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ON OUR COVER is a view of Phase I of the new Physical Education Complex at George Mason University. The new facility was designed by LBC&W Associates of Virginia and is featured on page 33 of this issue. The cover photograph is by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr., A.S.M.P., A.P.A.

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IN a review in the New York Times Book Review the critic pointed out that the author of a new book on Disraeli threw light on the parallel between Disraeli, as "the illusionist," and Nixon. "Both men rescued a minority party from non-office and thus earned backing, though never affection, from grateful followers. Disraeli... 'whose career in office was nothing more than a brilliantly conducted rear-guard action'... did not save the cause of the landowning aristocracy; Nixon will not save that of conservative self-help individualism."

Then comes the line which, by its very casualness, pulled me up sharply. "It seems to me that Nixon, another illusionist, will by the end of the century be seen to have presided over a colossal decline in American military and economic influence in the world, yet to have masked it with superb, Disraelian skill from millions who voted for him and would fight against the decline if they understood it."

The obvious applied to the people's willful blindness—a discomfort, shared by their politicians, at confronting the reality of the failure of American democracy to meet the threats to our way of life and to the maintenance of our world position. But the exposures of the past months raise doubts that Nixon's illusion-making will continue to prevail among all the people. The one neglected point (in all the millions of words written and spoken) about the ramifications and implications of the Watergate affair is that here the Nixon administration failed to pull the rabbit out of the hat.

Whatever anyone wishes to believe about any individual's guilt or guilty knowledge is a matter of subjective judgment. Objectively what we have seen revealed is the pragmatism of the president's inner power-clique, isolated from the people and their elected representatives, operating to manage as distinguished from to govern. Now the test of pragmatism is that it works. But these practical young men, responsible only to the secretive and power-minded executive whom they protected from the nation which had elected him, were corrupted by their access to this Caesar-like power into delusions of omnipotence that placed them beyond accountability to anyone. As G. K. Chesterton wrote, "Nothing fails like success."

Yet, after the harm done to the operation of the government by these arrogant blunderers was exposed on all sides, the president publicly extolled them for their personal loyalty to him. I think this crucial act in Nixon's illusion-making flopped when, ignoring all the ethical and moral constitutional issues involved, he praised these petty pragmatists as his idea of fine public servants. Long acknowledged to be a skillful politician, Nixon froze into immobility when confronted by a moral problem with implications for the whole nation (just as he became immobilized when confronted by the difficult internal problem of inflation, which could not be solved by headline-making summit meetings). When his magic flopped here, it would seem possible that some of the self-blinded people might develop sufficient skepticism about the moral authority in this government-by-remote management to question the whole performance.

Any skepticism would make it evident (Continued on page 67)
Both the Virginia Publisher's Board and the AIA Public Relations Committee wish to thank all contributing architects for assisting us in improving the content and quality of the magazine.

In continuing these efforts to make the magazine a better vehicle for architecture, we have naturally run into problems. One of them which has been particularly difficult to overcome and which needs your attention and cooperation is to make certain that everyone connected with the projects submitted receives proper credit. In most cases we realize that this is next to impossible to achieve, but the magazine has had and is experiencing an increasing number of embarrassing omissions with suppliers, designers, etc.

To illustrate the point, one particularly unfortunate situation was brought to our attention by the CRAIG-ALISDAIR CORPORATION in which an architectural project was featured in the Record, on the cover, and a product which occupied a very prominent position in the cover photograph was not credited in the story. The designer/supplier conveyed his disappointment to the magazine as follows (in part):

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The project in question was a very complex one and involved the services of many firms, contractors, subcontractors and suppliers as well as multiple owners, so it was probably a minor miracle that only one was not credited.

Anyhow, it is very difficult for the suppliers, etc. to understand the magazine's problems in giving them proper credit, but we ask each architect's extra cooperation and care in forwarding this information to the Record and ask that all of you providing services will also understand the magnitude of the problem when an omission inadvertently occurs.

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Virginia Chapter, AIA

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VIRGINIA'S MARSHALL ELECTED
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William (Chick) Marshall, Jr., FAIA of Norfolk, Virginia was elected 1974 First Vice President of the American Institute of Architects at their San Francisco Convention in May. He will be installed in his new position in December 1973. Under AIA structure, Marshall will automatically succeed to the Institute presidency in 1975.

Chick is a principal of McGaughy, Marshall and McMillan. Currently serving as special Commissioner for AIA's Special Assessment Program, he is a past Vice President of the Institute and past President of Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Chick is the first member of the Virginia Chapter to obtain this high position.
AIA NEWS

(Continued)

NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS

DANNY B. BOLT, AIA

Born April 24, 1936 in Galax, B. received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Virginia. He is with Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendir Redinger in Roanoke.

THOMAS D. CULBERTSON, JR., AIA

Mr. Culbertson's transfer from Washington-Metropolitan Chapter AIA, was completed May 1, 1973. He lives in Woodbridge/Lake Ridge, Virginia, but has an architectural offfice in Occoquan.

DANIEL C. DILLS, AIA

Born September 7, 1940 in Washington, D.C., Dills received his architectural training at William Mary, Ext. of VPI and SU. Dills been an Associate member of the Virginia Chapter since November 1
I recently passed the Examination Certification as an Architect in Virginia. He is employed by Williams & Tazewell and Associates, Inc., in Norfolk.

Born February 22, 1923 in Charleston, South Carolina, Grube received architectural training at The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. and with the Navy Civil Service. He is a Consultant Architect with Econo-Travel for Hotel/Motel Chain, Norfolk.

Born August 28, 1942 in Asheville, North Carolina, Tilson received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C. He is with Hardwicke Associates, Inc., Richmond.

Born April 6, 1935 in Dumaguete City, Philippines, Ybanez received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cebu Institute of Technology, Cebu City, Philippines. He is employed by Joseph Griggs Associates, Roanoke.

Born July 26, 1932 in Richmond, Mullin received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Virginia. He is an Associate with H. C. Johnson, Inc. of Fredericksburg, working in the Richmond office.
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NEW PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

CHARLES RUFUS KRUMLLELL
Born October 13, 1942 in East Oudsburg, Pennsylvania, Krummell received his Bachelor of Architecture from VPI and SU. He has been Associate Member of the Virginia Chapter since October 1970. He is with Sherertz, Smith and Cooke, Virginia Beach.

WILLIAM CLAIR MONROE
Born November 22, 1938 in Youngstown, Ohio, Monroe received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. He has been Associate member of Virginia Chapter since December 1971 and is currently employed by Rancorn, Wildman, and Krause in Hampton.

JAMES LEWIS TYREE
Born October 24, 1924 in Lexington, he received his B.A. in Building Construction and M.S. in Architecture from VPI and SU, Blacksburg. He is with Sherertz, Franklin and Shaffner, Roanoke.

WARD LINDSAY EICHMAN, JR.
Eichman, an AIA Associate, born August 16, 1939 in Baltimore, Maryland, received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Virginia. He is an Associate with Grigg, Browne and Williams, Charlottesville.

STEPHEN OLIVER AMRHEIN
Born September 14, 1951 in Roanoke, Amrhein received his Associate degree in Architectural Engineering Technology at Virginia Western Community College. He is a Draftsman with Randolph Frantz and John Chappell, Architects, Roanoke.

PRESTON BARTLETT BASNIGHT
Born August 14, 1944 in Norfolk, Basnight received his architectural training at Old Dominion College, Norfolk. He is with McClurg and Wall Architects, Virginia Beach.

CHARLES KEELER CHAPMAN
Born January 1, 1947 in Taconic Park, Maryland, Chapman received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Virginia, Charlottesville. He is employed by Baugh and Baukhages, Architects, Luray.

JON BARRY BOWMAN
Born June 25, 1940 in Roanoke, Bowman received architectural training at VPI and SU, Blacksburg. He is a Draftsman with Sherertz, Franklin and Shaffner, Roanoke.

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PAGE SIXTEEN

JAMES JOHN DEPASQUALE
Born September 5, 1948 in Providence, Rhode Island, DePasquale received his Bachelor of Architectural degree from University of Virginia, Charlottesville. He is with GL Newman and Anderson Associates, Richmond.

WILLIAM HAROLD DUTTWEILER
Born July 4, 1948, in Winston-Salem, N. C., Duttweiler received his Architectural B.S. and A.S. from Methodist University and VCU, Richmond. He is employed by Ben R. Johns, Architect, Richmond as a Draftsman.

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CHARLES THOMAS FINCH, JR.

Born December 11, 1947, in Norfolk, Virginia, Finch received his architectural training at W. W. Holding Tech Institute, Raleigh, N. C. He is employed by McKee and Wall, Architects, Virginia Beach as a Draftsman.

CURTIS RUDOLPH JENNINGS, JR.

Born September 26, 1947, in Lynchburg, Jennings received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI and SU, Blacksburg. He is with Sherertz, Franklin & Shaffner, Roanoke, as a Designer.

ROBERT MARION STICKLEY, III

Born March 6, 1934 in Roanoke, Virginia, Stickley received his architectural training at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. He is an Architectural Designer with Sherertz, Franklin & Shaffner, Roanoke.

WILLIAM HENRY HARGROVE, III

Born September 17, 1939, in Norfolk, Virginia, Hargrove is employed by Dan E. Cjiffin, Architect, Portsmouth.

WARREN HARRIS HAYDEN

Born December 31, 1947, in Richmond, Hayden received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI and SU, Blacksburg. He is employed by Shriver and Holland and Associates, Norfolk, as a Project Manager.

WILLIAM JEREMY O'DONOVAN

Born March 3, 1930 in New York, New York, O'Donovan received his architectural training in Drafting and Industrial Engineering from VCU and through International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is an Architectural Draftsman with Physical Plant, VCU, Richmond.

HARLAN J. THOMAS

Born August 4, 1931 in Whitesburg, Kentucky, Thomas attended Chicago Tech. College, Chicago, Illinois and is employed by Randolph Frantz and John Chappelear, Architects, Roanoke, as a Draftsman.

