

A black and white photograph of a hand holding a small pine seedling over a forest floor. The hand is positioned in the center, with fingers gently cupping the base of the seedling. The seedling has a thin stem and a small, feathery top. The background is a dense forest floor covered with pine needles and small plants. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the hand and the needles.

Virginia
RECORD

OCTOBER 1973

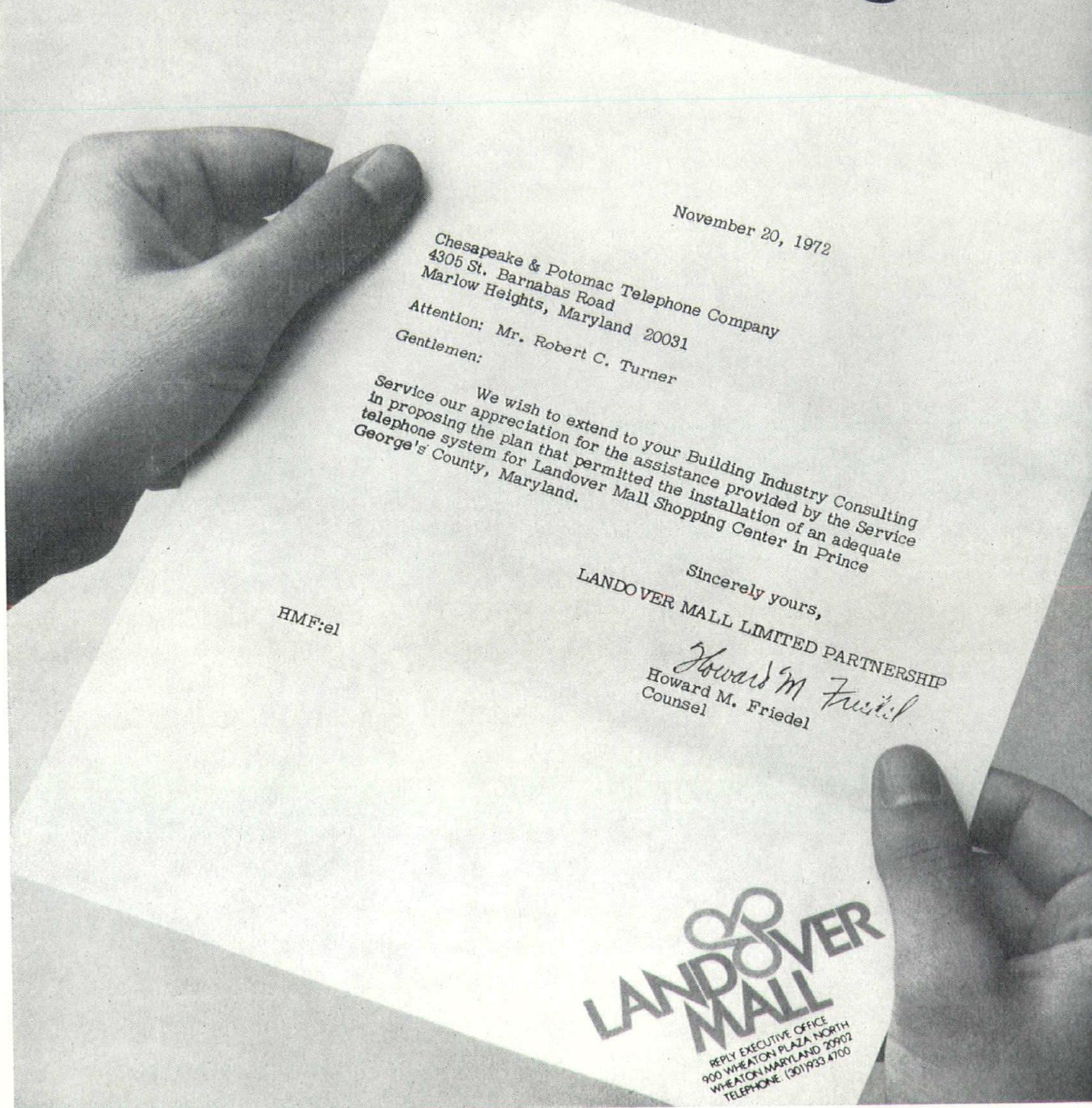
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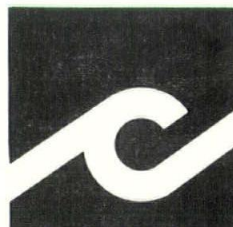
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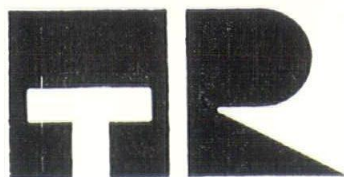
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ON OUR COVER: Trees, Our Renewable Resource come full circle. From the tree comes the cone (lower left) from which comes the seed (to right of hand) for the new young tree (see hand). Photo courtesy of Virginia Forests, Inc.

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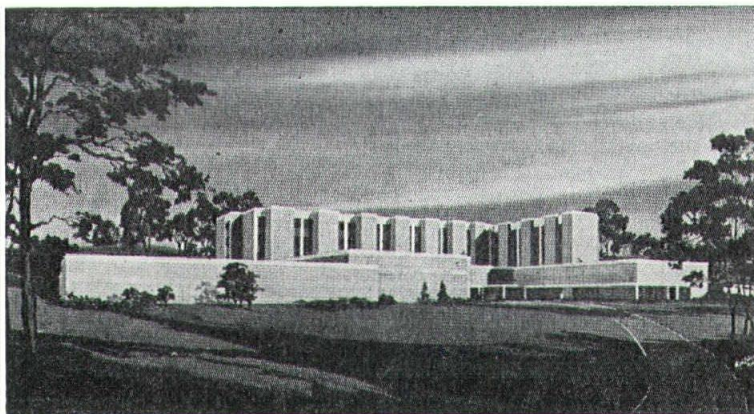
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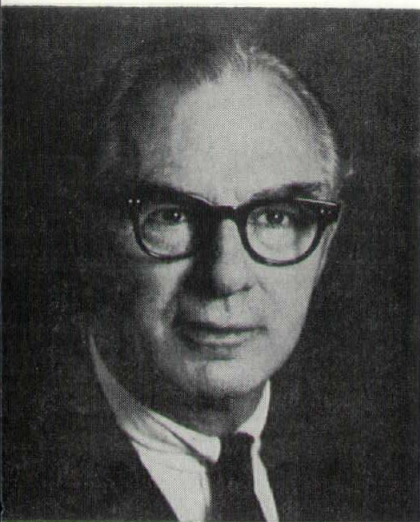
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Clifford Dawley

“After me the Deluge”?

LAST spring one of my daughters engaged in the non-paying occupation called “student teaching.” In that, college seniors, in order to get the accreditation for a teacher’s certificate, teach a certain number of hours—about two months—in a high school. The point of her brief experience is not to add another illustration to the known woes of the public school system: that system will collapse soon enough in any case. But her experience in a county high school in the Richmond metropolitan area did suggest an America dilemma that, far transcending the educational system, has been growing for decades prior to any of the special problems current today.

There was nothing unique in my daughter’s experience, nothing to be learned from that in itself. It was the quite commonplace story of an idealistic young person soundly prepared—A’s in her preparatory school and Phi Beta Kappa in college—going out into the world to share her enthusiasm for and background in her subject, French, and coming home shaken by her first contact with barbarians. After her first shock (when only pride sent her back), she found that in all except one class, dominated by animals, there was always a minority of interested, polite students whom she could *try* to reach over the voices of those talking as if she were not present. From these components in her classes of students in a wide age-range, she reached the standard conclusions: there should be a high school to prepare for college those students who were legitimate college material; there should be a vocational high school; and there should be an adjustment school, something like an enlightened reform school, in which the students would not be incarcerated, which attempted to adjust the hostile and violent, cretinous and borderline psychos, to some role in society.

Now, then, similar components of students could have been found in public schools in any period in America *if* compulsive education had always been in force. Imagine Billy the Kid and Calamity Jane in a classroom with other urchins! Imagine a couple of studious Thomas Jeffersons in a classroom dominated by the Harpes, those savage, illiterate murderers of the Natchez Trace. The mind boggles. Even in my day, the young were allowed their individualistic preferences. By high school, then the *one* high school in the city, many of our classmates from grammar school had already gone their own way. Many, in the phrase heard no more, “had gone to work,” but usually this was from disinterest in school or interest in other things rather than from necessity. Those I knew have led useful, modestly successful lives—one had a quite spectacular international career—and the society is no worse off for their choices.

Of course, that was a simpler age and there’s no going back. But what we can see from here is an ending of the unspoken *laissez faire* doctrine applied to individualism, the swan song of the freely assertive individualism which had characterized America since Jamestown. With no formal announcement, the age of the individual was replaced by the corporate age. Highly trained objective analysts of aspects of our society assure us of the inevitability of the emergence of this corporate society, although not in all

(Continued on page 30)

IMPORTANT FOREST ECONOMY

By

WILLIAM E. COOPER

*Executive Director
Virginia Forests, Inc.*

BACK in 1607 when Captain J. Smith and his band of adventurers, misfits, and treasure seekers landed at Jamestown, the forest stretched northward to and beyond the St. Lawrence River, southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward from the Atlantic beaches to the unknown prairies of the mid-west. Except for scattered openings maintained by the Indians for growing maize, tobacco, and a few other crops, trees marched toward the setting in seemingly endless rank on rank.

Such a magnificent forest had never before been seen by civilized men. Early writers described the oaks, hickories, the chestnuts, and the gum walnuts, pines, poplars, cypress, and many other species that abounded everywhere. Included in the list was the persimmon, of whose fruit J. Smith himself said, "if it be ripe it is as delicious as an apricock, but if it is not ripe it will draw a man's mouth awry with much torment." Still another writer told of trees whose trunks were of a "surprising Bigness," "Okes so tall and straight that they will beare two foote and a halfe square of good timber for 20 yards long," or of other "Trees as vastly big as I believe the world affords." I love the statement "as vastly big," but I have often wondered what that long-winded writer would have said about the woods, the Douglas fir, and other West Coast species could he have seen them.

Forestry Assistant Claiborne Couriney looks at a superior tree located in Gloucester County.

OF THE SOURCE E IRGINIA

But the very extent of the forest, the fact that "all the countrey was overgrown with trees," made it necessary that land be cleared. It had to be cleared to provide openings for habitation—to give a measure of security against the Indians. It had to be cleared to provide land for cultivation—especially for that "vicious, ruinous plant Tobacco." That was the way Sir William Berkeley, early Governor of Virginia, described it. So it was, because of the vastness of the forest, and because of the early and continued demand for land clearance, that any means at hand was justified if it served to help rid the land of trees. This brought on log rollings and burnings, and the widespread use of wild fire—the latter, especially, a practice which came so engrained in the land management pattern of the South that it has persisted down to this day in far too many areas.

Although trees were a drug on the market, so to speak, the very fact that they were there offered the early colonists raw material for shelter, fuel for warmth, and some food for sustenance. They also offered the raw material for the beginning of forest industry in America. This was mentioned by a Mr. Beverly, who wrote a history of Virginia in 1705. According to him, no relief ships arrived at Jamestown in 1608 loaded with men and provisions. When these ships returned to England, the first was loaded with the supposed gold-dust the colonists had gathered, what furs they had trucked with the Indians, and cedar. The second was stowed likewise with gold-dust, with cedar, and with Clap-Board.



