elegant night spot, where we enjoyed an excellent steak dinner, complete with wine and a very lavish floor show. The men were enchanted with the beatiful girls and everyone enjoyed the Cossack dancers and jugglers. The evening closed with a stop at a cabaret to see the floor show and have a nightcap.

Tuesday some of our members were fortunate enough to see the Queen in her gold coach on her way to open Parliament. They said that she was much more attractive in person than in her pictures and they should know, because they said that they were close enough to reach out and touch her.

Others of our group had the pleasure of a side trip to Paris or Amsterdam. They left very early in the morning and returned late in the evening, but since everything was planned well, they felt it was well worth it.

Jim Duckhardt your Executive Director, spent the afternoon at The Tower of London (could he be checking on what to do with these who are late paying their dues?). To really see the Tower of London will take at least half of one day. The Chapel Royal of St. Peter ad Vincula on the grounds of the Tower was founded about 1280 and rebuilt in 1513, and is beautiful. However immediately in front of it is the old burial ground on the Tower Green and the site where private executions took place. Among the seven people who were beheaded on the Green was Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, William, Lord Hastings (1483), Anne Boleyn (1536), Catherine Howard and Lady Rochford (1542), Lady Jane Grey (1554) and finally Robert Devereus, Earl of Essex (1601). The two wives of Henry VIII, Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Catherine Howard were buried before the High Altar in St. Peter's.

There were too many people to name who found their residence in the Tower. Two that come to mind are Elizabeth I—whose half-sister, Mary I had been sent to the Tower—and Sir Walter Raleigh. During his first imprisonment in 1603-1616, most of which was spent in the Bloody Tower, Raleigh not only engaged in chemical experiments but also composed for Henry Prince of Wales his History of the World. Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat was arrested for his part in the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion. His execution for high treason in 1747 was the last time the block and axe were used. They can be seen now in the Bloody Tower.

The last of a long roll of prisoners in the Tower was Rudolf Hess. He was captured in 1941 after trying to make a personal peace offer and was confined in the Tower and then elsewhere in England until the Second World War ended in 1945, when he was sentenced at Nuremberg to life imprisonment at Spandau.

There is certainly beauty at The Tower of London. The ravens are huge, well fed and shining black. Then for the ladies, there are the Crown Jewels which will take your breath away. The diamond on the front of the Imperial State Crown is 317 plus carats and I'm not talking about the variety that rabbits like.

There are many permanent residents of the Tower of London, but you will find that the majority are the wards and their families today, and not members of the royal family, although this was a royal residence at
one time and a fortress as well as a prison.

Wednesday was spent on a full-day Shakespeare Country Tour. Passing the lovely Thames-side resort of Henley (although the fog was a bit too thick to see it) we drove to Oxford with its many colleges. It was interesting to note that students there are not required to attend regular classes, but in fact pick the lectures of their choice to attend. We also passed Blenheim Palace, the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.

We arrived at Stratford-on-Avon where we visited Shakespeare's birthplace (1564) and where he spent his early years. Part of the building is furnished and part accommodates a unique collection of books, manuscripts, pictures and objects illustrative of the life, time and works of the poet.

Thursday afforded the visit to another famous University—Cambridge. Leaving London we drove northwards and although we soon were driving through quaint villages, the fog kept them from sight. We did see many lovely old inns and cottages near Cambridge. We saw several of the many colleges which make up Cambridge, including King's College with its superb chapel and many other historic buildings. It should be duly noted that after a brief shopping period prior to lunch, we seemed to acquire a large number of gentlemen who resembled Sherlock Holmes.

Our bus then turned toward Woburn Abbey, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. Many people are shown through the Abbey by the Duke. Regretably, he was out of the country at the time of our visit. Your entrance to the home is through the Woburn Wild Animal Reserve, which is one of the largest of its kind outside Africa. The roadway that you follow winds unobtrusively through the 300 acres, providing ample laybys (we would call them turn-offs) where people may stop to photograph or study the animals. Some of the animals to be seen as you drive through are white rhino, the largest of the antelope family, the Eland, Wildebeest, Giraffes, Ostriches and Zebras. Then you are up to moving on to the Tiger range and Lion reserve, with playful cubs making like little kittens. Of course no safari would be complete without monkeys. Of all the monkeys the African Baboons move least in the trees and prefer to walk on all fours on the ground—on your car or bus, etc. You are admonished not to feed the animals, but some people will give them some of their favorite, apples, and they definitely know who their friends are, but are quite willing to check out other visitors, just in case they may have something to spare. As you are leaving the Forest of the Monkeys you will get an excellent view of some rather large black bears.

Next, it is on to beautiful Woburn Abbey which opened to the public in 1953. Each room has a charm all of its own, but all will find the staircase
fascinating. It was built in 1789 and although it rises to the top of the house there is no visible means of support. In the Duke's Corridor, portraits of the thirteen Dukes of Bedford hang. Queen Victoria's State Bedroom was the bedroom of King Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria when they stayed at Woburn in 1636. This room took its name from Queen Victoria's visit to Woburn with Prince Albert in 1841. The Queen wrote a long account of her visit and of the State Rooms, in part she said "we proceeded to our rooms, which consist of a sitting-room for each of us, a bed-room and two dressing-rooms, all handsome rooms, the bedroom particularly so ..."