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TWO VIRGINIANS AMONG 25 STUDENTS NAMED '73 WINNERS OF AIA MINORITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Twenty-five students who might otherwise have attended college will enter schools of architecture next year as a result of The American Institute of Architects Minority Disadvantaged Scholarship Program. The students include 16 black, five Mexican American, and four Spanish-named youths. Three are women. They represent 15 states and will attend 19 different schools of architecture throughout the country—schools among the most highly regarded in the profession.

The recipients were selected from among 102 applicants on the basis of academic record, scholastic record, and interest in architecture. They were nominated by architects, AIA chapters, architecture schools, and high school guidance counselors.

The 25 winners bring to 120 the total number of students who have been given an opportunity to obtain architectural educations as AIA Minority Disadvantaged Scholarship winners.

However, this group is unique: it is the first whose scholarships have been financed solely by AIA members. Three previous groups of students received scholarships from a now discontinued program sponsored jointly by AIA and the Ford Foundation.

AIA members made possible the naming of the 1973 winners by contributing to a fund-raising drive for the scholarship program. That drive is still going on; its goal is $600,000 by 1975.

Approximately $125,000 has already been donated; this is the sum that underwrites this year's scholarships, and guarantees that students can renew scholarships for two additional years. The amount and number of future scholarships, however, depend on the continued success of the fund drive.

Volunteer chairman are in charge of fund-raising for the program in AIA regions and cities. Firms and individuals are being urged to make contributions in order to continue to meet the educational needs of minority disadvantaged students.

AIA MINORITY DISADVANTAGED SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS - 1973

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HOMETOWN</th>
<th>COLLEGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>David L. Bishop</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Georgia Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>Wayne E. Brewster</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Carnegie-Mellon University</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bush</td>
<td>Marin City, California</td>
<td>University of California at Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yvette Cabrera</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
<td>Cooper Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andy D. Carey</td>
<td>Vacherie, Louisiana</td>
<td>Southern University</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Casanova</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
<td>University of Texas at Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cherry</td>
<td>Trenton, New Jersey</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith Dabney</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Hines</td>
<td>Durham, North Carolina</td>
<td>U.N.C. at Charlotte</td>
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<td>Oswaldo D. Lopez</td>
<td>Santa Barbara, California</td>
<td>University of California at Berkeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eura C. Miles</td>
<td>Shreveport, Louisiana</td>
<td>Louisiana State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl L. Murchison</td>
<td>Brunswick, Georgia</td>
<td>Georgia Institute of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe D. Orona</td>
<td>Pullman, Washington</td>
<td>Washington State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renaldo Pesson</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
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<td>Raul Pino</td>
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<td>Elizabeth G. Reid</td>
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<td>Jesse SantaCruz</td>
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<td>Jose Santillan</td>
<td>Laredo, Texas</td>
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<td>Jose Sierra</td>
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<td>Rhode Island School of Design</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth R. Simpkins</td>
<td>Austin, Texas</td>
<td>University of Texas at Austin</td>
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<td>Willie L. Wooten</td>
<td>Spencer, Oklahoma</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin J. Yopp</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
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Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1973
THE Eye Bank of Virginia is a receiving, processing, research, and distribution center for donated human eye tissue. It is a charter member of the Eye Bank Association of America. The Eye Bank in Roanoke was established in 1956 and was organized as the Eye Bank of Virginia, Inc. in 1971. The Lions Clubs of Virginia, Districts 24-C, E and F have underwritten the operation.

In 1972 the Eye Bank Board of Directors decided to enter into a capital fund raising program and build a new building to replace the inadequate facility they were renting. The site for the new facility was a small corner lot occupied by a vacant service station at a major access point to downtown Roanoke. The design requirements for this project were to provide a 6000 square foot air conditioned building to house all the functions and future research space required by the Eye Bank of Virginia, Inc. for a minimum amount of money.

The solution, therefore, had to be basically a very simple building with minimum finishes and mechanical and electrical systems, but the end result had to be as attractive as money would allow. The cost of the building including all site work, but excluding equipment, furniture and landscaping, was $128,000.00 with a square foot cost of $21.33.

Buff colored exterior brick, bronze baked-on enamel aluminum trim and bronze tinted glass were the primary exterior materials used. The building contains administrative offices, orthoptic clinic, meeting room and lounge on the first floor and, offices, laboratory, storage and space for a future research suite in the basement. Acoustical ceiling tile, painted plaster and concrete masonry units, paneling, carpeting, vinyl asbestos tile, quarry and ceramic tile were used in the interior.

The building was completed in April 1973. An Honor Award was presented to the firm, Sherertz, Franklin, and Shaffner, for their design of the Eye Bank by the Southwest Section of the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects at their bi-annual design awards program May 16, 1973.

The hard work of the Lions Clubs in Southwest Virginia resulted in many of the materials and services being donated to this project, and their efforts to date have raised over one-third of the project funds required.

Frye Building Company of Roanoke was the general contractor and handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Roanoke were: Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp., concrete; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., steel & steel roof deck; PPG Industries, windows & glazing; Pavne Painting Co., painting; Harman Ceiling & Partition Co., acoustical work & resilient tile; A. & H. Contractors, Inc., plaster; Byrd’s Terrazzo & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile & flagstone; South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., steel doors & bucks and hardware; Engleby Electric Co., Inc., electrical

(Continued on page 66)
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WORK is underway on the $5,750,000 Southeastern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded on a 100-acre site on Greenbrier Farms in Chesapeake, Virginia. The training center will be unique in that mildly and moderately retarded residents will be housed in cottages in a neighborhood atmosphere. Severe and profoundly retarded residents will be housed in larger buildings.

A similar facility is planned for the western part of Virginia and will be known as the Southwestern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded. The facility will consist of five clusters of four cottages, with each cottage containing 8 to 10 beds. Concept of the cottages is that the individuals who are residents need to have privacy and pride of ownership, i.e., a bedroom, a place to store personal items, pictures on the wall. Each cottage will also have a kitchen.

Other buildings in the center will include a dining hall, 20-bed residential units, clinic, administration building, vo...
cational building—all one-story structures with floor to ceiling windows. Exteriors will be characterized by textured masonry which gives the appearance of vertical wood siding.

When completed in about 18 months the center will be able to accommodate 500 residents from eastern Virginia cities and counties.

Basic Construction Co. of Newport News was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Newport News were: Noland Co., toilet accessories; and, Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing, air conditioning & heating.


A 62,000-square-foot Computer Service Center has recently been completed near Richmond for Texaco Inc.

Located approximately five miles south of Richmond, the building, overlooking the James River, features the use of bronze curtain wall panels and cream face brick.

Interior of the three story building is of modular construction using five-foot modules to facilitate rearrangement of walls when needed. Interior walls are of dry wall vinyl finished panels.

Architectural treatment of the computer area on the ground floor utilized acoustical fiberglass-filled concrete block for sound control. There is also an acoustical ceiling and floors in the computer area are commercial elevated computer floors, with partial cooling in floor ducts.

The building, air conditioned throughout, has a cafeteria for employees, a medical room and first aid facilities. There is also a training room, and administrative and support
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PAGE TWENTY-SIX  VIRGINIA RECORD
offices occupy the first and second
The entire building is protected by
sophisticated fire and smoke detec-
tion system. Sensor devices relay sig-
als to a central enunciator panel
which is monitored at all times.
Power requirements for computer
systems call for constant voltage, with-
out the fluctuations usually associated
with local power systems. To ensure
constant voltage, two prime gen-
tors were installed to stabilize the
stage so no power fluctuation could
cur.
The building sits on a hill overlook-
ing the James River. Total landscap-
ing has provided a park-like surround-
ing with wide expanses of carefully
ot lawns and tall shade trees.
N. C. Monroe Construction Co., of
reensboro, N. C. was general con-
ctor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
All Richmond firms unless otherwise
oted)
Baldwin Contracting, Inc., grading;
kemore Construction Corp., paving;
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ish hardware; Northside Electric
c., electrical; Hungerford, Inc., me-
nical; Va. Elevator Co., Inc., ele-
tor; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., glass
glazing and aluminum front; Mar-
Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic
& terrazzo; A. Bertozzi, Inc., lath-
g & plastering; Manson & Utley,
c., acoustical ceiling & resilient
ors; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork;
ller & Rhoads Inc., carpets; and
orge E. Mowbray Jr., Paint & Wall-
per Co., painting.
Other were: Montague-Betts Co.,
c., Lynchburg, structural & re-
cring steel; Liskey Aluminum,
c., Baltimore, Md., elevated floors;
Consumers/Dornin-Adams Inc.,
chburg, roofing.

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WITH the emphasis on leisure and freedom of residential duties, the adult apartment community—The North Slope—was developed by Commonwealth Realty Development Corporation in Richmond's north Side.

The 56 one-bedroom units have a basic open plan with the usual exceptions of the bath and bedroom. Casual living is directed by the eating bar and living room areas being one. Kitchen activities are open to the eating bar by way of an open wall allowing conversation and access during meal times. Each unit opens to a private patio or balcony which is away from the parking area and views toward generally wooded areas.

High pitched roofs, vertically grooved plywood siding, and natural colors help accent the leisure characteristics which the developer intended to project to the residents.

Wooded areas and the width of the street dictated the building locations. Tree wells and extra cost for relocating water lines were ordered by the architect and the developer to save every possible tree. At the end of the parking area, an undisturbed natural area was left for the enjoyment of the residents.

Each unit is fully carpeted and individually heated and cooled for maximum quiet and complete independence from other residences. Four units open to each building entrance. Each major entrance has a low roof to indicate a change of building use and each has 3” high numbers to identify the building.