WILLIAM E. COOPER, *Executive Director*
Virginia Forests, Inc.

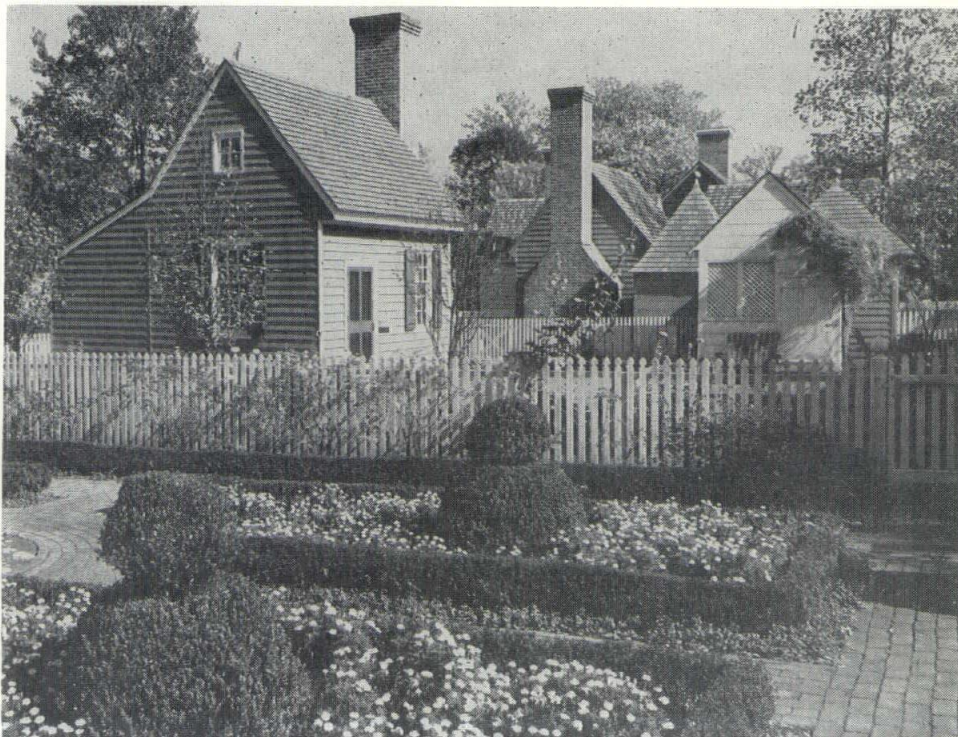
That was in 1608, and with the mention of the world *Clap-Board* we have the first record of a manufactured product in this new English world.

By 1611 the first boat had been constructed, but shipments from Virginia still were limited to a few articles like sassafras and clapboard. However, by 1663, when tobacco was the principal revenue crop, Governor Berkeley listed such other natural resources as "iron,

lead, pitch, tar, masts, timber for ships of the greatest magnitude, and wood for potashes." Of these seven articles, five were products of the forest. Business was picking up.

Since that time, of course, the colony grew and prospered, a new nation was born and spread across the continent, and population multiplied many fold. And with all that growth, the forest industries kept pace. Today, in Vir-

First mentioned on a shipping manifest in 1608, CLAP-BOARD was used widely for construction purposes. This photo of the Alexander Craig house in Historic Williamsburg is a perfect example of the utilization of what might have been the first manufactured product in this new English world.



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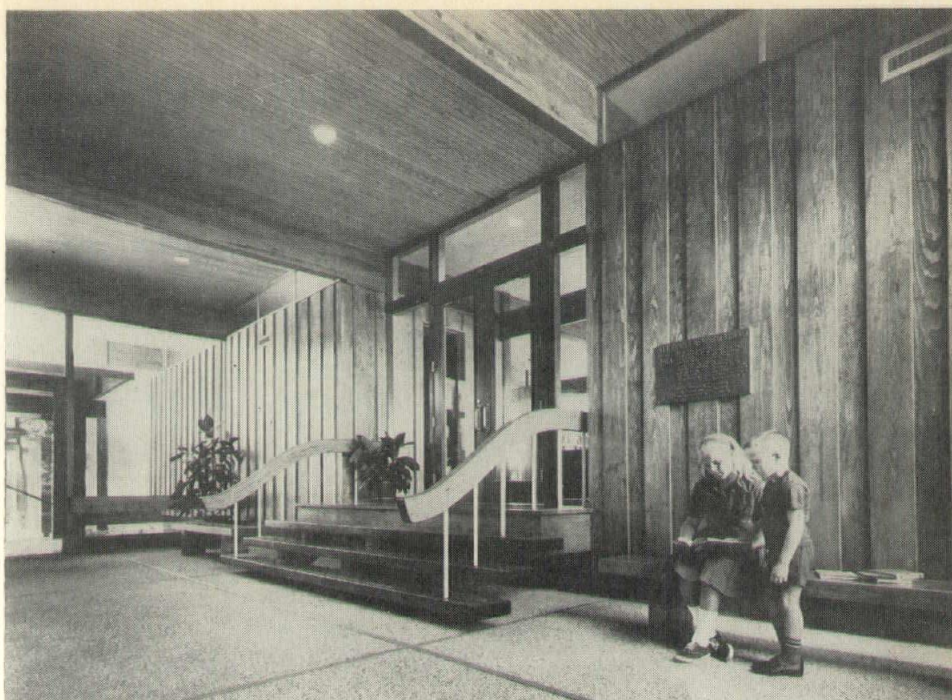
nia, a highly diverse and widely distributed forest industry is one of this state's most important economic assets.

How does one describe the importance of a resource and of the industry supports?

If *land area* is the criterion, the forests and woodlands of Virginia would rank in first place as a resource or they comprise 16,339,000 acres out of a total land area of 25,502,000 acres. This is 64 percent of the land area of the state. Of this forested area, 15,099,000 acres are classified as commercial forest land. The remaining 10,000 acres are classified either as unproductive forest land or as national state parks—where timber cutting is not permitted. For the Nation at large, Virginia ranks 36th in land area and 7th in commercial forest area.

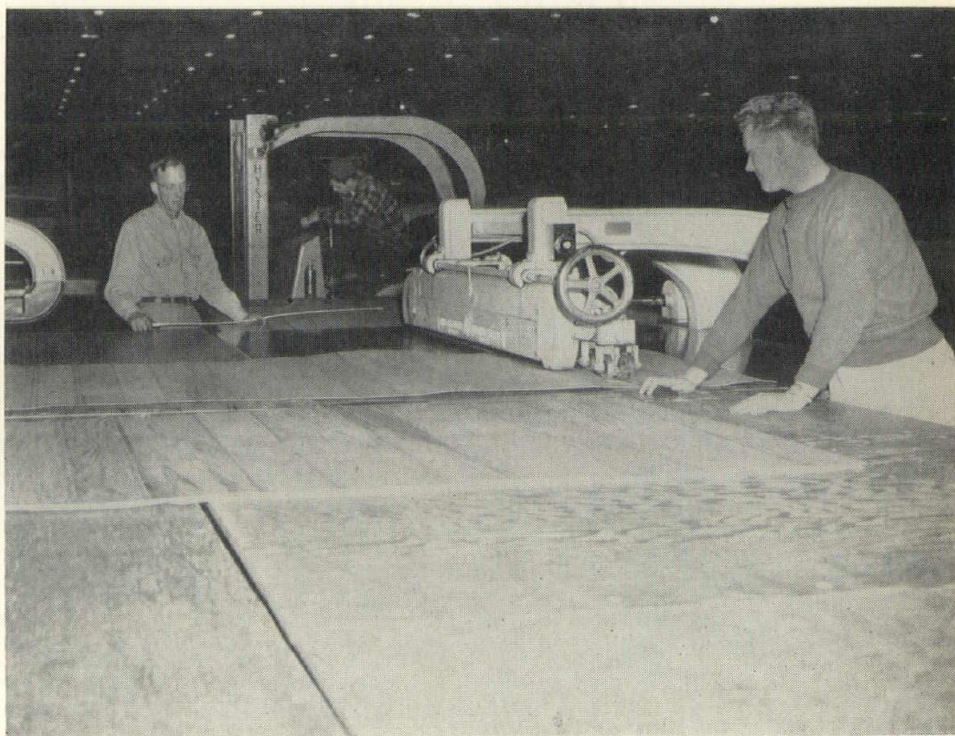
If employment is the measure, the forest products based industries, with a total of 65,800 workers, would rank second only to the combined textile and clothing industry in the state. This is based on the July 1973, report of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry. The forest industries involved are the lumber manufacturers, with 2,900 workers; furniture manufacturers, with 28,100; and pulp and paper mills, with 14,800. That total represents one-sixth of all manufacturing employment in Virginia, and it does not include the many who are engaged in the cutting and hauling of pulpwood from farm to mill. Neither does it include the proportionate share of those engaged in construction, where forest products are involved; nor does it include those engaged in transplanting or marketing forest products. When they are included, as was done in a recent study released by the U. S. Forest Service, the direct and attributed-to-timber employment figure swells to more than 100,000. Virginia ranks 9th in the nation in terms of forest industry employment, according to that report.

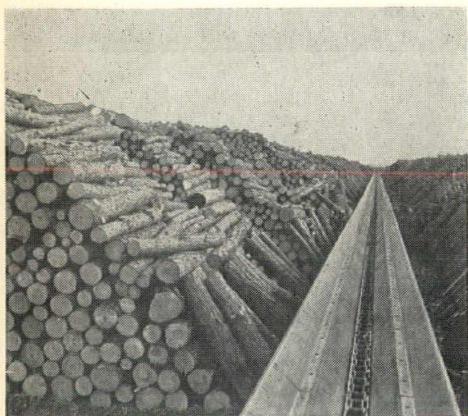
If *distribution* of industry is the basis, consider the fact that the annual report of the Virginia Department of Taxation and collections of the Forest Products Tax shows that some of that tax was collected from every county in the



In many buildings of "engineered wood" such as Southern Pine, parts of the structure are left exposed to decorate the interior and exterior, such as columns, laminated beams, decking and new patterns of siding.

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Above and at left: Some of the 2.3 million cords of wood harvested each year in Virginia.

Below: Lumber stacked for aging.



state—including highly urbanized Arlington County. No other industry in Virginia can match this.

If *value of shipments* is the guide, the long outdated 1958 Census of Manufacturers showed a total of \$336,950,000 worth of shipments from primary forest products industries such as sawmills and planing mills, veneer and plywood plants, paper and paperboard mills, and others; and \$368,300,000 from secondary industries such as those manufacturing millwork and prefabricated wood products, containers, furniture, and paper and paperboard products. The total of \$705,250,000 at that time ranked this state 12th in the nation in this category.

Although no such comprehensive analysis of the forest products industry has been made since that time, the 1958 report did show a relationship between value of finished products (\$705 million) and total stumpage value (\$34.9 million) of slightly more than 20 to 1. Applying that same ratio to the \$52 million estimated by the Virginia Division of Forestry for 1972 stumpage values and we get a value for finished forest products in 1972 of slightly more than \$1 billion. That is probably a conservative estimate, for it is thought that the ratio between the value of finished products and stumpage value here in Virginia is now closer to 22 to 1, inasmuch as more products in the final finished form are now produced in the state.

