The Virginia Record Magazine

February 1974

The Virginia Architect Section
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ON OUR COVER is the Residence for Dr. and Mrs. Norman A. Graebner, designed by M. Jack Rinehart, AIA, and featured on page 18 of this issue. Cover photograph is by Dan Hart.
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We have heard that "history repeats itself" so often that the cliché has no meaning. Perhaps we interpret it literally and expect events from the past to recur in much the same manner as they happened the first time. However, if we view the phrase through the perspective of Ecclesiastes' "there is no new thing under the sun," we will realize that it is human nature which repeats itself. All the surrounding circumstances and the outward trappings may be as different as imaginable—say the emperors of Imperial Rome and the rulers of a modern Communist state—but the unchanging nature of mankind will cause history to repeat itself in different details.

Even in this age of historical amnesia, most people must at least have heard of Louis XIV. Where any glimmerings from the past have filtered through resistance to history, "the Sun King" of France stands beyond all others in representing the extravagant splendor and personal tyranny of the absolute monarch ("the state is me"). Including the period of their regencies, Louis and his successor, his great-grandson, irresponsible Louis XV ("after us, the deluge"), reigned an incredible 131 years—from 1643 to 1774.

The span is incredible because those two despots burdened a prosperous France with debts and inflation, allowing pockets of the direst poverty, by an antiquated ruling system during the very period when the brilliant intellectual life in France culminated in "The Age of Enlightenment."

During the 17th century period of Louis XIV, France produced the great dramatists, Corneille and Racine, as well as Moliere in comedy; Pascal wrote his philosophy, Madame de Sevigné her learned letters, de La Fontaine the famous fables; in the then respected field of history were Mabillon, Bousset, and Pierre Bayle, whose criticism (1695-1697) of existing institutions and beliefs is generally considered the first work of the Enlightenment.

During the "Age of Enlightenment" of the early 18th century, Baron de Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws was one of the books that influenced Thomas Jefferson, and could be considered an indirect influence on the American colonies' war of independence, as its ideas have long been considered an influence leading to the French Revolution. The protean Voltaire was forced to flee the country because of the criticism of institutions in his political writings. Diderot's 34-volume Encyclopedia served as a forum for intellectuals writing on liberty; and Rousseau made a tremendous impact on Western thinking with his novels and particularly the essay which laid down the principle of "the inalienable right" of the individual to equality before the law. Lesage's picaresque novel, Gil Blas, opened a new genre and L'Abbe Prevost's tragic love story, Manon Lescaut, was at least until recently still in print.

During this period of mental ferment Louis XIV continued his endless wars for personal glory and then listless Louis XV continued his parade of mistresses, leaving in 1774 the "deluge" to fall in about 15 years on poor decent inept Louis XVI and his unpopular wife, Marie Antoinette. Of course the two Louis' could not have maintained their "divine"
COR PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By

THOMAS L. WEEDON

Information Officer, Commission of Outdoor Recreation

In 1964, the General Assembly declared that “adequate outdoor recreation facilities are vital to Virginia’s general happiness and its social and economic development.”

Subsequently, the Legislature created the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission and ultimately the State Commission of Outdoor Recreation.

Now, 10 years later, the General Assembly is once again being called upon to be a good friend of the Virginia Outdoors.

The Commission of Outdoor Recreation, which has the challenging responsibility of recommending to the Governor and General Assembly plans and programs that will provide for adequate outdoor recreation experiences for all citizens of the Commonwealth, has come up with a far-reaching proposal that currently is the subject of considerable discussion by members of the Virginia Legislature.

In order to meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation areas and facilities and to protect vitally important elements of the Virginia environment, the Commission last October proposed to then Governor Linwood Holton and his budget advisors that the General Assembly authorize the issuance of $84 million in General Obligation bonds to finance the Virginia Outdoors Plan during the five-year period 1975-80.

In his farewell address to members of the General Assembly, Holton urged the legislators to adopt COR’s proposal.

Even though incoming Governor Mills Godwin did not actually recommend the proposal in his first message to the Legislature, he did say, “I am concerned, as I know you are, that our original time table (acquisition of 36 State Parks and development of 20 by 1976) has fallen so far behind.”

In recommending the proposal, Holton said:

“Given the cost of land today, I urge you to adopt the proposal put forth by the Commission of Outdoor Recreation calling for an $84 million bond issue to acquire land for the development of local, state and regional parks. We are fast running out of recreational areas, and if we do not act now, the cost for such areas will soar beyond our reach.

“Land costs are now estimated to be increasing at a rate of 10 to 15 percent per year. The annual interest on the bond issue will likely be less than 5 percent. Our course is therefore obvious.”