The Chinese Room boasts magnificent wallpaper, hand-painted in China, which was sent in 1750 and took two years for the voyage. The colors are still brilliant even though this paper has adorned the walls of the Chinese Room for over 200 years ...

The Flying Duchess Room contains mementoes of a most remarkable woman, Mary, Duchess of Bedford (1865-1937), wife of the Seventh Duke. In the late 1920's and early 1930's her flying exploits made her a national figure. Her multitude of interests included ornithology, ice-skating, shooting, fishing, painting and needlework, examples of which can be seen in this room. On March 22, 1937 she took off from Woburn Park on a short solo flight from which she never returned.

Your tour of Woburn concludes with the Heirloom Vaults which bar description, and from which, unfortunately, they do not give out souvenirs.

Each and every member made a little history on his or her own at some of the more famous places to dine. Your truly did not get to the Elizabethan Room, but I did hear glowing reports from Sam Lionberger. A very interesting place with the flavor of old England was Tiddy Dols Eating House, and with a name like that it has to be good. If you did not get to the Top of the Tower (the top of the Post Office Building) you should definitely put this high on your list of places to eat the next time that you visit London. The view is fabulous—day or night!

The people were charming, warm and always helpful and smiling ... it just takes a bit to get used to their expressions ... where we would say that something broke us up, they say that it creased them. How about that? Well, if that did not do you in—try this ... we were told by one native that they did not like to go one particular place because one had to queue. This I found out meant that you must stand in line—and they call it English!!!
If you must arise early, I can't think of a better reason than to be on your way to beautiful Hawaii! Hawaii was the site of the mid-year board meeting of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., September 21st through September 26th.

The “Friendly Skies of United” made the early morning trip a little more pleasant with a nice hot breakfast. In Chicago we boarded one of United’s big 747s, which was a direct flight to Honolulu with all the comforts of your own living room plus a delightful staff to look after your every need.

The committee meetings were all well attended and many new ideas and programs were discussed, as were problems covering every facet of industry operations. However, the emphasis was on attaining the goals and objectives the association has adopted to make it a more positive and constructive force in the industry.

As part of this progress, the association has been refining its internal operations for some time. It had reached the point in Honolulu of deciding what to do about the segmentation of its members (now a record high of 9,184) into occupational divisions. “The sooner we remove this large amount of built-in fragmentation from our association, the quicker we will become the organization our members want it to be,” said President McClary. “How in the name of heaven can we complain about what others are doing in our industry when we divide ourselves by type of work and labor practices and big and small outfits?”

The majority favored scrapping the division concept, but many felt this would be moving too far, too fast. After a long debate, the board voted to reorganize on a short-range basis into four divisions: building, highway, heavy and industrial, and municipal and utilities. It directed that the transition to a no-division concept be studied, with a report due for consideration at the San Francisco convention of the National in March. This action does not affect the structure of local chapters, although McClary said he hoped they too, would eventually move toward the enlightened approach of nonsegregation.

The board also adopted a program of certification of local chapters to improve the quality of their services and to strengthen local contractors in their labor relations. Chapters that provide broad and usable services and welcome all qualified general contractors will be certified and be known as “certified chapters.” And those with members that have collective bargaining agreements will be certified as “collective bargaining services chapters.” Out-of-town, union, AGC contractors working in areas of the latter will be urged to join and will be required to support them in their local labor relations programs.

One of the goals behind these changes is more effectiveness at the national level. The National AGC feels that here it has made a good beginning toward management unity and industry stabilization by helping to revitalize the Council of Construction Employers, whose current concern is the development of a post-control mechanism.

AGC labor committee chairman John E. Healy, II, said the optimum form of such a mechanism would be voluntary machinery for the settlement of all disputes. As an overall plan, he explained, the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee and its craft boards might remain in existence as part of this machinery, with a reconstituted National Joint Board handling the jurisdictional disputes. Under a current industry proposal, that
board, in which the AGC is not participating, would be converted to a three-member public board. Under the overall plan, Mr. Healy said, the future of the Joint Board is vital to the future of stabilization. Only by returning to the board can the AGC effectively help chart its future.

The board authorized the AGC to negotiate its return to the board on the best terms it can obtain, providing the return is not binding beyond one year, doesn't make general contractors responsible for subcontractors' stipulation to the board and gives the AGC representation on the board's supervisory committee.

The Virginia Branch AGC was recognized by Robert A. Heiderer, Director of Membership Development of the National for the excellent program created by the Executive Director, Jim Duckhardt, to gain new regular and associate members for the Virginia Branch. Examples of the card mailers were shown to the other members of the committee, who expressed a great deal of interest in this new idea.

At the concluding session of the board they nominated as 1973 officers: Nello L. Teer, Jr., of Durham, N. C., as president; Saul Horowitz, Jr., of New York City, as senior vice president; John N. Matich, of Colton, Calif., as vice president; and Harry R. Halloran, of Philadelphia, Pa., as treasurer.

The convention was held at the beautiful Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel, the world's largest resort convention hotel, which opened during the summer of 1971. Soaring 31 stories above the sand, sea and surf of the world's most famous beach, Waikiki, the Sheraton-Waikiki resembles a sea gull in flight, gracefully rising above the stately Royal Hawaiian Hotel next door.