Probably the best known means for determining the comparative importance or size of a forest industry is in terms of *forest products harvested each year*. Estimated production of saw timber, veneer logs, cross ties, and other board foot products, which had been slowly declining for the past seven years, probably is close to 1,000,000,000 board feet per year at this time. Even so, that is a large amount of timber. To illustrate: if cut into one-inch boards, it would be sufficient to build a solid board fence 8 feet high which would completely encircle the world at the equator—a lot of wood to come out of the state in just one year's time. Insofar as pulpwood is concerned, production

this commodity in 1971 was 2,301,- cords, including 1,712,000 cords of hardwood and 589,000 cords from softwood. If that wood was stacked in a pile 4 feet high by 4 feet wide, it would stretch westward from Norfolk out through Cumberland Gap, across Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and into the Pacific about 800 or 900 miles. That's nearly 100 miles of pulpwood coming out of the state in one year's time. In addition to the above, our forests produce lesser quantities of cooperage stock, excelsior, poles and piling, naval stores, chemicals, and dimension stock—all of which add to the importance of the forest resource and of the industry it supports.

Although there are some states that exceed us in terms of forest acreage, no others in terms of forest employment, value of shipments, or in quantity of timber produced, NO state exceeds Virginia in the length of time it has supported the forest industry. We have been doing so since 1608. All others must fall in behind. And, whereas the industry in the other states has waxed and waned, the forest industry in Virginia is near an all-time high in importance. And it is expected to go higher; for, with an ever-growing national population, which will require ever increasing amounts of raw material to maintain or improve upon

our present day standard of living, the country will look to Virginia and the South to provide more and more of its wood requirements.

What effect has this tremendous year-in and year-out drain had upon our forest resource? And what effect will the increased drain of future decades have upon that resource? Concerning the recent past, we have had three Forest Surveys made in Virginia—one in 1940, one in 1957, and one in 1966. The volume of sawtimber in the state, based upon the 1940 survey, was 31.6 billion board feet. The 1957 survey showed a volume of 35.7 billion. That of 1966 showed 38.0 billion—an overall increase of 6.4 billion bd. ft. since 1940. However, much of the increase was in species heretofore classed as undesirable or unmerchantable—primarily hardwoods such as oaks and hickories, although many lesser species were involved.

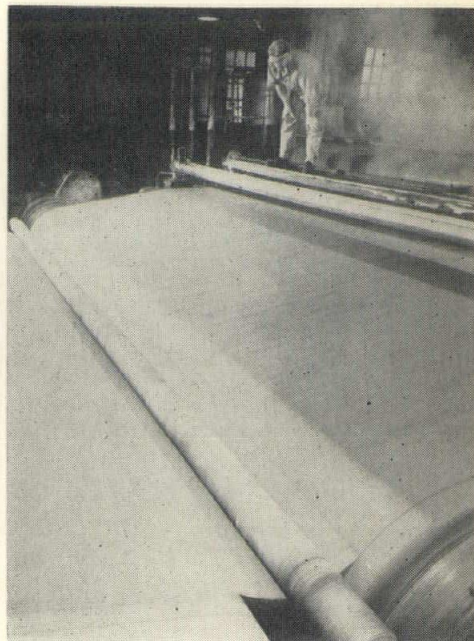
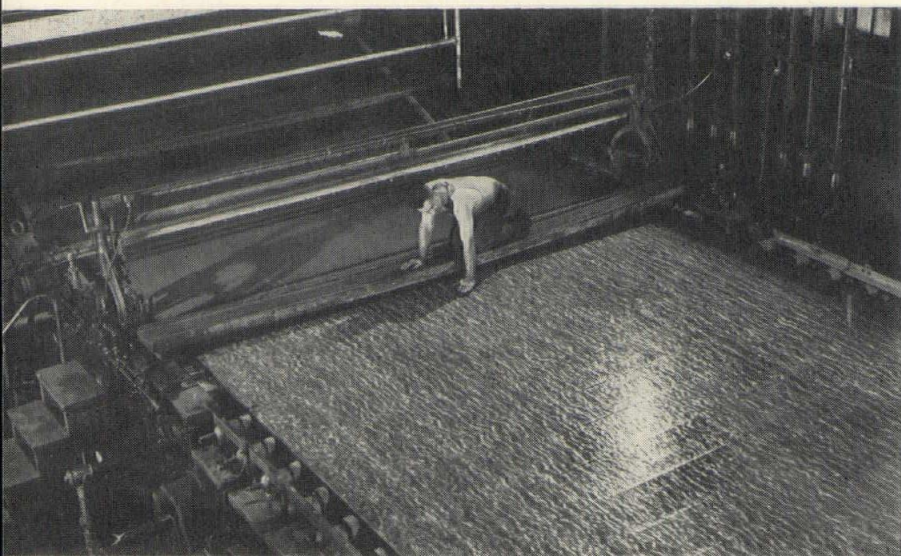
Insofar as pine was concerned, its sawtimber volume decreased by some 320 million board feet in that same 27 year period, and indications at the time of the last survey were that we were then cutting 15 percent more pine than we were growing. Facing up to this fact, many of the sawmills and pulp-mills and other wood-using industries found more and more ways for using the abundant hardwood resource. This is evidenced by the last several fiscal

year reports of collections of the forest products tax by the State Department of Taxation, which show that hardwood has supplanted pine in terms of overall board foot production. As a matter of fact, since 1965 we have been cutting more hardwood sawtimber than we have pine, and the fiscal '73 forest products tax collections indicate that the proportion now is 60 to 40 in favor of hardwoods. Even in the pulp and paper industry, which has been predominately a pine-based industry, hardwood roundwood now exceeds that of pine—but just barely, 50.2 to 49.8. So, the ascendancy of hardwood, which has been a long time in coming, is finally here.

Although the proportion of pine to the overall timber harvest has now shrunk to less than half, where in years gone by it represented perhaps as much as 65 to 75 percent of that harvest, let us not assume that the pine resource will continue to dwindle in importance. As a matter of fact, three factors are now at work which will bring about a substantial resurgence in the importance of pine to the forest economy of Virginia, a resurgence which should begin to be noticed by the end of this decade.

The first factor to affect that resurgence is a program that was launched by VIRGINIA FORESTS, INC., back in 1955. Known as the "Plant More

KING PAPER: (left) This "sheet" of paper is about 95% water at the "wet end" of the paper machine. In less than a minute it reaches the "dry end" (right) where it is dry enough to carry its own weight and dry enough to write on.



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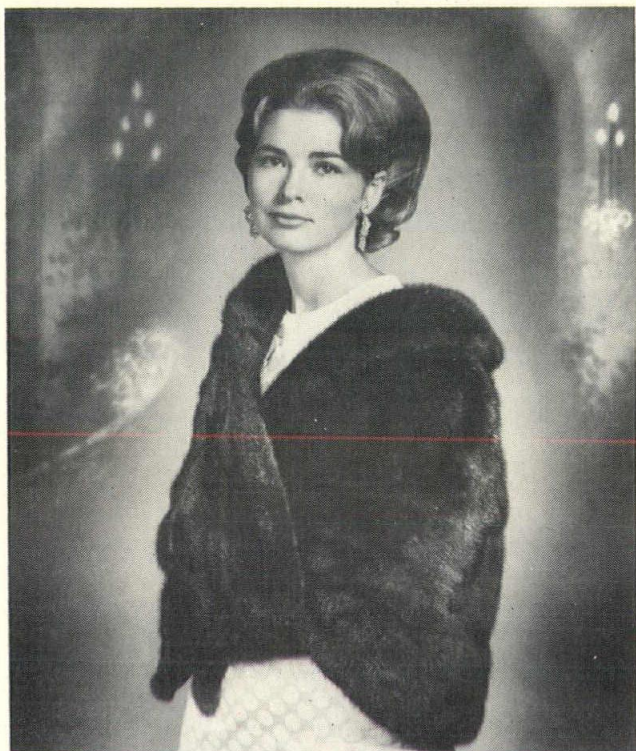
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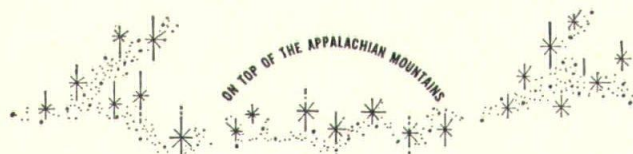


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es" program, it was endorsed by Governor Thomas B. Stanley, was supported by forest industry, and received full cooperation of the Virginia Division of Forestry as well as all other land-based agencies. Its immediate goal was to encourage Virginia landowners to plant in three years time some 75 million trees—equal to all the seedlings planted in the state during its previous year reforestation history. Its long-range goal was to raise the level of tree planting to a much higher annual rate than was then in effect and to maintain it at this higher level in the years to come.

The "Plant More Trees" program was highly successful. (See Table) Its immediate goal was easily surpassed when Virginia landowners planted 96 million seedlings during the 1956, '57 and '58 tree planting seasons. Its long-range goal was surely surpassed when it was realized that in the 16-year period 1956-71, Virginians planted trees at an average rate of 44 million per year (see Table). This averages out at nearly 65,000 acres per year. It is this 96 million total, representing approximately one million acres of young and growing pine timber, which will soon be reaching merchantable size. It will become an increasingly important source of supply as we move into and through the last quarter of this century.

A second factor that will affect the resurgence of pine, is known as the Reforestation of Timberlands Act. Sponsored by the Division of Forestry, and supported by forest industry and Virginia Forests, Inc., this act became effective July 1, 1971. It provides financial support up to 50 percent of the cost, but not to exceed \$20 per acre, for any landowner who converts former low-growth land (but now in low-growth hardwoods) back to pine. The program is financed by an estimated \$10,000 increase in the forest products tax, which amount is matched by appropriated funds from the General Assembly. It is anticipated that this RT program will bring about the reconversion of some 30-40 thousand acres of forest land per year. However, its impact in terms of pro-



Forestry Environmental Center Exhibit Building at Virginia State Fair Grounds in Richmond.

TREE PLANTINGS BY YEARS IN VIRGINIA

1917-1955		74,526,700
1956)		24,539,700
57)	"Plant More Trees Program"	32,834,000
58)	96,498,200	39,124,500
1959		41,641,900
1960		40,242,000
1961		45,463,000
1962		39,838,330
1963		33,140,000
1964		44,365,400
1965		52,076,125
1966		45,147,960
1967		55,676,160
1968		45,798,240
1969		54,685,710
1970		58,173,940
1971		56,882,810
1972		67,473,950
		<hr/> 851,630,425

viding merchantable timber will not be felt until shortly before the turn of the century.

Still a third factor that will aid in the resurgence of pine is the simple fact that for the past several years we have been utilizing more hardwoods than pine. And this will be a continuing factor for a long time to come. Where we formerly removed pine only, leaving hardwood stems to take over the area more or less completely, we now remove both pine and hardwood. The result is that pine now has a better chance of reestablishing the area in whole or in part from seed already on the forest floor or from that blown in from nearby seed sources. In other words, we now are making it easier for Mother Nature to get pine back on the land. And Mother Nature can be a wonderfully effective ally, given time.

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Pine seeds as they look just out of the cones.

What about the future? Whether or not there is a resurgence of pine, whether the trend will continue toward more and more hardwoods, it is certain that technological developments within the industry will find ways to utilize the wood we are growing. Furthermore, though predictions through the year 2000 show a doubling in the national demand for wood, the forests and woodlands of this state should be able to meet their share of the increased demand. That statement is based not only on our currently expanding resources but on the fact that our forest acreage is producing timber at less than half its capacity to grow that timber. If economic pressures require the growth of more timber, we can and will grow it. So, prophets of doom or of shortage be damned, the contrary, the forestry outlook for Virginia was never brighter.