Frank S. Leake Construction Co., Richmond, was general contractor and

Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1973

PAGE TWENTY-NINE
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handled masonry, structural wood

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Chappell & Son, Inc., waterproofing
weatherstripping; Weiler Insulation
Co., insulation; O’Ferrall Inc., res
ient tile; Richmond Lumber Co., In
millwork; Southern Electrical Ser
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plumbing; Blankenship Air Co., air
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Pleasants Hardware, hardware; ap
Cox Construction Co., Inc., paving
Also Hanover Decorating & Resta
 ration, Ashland, painting; Fairfield
Tile & Marble Co., Sandston, ceram
tile; Macks Ornamental Iron, Co
Height, handrails; and IPK Exca
vating Co., Inc., Chester, concre
Combined Insurance Companies of America's new Richmond facility is a two story office building with approximately 26,000 square feet of rentable area.

One of the most interesting points of the building is the design concept that is based on a system of precast concrete building components.

The use of this design concept made it possible for the contractor to erect "Double Tee" wall panels, second floor panels and the roof panels in 13 working days which basically enclosed the building.

The individual concrete panels are 8 feet x 40 feet for the roof and floor system and each of the wall panels is 8 feet wide by the full 24 feet height of the wall.

The wall panels are structural and actually support the floor and roof panels as well as the concrete fascia system; thereby eliminating the need for perimeter columns and beams or the other types of field fabricated bearing wall. Carrying this further the wall panels also provide the exterior finish surface ready to receive paint. The interior finish was accomplished by attaching rigid insulation to the panels after which a wallboard finish was applied to the insulation.

The true impact and effect of using the "Building System Concept" accrues to the owner of the building in the terms of a substantial savings of both time (speed of erection) and total cost of construction.

The building amenities include underfloor electric ducts at 8 feet of center, an elevator, 70 foot candles of maintained light at desk height, demountable partitioning system and a versatile "moduline" automatic dampening control system for heating and cooling of the spaces.

In short the features of the build-
We are proud of our role in equipping the new South-eastern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded featured in this issue. The Design represents many new and unique features which have added to the knowledge and experience of our veteran design and engineering staff.

James Fox & Sons, Inc. was general contractor and handled carpentry and concrete work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond Firms Unless Otherwise Noted)


Avoid Costly Errors . . .
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Cover Story:

LBC&W ASSOCIATES OF VIRGINIA
Architects/Engineers/Planners

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

Consultants:
Structural — WILLIAM J. WERNER
Mechanical — LBC&W ASSOCIATES OF VIRGINIA

Photography — GORDON H. SCHENCK, JR.
RICHARD COMPTON —
LBC&W ASSOCIATES OF VA.

General Contractor
SHERMAN CONSTRUCTION CORP.
Service access will be from the Inner Loop Road. Student traffic and spectators will also enter from the Inner Loop Road.

Parking areas will service the complex on the south end of the Physical Education Complex site.

All student areas will be within seven minutes walking distance of the complex.

The complex is to be developed in three phases as follows:

PHASE I

Phase I serves the needs of 3500 students for required physical education classes, recreation, and competitive sports as well as spectator seating; while maintaining flexibility that will allow the initial phase to become complete yet integral part of the future Complex.

The facility also serves a dual purpose to house commencement exercises, musical events, convocations, and social events.

PHASE II

Phase II will consist of a swimming pool four feet deep-plus for therapy and competition, as well as a diving pool for competition with a three meter and one meter capacity. The pool should be so located that it may work properly with the locker rooms included in Phase I as well as those to be provided in Phase II.

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, in Fairfax, opened the doors of Phase I of its new Physical Education Complex this past year. The new facility, designed by LBC&W Associates of Virginia, is the first segment of one of the most complete University Physical Education Centers planned in Virginia.

Several months of programming and planning were devoted to develop a MASTER PLAN for the Complex that would allow for a planned and orderly growth, yet remain flexible enough to accommodate unforeseen educational changes. The planning team combined the expertise of Hap Spuhler, Athletic Director for George Mason University, Mr. Werner Sensbach, Director of Planning for the University of Virginia, and LBC&W's design staff under Walt Brown, Director of Design.

The ultimate requirement is one large Physical Education Complex that will house major spectator events, men's physical education activities, women's physical education activities, health education programs, and administrative functions required for the above.

The total complex should afford a degree of flexibility in unit size and possible change of program function to meet the unpredictable growth of the University from the standpoint of both student and economic growth.

The Physical Education Complex will be located between Route 123 and the University Inner Loop Road.
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HASE III

Phase III will consist of a Main Gymnasium with a seating capacity of 7000 people. This phase provides for the conversion of Phase I to female physical education program entirely, with the addition of locker rooms and her supporting data for men's physical education program, a small teaching gymnasium, and expansion of the age constructed in Phase I to 200 feet in length.

The Phase III Main Gymnasium will have its main entrance on the new Entrance Road from Route 123 and will be served by parking areas directly across the road from the entrance.

DESIGN SOLUTION:

This system of design random growth allows for undetermined growth of the complex as well as the major elements within the complex. The only design parameters are external site restrictions. Major spaces are located at the fringes of the complex. The areas between major functions are determined by circulation patterns and need for support facilities. Circulation patterns can connect the major spaces either over, under, or through the supporting facilities, and can be horizontal, vertical, or a combination of both.

Further investigation of this system indicated that vertical as well as horizontal separation of major elements such as the cage, women's gymnasium, and the main spectator gymnasium could offer great economy in construction due to the topography of the site. This same separation so offers benefits in providing a separation of horizontal circulation patterns for spectators and students using the complex.

Complete flexibility can be maintained for future growth, not only in terms of physical size of units, but the order in which they are programmed. All major elements of the complex except the pool, would also be free to expand linearly, even after the entire complex had been developed.

The physical scale of the masses would relate to the site and the main campus, both in size and pattern. The climbing and ambling pattern of growth will allow a terracing pattern of external spaces for varying athletic uses, thereby minimizing external grading and maximizing preservation of natural landscaping.

Sherman Construction Corp., McLean, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete, carpentry and millwork.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Virginia were: E. E. Lyons Construction Co., Inc., Vienna, excavating; Rickard Masonry Co., Vienna, masonry contractor; Higham Co., Inc., Alexandria, painting & plastic wall finish. Davenport Insulation, Inc., Falls Church, insulation; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, plaster; McClary Tile Inc., Alexandria, ceramic tile & terrazzo; Marty's Floor Covering Co., Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile; L. T. Bowden, Inc., Vienna, electrical work; American Standard Corp., Falls Church, plumbing fixtures; E. E. Cousins, Inc., McLean, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Hardware Center, Inc., Arlington, hardware and Haines Paving Co., Inc., Herndon, paving.

Firms from Maryland were: Strescon Industries, Inc., Baltimore, pre-stressed concrete; Alcrymat Corp. of America, Landover, roofing; Hope's Window, Inc., Silver Spring, windows: The Southern Plate Glass Co., Baltimore, glazing; and John H. Hampshire Inc., Baltimore, Tartan Turf flooring.

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WASHINGTON COLLEGE is small and wants to remain so. Housing is not easily had in the Chestertown area.

In October 1971, the Washington College administration realized the sudden housing shortage. By October 1972, a 96-unit dorm for men and women had been completed. The entire 20,000 sq. ft. facility had been planned, programmed and constructed in less than a year and for less than $693,000.

The program was developed with the input and approval of a student committee. The initial concept was for apartment units. The student committee put the emphasis on groups of about 35. That number was considered small enough to foster a group identity, yet also allow the flexibility to form smaller groups. The students also favored the idea of a large house, similar to the existing old homes on campus, presently used as dorms.

The final decision was to group 32 students in each of the three buildings. Further flexibility was built in by providing four 4-student apartments and two 8-student apartments. Interiors are carpeted in the apartments. Walls are with a fireplace and full domestic kitchen adjacent. Each building has laundry and storage facilities. Separate entries serve each apartment. Kitchenette units are provided in the 4-student apartments. The three dormitory build-
ings are grouped around a paved court. Entries to the commons radiate from that court. Landscaping and low key lighting enhance the court and further the residential atmosphere.

Building materials are brick, precast concrete and metal roof screens. Windows are permanent coated wood casements. Interiors are carpeted in the apartments. Walls are accented with vinyl fabrics in primary colors. Super graphics have been painted in each commons.

All apartments and commons are electrically heated and air conditioned by roof top units.

Henry A. Knott Construction Co., Easton, Md., was general contractor and handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Maryland firms were: David A. Bramble, Inc., Fairlee, excavating & parking lot; Kenneth N. Schlotzhauer Co., Easton, soil treatment; Gillespie & Son, Inc., Chestertown, concrete. Lewis Steel Products Co., Inc., Salisbury, steel, steel roof deck & handrails; Chestertown Brick, Chestertown, masonry supplier; Precast Contractors, Inc., Baltimore, precast concrete erection; Madison Decorating Co., Kensington, painting; Gorski's Ceramic Tile Co., Inc., Secretary, marble; Hope's Window Inc., Silver Spring, steel windows; John W. Tieder, Cambridge, lighting fixtures; electrical work; John R. Crocker Co., Easton, plumbing & plumbing fixtures, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Albert Gunther, Baltimore, hardware. M & Schlenger Assoc., Inc., Arnold, kitchen equipment; Trumman Eastern Corp., Ellicott City, fireplaces; George Elliott & Son, Inc., Salisbury, steel erection; Electric Distribution Co., Salisbury, toilet accessories; Modernfold of Baltimore, Elkridge, wood folding partitions; and Capitol Steel, Baltimore, reinforcing steel.

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THE FIRST PHASE of construction of the Chesapeake General Hospital will be a three story structure containing 106 patient beds. A major basis of design consideration was to provide for future expansion of up to 350 beds. Therefore, the foundation and structural system have been designed anticipating an ultimate building of six stories.