Each of the Sheraton-Waikiki's 1900 rooms and suites is air conditioned and each has its own private lanai with a magnificent view. On the top floor of the hotel is the Hanohano Room (hanohano is Hawaiian for magnificent) a spectacular room for dining and a show. The fun begins with a 30-story smooth gliding ride in the Hanohano Room's own glass elevator facing the night lights and glamour of the Honolulu scene.

If atmosphere with a Polynesian touch happens to be your desire, then the Kon Tiki Lounge and Restaurant offers just that—a romantic hideaway with flattering candlelight, waterfalls guarded by tikis, tropical foliage and south seas artifacts recreating the Polynesian paradise of dreams. After sampling 75-rum fun drinks (if you dare) in the first floor cocktail lounge, guests can ride an inside one-story bamboo-glass elevator, gliding upward beside a waterfall, to the second floor Kon Tiki restaurant where intimate luxurious dining on Cantonese, Polynesian and Continental specialties is the keynote.

All together there are five restaurants and cocktail lounges, 20 shops featuring gift items, Hawaiian apparel, jewelry, etc. and two swimming pools—one Olympic size and one resort size—located just beside the sand of Waikiki Beach to round out the excellent Sheraton-Waikiki.

Some of the members attending the convention stayed at the beautiful Royal Hawaiian Hotel. The Royal was built in approximately a year-and-a-half and opened on February 1, 1927. The site was an ancient gathering place of Hawaiian royalty, a legendary watering place fed by several springs. Old Hawaiians warned
the New Yorkers that it was no place to put up a heavy structure but the architects, experienced with Manhattan's rock foundations, said they could anchor the six-story building and make it solid. The Hawaiians had their laugh when the nearly completed Royal started sinking into the marsh. A frantic call was sent for Admiral R. R. Harris, a retired navy engineer, who managed to save the quagmired hotel with some additional (and expensive) bulwarks. Thus this waterfront property cost $4,000,000—twice the original estimate.

The Royal was among four Matson hotels sold to Sheraton on June 1, 1959, for $18,000,000. When the Royal lease was originally worked out in 1926 the net land rental was $25,000 a year—beginning in 1976, ITT Sheraton will pay $1,170,000 annually—for less property. Could the cost be due to the fact that the hotel is located on grounds once used as a playground by King Kamehameha I, the gritty warrior who united the Hawaiian Islands under his rule? Also, it was the site chosen by Queen Kaahumanu, wife of Kamehameha, for her summer home.

An interesting fact in passing is that approximately 1200 persons attended the opening of the Royal back in 1927 and the National AGC has reported that 1725 contractors, their wives and guests attended the mid-year board meeting.

Everyone was invited for the Welcome Night Party, Saturday, on Diamond Head Lawn at the Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel. Cool and refreshing drinks were served as well as an assortment of foods of the Islands. It was a most pleasant evening meeting old friends and learning what is new in their areas, as well as getting to know some of the new faces in the crowd.

The Action Auction was held Sunday. This followed a reception at 6:30 P.M. and ten-course Chinese feast at 7:30 P.M. Up for auction were trips, art and many other bargains valued at over $3,000.00. This auction benefits the AGC Education and Research Foundation.

Monday night was Hawaiian Hospitality Evening. Some were privileged to be entertained in private homes and some were escorted to Japanese Tea Houses. From this experience, I can only say that if you have not visited a Japanese Tea House—be sure to do so (a good one that is). The dinner was 12 courses and truly each course was better than the one before. The evening ended, much to everyone's regret with the singing of Hawaiian songs and lessons in the hula.

The annual convention of the National AGC will be held in March 1973, in San Francisco. This is a beautiful spot on our "mainland," why not join your fellow AGC members there??
The Associated General Contractors of America has called upon the Price Commission to conduct a "complete and thorough investigation" of lumber pricing practices in the country. Testimony before the Price Commission in Atlanta recently, the Associated General Contractors cited several common abuses by the lumber industry which must be curtailed "to avoid a crisis in what is already a very serious situation."

The AGC has called for an end to exportation of logs until domestic shortages are eliminated and prices brought back into line. It is interesting to note that log exports in 1972 have increased 23%.

Also requested by the AGC is an end to the practice of cutting production by mills which have reached the maximum yearly profits allowed by the Price Commission. These mills virtually cease production while maintaining a full production payroll and overhead expenses in an attempt to avoid taxes.

An end to the alleged practice by mills of taking rebates from railroad companies for weight loss caused by the drying of lumber during long-distance shipping while charging the buyer for the full weight of the lumber, was requested by the National Association.

The federal government was called upon by the AGC to bring an end to these and other practices within 30 to 60 days to avoid the "severe curtailment of many construction programs." The AGC said that the federal government, which owns approximately 60% of the forest system, should "embark upon an accelerated forest management program" financed through a Timber Trust Fund to increase the nation's annual yield, thereby reducing prices.

The Associated General Contractors of America took the position that all proceeds realized from the sale of timber from federal lands should be reinvested in timber management rather than returned to the General Fund of the Treasury.
October 10, 1972 was proclaimed "Construction Day" in metropolitan Richmond by Harry Lee, President of the Richmond District of the Virginia Branch—Associated General Contractors of America.