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VIRGINIA AGENCY FINDS TV's 'SESAME STREET' USEFUL IN TEACHING RURAL PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

BIG Stone Gap, Weber City and Hiltons, small communities that dot the Appalachian mountains of southwest Virginia, are showing the country how rural and sparsely populated areas can combine their own resources and outside help to bring early education to children who otherwise could not get it.

After a "highly successful" first effort, these small towns and many more like them in Wise, Scott and Lee counties plus Norton City in Virginia are participating, for the second year in succession, in a special project that is using television's "Sesame Street," a specially built vehicle and a team of teachers and paraprofessionals to help prepare 150 preschoolers for their entry into elementary school.

The project is being sponsored by the Dilenowisco Educational Cooperative, a regional Appalachian educational services agency in Virginia with the assistance of the Children's Television Workshop, creators and producers of Sesame Street and The Electric Company.

The co-op encourages regular viewing of Sesame Street among the youngsters and provides classroom instruction in a travelling one room school house via a team that zips up, down and around the mountains to work with the children and their parents.

The Sesame Street community project's second year began September 1973 and will conclude next June.

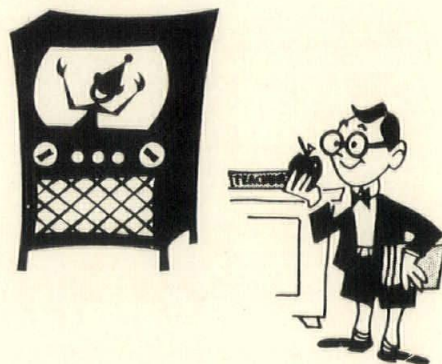
Robert Byrd, the co-op's executive director, says, "It was an unqualified success surpassing our original hopes. The tutoring skills of the parents, the interaction between youngster and adult plus the mobile classroom activities centering around the Sesame Street curriculum goals all combined to produce the highly favorable results."

Byrd explains that in a series of tests conducted at the conclusion of last year's tutoring efforts the three-to-five year olds had demonstrated that they had indeed greatly benefitted

from their involvement in the project.

Included among Dilenowisco's findings were:

- The scores registered by three-year-olds participating in the Dilenowisco community project surpassed the national average for preschooler who took the Tests Of Basic Experience (TOBE).
- The scores of the four-year-olds compared favorably with those of a group of children who had just completed a year of kindergarten.



- Five-year-old youngsters registered scores which were significantly above the national average of the Metropolitan Readiness Test. They also scored higher than youngsters who had completed first grade.

Brainard Hines, a researcher for the Appalachian Educational Laboratory of Charleston, W. Va., who developed a battery of tests for the Dilenowisco agency, said that the results indicate that the youngsters who were involved in the special preschool project "are more prepared for entry into first grade than their counterparts in other areas across the country."

A Helping Hand

The Dilenowisco Educational Cooperative, funded by ESEA Title III grants from the U.S. Office of Education, decided two years ago to initiate

a preschool project that utilized the power and appeal of television, experienced teachers, trained teacher-aides plus the tutoring skills of parents to teach youngsters of the predominantly coal-mining communities of Virginia, known as Central Appalachia.

The necessity for such a special effort, according to the co-op's executive director was the high dropout among teenagers in the four-county area served by the agency. An estimated 50 percent of the youngsters who enter first grade don't graduate from high school.

"We felt that by offering the kids a helping-hand in their early years through a preschool project we could reverse the present trends," Byrd adds. "We also believed that by presenting education in an entertaining fashion to the preschoolers we would turn them on to the learning process before they become turned off."

But why the use of television in general and Sesame Street in particular?

The co-op's executive director points out that television is the major source of information and entertainment for most of the youngsters in that section of Virginia. He says the children spend most of their daylight hours watching television.

"We also took into account the medium's ability to teach as demonstrated in Virginia and other parts of the country by Sesame Street," he adds.

CTW Assists Agency

The Workshop's three-man field services staff in Appalachia, headed by Paul Elkins, a former high school principal and assistant superintendent in Virginia, has familiarized the teachers, paraprofessionals and the parents with the curriculum and teaching techniques the series uses to entertain and educate its viewers.

Elkins, who shares Byrd's delight over the success of the first year's efforts, says an important feature of

the project, as far as CTW is concerned, is its involvement of parents in the education of their children.

"Of course, we welcome the use of Sesame Street as a supplemental teaching tool but getting parents to devote some of their energies to the early education of their youngsters is also very crucial," the CTW coordinator explains.

The Workshop employees in Apalachia are based in St. Paul and cover Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia as well as certain sections of Ohio and North Carolina. They work closely with schools, teachers, parents, regional organizations and community groups to encourage the widest possible use of Sesame Street and The Electric Company as instructional tools.

Sesame Street is designed for preschool children while The Electric Company aims to teach basic reading skills to seven-to-ten year olds. Both shows have a wide following in Virginia where they are broadcast daily over public stations across the state.

Teaching Children

The preschool project's curriculum was developed to allow the parents to share a major portion of the teaching duties.

Using Sesame Street related-material, parents plan tutoring activities before the show comes on the air. In addition to information on the day's show, the material contains suggestions for follow-up games and songs to reinforce the lessons of the TV series.

After watching the program, parents and children participate in play-type activities that extend the learning experiences of what was seen.

The youngsters make weekly visits to the mobile classroom, to work under the watchful eyes of trained teachers and an aide.

The paraprofessionals fan out across the counties making weekly 30 minute visits to each child's home to work with both parent and youngster.

Product of Virginia

The travelling classroom that is sharing the credit for some of the

happier moments in the lives of the children was built by a company in Hiltons, Virginia. In addition to the regular classroom fixtures — blackboards, chalk, desks, chairs, etc.,—the 28-foot vehicle has its own refrigerator and stove for the storage and preparation of the snacks served to the youngsters donated by parents. It also has its own electricity generating unit, toilet facilities, storage cabinet and earphones which are used by the preschoolers to listen to records during story-telling time.

Apart from the preschool program, Dilenowisco conducts a career education program for teenagers, a special education program for handicapped children, a child development effort

to reach youngsters with learning difficulties and provides what it terms "media services" to county schools.

Community Education Services

The Workshop's field services department which is working with the Dilenowisco Educational Co-op on the preschool project is a vital part of CTW's nationwide Community Education Services effort that aims to extend the viewing and impact of both Sesame Street and The Electric Company.

The Workshop staffers now operating in 31 states throughout the country concentrate their activities in predominantly low-income urban and rural communities.

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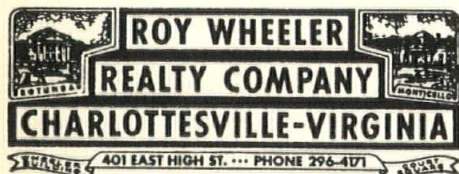
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Pennsylvanian Heads VIMS Computer Center

Gerald Engel of State College, Pa. has been named head of Data Processing and Statistical Services at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS). The announcement was made September 17 by Dr. William J. Furgis, Jr., director of the Institute. Engel will be responsible for the administration of the Institute's computing services with emphasis upon programming and data storage for scientists and engineers involved in research programs. He will also coordinate the Institute's computing efforts with those at other centers in order to share resources.

A native of Cleveland, Engel received his B.S. degree from Hampden-Sydney College and his M.A. from Louisiana State University. He is presently completing requirements for a doctorate in computer science at Pennsylvania State University.

Before accepting the position at VIMS, Engel was teacher and administrator in the Department of Computer Science at Penn State. He has also held the position of director of the computer center at Hampden-Sydney College.

Engel, his wife and two children, are residing in Gloucester Point.

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Improvements Underway At Hungry Mother State Park

• The Virginia Division of State Parks began construction in late September of a footbridge and island-amphitheater at Hungry Mother State Park near Marion according to parks commissioner Ben H. Bolen.

The new additions to the interpretive features of the park will be built on the largest (120x140—Foot) of two islands on Hungry Mother Lake, and at a cost of approximately \$10,000.

Construction of Phase One (the footbridge) was scheduled to begin as soon as the lake is lowered to permit vehicle travel to the island, which is located in the northern section of the lake. Park officials estimated that the lake would have to be drained about 10 feet.

The arched-wooden footbridge, which will be constructed by Army Reserve Engineer Company 760 of Marion, will extend approximately 168 feet from the picnic area to the northern tip of the island. Embedded in concrete footings, the bridge will have a wood deck and rails, and will be wide enough to permit two wheelchairs to cross at the same time.

Phase Two construction involving the amphitheater and regrading of the island is scheduled to start upon completion of the footbridge. Bolen said "park forces" will be utilized in building the 25 by 20-foot wood-frame amphitheater that will have a deck and stage area in addition to a podium and rear-screen projection.

The island-amphitheater will be the first of its kind in the state park interpretive program and will have a seating capacity of 169.

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BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES CELEBRATING FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

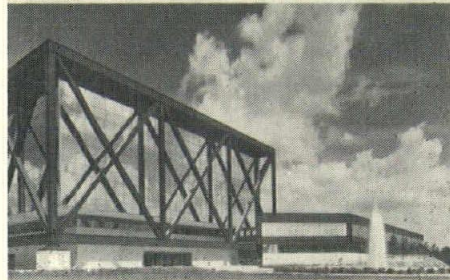
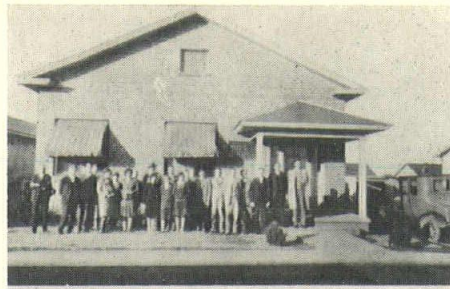
• It was 1923—the flapper era, the hey-day of the “tin lizzie”—when J. Spencer Love formed a new textile company in Burlington, N. C., and named it Burlington Mills.

Today, 50 years later, the Company marks its golden anniversary as Burlington Industries—the world’s largest textile manufacturer, with 84,000 employees and plants in 91 U.S. communities and in 10 other countries. Fifteen of these plants are in Virginia. The firm’s sales this year are expected to reach \$2 billion.

Mr. Love’s first taste of the textile business came in 1919. He was 22, Harvard-educated and home from World War I. He had returned to his native Boston, but business opportunities there apparently didn’t appeal to him.

He packed up and headed south—to Gastonia, N. C.—where his uncle operated the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Love went to work as an assistant to the manager for \$120 a month. In seven months, he had secured enough borrowed money to become principal owner. In 1923 he sold the Gastonia real estate and began searching for a better textile opportunity.



BURLINGTON HEADQUARTERS. Assembled in front of Burlington’s first headquarters in Burlington, N. C. in the 1920s (above) is the entire office staff of the company. Today, more than 1,000 persons work at the corporate headquarters building in Greensboro, N. C., (below) completed in 1971. The company employed 200 persons 50 years ago when it opened its first plant. Now, Burlington has more than 84,000 employees and 169 manufacturing plants in the United States and 10 other countries, including 15 Virginia plants.

Meanwhile, the community of Burlington was in the market for new industry. It had community spirit and a good supply of experienced textile workers. Leaders got together. Mr. Love and sold \$200,000 in stock to help build a mill. The new company, Burlington Mills, was chartered November 6, 1923.

The first plant opened in 1924 with 200 employees. One of its products was a bedspread made of rayon, the first synthetic fiber invented and sold in which Burlington weavers pioneered. These bedspreads, though crude by today’s standards, sold quickly and got Burlington off the ground as a profitable textile company.