The first floor of the hospital will contain the ancillary services and the administrative areas. The services include the surgery suite with two major and one minor operating rooms, the radiology suite, the emergency suite, the laboratory, central sterile supply, physical therapy, and pharmacy. Other areas being provided on the first floor are the main lobby and information area, the dietary area, employee lounge and locker facilities, autopsy and morgue, central storage area, gift shop, meditation room, maintenance shop, linen room, and mechanical equipment areas. The first floor has been designed to facilitate future horizontal expansion with a minimum of demolition, removal and relocation work.

The upper floors house patient rooms and related nursing stations. The floors are "H" shaped with each floor including two nurses stations. All patient rooms are private and have a complete bathroom. The patient beds will be parallel to the exterior walls, enabling the patients to view the exterior. A six-bed intensive and coronary care area will be provided on the second floor.

Vertical transportation in the hospital includes 5 stairwells and two hospital type elevators. The building has been designed to receive four additional future elevators. Two linen chutes are being provided and the designs anticipate the future installation of a pneumatic tube system.

The roadway and parking design includes four separate parking areas: public, doctors, outpatient, and employee. Each parking area will be located adjacent to the appropriate entrance and interior spaces for the persons being served.

Leon H. Perlin Co., Inc., of Newport News was general contractor and handled foundation, concrete, carpentry, paneling and weatherstripping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Norfolk firms were: Snow Jr. & King, Inc., masonry contractor & structural (glazed) tile; Chesapeake Steel Inc., steel; Roof Engineering Corp., roofing & waterproofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., windows & glazing; Jayen Tile Corp., ceramic tile. Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., resilient tile; Elliott & Co., Inc., millwork; Ocean Electric Corp., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Hicks & Ingle Co. of Va., Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; W. W. Moore & Sons, Inc., elevator; and Door Engineering Corp., hardware.

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THERE recently completed Bass Office Building for Bass Construction Company offers Richmonders a surprisingly new look in their progressively changing Southside. Located just south of the new Manchester Bridge on Eighth Street at Bainbridge, this bold, modern two-story building reflects the confidence of an old established Richmond business firm in its settled, but changing, community.

This construction firm has been at the same location since 1911 when it was under the firm name of E. L. Bass, General Contractor, and headed by three brothers who were the relatives of its present principles, Aubrey and Bob Bass. In 1950 they changed the firm name to Bass Construction Company and also began to change the firm to meet the new construction demands and techniques. To their successful contracting business they added two new businesses, the rental of construction cranes and the dealership and general contracting for Armco Metal Buildings.

Through the years the firm has grown until it now boasts over 110 employees.

Two years ago it became obvious that the growing company needed to expand its facilities from the old converted residence which had been used to house the firm's offices since its beginning. The Richmond architectural firm of Brown and Gresham, A.I.A., were hired to study the existing facilities, the future building needs and to determine a new building program. After such a study, it was decided to remain at the same location and to
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build a new office building next to the existing service building. All that was needed for the future could still be found in the same area.

It was decided that a fresh, clean contemporary design could best express the attitudes and interests of the firm. The exterior masonry bearing walls which support the structure suggest permanence and durability. The two-foot high overhanging roof fascia surrounding the building is constructed of the firm's Armco Metal Building. The glass is tinted bronze to reduce the sun's glare and heat loads. Bronze-tinted aluminum trim blends with the brick, metal and glass to give a feeling of warmth and dignity.

The exterior colors are carried into the interior where walls and floors reflect the same modern design and muted tones. Teak wood paneling and cork veneers were used on the walls in the executive and conference areas to help achieve this blend.

Bass Construction occupies the entire first floor of the building while the second floor, which was designed for future expansion, is leased to tenants.

Bass Construction Co., Inc., acted as its own general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond Firms)
Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., sonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin Bros., Inc., roofing; SDG Incorporated, windows & glazing; Lane Brothers, Inc., painting & plastic wall finishes; U. S. Plywood, Div. of Champion International, paneling material; Steico Insulation, Inc., insulation; Consolidated Tile Co., acoustical & resilient tile; Wilton & Denton, Inc., plaster; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile & toilet partitions; H. Kistofter's Sons, millwork; J. S.sher Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; W. C. Collier, Inc., electrical work; James & Moyer, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier.
SITUATED on one of the main access thoroughfares to the Virginia Beach Resort Area, this new 9,000 sq. ft., two-story brick and slate office for Virginia National Bank, designed by Oliver, Smith and Cooke, A.I.A., Architects, is in the midst of three rapidly developing shopping center areas.

Raised on a slate faced podium with a slate bench, the wood molded brick walls are perforated by arched openings of black anodized aluminum and gray glass and capped with a slate coping. There is direct customer access from both the front and rear parking areas and provisions for handicapped access were made by a ramp on the street side.

The first floor banking lobby, tastefully decorated with tile and carpeted floors, vinyl covered and wood paneled walls, and contemporary furnishings, includes a teller line for six tellers, officers’ platform and conference room, vault (with attendant and coupon booths) and drive-in tellers. A vaulted acoustic plaster ceiling with cove lighting highlights the banking lobby and incorporates concealed return air openings for the air conditioning system as well as concealed background music speakers.

This office, because of its size, houses the City’s Senior Officer and Trust Department. A partial second floor accommodates these officers as well as a board room, employee lounge and toilets and storage areas. The generous tiled vestibule with carpeted stair and an elevator provide not only

(Continued on page 50)
NESTLED among the pines off Prosperity Road in Virginia Beach, the Club House for the Municipal Golf Course was designed by Oliver, Smith and Cooke, A.I.A., Architects, to blend with the landscape and natural surroundings. Covered in natural cypress siding and wood cedar shingles, the complex of modular units is a welcome oasis within the golf course complex.

The City of Virginia Beach asked the architects to design a facility that would satisfy the immediate needs of the golf course but be designed in such a way so as to double in size without disrupting any existing services. This was done by designing the facility as a complex of 26' x 26' modular units connected by quarter modules of 13' x 13'. Not only did this give the plan great flexibility but it also created an exciting exterior.

The present facility has a pro shop and office, a golf club storage and repair area, locker rooms for both men and women, a small snack bar, and a covered storage area for 40 golf carts. The pro shop was located so as to give the pro clear visibility to the first and tenth tee as well as the ninth and eighteenth green. Much time was spent in studying the various pedestrian and golf cart traffic patterns and a system of walkways, paths and building accesses were then developed.

The golf course in its one and one-half years has been a tremendous success and has just recently required a further expansion of the club house along the original plans developed.

(Continued on page 50)
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HILLTOP OFFICE
(From page 48)
effective access to the banking lobby, but also a flexible means of approach to a second floor reception area where the receptionist serves both the Senior Officer and the Trust Department.
The wood paneled office for the Senior Officer includes a private toilet and connects with the Board Room which may double as a conference room for the trust department.
The facility, designed for future growth, compliments the surrounding area and serves as a focal point to the ever expanding commercial area in Virginia Beach.
Meredith Construction Co., Inc., Norfolk, was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations and carpentry.
Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Norfolk were: Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete; Doyle Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel & steel roof deck; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing & waterproofing; Ajax Co., Inc., stone work; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., window walls & glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Johns Brothers, Inc., insulation & plastering; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., acoustical; Jayen Tile Corp., resilient tile; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel grating; Withers-Clay-Utley, Inc., steel doors & bucks; W. W. Merriam Co., plumbing; Aircon, Ltd., air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Forrest Exterminating Service, Inc., termite treatment; Howard E. Marquart & Co., toilet partitions and Door Engineering Corp., hardware.

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Golf Course Club House
(From page 49)
Thus, as the popularity of the golf course increases, the club house itself will be able to expand to meet the additional traffic and use.
Glaubke Construction Co., Inc., Norfolk, was general contractor and handled concrete, roofing & carpentry.
Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Norfolk Firms Unless Otherwise Noted)
Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Hampton Roads Plastering Corp, plaster & drywall; Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic tile; J. C. Driskill Inc., electrical work; W. B. Middleton, Inc., plumbing; Henderson Oil, Heating & Cooling, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and Addenbrook Septic Tanks Co., Inc., septic system.
Also, Forrest Exterminating Serv Inc., Va. Beach, soil treatment; and John G. Kolbe Inc., Richmond, kitchen equipment.

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PAGE FIFTY  VIRGINIA RECORD

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Founded 1
MODIFICATIONS to three Henrico County High School Gyms—J. R. Tucker, Henrico and rina—have added approximately 000 square feet of badly needed or space to the athletic facilities of e three schools.

In each case, the additional room s added above existing locker rooms each side of the gymnasium floor to provide an additional seating capacity of 1000 at each gym, almost double the existing 1100, as well as providing two 30 by 100-foot teaching stations.

The seating is on bleacher seats, and the teaching stations were made possible by utilizing reverse fold bleachers, those which fold forward instead of to the rear.

The project involved the installation of new roof systems over the gymnasiums, with the new roof extending over the existing locker rooms.

Existing heating and ventilating systems were reworked and enlarged to handle the expanded areas.

Exterior masonry walls to match steel existing main rooms.
lighting was installed at the Tucker gym, but existing lights were reinstalled at Varina and Henrico High School gyms. Existing exits were enlarged and modified to accommodate the additional seating capacity. Mechanical equipment was reworked and relocated to provide greater efficiency. All three gymnasium floors were replaced with conventional maple wood flooring.

Principals and coaches of each school were consulted and asked for suggestions during the planning process. As a result of these discussions, filming platforms were added as small corner extensions of the floors above the locker rooms. Two platforms, one on each side of the playing floor, will allow the filming of games in the gym without hindrance or obstruction from the audience in the bleachers. Additional cost was minimal.

In both the Varina and Henrico projects, the classrooms and lock rooms, as well as the auxiliary gymnasiums at each site, were used during construction.