As a part of the Construction Day Program, the AGC invited all of the area, city and county, high school guidance counselors to tour the "world's largest tobacco manufacturing facility" which is now under construction by the Philip Morris Company at their Bells Road complex. Here the counselors saw all phases of construction including all construction craft operations. Daniel Construction Company of Virginia provided the very interesting and informative tour.

The purpose of the tour was to give the counselors a first-hand view of the various building trades at work, to better acquaint them with the construction process, and to stimulate the counselors in encouraging their students to seek employment in the construction industry.

Following the tour, the AGC provided a program for the counselors including addresses by Harry G. Lee, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmond, President of the Richmond District A.G.C., and Aubrey S. Bass, Jr., Bass Construction Company, Inc., Richmond, President of the Virginia Branch A.G.C. Harry Lee expanded on the "Unlimited Opportunities Available in Construction." Aubrey Bass, Jr. spoke about the future of the industry, including projected volumes of new building construction, expansions in highway programs, etc. There were many questions raised and much discussion. The "Construction Day" proved to be an overwhelming success.
The Homestead, Hot Springs, is the site of the 1973 Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Annual Convention to be held February 11-13. Featured at this convention will be a three-hour seminar to be held by Overton Currie and Luther House of the law firm of Smith, Currie & Hancock, Atlanta, Georgia. This firm specializes in construction law. They will discuss the rapidly changing legal conditions affecting the construction industry.

In addition, there will be a presentation and demonstration by William Becker of William Becker, Inc., Moorestown, N. J., on the increasing use of helicopters in the construction industry.

The luncheon speaker will be the well-known Gene Cook of Richmond. His talk is entitled "It Adds Up to a Great Big Plus." Mr. Cook has spoken throughout the country to many groups and associations and currently serves on the Board of Directors for the Dale Carnegie Sponsors Association and is Virginia State Director for all Dale Carnegie operations.

James D. McClary, Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc., Boise, Idaho—National President of the Associated General Contractors of America—will be the featured speaker for the convention Kick-off Breakfast on Monday, February 12. Mr. McClary has proved to be an outspoken and forceful individual. His leadership with the National AGC for the current year has done much to enhance the prestige of this organization at the national level with various government agencies, with Congress, the labor unions and other industries.

William E. Dunn—currently Executive Vice President of the National AGC—will report to the Virginia Branch membership at their convention, on the current activities of the National Association. Bill Dunn is responsible for the promotion and execution of association policy; also the selection, training and direction of competent staff, the development of recommendations for AGC action, the promotion of membership and the development of strong chapter organizations. He reports to the national officers, executive committee, board of directors and membership at the convention and midyear board meeting.
WORK on Sunset Hills Baptist Church in Richmond was completed on November 1, 1971 at a cost of $250,800. The design, by G. Richard Brown, Richmond architect, incorporates many outstanding features such as the special chandeliers and the baptismal opening in front of the sanctuary, which can be seen in the photo above.

Century Construction Company, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for the 92' by 50' rectangular structure. The one-story, air conditioned facility utilizes masonry for exterior walls, plaster for interior walls and has a built-up roof, wood windows and vinyl floors.

The general contractor handled foundations, concrete, and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond Firms)
F. G. Pruitt, Inc., excavating; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Cruckshanks Iron Works Co., steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; and, City Wide Decorators, Inc., painting.
Also, W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical & resilient tile; M & P Construction Co., plaster; Bragg and Francis Tile & Marble, Inc., terrazzo; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; Ace Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Catlett-Johnson Corp., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier.
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ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

PAGE TWENTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
PROJECTS

BOWLING GREEN
BAPTIST CHURCH

MECHANICSVILLE
METHODIST
CHURCH

TORRENCE, DREELIN, FARTHING & BUFORD
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SALEM
BAPTIST
CHURCH

to tell the Virginia Story

DECEMBER 1972

PAGE TWENTY-THREE
The alterations and additions to Weatherford Memorial Baptist Church in Richmond were completed in March 1972.

Architectural design was by John Stafford Efford and, Century Construction Company, Inc. was the general contractor.

The imposing one-story structure is 172' by 78' with masonry exterior. Handsome columns greet the congregation as they approach the domed facility and proceed into the spacious entrance foyer. The sanctuary acoustic and lighting system are among the outstanding features of the design.

Structural details of this $605,476 project include interior walls of plaster, built-up roof, wood windows and vinyl flooring.

The general contractor handled foundations, concrete and carpentry.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

F. G. Pruitt, Inc., excavating; M. D. Knox, Emporia, masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., steel; Concrete Structures, Inc., prestressed concrete; J. B. Eurell Co. of Virginia, roof deck; Richmond Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Empire Granite Corp., stone work; and Glidewell Brothers, Inc., painting.

Also, Manson & Utley, Inc., weatherstripping; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical & resilient tile; A Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., marble; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; Rabe Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Catlett-Johnson Corp., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier.
The new West Point Elementary School was completed in October 1971, shortly after the start of the new school year. Construction was accomplished well ahead of schedule.