Today, home furnishings—including bedspreads, carpets, draperies, sheets, towels, blankets and furniture—make up about one-third of the company’s total business.

Burlington manufactures yarns and fabrics of all types of apparel, home and industry, and is the leading producer of hosiery and socks.

A Changing Industry

Over the years, working conditions in the plants have changed as drastically as the product line.

Burlington plants today offer employees a pleasant and safe work environment, but in the early days things got plenty warm inside, recalled George Rumble, who “hired on” in 1927 at the Company’s first weaving plant.

“We’d often bring a soft drink for lunch, and since we didn’t have a place where to keep it cool, we’d hang it out the window by a string.

“Many a soft drink was lost to young boys who’d come by and grab the string,” Mr. Rumble said.

Textile plants are now built with out windows, and in older plants windows have been bricked up to accommodate air conditioning . . . another sign of changing times.

Back in the 1920s, recruiting employees was also quite different. The Depression years created a surplus of available workers. Lines of applicants were not uncommon, according to some Burlington employees who still work in those lines.

By 1934 Burlington was the nation’s largest weaver of rayon fabrics, requiring and re-opening other plants.

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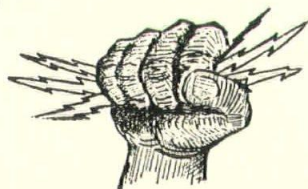
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BURLINGTON'S CHIEF OFFICERS. The Company was founded in 1923 by J. Spencer Love (left in top photo). He served as chief executive officer until his death in 1962. Shown with Mr. Love is J. C. Cowan, former president and vice chairman, who retired in 1969. Heading the Burlington management team in 1973 (below) are Horace C. Jones, left, of New York, president and chief operating officer, and Charles F. Myers, Jr., right, of Greensboro, chairman and chief executive officer.

closed in the Depression. The same year the company went to the 40-hour work week and increased wages.

In 1935, Burlington moved its corporate offices from Burlington to Greensboro. Two years later it was listed on the New York Stock Exchange. By that time, the Company had 22 plants in nine communities, and sales had soared above the \$25 million mark.

During World War II, Burlington was a major supplier of woven goods for the military—ranging from tablecloths and tents to nylon parachutes. More than 4,000 of its employees served with the armed forces and women made up 50 percent of Burlington's workforce—the textile counterpart of "Rosie The Riveter."

The 1950s saw Burlington entering new textile fields to broaden its product base. The decade was marked by a number of major acquisitions and all-out modernization of plants and equipment.

In 1955 the company name was changed from Burlington Mills to Burlington Industries, to better reflect the move toward diversification.

Internal Expansion

Mr. Love, Burlington's founder, remained the Company's chief executive officer until his unexpected death in 1962.

Charles F. Myers, Jr., who had grown up in Greensboro, was elected president and chief executive officer. It marked the beginning of an era of great internal growth—and the addition of another billion dollars in sales in a decade.

Major milestones of the 1960s include expanded corporate and divisional research, a greater use of computers, continuing product diversification, heavy capital investment in plant and equipment expansion and improvement, new efforts to improve the environment both inside and outside the plant, and special programs to assist the disadvantaged both in southern plant communities and urban ghettos.

In 1966 Burlington moved outside textiles with the acquisition of Globe Furniture in High Point. United Furniture of Lexington was acquired two years later, and furniture is a growing area of Burlington today.

Burlington's capital spending since 1962 totals \$1.3 billion; 21 new plants have been built and millions spent for modernization and expansion. The Company has also moved into new areas of employee health through research efforts in respiratory health and hearing conservation.

And, Burlington was among the first textile companies to offer a retirement and profit sharing program for all employees.

In 1970, Burlington moved into new merchandising offices at Burlington House in New York City. In 1971, a new executive office building was built in Greensboro to house corporate facilities and offices of its major manufacturing divisions.

Mr. Myers, now chairman of the company, notes that the company's formula for success has been "diversity and quality of product, service to customers, well-trained employees using modern equipment, and an aggressive and imaginative merchandising program."

Horace C. Jones, a Burlington executive who once headed the Lees Carpet division, was named president of Burlington early this year.

Observance of Burlington's 50th year is going on throughout the company. A special feature is a 50th anniversary employees awards program totaling over \$300,000. Special recognition will be given to the some 5,000 employees with 25 or more years of service with the company.

Most of Burlington's manufacturing plants are located in a five-state region, the heart of the textile industry.

In Virginia, Burlington operates 15 plants, employing 10,200 people with an annual payroll of approximately \$70 million.

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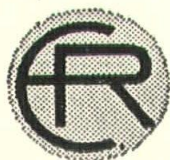
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Miss Universe Makes Richmond Appearance At Universal Ford

• Miss Maria Margarita Moran of the Philippines, the newly-crowned Miss Universe for 1973, made one of her first public appearances in Richmond on Saturday, September 22, at Universal Ford, 1012 West Broad Street.

Miss Moran was joined by Richmond Mayor Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. in a ribbon cutting ceremony to introduce 2½ additional acres to the Universal property—a major revitalization in the area of the 1000 block West Broad. Also joining in the 9:30 a.m. ceremony was Eduardo Romualdez, Philippine ambassador to the United States.

After the morning event and lunch Miss Universe returned to Universal Ford from 2 to 4 p.m. to meet Richmonders and to give away autographed photos. Her afternoon plans also included posing for photographers in a bathing suit in the Universal Ford showroom.

Miss Moran is a 20-year old student of business administration at Maryknoll College in the Philippines. She speaks English, Spanish and Phil-



ipino and hopes to be a bank executive someday. She is a delicate appearing 5'6", weighs 116 pounds and has dark brown hair and brown eyes which enhance her almost translucent complexion. Miss Moran became the 22nd holder of the highly coveted title of Miss Universe, when she was acclaimed the winner in competition with beauty delegates from 61 nations on Saturday, July 21, 1973 in Athens, Greece.

The Universal Ford building at 1012 West Broad Street has become a landmark in Richmond. The company has operated on that site since 1918 only two years after Universal Ford was founded.

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Merica Joins Construction Firm

Charles A. Merica has joined The George Hyman Construction Company as a Construction Manager and will supervise the project management of a number of major company projects. It was announced last month by President A. J. Clark.

Mr. Merica recently retired from the U.S. Navy's Civil Engineer Corps as a Commander after 20 years of commissioned service. His assignments with the Navy Seabees included construction management tours in the continental United States as well as overseas assignments in Vietnam, Spain and Cuba.

A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Mr. Merica also holds a B.S. degree in civil engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and a Masters degree in Civil Engineering from Standard University.

He is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers.

Mr. Merica resides in Bethesda with his wife, Eleanor, and four children.

The George Hyman Construction Company, founded in 1906, is well-known as general contractor for such Washington, D.C. area landmarks as L'Enfant Plaza, the new Senate Office Building, the Australian Embassy, the new Largo Sports Arena, and other commercial and institutional buildings.

New Information In SPEC-DATA II*

Ninety-two CSI Guide Specification Documents and twenty-five CSI Monographs have been added to the SPEC-DATA II* microfilm information system. The addition of these important CSI documents creates a more complete and useful reference system for the architect, engineer, and construction specifier on product specifying and selection. The CSI Specification Series documents may be used for writing office master specifications or project specifications. The CSI Monograph Series covers design and technical information.

SPEC-DATA II* is an information storage and retrieval system for the construction industry. It contains 450,000 pages of product data on microfilm; indexed by the CSI Format Divisions and Sections, and product descriptions compatible with the "Uniform Construction Index," manufacturer, trade and brand names. It is the largest building product information system with product information, even complete catalogs, from some 5,000 manufacturers.

SPEC-DATA II* was jointly developed by The Construction Specifications Institute and Information Handling Services (IHS) of Englewood, Colorado, the world's largest micropublisher. SPEC-DATA II* places manufacturers' product literature on microfilm with a computerized comparison of products. The



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SPEC-DATA II* represents another achievement in dedicated service to the entire construction industry by The Construction Specifications Institute. CSI, which is observing its 25th Anniversary, is the nation's only technical organization dealing with all aspects of construction communications. The Institute, headquartered in Washington, D. C., has 123 chapters across the country. The membership of more than 11,000 individuals includes architects, engineers, specification writers, manufacturers, contractors, and other members of the building team whose primary concerns are construction communications.

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Reynolds Opens Unique Home

• A quality American suburban home, conventional in appearance but the first ever constructed primarily of recycled materials, was ready for occupancy in Richmond, August 23, 1973.

The four-bedroom tri-level has family room with fireplace, attached garage, two and a half baths, plus the standard assortment of rooms, but this home is like no other ever built anywhere at anytime. It is made almost entirely from materials that have served other purposes in an earlier life, and have now a new life as building products.

Aluminum beverage cans picked off a Florida beach, glass bottles from California parks, old newspapers from New Jersey, fly ash collected from a smoke stack in West Virginia, scrap fibers gathered from North Carolina carpet plants, processed garbage from New York City, worn out auto tires from Mississippi, and fibers from a municipal waste separation plant in Ohio are just some of the materials that went to make up this unique home.

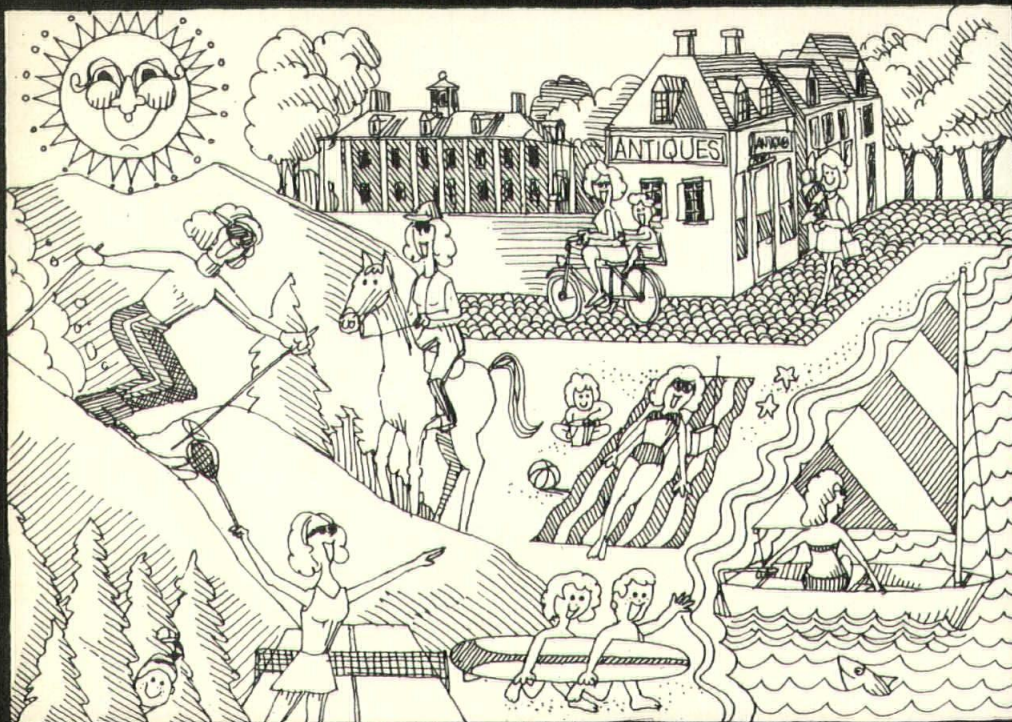
A project coordinated by Reynolds

Metals Company, a pioneer in the recycling of aluminum, aided by about 30 companies which contributed products and technical assistance, the home was built to prove that there are today practical uses for recycled materials. These products not only help conserve natural resources and energy and help reduce the problem of solid waste disposal, but the resulting products are as good as competitive, virgin materials, according to Reynolds.