Godwin further declared he was “in accord with the objective of speeding up the schedule for the Virginia Outdoors Plan,” and “I do not oppose the principle of using general obligation bonds for this purpose.” However, he did state he had “reservations,” based on “fresh contact with the mood of the voters,” and “reinforced by the prospect of more gasoline shortages,” over whether a general obligation bond issue would be approved by voters in a referendum.

In the next few days, the General Assembly will decide whether COR’s proposal should go before the voters in a referendum that would be held next November.

Certainly, COR’s proposal deserves— and has been getting—careful consideration by even the most frugal members of the Legislature. For, the Virginia Outdoors Plan, which got off to such an auspicious start in 1966, when the Commission of Outdoor Recreation was created, is lagging badly, and only a major effort can put new life into a program which could use considerable help.

The Commission’s problem, basically, has been too little money to meet skyrocketing acquisition and development costs.

In 1966, the Commonwealth set out to acquire 36 new State Parks and develop 20 of them by the Bicentennial years 1976. To date, the Commonwealth has only purchased seven State Parks and little money has been available for development.

In the face of rapidly rising demand, the Commission also feel program of financial assistance to local and regional agencies, which proved to be the stimulus needed to promote more active and effective local and regional park and recreation program, needs a substantial boost.

Should the General Assembly ultimately the voters of Virginia approve an $84 million bond issue, it would have more than $100 million to use for financing the Virginia Outdoors Plan during the five-year period 1975-80.

COR estimates it will receive million in Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds within the five-year period, making available a sum of $102 million.

Of that total, $73 million would have been spent on the State Park System, on hiking and bicycling trails in Commonwealth; $25 million would have been available for development of local and regional agencies and million would be used to match COR's Commission Funds in expanding recreational opportunities on their lands and waters.

“We are asking for a large sum of money because we have a big job ahead of us,” notes COR chairman Gerald Bemiss. “If we still want to make use of the Park System, which of the Virginia Outdoors Plan, preserve significant space, meet the demand for parks and enjoy the benefits of these parks, an economically, we must raise the General Obligation bonds to a substantial sum so we can buy land now.

“We can make all the plans we want,” continued Bemiss, “but we must have land or make commitments we can live up to, and have in hand the State appropriation. This is a sadly slow and certain, and piecemeal process in relation to the rapidly soaring demand for land.”
"We are fast running out of recreational land areas, and if we do not act now, the cost for such areas will soar beyond our reach."

OUTGOING GOVERNOR LINWOOD HOLTON

The Commission is firmly of the opinion that issue is the best and most economical way to achieve the goals of the Virginia Outdoors Plan."

COR Director Rob Blackmore

A scenic Natural Showplace . . . The Swamp Bridge The Commission of Outdoor Recreation has allocated funds to Newport News City Park project, too.

Pedestrian Bridge in Richmond's James River Park City Project has benefitted handsomely from Virginia Outdoors Fund.

The Cape State Park, south of Virginia Beach, False Cape boasts one of the last remaining natural beaches on the East Coast.

"We earnestly hope the citizens of Virginia have an opportunity to vote on the Commission's bond issue proposal."

COR Chairman FitzGerald Berniss
and cost for attractive recreation land.”

Using False Cape State Park as an example, Bemiss said the cost of acquiring land is “escalating at a phenomenal rate.” According to Bemiss, False Cape could have been purchased for $2 million in 1966 but now will cost more than $8 million when acquisition is completed.

From proceeds of the General Obligation bond issue, COR figures the State Division of Parks can purchase 15 State Parks and develop 10. At the present time, there is considerable need for additional fully developed State Parks near urban areas.

Currently, Virginia has 21 State Parks, but only 12 are fully developed and most of those are located some distance from population centers. Virginia has no fully developed State Parks in Northern Virginia, only one within 50 miles of Richmond and another within 50 miles of Norfolk.

Actual use of the Virginia State Park System points out the need for fully developed State Parks. Attendance for the State Park System has grown from just under 250,000 visitors in 1940 to more than two and one-half million.

Also significant is the estimated number of visitors turned away from State Parks because of the lack of facilities. Last year, Virginia State Parks were unable to accommodate some 126,000 would-be visitors.

Today, most parks—and this includes local, regional and state parks—are overrun with visitors, particularly on week ends. Demand for quality outdoor recreation facilities is expected to continue growing by leaps and bounds in the next few years, too. A 70 percent increase in demand is projected for the next 15 years or so for such recreational activities as bicycling, camping and hiking.

Demand, obviously, was a major factor in COR’s decision to allocate $25 million for local and regional projects. With an additional $6 million or so generated by matching local funds, more than $30 million would be available for acquisition and development of local and regional parks. Thus, localities would be able to proceed at an earlier date in providing additional recreational opportunities for people in their areas.