Designed by Wright, Jones and Wilkerson, Richmond architects, the general contractor for the facility was Central Valley Construction Company, Inc., also of Richmond, who handled the concrete work, foundations, carpentry and insulation.

The 193' x 218' one-story air conditioned school was built at a cost of $794,000. Structural details include a built-up roof, aluminum windows and concrete floors.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Bob Pickett, Toano, excavating; York Supply Co., Inc., West Point, concrete; George D. Clark, Toano, masonry; Welding Service Co., Richmond, steel & steel roof deck; Consumers/Domin-Adams, Inc., Lynchburg, roofing & waterproofing; PPG Industries, windows & glazing; and, Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Norfolk, painting.

Also, Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., Richmond, structural (glazed) tile, ceramic tile & terrazzo; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, acoustical & resilient tile; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster; Weaver Brothers, Newport News, millwork; Acme Steel Door Corp., N. Y., N. Y., steel doors & bucks R. L. Dixon, Inc., Richmond electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating, and, Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, hardware supplier.
THE Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Virginia, awarded a contract to the Barker Construction Company, Inc. of Richmond for erection of a new administrative headquarters for the state's Masonic order.

Architects for the building were MacIlroy and Parris of Richmond.

The headquarters building was erected on a six-acre site in the Masonic Home complex on Nine Mile Road in Henrico County.

On the first floor are the administrative offices for the Grand Lodge, a conference room and general office space.

The second floor has a library for the Grand Lodge collection of Masonic papers; a museum of Masonic treasures; and documents collected from Masons and their lodges since the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1778.

There will also be living quarters for the Grand Master on the second floor.

The building has a steel frame structure with concrete foundation and basement walls, concrete floors on steel joists, with steel roof deck. Exterior walls are of red brick with white stone trim to harmonize with existing brick permanent structures.

Subcontractors & Major Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)


And, Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; Builders Supply Co. of Petersburg, Inc., Petersburg, millwork; Cruickshanks Iron Works Co., structural steel; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone; Guille Steel Products Co., Inc., Norfolk, steel joists; Lone Star Industries, Inc., ready mixed concrete; and, Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

WILLIAMS PAVING CO.
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HAMPTON VIRGINIA 23366
Union Camp Corporation Names Kinney As New President

- Samuel M. Kinney, Jr., was elected president of Union Camp Corporation, Oct. 30, succeeding Alexander Calder, Jr., who will continue as chairman and chief executive officer. Kinney had been executive vice president.

At the same time, the company's board of directors named former vice president James M. Piette to the post of senior vice president. He will continue as general manager of primary products. Also, John D. Munford, general manager of the Bleached Paper and Board Division, was made a vice president.

Mr. Calder, 56, had held the joint position of chairman of the board and president since April of this year. He had been president of the firm since April 1956.

The new president, Mr. Kinney, 47, joined Union Camp in 1962 as vice president and secretary. A director of the company since 1967, he was elected senior vice president in 1969 and executive vice president in 1970.

In the latter post, Mr. Kinney was responsible for the company's strategic planning program, resource development activities, financial and government relations, and corporate marketing. He also had operating responsibility for Union Camp's land development and housing subsidiaries—The Branigar Organization, Inc. and Tekton Corporation; the Moore-Handley chain of retail and wholesale building supply outlets; and the company's overseas operations in France, Spain, and the Caribbean.

The two other officers elected today by Union Camp's board to their new positions both joined the company in 1951: Senior Vice President James M. Piette, as a construction engineer; Vice President John D. Munford, as a sales representative for bleached paper and board.

Mr. Piette was named resident manager at the company's Franklin, Virginia, mill in 1964. The following year, he became general manager of the Bleached Paper and Board Division. In 1966, he was elected a vice president of the company and became general manager of primary products in 1971 with responsibilities for all of Union Camp's mill operations. He will continue to be headquartered at the company's Savannah, Georgia, mill site.

Mr. Munford held a number of sales management positions between 1951 and 1969 when he was named assistant to the general manager of the Bleached Paper and Board Division. In 1971, he replaced Mr. Piette as general manager at the Franklin, Virginia, mill where he will continue to be headquartered.

Union Camp, a leader in the forest products industry, recently reported record sales and earnings for the third quarter and nine months of 1972. At $151,853,000, third quarter sales were up from $135,855,000, or 12 percent over the year-earlier period. Earnings rose 70 percent to $10,194,000 in the third quarter of 1972 compared to $6,003,000 in 1971. For the nine-month period, sales rose 14 percent—$445,370,000 compared to $391,556,000 in the 1971 period. Earnings were up 45 percent to $28,489,000 compared with $19,712,000 for the 1971 first nine months.
CONTRACT AWARDED BY WILEY & WILSON

- The partners of Wiley & Wilson, Engineers, Architects and Planners of Lynchburg and Richmond, have awarded English Construction Company of Altavista a contract to add a second floor to the Wiley & Wilson headquarters building in Lynchburg. The second floor, an addition of approximately 10,000 square feet, will provide about 50 percent greater area for the firm over present quarters. Architectural treatment will conform to the style of the present structure. An additional parking lot to accommodate 92 cars is presently being paved and marked on a nearby lot for employees and visitors. Completion of the addition is scheduled for the summer of 1973.