In the opening ceremonies, David P. Reynolds, executive vice president and general manager of Reynolds said, "The important point is not that you can build a home at lower cost with recycled materials, although this may be true, but that we can have enough materials to build the homes we will need in the future.

"Virtually no trees had to be cut for this home. No bauxite had to be mined to produce the aluminum. No copper or iron ore had to be mined."

After the home has been open to the public for a few weeks, it will be sold by the builder Realty Industries Inc., for about \$60,750 comparable to



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er homes in the neighborhood. The ne was open beginning Saturday, ugust 25 and remained open each urday from 1 to 4 p.m. and Sun- y from 2 to 5 p.m. through Septem-

All of the recycled products used either available to builders now are technically practical for future . However, some of the products w commercial are available only in tain parts of the country.

Excluding freight charges to bring these products together at the Richmond site," explained W. B. Reynolds vice president for Architectural and Building Products, the costs of these individual products , or can be, comparable to con- tional materials. Some are being d by builders today, and we cer- nally expect them to be used more in future.

The long-range prospect is that a ge volume of recycled materials will used by the construction industry." To build the recycled house, Rey- ds selected a Richmond corpora- of diversified experience which built a great many residential and mercial structures but which had special knowledge in using re- led materials.

Sam Kornblau, president of Real- Industries, confirms that the mater- used are practical and have a at future. "A few problems are to expected when working with un- iliar products, but these were re- yed and probably would not hap- n the next time. Actually, many of materials were easier to work with n the ones we have been using."

Robert H. Clark, the architect, nd that while some recycled mater- required more pre-planning than ers, "all the materials have good ign characteristics, and the uncon- tional product ultimately worked well as the familiar product."

The home marks the first use of two elopments. The most extensive is Reynolds Reynoframe system in ich aluminum extrusions replace od for the framing, joists and truss-

The driveway is a unique com- ation of reclaimed rubber and shed glass and required input from umber of organizations. Formula- a was done by the Environmental earch Department of the Univer- of Missouri-Rolla. The old auto s were processed by the U.S. Rub- Reclaiming Company, Vicksburg, ss., and the glass came from the nklín, Ohio plant of Black Claw- with a glass recovery system

operated by Owens-Illinois, Toledo, Ohio. Manufacture and installation was by the Richmond plant of Rea Construction Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Glass cullet, from Glass Containers Corp, Fullerton, Calif., was also used to replace gravel as the fill material under the concrete slab in the home's recreational room and garage. It was used in the composition of the ma- sonry block from the Richmond Block Company and in the brick produced by the Tunison Brick Division of Cer- tain-teed Corp. in Lake Park, Ga. Tekology Corporation provided tech- nical expertise in the manufacture of the brick, which, in addition to glass contained quarry tailings. Insulation from Sealtite Corp. is made of waste glass and steel mill slag.

Waste paper and wood products are used extensively. A board made pri- marily from recycled newspapers re-

placed plywood for the subflooring, sidewall sheathing, roof deck and bur- lap covered interior paneling. These products of the Homasote Company, West Trenton, N.J. were nailed di- rectly to the aluminum framing.

Interior paneling of recycled paper with vinyl covering, from the Upson Company, Lockport, N. Y., was used in three of the rooms. The Ohio waste process facility also provided reclaimed paper fibers for the roof and wall felt paper made by the Logan Long Co.

At least two of the products in the house have traditionally been made from reclaimed materials—the asphalt roofing shingles of reclaimed paper and fibers from Tilo Company and the cast iron sewer pipe. Scrap cop- per was used for water tube produced by Commercial Metals Co., New Mar- ket, Va.

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Bennettsville, S. C. for kitchen and baths is made of fiberboard produced from scrap wood and sawdust by Celotex Corporation, with the vinyl finish applied by Stilley Plywood Company, Conway, S. C.

All carpet in the house is made from reclaimed nylon fiber from Star Fibers, Inc., Edgefield, S. C. The yarn was supplied by Uniroyal, Winnsboro, S.C. and the carpets were produced by J. P. Stevens & Co., Aberdeen, N. C. and Dan River, Inc., Greenville, S. C. The carpet pad is made from reclaimed jute sacks from the Richmond plant of Allen Industries division of Dayco Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

Fly ash, collected in air pollution control equipment at a coal-burning electric power plant, replaced 20 per cent of the Portland cement used in the concrete, produced by Delta Materials Corp., Hopewell, Va. Another powdery material, marble quarry tailings was processed into bathroom fixtures by Venetian Marble, Richmond.

Although the Reynolds framing

system is being used here commercially for the first time, the other products from recycled aluminum are standard building products. These include siding, doors, windows, soffit, fascia, rain-carrying equipment and duct work for the heating and air-conditioning system.

Reynolds also developed a new "non-aluminum" product in the house. When a recycled floor tile became difficult to find, the company developed a tile utilizing scrap vinyl plastic. To produce different effects, the vinyl scrap was combined with wood chips for the family room and with bauxite and alumina (aluminum's ore and raw material) for the kitchen. The tiles were produced by Parkwood Laminates, Amesbury, Mass.

And the garbage from New York City? It has been processed into a compost material for the lawn by Ecology, Inc., Brooklyn.

The rest of the landscaping is being assisted by the recycling program of Mother Nature.

Sundstrand Compressors Names Controller

• Warren G. Landstrom, Manager Financial Accounting, Sundstrand Aviation, has been named Controller of Sundstrand Compressors.

The appointment, announced Basil J. Cascio, Assistant General Manager, Compressors, is effective November 1.

Landstrom is a graduate of Rockford East High School and the University of Colorado. He joined Sundstrand in 1955 and worked in various accounting functions in Aviation before becoming Manager of Financial Accounting in 1972.

In the new division of Sundstrand Corporation, Landstrom will be responsible for all accounting, budgeting and electronic data processing activities.

Sundstrand Compressors manufactures a broad range of compressors for window and unitary air conditioners. The division, now located in Rockford, will move into a new 300,000 square-foot manufacturing plant in Bristol, Va., next year.

Landstrom is married and has four children.

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ODU'S FIRST, ONLY FEMALE ROTC CADET DEDICATED TO MILITARY LIFE

The military life, its attractiveness and rules, have had their effect on Michael (Mrs. James R.) Freiler, Old Dominion University's first and only female Army Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) cadet.

If old military policy had its negative effect on Mrs. Freiler, it is also the probable cause for her enjoying the liberalized policies which allow women to participate in ROTC programs across the nation.

A former enlisted woman in the Air Force, she was forced to resign after 18 months and 10 days because she was pregnant. Now with two children, liberalized military policies for women, the ROTC open to women, the 24-year-old Mrs. Freiler is attending classes at the university, receiving veteran's educational benefits of \$316 a month, and looking forward to returning to military life as an officer.

She is far from bitter about having to leave the Air Force. She knew the existing policies (which have since been liberalized) and still considers she owes at least two years to the military.

"I owe it to my country," Mrs. Freiler explains.

She describes herself as "gung ho" about military life, its discipline and orderliness. From the eighth grade on she has been interested in the military. "I have always loved uniforms because they give a person distinction," she says.

During her years in an El Paso, Texas, high school, she was a member of the girls marching unit. She wanted to join the Air Force after she graduated from high school, but her parents wanted her to go to college. Parents daughter compromised. After one year at the University of Texas, she joined the Air Force.

While stationed at Loring Air Force Base in Maine, she married Staff Sgt. James R. Freiler, now a Tech. Sgt. in charge of the printshop at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk.

Mrs. Freiler says she wanted to be an officer even when she was in the Air Force and took several college courses while on active duty.

She explains that her primary reason for coming back to school this fall was to get a degree in secondary education. However, when she realized she could not do this while in the ROTC program, she talked it over with her husband and decided to join. Upon commission, she plans to

serve a two-year tour and determine if she wants a military career.

"It doesn't bother me to be the only female in ODU's ROTC program. I think it's real nice. They (the male cadets) sometimes joke with me and tease me."

No modifications have been made in the ROTC curriculum at Old Dominion University to accommodate women, except that weapons training is not presently available.

Mrs. Freiler responds, "I'd like to give it a try," and adds, "I'm not doing all of this for women's lib. I'm not that liberated."

When she is scheduled to complete her degree and be commissioned in 1976, her husband will have 18 months left before he retires from the Air Force at age 37. She does not see that year and a half period creating any problems.

"If we are assigned to different areas, we'll send our two boys to my mother's home in Texas until my husband retires and then we'll get back together."

Her enthusiasm for military life is reflected in her volunteering as a member of the ODU ROTC recruiting staff which visits area high schools to interest students in the program.

"I wish more girls would take an interest in ROTC because a military career is rewarding money-wise and prestige-wise. I'm sure if some girls tried ROTC for one semester they would stay in."

Carbaugh Is Re-elected To NASDA Post

• Commissioner S. Mason Carbaugh, of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA).

The association, composed of the commissioners of state departments of agriculture from the fifty states, conducted its annual meeting at Portland, Maine recently.

Donald E. Wilkinson, Secretary of Agriculture for Wisconsin, was elected president; Gus R. Douglass, Commissioner of West Virginia's Department of Agriculture, was elected first vice president; and L. D. McCorkindale, Director of Agriculture for Arizona, was elected second vice president.

NASDA was formed over fifty years ago "to promote unity and efficiency in the administration of agricultural statutes and regulations," and to develop policies and cooperation among the departments on various regulatory services, environmental matters, animal health services, and the marketing and transporting of agricultural commodities.

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Convention Highlights, Supplementary Directory In August Specifier

• The August 1973 issue of **THE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER**, monthly magazine of The Construction Specifications Institute, presents convention highlights from the 17th Annual Convention and Exhibit of CSI, June 25-27, 1973, Washington, D. C.

The abstract colored dots on the front cover depict the United States Capitol against a morning sunrise. The 17th Convention was the second held by CSI in the nation's capital. For it was here, in 1948, that CSI was founded. 1973 commemorates the 25th Anniversary of the Institute.

CSI—A Dynamic Force in Construction was the annual convention theme.

In the first of the three feature articles "CSI—Beyond 'The Domain'," Arthur W. Brown, FCSI states, "information is the heritage of man . . . and the history of man is the history of

communications." Brown reviews the First International Congress on Construction Communications held in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, September 1972. An international comparison of construction communications shows common problems which exist in all industrialized nations. CSI can perform a great service to the international world of construction with communications and information systems. "The basic concept of CONCOM® is universal," is Brown's closing remark.

Wayne N. Watson, RSW MAATO, immediate past president of The Specification Writers Association of Canada, presents an overview of changes in Canadian construction communications in "SWA—Beyond 'The Domain'." He urges consideration of a second international congress to further the exchange of information. "SWA and CSI must continue to commit themselves to improving construction documentation . . . our job is just beginning . . . we have barely scratched the surface."

The third feature article is, "CSI—Dynamic Wellspring," by John R. Baldwin, CSI, president of the Producers' Council, speaking to architectural product manufacturers. Baldwin recommends, "If you have an important technical story to tell, tell it convincingly and with good taste, and tell it continuously in a well conceived program of advertising and communications."