W. M. Walder, Jr., Inc. of Richmond was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond Firms Unless Otherwise Noted)

Pleasant Hardware, hardware (Tucker & Henrico Gyms); Architectural Hardware Inc., hardware (Varina Gym); Bowker & Roden Inc., reinforcing bars & mesh; C. A. Guentz Inc., masonry (Tucker Gym); William E. Tucker, masonry (Henrico Varina Gyms); General Tile & Marble Co., ceramic tile & terrazzo; J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., roof deck; E. Oliver Electrical Contractor, electrical work; Costen Lumber Co., girders & floors; N. W. Martin & Brothers Inc., roof; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., resilient floors & base; Allied Glass Corp., glass & glazing; M & P plastering; Concrete Structures, Inc., concrete joists; General Shale Products Corp., brick; Frechling & Roberson Inc., reports; and Manson Utley, Inc., caulking.

Also J. V. Weaver Steel Co., Lynchburg, steel; Bradley Mechanical Co., Chesterfield, mechanical work; and Weaver Brothers Inc., Newport News, hollow metal doors & frames.
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This shopping center was designed to fit into a residential neighborhood. The site was part of a nursery and had a large tree on it considered more than four hundred years old. This tree was saved and part of the building surrounds it.

The center is designed in an open mall pattern around an interior court.

Exposed steel framing was used for the canopy which is not unusual by itself but the steel framing was treated in a decorative manner. Steel column heads were designed using short sections of the same size steel as was used for the column itself. The exposed beams have an up-turned end.

This way the commonplace steel framing takes on an unusual look.

The landscaped interior courts and walks provide a very relaxing environment for the shoppers.

The total rentable area is about 30,000 square feet and most of the tenants are service oriented.

Harrell and Harrell, Inc., of Norfolk were general contractors.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Norfolk Firms Unless Otherwise Noted)

**NEXT MONTH IN THE OLD DOMINION**

*(Information Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce)*

**THRU SEPTEMBER**

Dates subject to change without notice. Listings supplied by localities concerned.

**Jamestown**. Exhibitions at Jamestown Festival Park open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Jamestown Island**. First permanent English Colony, Old Church Tower, Glasshouse and Visitor Center, open daily.

**Natural Bridge**. Open daily at 7 a.m. for daytime visiting. “Drama of Creation,” nightly 9 p.m. and 10 p.m.

**Richmond**. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Demonstration of the firing of the Napoleon Field Cannon with gun crew in Civil War uniforms, each Sunday throughout the summer from 1 p.m.-3 p.m., Fort Harrison area.

**Shenandoah National Park**. Campfire programs each night at various areas of park, 8:45 p.m.

**Williamsburg**. Tricorn Hat Tours, carriage and wagon rides, etc., July-August.

**Woodbridge Story Book Land**. Open daily 10 a.m. through Labor Day, then Thursdays through Sundays until last Sunday in October.

**DANCE**

**September**

3 & 5. Vienna. The Paul Taylor Dance Company, Wolf Trap Farm, 8:30 p.m.

**FAIRS**

**September**

3-8. Winchester. Frederick County Youth Fair


**MUSEUMS**

Alexandria. The Carlyle House, open daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Fort Ward & Park Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 12-5 p.m.; George Washington Masonic National Memorial open Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 12-5 p.m.; Friendship Veterans Fire Engine Company Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Sunday 12-5 p.m.; Boyhood Home of Robert E. Lee, open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary, Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Ramsey House open Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Big Stone Gap. June Telligar Craft House, open Tuesday-Sunday. Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 1 p.m.-6 p.m.; John Fox, Jr. Museum, open Tuesday-Sunday.

Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 1 p.m.-6 p.m. Southwest Virginia Museum, Monday-Saturday 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Brookneal. Red Hill Shrine, Home of Patrick Henry, open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Charlottesville. McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia. Conducted tours first & third Friday evenings during July-September, 9 p.m.-11 p.m.; Historical Museum on Old Court House Square, open Tuesday-Thursday 9:30 a.m.-12 p.m.


Chesapeake. Chesapeake Planetarium, “Millions of Suns,” every Thursday during July, 8 p.m.; “Inner Space,” every Thursday during August, 8 p.m.; “The Astronomical Zodiac,” every Thursday during September, 8 p.m.

Fredericksburg. The James Monroe Museum & Library, open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Historic Stone’s Store, open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.


Harrisonburg. M. T. Brackbill Planetarium, “Stars for a Summer Night,” through July 29, 2:30 p.m. each Saturday & Sunday; D. R. Hostetter Museum of Natural History open same hours, both will be closed during August except by appointment.

Leesburg. Loudoun County Museum, open daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Oatlands, open Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

New Market. New Market Battlefield Park, Civil War Museum-Hall of Valor, open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Newport News. Peninsula Nature & Science Center, open Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sundays 1 p.m.-5 p.m., special July & August evening hours, Tuesday & Thursday 7 p.m.-9:30 p.m., live animals and aquarium. Planetarium July-August; “To the Edge of the Universe,” Monday-Friday, 2:30 p.m., Sunday 3 & 4 p.m., Tuesday & Thursday 8 p.m. Mariners Museum, open daily.

Norfolk. Exhibitions at the Chrysler Museum, Myers House, Adam Thoroughgood House, open 12 p.m.-5 p.m. daily; Douglas MacArthur Memorial open daily Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; The Hermitage open daily 12 p.m.-5 p.m.

Petersburg. Quartermaster Museum open daily 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 2:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.; Centre Hill Mansion open 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Tuesday-Saturday, 2:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m. Sunday.

Portsmouth. Exhibitions at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, open Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Richmond. The Museum of the Confederacy, open Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Richmond. Hand Work Shop, open Monday-Saturday 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m. The Potters Center & Friends with “Items for the Kitchen.”


**MUSIC**

**SEPTEMBER**


1, 8, 15, 22 & 29. Williamsburg. Demonstration on 18th century organ. Wren Chapel of William & Mary, a.m.

3. Williamsburg. Labor Day muster costumed militia company & drums, Market Square Gym 10 a.m.

6, 13, 20 & 27. Williamsburg. Candlelight concerts, Governor’s Palace.


7-9. Culpeper. 3rd Annual Original Dahlan Summer Bluegrass Festival.

8. Williamsburg. 8th Annual Field Music Day, Market Square Gym.

8-9. 15-16. Crewe & Chase City. Folk Music Festival, Bluegrass & reggae bands, Division #1, Chase Auditorium, Division #2, Crewe.


24. Winchester. U. S. Jazz Band Community Drumline, Armstrong Auditorium, Shenandoah College, 8 p.m.


Richmond. Wilton, 18th century home, open Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday 2:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m., closed Mondays except by special appointment.

Richmond. Valentine White House-Museum of Life & History of Richmond, open Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sundays 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m.

Roanoke. Roanoke Fine Arts Center, Cherry Hill, Harriet Stokes paintings & pastels, the Young Gallery, through Sept.

Stratford. Stratford Hall, open daily 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Surry. Virginia Electric & Power Company Nuclear Station, open daily.

Washington’s Birthplace. Exhibitions at the Abby Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, “Coverlets and Decorated Virginia Furniture,” first-floor; “Craft Galleries” Favorites from Mrs. Rockefeller’s Collection and “Schoolgirl Art,” in second floor galleries; Carter’s Grove open daily, a.m.-5 p.m.

Yorktown. Visitor Center & Museum open daily.

**VIRGINIA RECORD**

Founded /
OTHER EVENTS

SEPTEMBER
29. Leesburg. Fall Hunter Show, Oatlands.
29. Martinsville. 100 Lap National Championship Race.
29-30. Virginia Beach. Virginia Beach Pier & Surf Tournament.
29-Oct. 6. Hot Springs. 61st Invitation Fall Golf Week.

PLAYS

TEMBER
1 Labor Day
Strasburg. Oberammergau Passion Play, nightly except Monday & Thursday, 8:30 p.m.
Vienna. "The Saint of Bleeker Street," Wolf Trap Farm, 8 p.m.

THEATRES

andria. Little Theatre of Alexandria. Sunday in New York," comedy, Sept. 19; Wednesday-Saturday 8:30 p.m., Sunday matinees 3 p.m.
Stone Gap. The June Toller Playhouse. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" outdoor musical drama. Tuesday-Saturday to Sept. 1, 8:30 p.m.
assas. Hayloft Dinner Theatre. "Butterflies Are Free," Aug. 16-Oct. 21; Tuesday-Sunday with matinees Saturday and Sunday. Dinner 7 p.m., performance 8 p.m.
itetown. Wayside Theatre. "It's Funny," Aug. 21-Sept. 2, Tuesday-Saturday 8:30 p.m. with Wednesday & Saturday matinees 2:30 p.m. Sunday 6:30 p.m.
kfolk. Cavalier Dinner Playhouse & Tidewater Dinner Theatre, Tuesday-Sunday 8 p.m.
ord. "The Long Way Home," Thursday-Sunday, Ingles Homestead, 8:30 p.m. to Sept. 3 with nightly performances the last week.
mond. Playhouse 3200. Tuesday-Sunday, buffet dinner 7 p.m., performance 8 p.m.

SPORTS

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Emory & Henry College at Guilford College—home 8 p.m.
Univ. of Va. at N.C. State—7:30 p.m.
Ferrum College and Nassau College—home

September 22:
Randolph-Macon and Mansfield College—home
University of Richmond and V.M.I.—home 1:30 p.m.
Virginia Tech at West Virginia
Va. Union University and Winston-Salem—home
Washington & Lee and Hamilton College—home 1:30 p.m.
William & Mary at Wake Forest
Bridgewater and Western Maryland College—home
Hampden-Sydney at Sewanee
Apprentice School at Massanutten Military—2 p.m.
Hampton Institute at Shaw—2 p.m.
Va. State College and St. Paul’s College—home
Norfolk State College at Elizabeth City State Univ.
Emory & Henry College at Carson-Newman College—7:30 p.m.
University of Va. at Missouri—1:30 CDT
Ferrum College at Wesley College

September 29:
Randolph-Macon and Towson State College—home
University of Richmond and Wake Forest—home 1:30 p.m.
Virginia Tech at S.M.U.
Va. Union Univ. and South Carolina State—home
Washington & Lee and Centre College—home 1:30 p.m.
William & Mary at The Citadel
V.M.I. at Tulane University—7:30 p.m.
Hampden-Sydney at Bridgewater—homecoming
Apprentice School and Montgomery College—home 2 p.m.
Hampton Institute and Elizabeth City State—home 2 p.m.
Va. State College at Howard University
Norfolk State College at Winston-Salem State University
Emory & Henry College at Catawba College—7:30 p.m.
University of Va. and Duke Homecoming—1:30 p.m.
Ferrum College and University of Va., J.V.—home

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FOR THE RECORD

Position of Chief Planner Filled by Science Museum

Edward Fordyce, an architect and engineer, has joined the Science Museum of Virginia as chief planner. In the new position, Fordyce will be responsible for initiating, organizing, and implementing all phases of museum planning. Of immediate concern is the Museum's planned development of a physical sciences facility in the Richmond region.