Ripley Appointed To Highway Post

- Joseph G. Ripley, a 44-year-old Buchanan native, became the Virginia Department of Highways' chief urban engineer November 1. Ripley succeeds Lonnie O. Bolton, 65, who has retired after some 40 years with the agency. Ripley has been Bolton's principal assistant since October 1964.

The new urban engineer was graduated from Virginia Military Institute with a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering in 1950.
He joined the department's graduate engineer training program the same year, and completed that extensive program in 1954 after having worked in virtually all of the agency's engineering divisions.

Ripley was appointed assistant resident engineer at Lebanon in September 1954, and three years later was promoted to resident engineer at Chatham. He worked briefly in 1964 as resident engineer at Christiansburg before his appointment as assistant urban engineer in the department's Richmond offices. He served 18 months in the army during the Korean conflict in 1951 and 1952.

The division he heads serves as the state's liaison with city and town governments in conducting the state and federally-aided urban street and highway program. Allocations for the urban program amount to a record $70.5 million in the current fiscal year for urban system construction and for state payments to the localities for street maintenance.

Ripley is married to the former Mary Jack Haskins of Callands in Pittsylvania County. They are the parents of two children—Jay, 8, and Anne Hope, 5. The family lives at 4013 Randolph Road, Richmond.

Ripley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Public Works Association.

Visitors To Share Cost

- Beginning Jan. 1, 1973 all visitors to Colonial Williamsburg for the first time will share in the cost of maintaining and operating the museum operations in the Historic Area.

Carlisle H. Humelsine, president of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation which operates the 173-acre restored Colonial city, explains a new operating policy in his 1971 report, entitled "Planning a Future for the Past."

Humelsine notes that the goals of the long-range plan are threefold: More effective utilization of the Historic Area to provide a comprehensive picture of 18th-century life and the significant events which occurred in Williamsburg; a broadened basis of financial support for Colonial Williamsburg's museum, educational and cultural programs; and a new emphasis on the tranquility and unique character of the Historic Area by further protecting it against the discordant elements of modern life, such as automobile traffic.

In explaining the need for a change in policy, Humelsine says, "steadily increasing popularity and rapid growth have reached a point where, if uncontrolled, the achievement of almost 50 years and the very sources of Colonial Williamsburg's popularity and reputation are threatened. At the root of this situation is the fact that 40 percent of our visitors do not now share in any of the costs related to their visit."

In the report, released in December Humelsine reviews the assets that have made Colonial Williamsburg a widely-known and heavily-utilized museum, and the factors that have increased the complexities of maintaining and exhibiting the Historic Area and its related activities. He discusses the distinctive buildings—including 88 original structures—and the imaginative town plan; the gardens and greens; furniture and furnishings; the crafts; preservation research; and the interpretation of our heritage.

As an example of the magnitude of the day-to-day operations, Humelsine points out that a force of 315 carpenters, painters, laborers, mechanics and custodial personnel devote all or most of their time to maintenance of the Historic Area. The gardens and greens, large and small, are attended by a corps of 97 gardeners and tree surgeons. Eighteen specialists in the curator's department are responsible for researching, assembling, caring for and displaying a "remarkable collection," Humelsine notes, adding that there are 148 people, 73 of them skilled craftsmen, in the crafts program which has been a free attraction for visitors.

The overall interpretive effort of Colonial Williamsburg involves more than 600 people — "bus drivers and seamstresses, shepherds and film projectionists, information clerks, hostesses, escorts, teachers, musicians and administrative personnel," according to the report.

The cost of supporting the major fields of emphasis has consistently, every year, exceeded the income from admissions and other related sources, Humelsine states, "not only by very substantial sums but, of even greater concern, by increasingly wide margins." In 1972, the report predicts, the cost of operating the historic and cultural activities will be $10.3 million against a comparable income of only $6.1 million. Thus income of $3.3 million from the permanent endowment fund and $900,000 from the Foundation's merchandising, hotel and restaurant operations will be required to offset this deficit.

"As in the past, the future operation and maintenance of the Historic Area, its buildings, collections, handicrafts, and other educational and interpretive programs will continue to be subsidized from investment income—but this cannot be done beyond the resources in hand," Humelsine explains. "In other words, there is a limit to the amount of funds available to subsidize..."
the Colonial Williamsburg programs. Clearly, the Foundation can no longer operate on the principle of losing more and more money as attendance increases.

"The success of this program will be measured in several ways," Humelsine concludes. "The visitor experience will be greatly enhanced and the Historic Area will be better utilized. In addition, it is hoped that by this plan Colonial Williamsburg will be better able to produce financial resources to help withstand the effects of continuing inflation and rising costs, and, of prime importance, will be able to perpetuate its programs at a high level of quality."

As a key part of the new operating policy a new general admission ticket will go into effect Jan. 1. Priced at $4.50 (same as the present combination ticket) it will enable a visitor to see more than 30 major exhibition buildings and craft shops, attend evening films and lectures and use the bus system. Once a visitor has purchased a general admission ticket he may purchase separate tickets to the Governor's Palace, carriage rides, concerts, garden tours and guided special tours. Orientation services and the film, "Williamsburg — The Story of a Patriot," at the Information Center will continue to be available without charge.
WE PRESENT with pleasure a favorite selection from our 1965 Christmas Album, and with it, we would like to extend Greetings of the Season and Best of Wishes for the New Year.