Included in the convention highlights are photographs of the convention exhibits, technical program and social activities. A CSI Convention News summary is presented with the CSI Executive Committee for 1973-1974.

The August 1973 issue also features the supplementary Directory of CSI Board of Directors, Committees, and Chapter Officers. The August CSI document is a monograph on Temporary Heat.

For further information contact: Roger A. Rensberger, Public Relations, The Construction Specifications Institute, 1150 Seventeenth St., N.W./Washington, D. C. 20036, Area Code 202-833-2160.

26th Virginia Highway Conference At VMI Oct. 25 & 26

• Governor Holton and David Stevens, Maine's state transportation commissioner, will address the opening session of the 26th Virginia Highway Conference at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington October 25 and

The conference is sponsored each autumn by VMI and the State Department of Highways, in cooperation with a number of other organizations, provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and for discussion of mutual problems and other matters related to the state's roads and streets.

The Highway Department said that advance registrations indicate attendance of approximately 1,000 for this year's conference.

The group will include elected administrative officials of city, county, state, and federal government along with a number of others interested in highway and other transportation matters.

Governor Holton and Stevens, who is a former president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, will speak at an opening session scheduled for 10 a.m. Thursday, October 25.

Douglas G. Janney of Fredericksburg, a member of the State Highway Commission, will preside at the opening session. Other participants will include Maj. Gen. Richard L. Irby, VMI superintendent, and Douglas B. Fugate, Virginia's state highway commissioner.

Forums on urban transportation, rural transportation, and construction matters will be conducted Thursday afternoon, with the afternoon program also scheduled to include a regime review by the VMI corps of cadets.

Harold C. King of Richmond, Virginia division engineer for the Federal Highway Administration, will be moderator for a closing panel at 9 a.m. Friday, October 26, dealing with the subject of "Transportation, the Environment, and Energy."

The State Highway Commission will hold its October meeting at VMI in connection with the conference. The commission meeting is scheduled for 1 p.m. Thursday, October 25, in VMI Moody Hall.

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Cline To Manage Wiley and Wilson Va. Beach Office

Warren F. Cline, P.E., Asso. A.I.P., as named Manager of the Virginia Beach Office of Wiley & Wilson, Inc. on October 5. He replaces Robert Emon who is returning to the firm's Lynchburg headquarters as a Project Manager. The moves were announced by E. J. F. Wilson, Jr., President of the engineering, architecture, and planning firm.

A retired Navy Civil Engineer Corps Captain, Cline joined Wiley & Wilson in 1971 as a Project Manager. He was made an Associate Member of Wiley & Wilson in 1973. He is the only member of the 200-man company who is both a Professional Engineer and an Associate Member of the American Institute of Engineers.

The move to Virginia Beach is Cline's fourth tour of duty in the Tidewater. During his 22 years with the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps, he was stationed in the area three different times. Each assignment was primarily with the responsibility for building streets, water lines, sewers, and other community services on the area's naval bases.

In his two years with Wiley & Wilson, Mr. Cline has been involved in planning and developing comprehensive water and sewer plans for municipalities and regional jurisdictions. Prior to joining Wiley & Wilson, he was Managing Partner of a Waynesboro design engineering firm. He has also served as Director of Cooperative Education at VPI and taught Applied Mechanics at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Cline is a past Vice President of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Tau Beta Pi, engineering honorary society. He holds a B.S. degree from VPI and a M.S. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Both degrees are in Civil Engineering.

Mr. Cline and his wife, Elaine, both natives of Harrisonburg, have already moved to Virginia Beach and now live at 4513 Par Drive.

For more information, contact:

Thomas R. Leachman
Wiley & Wilson, Inc.
2310 Langhorne Road
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(804) 847-9192

Debt Paid By Three

Three young men have paid what they considered to be debts they owed society.

Melvin E. Bayliss, the Virginia Department of Highways resident engineer at Chatham, said the three came to his home recently and said they wanted to clear their consciences.

"They said they had joined the church, but were troubled because each of them had stolen or damaged state highway property in past years, and they wanted to make restitution," Bayliss said.

All three men are now in their mid-20s. One said he had pulled up some road signs, and another said he had defaced signs, both within the past two years. The third said he had stolen shovels from the department about 10 years ago.

"They had talked to their preacher about this, and he had sent them to me," Bayliss said. "As a result of our conversation, two of the men volunteered to work with our sign crew for one day repairing signs, and the other, who had taken the shovels, volunteered to help install a pipe near his church.

"It makes you feel good about your fellow man," Bayliss said.



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"After Me The Deluge"?

(Continued from page 7)

its present details and emphases, and in this undeclared new age, which has crept up on us, there is simply no place for individualism. However, human beings do not throw off the conditioning of centuries in one generation, and this is the heart of an American dilemma.

The present derangement of conditions in public schools is merely a reflection, a symptom, of the whole inchoate movement toward compressing a multitude of puzzled individuals into a corporate mould. Whatever the original motives behind compulsory education, by now the process is more concerned with compulsion than with education. With country life gone and the countryside despoiled, now we hear that one factor in the compulsion is "to keep them off the streets." Off the streets and into the schools, the repressed Billy the Kids and Calamity Janes release their aggressiveness by disrupting classrooms, and those who used to "go to work" submit restlessly to the ordeal of having unwanted knowledge and useless mental exertion forced upon them for hours a day. What compulsory education—as one obvious aspect of the process of moulding individuals into corporate society — has demonstrated is that Americans in the mass are uneducable.

Compulsory education was not needed to demonstrate this. From the beginning mass education in the United States has fallen short of the

ideals and purposes of its original proponents. Thomas Jefferson, when proposing a revision of the Virginia Code of Laws in 1781, outlined a system of public education designed primarily to fit the people for a responsible participation in government which would prevent government from being *taken over by "rulers."* Since "the influences over government must be shared by all the people . . ." the purpose of public education was . . . "to diffuse knowledge more generally through the mass of the people." He warned that "every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people, themselves, are its only safe repositories. And to render them safe, their minds must be improved to a certain degree."

In the following century Mirabeau Lamar, a president of Texas, said that "a cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy."

No study is needed to support the plain statement that the mass of people have never, at any time during the republic's history, demonstrated any eagerness to participate in a diffusion of "knowledge" nor shown any burning desire for a "cultivated mind." In point of fact, quite the opposite has been and is the prevailing temper.

From the beginning at Jamestown, from Captain John Smith's dictum of "root, hog, or die," the settling of the North American continent and the building of the United States was characterized by hard work, which not only was a necessity but which was sanctified by the "Protestant ethic." The virtues, most praised were "common sense," "Yankee ingenuity,"

"know-how" and more lately "can do." Americans excelled at making things and at having things. In the Thingocracy, knowledge unrelated to commercial profits or material advancement became "useless" knowledge, and the cultivated mind was regarded as an effete affection the appellation of "intellectual" could be used as an epithet to kill the chances of a political candidate for office.

The politicians, reflecting their constituents, have little more general knowledge diffused among them than do the people and a cultivated mind would be a handicap among the professional political technologists. Some individual politicians possess cultivated minds; for one, Senator Paul Douglas certainly did; but the use of such minds has to be in the realm of avocational indulgence, and they are forced to conceal their cultivation among the "can do" boys just as Southern women have to conceal their brains among males. Certainly the politicians have done nothing to encourage people to share "the influences over government" through improvement of their minds nor to heed Jefferson's warning that governments degenerate "when trusted to the rulers."

Jefferson, as not uncommon in his day, was a scholar-statesman and a man of principles of guidance, for the protection of an experiment in democracy were drawn from profound studies of the history of governments. Jefferson assumed that his generation would succeed in positions of authority as educated gentlemen, whose backgrounds trained them in comprehending the implications of power and w

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ould be qualified to lead the way in
ffusing knowledge among the people.
owever, he was not long in his grave
efore the new nation had, in 1840,
s first political campaign as we know
em today, in which the ignorance
the people was cynically exploited.
that campaign too we had our first
og-cabin" president, a stalwart son
the frontier (then Ohio), pitted
against an effete Easterner of the Es-
tablishment. It mattered not in the
ast to the "frontiersman's" campaign
anagers that he had been born at
erkeley, the great Virginia planta-
on, as the son of Benjamin Harrison
one of the Establishment's most
powerful aristocrats.

Thus early in the republic was the
ackaging of candidates for a gullible
ublic substituted for the leadership
the scholar statesman. By Grant's
ministration (1868), when the
oilsmen took over Washington, any
ea of the "rulers" providing educa-
tional enlightenment to the masses
ould have been a case of the blind
ading the blind. It would probably
too much to say that the rulers en-
couraged the people's aversion to cul-
ivation of their minds (although
ixon evidently feared no repercus-
sions from any important groups when

he cut appropriations to the nation's
public libraries), but it would not be
too much to say that the rulers have
benefitted from the lack of diffusing
knowledge among the people gener-
ally.

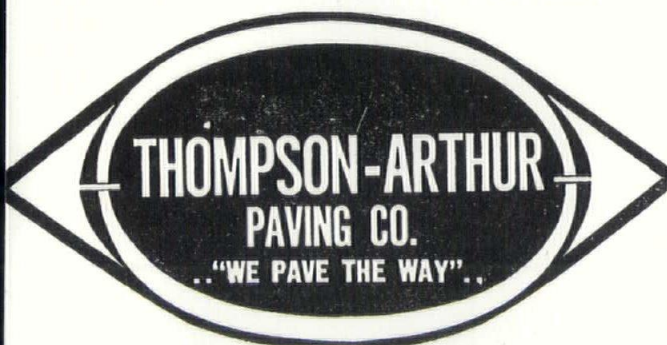
With an enlightened public sharing
"the influences over government," the
rulers would not be permitted to act
as mere political mechanics operating
the makeshift machinery of democratic
government in their hit-or-miss, day-
by-day performances, totally without
relationship to the historical forces of
which the United States is inextricably
a part. Since no subject is more ana-
thema to the uneducated masses than
history, no knowledge is regarded as
more useless than that of "the past,"
the rulers are allowed to let the
patchwork machinery of this democra-
cy blunder along, greased by political
"favors" and patronage, without di-
rection as though it were outside the
context of Time and natural forces.
Yet, the very dilemma of the tradi-
tional individual in bewildered con-
frontation with the restrictions of mod-
ern corporate society derives precise-
ly from the four centuries of social
forces of which the United States—
*as it existed in the days of our cer-
tainities*—was the outstanding product.

Twenty years ago, in *The Great
Frontier*, Walter Prescott Webb de-
lineated the development of this di-
lemma from the closing of all fron-
tiers at about 1900. Professor Webb
did not confine his meaning of "fron-
tier," as Americans usually do, to the
successive settlements of sectors of
western land in the United States. He
referred to the discovery of the new
continents of North and South Amer-
ica which broke wide open the tight
order of Europe in 1500.

To people conditioned by nearly
four centuries of the American experi-
ence, it is nigh impossible to conceive
of the closed world existing for their
distant forbears in Europe. Conceive
that the idea of progress was unknown.
People lived and died in the order in
which they had been born: pressed
hard for mere subsistence, they fol-
lowed the work of their fathers in the
class of their grandparents without
even the dream of "upward mobility"
or hope of escape.