A native of Pennsylvania, he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Pennsylvania State University and is completing an MA degree in urban planning from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. While at VPI&SU, he also taught courses in architecture and environmental education.

Prior to attending VPI&SU, he was associated with various architectural firms in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland; and in 1963 attended Architectural Association School of Architecture in London.

The Science Museum was created as a State agency in 1970 by the General Assembly following an extensive Study Commission report in 1969. A major physical sciences facility— including a planetarium, observatory, operating weather station, exhibit areas and other facilities; as well as offices for the professional staff—is being planned for the Richmond region.

Construction Firm Announces Name Changes

George Hyman Construction Company of Virginia, Inc., has announced the change of its name to The Hyman, Doyle & Russell Company. The announcement was made by William F. Croghan, president of the firm, which is located in the Central National Bank Building in Richmond.

Tidewater Brik Announces Rus-tique Brik

Tidewater Brik Corporation, a franchised manufacturer of Rus-tique Brik International, has begun production of Rus-tique Brik. Rus-tique Brik is a division of Miami Brick and Stone, Incorporated, Miami, Oklahoma.

Rus-tique Brik, a dense aggregate concrete unit, is a new product in Virginia. At present there are more than thirty existing plants in operation in the U. S. and it is expected there will be over one hundred in the near future.

Located on U. S. Route 17 at White Marsh, in Gloucester County, Tidewater Brik is currently producing 30,000 briks daily. There is capability for expansion to produce 100,000 briks daily.

Color variety is plentiful with Rus-tique Briks. The Gloucester plant is producing several shades of reds, browns, greys, and white plus blends of each color. Any color or blend can be achieved in the unit and will not fade. Any color or blend can also be antiqued. Colors can be matched exactly in case an addition is needed at a later date. Rus-tique Brik looks as if each individual unit has been hand formed while all maintain the same rugged, rustic appearance.

Rus-tique Brik is now available in three sizes at Tidewater Brik Corporation. The oversize standard and regular size in three inch bed depth and the thru-the-wall unit. The oversize standard has a three inch bed depth and measures 8 inches long and 23/4 inches high. This size lays 5.6 briks per square foot. The three inch bed makes it a little lighter and much easier for the masons. The regular size is 8 inches long and 23/4 inches high. This size will tie in with block. The thru-the-wall unit makes a finished wall on the
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MODULUS is a non-profit annual publication of the students at the School of Architecture of the University of Virginia.

In the past, Lewis Mumford, Serge Chermayoff, Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sibyl Moholy-Nagy have made literary contributions. Many outstanding faculty members, visiting professors, and students have also contributed articles on many of the broad range of subjects which concern those interested in architectural education.

The 9th Volume of MODULUS is now off the press. It contains articles contributed by a variety of well known authors, including:

- Denise Scott Brown and Robert Venturi
  Philadelphia Architects
- Gyorgy Kepes
  Professor of Visual Design at MIT
- Wolf von Eckardt
  Architecture Critic of the Washington Post
- Jean Labatut
  1973 Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Medalist in Architecture
- Rudolf Arnheim
  Professor of Psychology of Art at Harvard University

Of special note are articles by:

- Robert Vickery
  Professor of Architecture at the University of Va.
- Gus Ardura
  1973 graduate of the School of Architecture UVa.

And, sketches of Venice, Italy by Carlo Pelliccia, Professor of Architecture at the University of Virginia.

MODULUS, Vol. 9, may be ordered by sending $3.25 to “MODULUS”—School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22903. A set of MODULUS, Vols. 6, 7 and 8 may be obtained for $3.00, or they may be purchased separately for $1.50 each.

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A major expansion of America's most successful public recycling program—the collection for cash of recyclable aluminum cans—was announced in Williamsburg this Spring on an environmental note in a historical setting. Reynolds Metals Company said it would build its 14th fixed aluminum recycling center in Williamsburg and Anheuser-Busch, Inc. said its 18 Virginia wholesalers would become collection depots for the public to redeem all-aluminum cans for cash.

Ground was broken April 4, near the Colonial capital for the nation's west and most modern aluminum recycling center. The 10,000-square-foot Reynolds facility will serve nearly 40 Anheuser-Busch wholesaler collection points in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. David P. Reynolds, executive vice president and general manager of the Richmond-based aluminum firm, and Anheuser-Busch Executive Vice President and General Manager August III, hailed the new program as an environmental step forward.

Urging a cleanup campaign in the historic corridor served by the program, in communities throughout the mid-Atlantic area, Anheuser-Busch distributors will be demonstrating visibly the commitment of our company to the protection of the environment and to the preservation of an America in which we can all take pride.

The expansion of the aluminum recycling network went into effect in early May. At that time, the aluminum industry and its cooperating collection centers had about 1200 redemption points in 45 states.

In addition to the fixed centers operated by Reynolds, the company also maintains a fleet of 11 mobile recycling units which carry the program to those areas where fixed centers are not yet economically feasible.

In 1972, the aluminum industry recycled about 1.3 billion all-aluminum cans, representing payment to the public of over $5 million. In 1973, the industry expects to recycle 2 billion cans or about one in four of those sold. Payment to the public will be near $9 million.

The new Williamsburg facility will be located on U. S. Rte 60 about four miles southeast of Williamsburg's restored area. It will be directly across from the Anheuser-Busch Brewery Construction began in April.

The facility will house equipment which will (1) automatically separate any less valuable steel beverage cans which might become mixed with the more valuable aluminum; (2) weigh the net aluminum for payment at 10 cents a pound to the public, groups, organizations and individuals, and (3) shred the aluminum into small popcorn-size pieces for storage and eventual shipment to the Reynolds smelter located at Bellwood near Richmond. There the aluminum will be melted and cast into ingots for reuse in new aluminum cans and useful aluminum products. The "closed loop" recycling process will take place—from production to collection through smelting—within one state for the first time.

Anheuser-Busch distributors in Alexandria, Bristol, Charlottesville, Danville, Fairfax, Front Royal, Hampton, Lawrenceville, Lynchburg, Cape Charles, Pulaski, Quantico, Petersburg, Rich-

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*All the Virginia Story*
Reynolds began its aluminum can recycling program with a pilot operation in Florida in 1967. Last year, the company recycled more than 800 million all-aluminum cans, and this year it expects to recycle about 1.4 billion.

"Our goal," Mr. Reynolds said, "is to recycle 100 percent of the all-aluminum cans on the market. This can be done through public collection programs and through municipal recovery systems which recapture the aluminum for reuse."

Reynolds' home state of Virginia comes to the program late because of the absence of all-aluminum cans in quantity from the marketplace. The decision of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in Williamsburg to convert to all-aluminum cans made the implementation of the recycling program possible. Other brands of beer and soft drinks in aluminum will also be redeemed.

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41 National Winners in High School Ecology Search

- Student ecology clubs in 41 high schools, including one from Virginia, have been named national winners in the first search conducted by the Ecology Council of America (ECO America) to find the top youth environmental programs in the country.

The winning clubs of this Keep America Beautiful-Pepsi-Cola Company co-sponsored program were announced in New York by Roger W. Powers, Executive Vice President of Keep America Beautiful, Inc.

Selected on the basis of community involvement, continuity and actual accomplishments, the student clubs range from the production of environmental films to the establishment of environmental centers, from the construction of an aquarium to the staging of massive clean-up campaigns. In many areas, industry, government and citizen groups worked with students on their prize-winning projects.

In Halifax, Pa., for example, students planted 23,000 trees in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Game and Fish Commission. More than 2,000 people participated in the student campaign in Rumells, Iowa, to save 480 acres of forest land as a park and ecology center. The club in Coleraine, Minn., set aside 10 acres of maple trees and this year will produce maple sugar from the sap of 1,500 trees.

Another group in Independence, Mo., converted an old railroad dining car into a working environmental resource and recycling center. Students in Costa Mesa, Cal., in cooperation with citizen and government groups, acquired 257 acres of surplus land for an interpretive nature area. To create civic pride and environmental awareness among residents of Lebanon, Conn., the club did a comprehensive land-use study, including a project of the town's future growth.

A 10-minute documentary film on the environmental effects of Kennesaw and LaGuardia airports was produced by students in Great Neck, N.Y. A club in Harlingen, Texas, staged an Environmental Congress to unite the Lower Rio Grande Valley into a single environmental area.

Students in Orlando, Fla., constructed a 90-gallon aquarium to study sea life. A group in Atlanta Ga., supported by DeKalb County government groups, sparked massive clean-up of refuse dump grounds on nearby Mt. Arabia.

As a national winner, each club selected one student and faculty representative to attend a special three-day youth environmental seminar at Catoctin Mountain Park, Md., June 26-27, as guests of Pepsi-Cola Company.

Representing Virginia in the national winners group were representatives of The Poquoson High School Ecology Club from Poquoson, Va.

At the seminar, the 41 clubs competed for three grand prize national awards. Each club also received a special plaque, in recognition of its outstanding environmental work, at the awards ceremony on June 26 at Catoctin, 65 miles northwest of Washington, D.C.