THE STAFF
VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE

Can You Remember?

by Clifford Dowdey

IN AN ERA in which so many elements of sentiment have been lost, it seems particularly a pity to hear at Christmas time the comment that the carols have been dinned into the ears to a point that they have not only lost all meaning but to many, it seems, have become a bore that wears at the nerves. In a country that yearly becomes more blatantly committed to commercialism, it is pointless to charge the merchants with turning the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ into a competitive carnival of spending and buying. Everybody joins in as a "holiday season," lasting about ten days, has replaced in spirit the essentially Christmas Day spirit of more innocent times. Since the commercial preparation begins before Thanksgiving, and we enjoy the benefits of radio and television to fill our ears with the carols during this build-up to the carnival, it is inevitable that by the time Christmas arrives the music once associated with its religious aspects becomes associated only with the long, "hard" sell leading to the anticlimax that now is the day of the Christ mass.

However, to anyone who has grown up either in a time or in a home where Christmas was observed in its traditional spirit, some of the carols can retain their original association—if an individual wants the sentiment enough to focus his responses on certain memories. Against the general background of memories of Christmas when the family was the center of the warm, personal spirit of observation, I have retained one vivid and moving impression associated with one carol that I can call up each year.

When I was studying in New York, the boy with whom I roomed and I occupied an upper story front room in a house on 113th Street, between upper Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, close by to St. John's Cathedral. 113th Street was lined mostly with the old four story brownstones, many of which were fraternity houses and nearly all of which were occupied by students—not only of Columbia but of the Art Students League, the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Juilliard School of Music. The aspiring painters, actors (or directors or designers) and musicians among the academic students who were aspiring writers, editors, newspapermen, architects, doctors, lawyers and world-savers, gave the youthful population of the street a cosmopolitan atmosphere, arrogant and irreverent, which would make it seem the least likely spot for a sentimental hour. Mencken, the brilliantly derivative smasher of existing idols, was the god of the day, and no intellectually self-respecting student would conceivably associate himself with anything that even hinted at subscribing to the customs and values of the "Babbitt."

In such a time and atmosphere, my room-mate and I were packing to leave on a night train for Richmond when we were visited by an older friend of ours whom I will call Paul—since that was his name. He was a rich man in his thirties who lived near Columbia, and he dropped by to give us each a Christmas present of a TEN DOLLAR credit slip at Brooks Brothers. It was at deep dusk or early evening when Paul somewhat overflowed our room. He stood about six feet four and something about his beautifully cut clothes made him seem a conspicuous obstacle that got in the way of all our confused, last-minute packing. From outside the window, on the street below, dimly rose the sounds—they could scarcely be classified as music—of one of the German small bands that used to play on the streets of New York. (They, along with the Italian organ grinder, were later banned by Mayor LaGuardia.) Mostly to get out of our way, Paul crossed to one of the two windows facing the street and raised it. The blaring of the band playing something like "Come All Ye Faithful," became clearer and more horrible. After a
minute or so, with the cold winter air knifing into the room, Paul said, "You know, one of my cousins once was the the shame of our family by playing in a band like this. He was a good musician who took a strange turn in his life."

We then remembered that Paul was of German extraction and had, in fact, stayed with German cousins when he did graduate work at the University of Berlin.

"I'll bet," he said, "they could play well if I properly encouraged them."

He took out a five dollar bill and wrapped it around a silver half-dollar so it could be tossed down to the energetic but spiritless players. "I'll ask them to play a German carol," he said, "I'll ask them to play Silent Night."

Leaning his immense torso out over the window ledge, he bellowed down his life."

"S'il est nacht," he called down.

When they paused to glance up to the window, opened it and leaned in the four men's attention.

Then the windows began to go down. We closed the windows, no conditions around me can bring the gratification of an achievement of the individual.

As we did, the music continued softly and slowly. The voices singing from the lighted windows, no conditions around me can bring the gratification of an achievement of the individual.

When America's strength was material—rather than moral or ideological—the nation met the threat with a defense founded upon the Gross National Product. Somewhere in the next quarter of a century the object of consuming totalitarianism became confused with its means, and the perpetual aggrandizement of the GNP emerged as the national goal. At the same time, the containment objective gave priorities which multiplied the power of (what old soldier Eisenhower called) "the military industrial complex," and which could have been called the military-industrial-political complex. With this combination of national goal and national priorities, there emerged a more authoritarian economic and social system in which the individual became subordinated to the nation's material growth.

In sacrificing the individuals' inner human needs to the state, this de-personalization led to an erosion of respect for those institutions charged with the guidance of inner human needs and left the people without any kind of an elite to serve as a model.

Bye-Bye Bluebird
(from page 5)

that life was not designed for pleasure, but that some pleasurable gratifications were possible. Yet, even the possibility of these pleasures was not an expectation to be taken for granted; it was not a right. It was a reward, bringing the gratification of an achievement in confronting (what was then commonly referred to, even in popular songs, as) "the trials of life."