The two Americas suddenly opened
the gates for "the restless, pushing
material" to break out of the hierar-
chical, institutionalized orders *simul-
taneously* with that phase of the Ren-
aissance which emphasized the in-
dividual, with the individual's respon-

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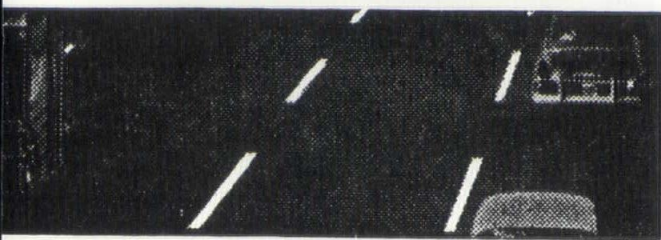
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sibility for his own destiny. Thus, the first Americans benefitted from a new psychology in the Western World when they were taking the ultimate adventure in personal "mobility."

While Americans have been inclined to isolate their adventure from the Old World, the new sources of riches garnered by new sources of human energy, brought (what Professor Webb called) a "boom" to the entire Western World. "It was inherently a vast body of wealth without proprietors." Referring to Europe as the Metropolis, he said, "This sudden, continuing and ever-increasing flood of wealth precipitated on the Metropolis a business boom such as the world had never seen before and probably can never know again." Since, in Webb's meaning, the whole frontier was closed by 1900, and the boom had lasted roughly 400 years, the United States was

and is inter-related to a movement in the Western World more closely than American versions of history indicate.

Quantitatively and qualitatively, the United States was different from the nations of Europe for several basic reasons not really controlled by the inhabitants. First, the original English settlers, backed by the might of Great Britain, were able to wrest the bulk of the profitable areas of the North American continent from Spain and France. Then, when the thirteen seaboard colonies revolted against the restrictions imposed by the Mother Country, the relatively weak and far from united war effort of the colonies was favored by the division in England over the war, very similar to the division in the United States over the Vietnam war. Then, of course, the citizens of the United States became the possessors of the incalculable nat-

ural resources and, protected oceans in the pre-nuclear age, we spared the defense of a large standing army and navy.

To all of these advantages, the seemingly limitless physical frontier profoundly effected an assertively individualistic people, exhilarated freedom from European restricting institutions and confidently partaking the national "upward mobility" through. Since upward mobility in a non-institutionalized society meant essentially material betterment, the energetic people became money-oriented. We had no other nation in history. With our great national wealth and the highest standard of living ever known, the United States stood only a quarter-of-a-century ago as the 20th century's most powerful nation.

But, with all frontiers closed after the "boom" over, to maintain the money-based standards, both at home and in world position, it became necessary to impose a new kind of institutionalization. As this crept over the nation, unannounced and undefined, the *inherited* individualism was forced into conflict with the newly restrictive social order. Since it was twenty years ago that Professor Webb pointed out the "persistence" of the American's psychology, his inability to "divest himself of the *desire* to advance in the old way," we can perceive here the roots of the bewilderment and nostalgia in the older citizens and the endlessly mentioned "alienation" of the young. A climax of this conflict between the old individualism and the new corporate state was reached in the mindless burning of academic institutions, as symbols of institutionalization, followed by a surface quiescence beneath which are elements of apathy and brooding resignation.

To stress that the conflict in this dilemma has been visibly growing for at least twenty years is also to stress the absence of thoughtful reflection among the political mechanics who manage, or mismanage, our national affairs. Far from studying the causation of the present temper, the rulers themselves conditioned by the money-oriented society, can only devise more ways of spending the taxpayers' money on foolish panaceas.

With the closed frontier shutting off upward mobility to most of the people, the rulers came up with the biggest panacea of all: to give or force everybody to have an education whether or not they would benefit from it. However, since the majority of the rulers are themselves uneducated

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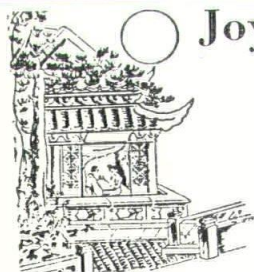
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ed in the Jeffersonian sense, they ve subsidized an education industry ich (despite the abilities and in- nations of many teachers and ad- ministrative officials) bears increasing- less relation to education in the aning of providing knowledge and veloping cultivated minds.

While the sound basic education ich formerly characterized our good blic schools has given way to per- sive curricula (often meaning easy urses), to permissive grading of dul- ds (and otherwise unfit) and per- sive discipline for the disinterested o would be better served with voca- al training (or corrective schools), e same old myths are perpetuated ut American democracy, equating ne unequalled prosperity of the U.S. h our form of government.

It should be pointed out that in ginia, as in other colonies, large tunes were made and thousands of ilies advanced through upward bility into conditions of comfortable l-being *during* the 170 years when ginia was governed by a colonial ocacy within the monarchical sys- n of Great Britain. (Indeed, our zens fared far better than they did il recently in the democratic sys- n of the U.S.) Our government es its success to the nation's natural urces combined with the human urces of an historically uniquely ditioned people.

As one illustration: a fairly careful ly of the Civil War will show that United States, with superior lth, industrial resources (including lockading navy) and a four-to-one riority in manpower, required r years to wear down and finally quer the loosely collected agricul- al states called the Confederacy be- se of a phenomenally mismanaged ernment effort and fractured na- al morale. It would have to be l that the "union was saved" (if 's what happened) *in spite of* the ted States' democratic government, only a vastly rich nation could e afforded the blunders and stupid- s and almost inconceivable waste- ness. At critical times, Confederate es victualled the men and animals, ed and supplied the troops, out of eral bounteousness either aban- ed or captured.

fter the first two world wars, ssal losses in war material were ally written off, and currently at- ion is continually called to the ligate spending in the armed serv- But now we are coming upon a e when, with our economic posi-

tion changed in relation to that of other countries and the dollar dan- gerously devalued at home and in world markets, it becomes question- able if the nation can continue in- definitely to afford its wasteful and inefficient government operations—can afford even the counter-productive operations of Congress.

It is a most unpropitious moment in American history for people to be afflicted with the dilemma of the old individual psychology in conflict with the new institutionalization of the corporate state. Not only reflected among embryonic citizens in schools, this dilemma creates among adults a tendency to try less to exert "influ- ences over" a government whose rulers seem off in some political world of their own. Yet, there could scarcely be a more urgent time for people to transcend their political inanition (as revealed by the low vote in the 1972 presidential election), and to disabuse their minds about the magic inherent in American democracy, to question their assumption that the republic can be maintained as now known no mat- ter what the people and the rulers do or don't do.

The grandeur of the great republic of Athens began to fade when its

tribute states fell away; in our time, Great Britain shriveled as a power after the loss of her colonies. Our "tribute states" were held under the sway of economic imperialism as long as our production techniques were su- perior and our economy stronger. Now that no longer obtains: our high standards of living (like Athens' lux- uries) and the high costs of govern- ment are losing us our place to peo- ples who are like we were before we grew soft from having it so good. They know they can not afford our waste- fulness and, with different histories, they have more realistic knowledge of history's natural forces.

Needless to say, nothing will change our deranged educational system until it collapses, and nothing will induce Americans to respect or desire the education of Jefferson's ideal. 60,000,- 000 television viewers in thrall to some idiocy can't be wrong! But, some new Jefferson in authority somewhere would do well to sound a warning that these in charge can no longer afford the luxury of ignorance about Amer- ica's prospects *within* the inexorable system of natural laws that govern the rise and fall of nations. Either that, or it's a repeat of Louis XV's "after me, the deluge."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (ACT OF AUGUST 12, 1970: SECTION 3685, TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE)

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10. Does not apply.

11. This item must be completed for all publica- tions except those which do not carry advertising other than the publisher's own and which are named in Section 132.231, 132.232 and 132.233, Postal Man- ual (Sections 4355a, 4355b and 4356 of Title 39, United States Code).

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2. Mail subscriptions	5,239	5,124
C. Total Paid Circulation	5,300	5,180
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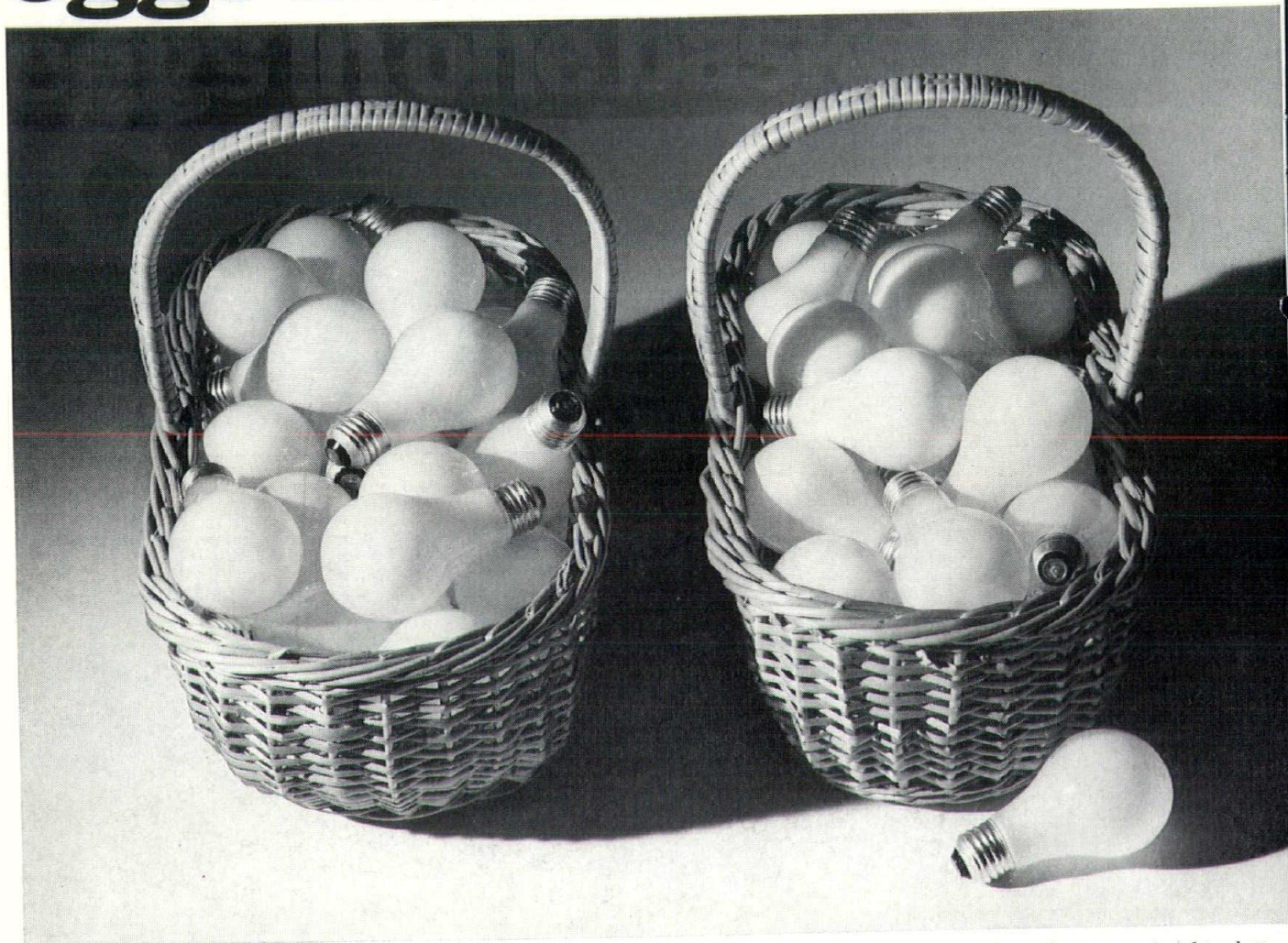
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