Judges for the nationwide search included Miss Judy Towers, CBS News; Miss Lesyle Arsch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Terry Roux, National Association of Secondary School Principals; Mrs. Max Scarch, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources; Stuart Baldy, Chairman, Youth Advisory Board, Keep America Beautiful, Inc.; Clifford Nash, Chairman, Youth Advisory Committee, ECO America.

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(From page 21)

From Salem were: Thomas Brothers Inc., excavating; Valley Specialty Corp., reinforcing steel; Thompson Masonry Contractors, masonry contractor; John W. Hancock Jr., steel bar joist; Leonard Smith Metal & Roofing Inc., roofing; W. S. Connelly Co., seeding.

Others were: Evans Products of Chesapeake, paneling; Perfectlite of Atlanta, Ga., Swivelier Co., Chicago, Ill., Lithonia Lighting Co., Conyers, Ga., lighting fixtures; Co., New York, N. Y., plumbing fixtures; and Customwood Mfg. of Albuquerque, N. M., decorative metal grills.
t Nixon’s hand-to-mouth expediency—a rather clumsy version of Disraeli’s ar guard action” in protection of enched money and power. This ence of vision for the good of the ole results in a succession of “crises” the people. This year so far the headlined crises have been the el costs of food (in a nation which sidizes landowners not to plant and a wheat to Russia in a benefit to ulculators) and the talked-to th “energy crisis,” which could be been foreseen and prevented. rus Huxley wrote thirty years ago, concentration of attention on ver politics and power economics make a solution of the [crisis in d resources] problems not merely cult but impossible.”

On that latter crisis, the people have lulled into wasteful use of gaso while the U.S. increased its al- dangerous trade deficit and her weakened the dollar by paying billion right now for oil imports, estimates from $17 billion to $30 tion in trade deficit by 1980. On this spect Marquis Childs wrote that, 6% of the world’s population, e should no longer pretend that we use up to 35% of the oil consumed he world without paying what may prohibitive price.”

Joseph Alsop, going further, wrote, e prevailing ostrich-headedness ent most people from perceiving” t “the enormous American margins power and wealth . . . have both appeared altogether. Yet . . . the four years can easily bring the of the story of the United States great power.”

Now if some loss of the illusioner’s magic could arouse the os- headed to lift their heads out he sand, and cease pretending that can go on as we are, they could e that Nixon is actually an logical throwback to Hoover. At lance, there might appear to be similarity between dull, humor- Hoover, standing stolidly on prin- e, and the shrewd, “flexible” Nixon rating his personal power combine in the matrix of the semi-social- centralized state system which he rited. By operating within this nged system since Hoover’s day, on appears to be less committed to status quo. But his heart is equally the rich, the privileged and the giant corporations, and he has no more grasp than did Hoover of the need for fundamental change nor of the dem-ands for inspired leadership.

Hoover’s crisis was immediate and of enormous proportions, and the nation needed right then what Roosevelt gave them: action and a release from the paralysis of fear. Probably his words and his personality did as much as his measures to restore confidence, for the Depression was not ended un- til the full-scale industrial mobilization for World War II. People believed in Roosevelt, the knight on a white horse.

As he was the leader who brought the intervention of government into all lives, so Hoover was the last pres- ident of the old America of “rugged individualism.” Believing firmly in the tradition of self-reliance as the foundation of the American character, Hoover feared the erosion of this character by government action which assumed the responsibility for the welfare of individuals. As it turned out—
although something had to be done—Hoover's fears were justified, and the republic of the founding fathers, which had then (more or less) endured for 143 years, began its slow death.

The forty years since the emergence of Roosevelt appear, at a glance, to be a brief period in comparison to the idea of the old America, reaching back to the 18th century. Yet, the republic was only 72 years old at the great division of the Civil War and, as only 143 years passed from Washington's inaugural to Hoover's defeat, the past forty years is slightly more than one-fifth (approximately 22%) of the whole span. During those four decades the Federal intervention, introduced by Roosevelt, evolved into a lumpy mixture of undeclared capitalism and modified socialism churned by an amorphous bureaucracy under a central power, unlike anything dreamed of by the Founding Fathers. While much of the present transitional state is also unlike anything imagined by the Founding Fathers, and unlike anything known prior to 1933, we continue to assume that we possess the values and character of that older America, that we indeed derive from principles and practices instituted in the early days of the republic.

This assumption is basic in the aforementioned ostrich-headed pretending, an assumption encouraged by Nixon's efforts to save "the conservative self-help individualism" of Hoover's America. Thus, while operating through the techniques of the present patchwork system as he found it, Nixon has a foot in both worlds with his eye undeviatingly on the present.

This day-to-day view, improvising as he goes along, is possible because Nixon's problem, unlike Hoover's, is not immediate. Nor is he confronted with a national state of consciousness so starkly simple as fear. The people's mood is mainly one of bewilderment. The people are divided within themselves and among themselves — subsidized producers against consumers, suburbs against cities, earners against welfarers and, probably most of all, the non-unionized middle-class against entrenched privilege.

In these post-Hoover phenomena, and countless others with which we are all only too familiar, the people are troubled by a sense of something wrong with the whole and, without guidance from the top, tend to blame one another. But these divisive hostilities do not really hide their lost belief in the supports which they had accepted as principles of the legendary old America.

Their most embittering loss from the old America is the Founding Father's faith in "civic virtue" and "republican morality" as forming the foundation of a democratic government. This assumed the willingness of citizens in a democracy to develop themselves disinterestedly to the common good.

As Professor Irving Kristol wrote in his On The Democratic Idea in America, there is a "tendency of democratic republics to depart from—to progress' away from, one might say—the original, animating principles, and a consequence to precipitate crises in the moral and political order. In the United States, these original principles firmly linked the government to a fair measure of self-governance (i.e., self-discipline) as the part of the individual citizen.

Those principles were based on the belief that the actions of self-serving men would coalesce into a common good. While Kristol believes that a theory has, within limits, its place in the market-place, where "the spirit of bankruptcy does impose a kind of self-discipline," he believes "the results are disastrous when it is extended to the policy as a whole, which can bankrupt only once, and whose depth is finally determined by the capacity of its citizenry to govern its passion through understanding its end in the common interests."

In point of fact, the ungovernable passions of self-interested men, acting in total disregard of the common good, appeared with the passing of the last of the Founding Fathers—men who accepting public position as a dutiful burden, regarded political ambition as a sort of sickness. The first plunderers descended on Washington with Andrew Jackson in the 1830s; during the Civil War, shoddy profit-seekers (such as old VanderHoeck) pursued their war-given opportunity without a twinge of conscience while the Federal soldiers imperiled by shoddy products, while the personal political ambitions that underpinned the Army of the Potomac belonged to a South American banana republic.
despoilers who batted on the northern states during Reconstruction like the peculations of the Mafia like penny-bank robbers and the vices who infested the administration of the bemused Grant set something of a record for betrayal of the public trust. Nobody knows how many lies were made for the enrichment of the Robber Barons (especially the road builders) in the 1880s and 90s, while the stock manipulations of the likes of Jay Gould and Uncle Sam Drew caused the passage of no laws for the victims bilked in these deals. Coming into our times the thiefs in Harding's administration are notorious and those in Truman's, while they pilfered, were so numerous as to give off the aroma called "the mess in Washington."

These highlights in the history of corruption, mocking the ideal of self-reliance, misled for the common good, previously did not affect the American citizens. In a country whose citizens' goal was to make money, the wage citizen could shrug off those (whose peculations had been light to light) as just getting a little slick in what, after all, people expected from politicians. It was a feeling of self-reliance, where families did not need the help of others, where it was a matter of life that some people were rich and a lot were poor or comparably poor, and privilege was spread very thinly in such a world, where stable, homogenous communities were the norm of largely self-contained lives, rich as well as politicians' goings-on were remote and figured little in the people's thinking. You might say the people were politically naive and especially trustful. After all, their personal desires were usually modest and simple, and their standards of common were their immediate neighbors, rather than with unknown masses in a pell mell race to "improve their standing in life"—i.e., more status driven on visible consumption. But despite vestigial habits of mind some citizens now into or past middle age, that world is gone. Now, stymied by grandiosely unrealistic legislation and irresponsible promises that are part of the deepening governmental intervention, along with the failure of Madison Avenue in promoting insatiable desires in a consumer-oriented society, the people have been alienated into states of discontent. With continuing inflation justifying, on the one hand, continual demands for higher wages and higher prices, the people have developed the habit of

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wanting more. Those on fixed incomes, on pensions and savings, and in professions without powerful lobbies to legislate for them, actually need more just to keep up and are even more bitterly dissatisfied than those who simply want more. In all, there is a feeling of standing on shifting sands, with nothing stable or permanent in the society. They no longer accept, as in the pre-Hoover days, partly because what you accept today might be gone tomorrow.

Simultaneously with the development of this psychological condition, the people have come to sharply scrutinize the government which — one might say — has replaced the community in their lives. The people are no longer politically so naive and certainly all are not trustful. We read now of disenchantment with Congress and the Senate, as well as with Nixon, and with politicians over the whole country.

Yet, I do not believe that the people as a whole really know anything about the actual operation of political bodies or the workings of the political mind. What we see are the tips of the icebergs.

We now belatedly are aware that Congress is an irresponsible body in their games with the nation's finances — mostly balances between pressures from constituent bodies and pressure blocs, with a mixture of faddish programs and self-perpetuating political bureaus, in which "fiscal responsibility" would be an obscenity and any "coalescence for the common good" would be incidental. We've seen Nixon veto aid to the needy and to educational programs, on the grounds of holding down taxes, while granting subsidies to such corporations as Lockheed and Litton; and we've seen the Senate abdicate its responsible role to become a starting-gate for the presidential race. We've had congressmen, judges and state officials sent to the penitentiary, and in April alone the public officials of seven large American cities were under indictment for peculations.