There is no need to belabor the point that the people's striving to bring value and meaning to the days of their life coincided with the affirmation of the individual as an individual in the community. This sense of the inviolable dignity of the individual, with inner security in accepting the obligations of his place in the scheme of things, largely characterized America until the social stresses brought by the Great Depression and Roosevelt's pragmatic experiments in social democracy. The changing attitudes were not too evident then: people over forty, and many under, were already formed and the changes from Washington did not appear to be affecting the fundamental values. The fundamental changes (at least, those most obvious) occurred after World War II, when America, then materially the most powerful nation in the world, faced the threat of aggressive, worldwide totalitarianism.

Since America's strength was material—rather than moral or ideological—the nation met the threat with a defense founded upon the Gross National Product. Somewhere in the next quarter of a century the object of consuming totalitarianism became confused with its means, and the perpetual aggrandizement of the GNP emerged as the national goal. At the same time, the containment objective gave priorities which multiplied the power of (what old soldier Eisenhower called) "the military industrial complex," and which could have been called the military-industrial-political complex. With this combination of national goal and national priorities, there emerged a more authoritarian economic and social system in which the individual became subordinated to the nation's material growth.

In sacrificing the individuals' inner human needs to the state, this de-personalization led to an erosion of respect for those institutions charged with the guidance of inner human needs and left the people without any kind of an elite to serve as a model.
As the one transcendent national value became statistical material growth, measurable by charts which ignored the human elements, since World War II the population has become entrapped in a complex of success values.

Of course, striving for personal success in the opportunities offered in the New World has been one characteristic of American life since the early days of the Virginia Colony. But there was no obligation on the individual to place striving for material success at the center of his life. It was an accepted fact of life that while a few were competitively acquisitive and/or power-hungry, the majority lived by more human values. It is only recently that the majority has become goaded by success values that, spreading insidiously into nearly every aspect of national life, color every attitude of the individual. Everyone must be competitive at whatever cost to his aesthetic and spiritual values, and at whatever sacrifice of his awareness as an individual.

In the old days, people accepted quite literally the Biblical statement about it being easier for a camel to pass through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter heaven. In more modern times, as literal belief in a heaven became less generally accepted, the Biblical words were interpreted to mean that persons who concentrated on riches (and/or power) were too absorbed in material aggrandizement to experience the more human values, including especially the experience of their own awareness. There are many current examples of the very rich who, without humanity, manipulate people to the end of their own power.

However, the majority, now entrapped in a complex of success values, lack the cold motivation of these very rich controllers of power and could not conceivably live by the single driving force that took the biggest material successes to the top. On the other hand, they do have in varying degrees the potential for humanity, for experiencing their own awareness.

What is spreading unhappiness among the majority is that their potentials have been stifled by the imposition of the success values and they are driven from without by standards which in their hearts they do not choose. They do not really want to be like the rich man. Yet, without desire to be like the ruthless manipulators and without faintest hope of attaining the rewards of the very rich, the majority at all levels commit their lives to a competitive struggle on the sole standard of material success. They are playing another man's game with the knowledge that they cannot win the ultimate victory.

By doing this, the American people have allowed their worth to be judged by their material status. We have all seen individuals and even families suffer states of anxiety under the pressures to maintain or advance their status, and known others who suffered shame and even guilt by failing to achieve or maintain some outwardly imposed standard of success. Most common of all is to observe the narrowness and crassness, even the vulgarity in materially successful lives on whatever scale of success, where human values have been suppressed into non-existence. These are the families who, when their daughters renounce their thin conformist backgrounds and take off with the unrooted non-conformists, shake their heads in bewilderment and say, "Why, we gave her everything."

By what they did not give her, such parents unwittingly fit Oscar Wilde's definition of a cynic: "They know the price of everything and the value of nothing." Where a people have allowed their worth to be measured by a price tag, there would seem to be...
no place for such an intangible value as “happiness.” Yet, so totally have the people been absorbed in the system of success values that “happiness” is assumed to be available in the marketplace. The more one has, the happier one should be. Like the parents who gave their daughter everything, people say, “we have everything, so why aren’t we happy?”

Thus, in the distortion of values, fundamentally happiness has become confused with externals, as negation of individuals’ awareness has de-emphasized subjective states of being. Happiness, which is impossible without subjective awareness, comes almost indirectly from, or even as a side effect of, the purpose to bring meaning into the inner values of subjective experience. Happiness is a product of a full inner life, just as true leisure is a product of an individual’s full engagement with life.

Instead of earned leisure, what we usually see around us is the empty idleness, which produces the abhorrent behavior and mob activism of youth, the mindless crimes against persons by the unprivileged (and others) and the need for violent sound and the drug of television to fill the inner void. This empty idleness reflects the same loss of inner awareness as does the confusion of happiness with externals. These national maladies, with many others, are inescapable results of the value system of material success.

Yet, since this value system was itself the result of the nation’s materialistic goal and defensive objective, there seems to be no way to extricate the individuals’ plight from the national purpose. However, once the plight is recognized, an individual here and there could change his personal “attitudinal values.” He could forsake the “bluebird of happiness” myth for the purpose of realigning his inner values toward the purpose of finding for himself those meanings of life which used to be provided from the outside. With that in mind, an appropriate season’s greeting could be: “happy new awareness.”
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