However, although these signs were only the visible tips of the iceberg, the continuing revelations involving the Nixon administration itself must force the least ostrich-headed to recognize that the old ideal of "republican morality" has been replaced by the very vice which the Founding Fathers sought to prevent. This is the interested, irresponsible power with its special privileges, whose wielders are corrupted into placing themselves beyond the law, beyond ethics and decency, beyond even awareness of right and wrong. They come to identify their interests, their power, with the common good.

On the uncovering of these law manipulations, Professor Ernest van den Haag said, "We no longer accept corruption as part of the political process. We have changed our expectations." His "we," of course, does apply to all the people. The major might have been shaken, but there protective impulse at work to isolate the individual perpetrators, the individual episodes, and not to question basic political operation which functions on inequities.

For instance, in no place are inequities more brazen than in the structure of the income tax, and few will read Philip Stern's The Rise of the Taxpayer which reveals facts and figures, how the game is played. Although, like everyone else, I had heard of "loopholes," until reading this book I had no vague conception of the sieve-like system through which multiple billions of dollar year are diverted from the national revenue. It is not only the very few who pay little or no taxes on income in the millions a year — although the "tax welfare" (as Stern called it) comes to billions yearly — but thousands in the upper brackets work out the most bizarre dodges.

Among the dodges that caught my imagination was the one by the oilman who paid approximately $1 income tax one year during a seven-year period in which he made $4,000,000. His key trick was running a ranch at a $2,000,000 loss, writing off deductible expenses such as a $5,000 airplane trip to show his horse, putting the ranch name on a band of expensive imported cattle, and hams sent as gifts and even $3,000 worth of Christmas cards purportedly advertising the ranch.

All sorts of ventures are undertaken for the purpose of getting "tax loss" and all these are perfectly legal, as are the billions of "tax welfare" extended to very rich individuals and corporations. Philip Stern, a rich man himself, has no personal axe to grind. His interest in the nation has taken him to sources — not one of which has been questioned by any official — where revelations in detail, names and dates...
antic legal swindle of the American people. For, as Stern points out, it is the government which is being raided but the middle and lower-income-earners.

Vicious apologists of this system offer uiments to justify it, but if the people knew of the systematized inequities seared in this frightening book, their use of injustice would create a underswell of protest that rolled all the way to the White House. Since, never, they will not read this book, on can continue his adamant stand inst any change in the tax struc-

None theless, as generalized ideas of inequities trickle through the population, the sense of the division be- en the privileged and the modest-in earners must deepen, increasing nation's uneasy tensions.

So privileged are more coddled by a Nixon and Congress than the "oil rests." When the now popular "energy crisis" issue was reaching the nadir of gasoline rationing, Nixon dra-

cically announced the lifting on taxes of oil imports. He could have denied the influence of highway lobby and promoted forms of mass transportation to end the nefarious one person-one car practices.) never, to avoid working a hardship the oil interests, Nixon has granted additional tax subsidy in the form of 22% tax credit for additional out-

— an incentive for exploring new reserves. Since the 22% "depletion" allowance continues, this doesn't even promote obeisance to that ideal of "fisc virtue" in which citizens would plume their self-interest for their housing common good.

Nixon were equally thoughtful of "little people"—say, to take the most probable example, writers—a writer earning $20,000 would have to pay taxes on only $14,200. He would have a allowed 22% for the depletion of body and mind in the waning of powers (when he could produce less less, and then nothing) and 7% of all the risk of making no profit on coring in a new field of work. This 00 would be, in his bracket, a nice "welfare" gift. In the higher ket of $200,000, the welfare gift the welfare gift could come to $38,000, while in a high ket of $2 million, the tax welfare would be $380,000—equivalent to the me earnings of people earning 000 a year. By now we are out of writers' brackets, but for oil-men exemptions and dodges only begin with this initial "allowance." It has been estimated that one year when H. L. Hunt earned $50 million and Jean Paul Getty $100 million, each paid income tax of a few thousand dollars—about the same as the $20,000 writers. "But remember," said Getty, "a billion dollars isn't worth what it used to be.

This sort of thing would remind you of France before the Revolution except for the historically unprecedented burgeoning of an economic middle class, from lower middle to upper middle, with the common standard of every one getting all he can. Gone are Roosevelt's "little people" and the "working man," swallowed up in the ambience of the new bourgeoisie. Of course, there is a fringe of the poor, but there is welfare for them and, besides, they are mostly crowded into the cities where they can remain out of sight. Since the cities themselves are dying anyway, Nixon, supported by the giant corporations and the very rich, can concentrate his illu-

sions on the anxiety-ridden middle class without concern about trying to include the cities, with their poor and black.

Yet, with the strain on our national resources, the weakening of our world position and the devalued dollar—making inflation the one permanent condi-

tion in life—can the nation survive as we know it with illusion covering hand-to-mouth expediency? the absence of political philosophy? the failure to rec-

ognize the changed nature of this re-

public?

We are a separate people from those of the old America, let alone the distant Founding Fathers. We have a different community structure even from Hoover's America: indeed, we have a differ-

ent community structure from any ever known in the world before. We are civilization's first urban society. All nations, including ours until recently, had a balance between their great cities and the country.

Now, as the bourgeoisie ambience spreads from coast to coast, so the proliferation suburbs extending from the dying cores of old cities form a new urbanized non-community for this bourgeoisie from coast to coast. Nothing in this new society derives from the America of Hoover's time and certainly no one could conceivably imagine that this unplanned development can endure in its present state, that America at this point is anything except transitional.

It is because the illusionist ignores the implications for the future in this shifting balance in the American so-
ciety, as he ignores the cities themselves and segments of the population—as he, like Hoover, stands foursquare behind a system of inequities which favor the privileged and special interests in disregard of the changing mood of the people—that reflective observers think that he, like Disraeli, is conducting a rear-guard action for one class during a period when the United States is losing its position of world dominance.

In his new book, J. H. Plumb, the fine British historian, compares the Boer War to Viet Nam. Two years after Great Britain celebrated its might and glory in the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 (the sixtieth year of Victoria's reign), units of the British Army in South Africa opened an unpopular war on the Boers. When it ended three years later, with Victoria dead and her aging playboy son, Edward VII, on the throne, the British had committed 300,000 regular troops to conquer 60,000 to 75,000 Boers. During the Boers' heroic struggle, the British, to suppress guerrilla activities against supply lines, destroyed farms and imprisoned 120,000 women and children (20,000 of whom died) in concentrations camps. Not only did sympathy for the Boers and disapproval of the war divide the British public, but, perhaps of more significance, the ignominious performance against the Boer farmers brought a shame that shook the nation's historic sense of invincibility.

More than any other Western nation, Great Britain had been sustained by a mythical interpretation of its past which, palmed off as "history," attributed to Britons all the noble virtues of a people destined by a special providence to rule. Across generations this absolute belief became a habit of mind and permeated the British character. This belief in their providential destiny was, of course, not destroyed by the Boer War. Churchill, a product of the 19th century, was definitely sustained by it during World War II. But the Boer War was the first crack in the armor of invincibility. By the time Churchill was out of office barely fifty years later, this guiding, or sustaining, conviction was, for all practical purposes, a thing of the past. In that time the greatest empire of the modern world had become a second-rank nation, whose changing governments showed little sustained aptitude for coping with the problems of a disrupted social and economic system.

It is unnecessary to belabor Professor Plumb's comparison with Viet Nam. America has obviously been profoundly shaken in its own myth of superiority; the nation has lost a lot of illusions about itself as it lost irreversibly in world prestige. If the United States did not to follow Great Britain's course while its decline is masked by the illusionist, the single hope is for the unpeople to try their absolutely new experiment—to face the realities themselves and the changing West World. The one possibility of this happening rests on the people aroused out of their apathy by dischantment with illusion-making. This is admittedly a dubious possibility, as said, the people do not like to made uncomfortable.

Even though they have lost respect for their institutions, they have not the will to believe—in something. The probability is that they will choose illusions over reality, even if they ignore the reality that Nixon has neither led nor inspired the people in mistrustfulness but exercised a ren management by manipulation. They must forget (if they haven't already) that in his speech of reassurance, his chosen manipulators had been veiled to be strictly amateur nigh making a farce of the administrativ big number of "law and order," spoke of his goals of "prosperity," of "ensuring progress toward a better life for all Americans.

In this moral and ethical crisis, we had then been ten months in reading its climax before the president addressed the nation on the subject, he fell on the old material goals when people urgently needed assurance of a political philosophy, encompassing a moral order, and to be sure progress toward stability in their and communities. But the appeal of pocket-book and personal status had always worked before and an illusion undoubtedly aware of an audience capacity to believe what it wants.

Yet, if Nixon does fulfill the prediction of successfully conducting a Disraelian rear-guard action, it will be less because of a Disraelian skill in the unfocused anxiety and the people for themselves will remain powerless to conceive of an alternative for the nation. It will be a great disappointment for all Americans.

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<td>Zonolite Div., W. R. Grace &amp; Co.</td>
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Our business is communication. Our product is service.
Mid-State Tile has come up with a pre-mixed grout that can be truly beautiful.

It can be red. It can be green. It can be just about any color you want it to be.

And that opens up a whole world of design possibilities for you.

Because now you'll not only specify the color tile you want, but the color grout you want to go with it.

And color capability is only one of the outstanding features of pre-mixed grout.

Here are some more:

Because our grout is pre-mixed, your contractor will get a good mix every time, in just the right proportions. A good mix that not only adheres well to ceramics, but to places where tile butts against wood or metal.

And pre-mix dries hard and smooth.

And it doesn't shrink. And it doesn't get chalky. And it resists mildew. So it's very easy to maintain.

And when the contractor is through using the pre-mix, he can put the lid back on the can and use the rest later. And that saves money.

So next time you specify grout, specify Mid-State pre-mixed. It's one beautiful product.