With the energy crisis at hand, Virginians are likely to make even greater demands on parks close to their homes. This is another reason why Commission of Outdoor Recreation feels the need for increased assistance to local and regional agencies.

“We must always remember these parks (local and regional), their setting and scale, are just as important as State and National Parks in their setting and scale,” advises Rob R. Blackmore, Director of Commission of Outdoor Recreation. “They are all part of the continuum of open spaces which make life more enjoyable and our surroundings more attractive.”

Blackmore says “the Commission firmly of the opinion a bond issue is the best and most economical way to achieve the goals of the Virginia Outdoors Plan.

“A bond issue would provide funds necessary to acquire property before they are lost to other developments and to provide facilities necessary for their enjoyment,” declared Blackmore. “While repayment at an interest rate might seem a penalty to some, for bonds, in reality, the early acquisition and development made possible by having funds immediately available, would save the citizens of the Commonwealth tremendous sums by enabling the job done before land values escalate further.”

Even though the Commission’s bond issue would cost some $44 million, interest, COR officials maintain a general obligation bond issue would still be a lot cheaper (COR estimates that land costs and development costs in Virginia will escalate at an average rate of 15 percent per year) than continuing to finance the VOP at an interest rate of 15 percent per year) than continuing to finance the VOP at the same level it has been done in the past under biennial appropriations. They also point out that Virginians would have more opportunities sooner to enjoy quality recreational facilities.

“We feel it is imperative that State move ahead with an active program of acquiring and developing parks and recreational facilities for the enjoyment of its citizens,” states Bemiss. “We earnestly hope the citizens of Virginia have an opportunity to vote on Commission’s bond issue proposal.”

We shall see . . . and in a very few days. Whatever the decision, it’s likely to have a far-reaching effect on Virginia outdoors for years to come.
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Units shall be modular in dimension 3-5/8" x 3-5/8" x 15-5/8" with a dimensional tolerance of 1/4 inch ±.

Units to conform to ASTM C-55-55, Grade A for concrete brick with the following exceptions:
1. Weight of split unit - 19.5#
2. Absorption per cubic foot - 4.2
3. Percent of total absorption - 26.8
4. Compressive strength - 4750 p.s.i.
5. Linear Shrinkage - .014

AGGREGATES: Natural aggregates as selected by Architect to achieve a range of color tone. (If standard unit is to be used, specify by name.)

METHOD OF INSTALLATION: Lay out base course dry to establish location and number of necessary cuts. Erect corners to working height. Lay "PARA-SPLIT" in full bed of mortar to an approximate line on the split face, being careful not to extrude an unnecessary amount of mortar over the face of the unit. Head joints shall be well compacted by shoving tight against adjacent unit. After initial set, tool joints in a neat, workmanlike manner; brush off excess drippings with a stiff bristle brush.

CLEANING: Any commercial masonry cleaner such as SURE CLEAN. (DO NOT USE MURIATIC ACID.) Use according to manufacturer's directions. Sand blasting may be used lightly if aggregate in the split unit is to be accented.
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February 1974

The Virginia Chapter elected new officers and directors at its September meeting at Hot Springs, Virginia. They will serve through December of the year.

The new officers and directors are as follows: Henry J. Browne, AIA, President (Charlottesville); G. Alan Morgan, AIA, President Designate (Williamsburg); Frederic H. Cox, Jr., AIA, President (Richmond). Frank H. Jr., AIA, Secretary (Roanoke); Radford Tazewell, Jr., AIA, Treasurer (Norfolk); Carl M. Lindner, Jr., Director 1974 (Richmond); and A. Kamstra, AIA, Director (Reston); Charles P. Murray, AIA, Director 1975 (Alexandria); and G. MacIlroy, AIA, Director Executive 1974 (Richmond).

Mr. MacIlroy is the immediate past President of the Chapter, and received deserved expressions of appreciation from both the Chapter and Executive Committee for presiding over the latter's business and affairs during his term.

The Public Relations Committee solicits your assistance and engagement in providing articles, projects, and guidance for the magazine. For your convenience we are again providing you with the following guidelines which would help us and hopefully make it easier for you in submitting materials:

1. Submit your projects and more of them as soon as they are completed and do not wait until we solicit you.

Specifically, our next deadlines for projects will be in mid-May for the August issue and in mid-August for the November issue. Please send them now.

2. Comply with these guidelines for presentation graphics.
   a) Sizes of photographs and drawings should be 8" x 10" or 8½" x 11".
   b) Photographs and drawings should not have half-tones, but should be strong in contrast.
   c) Photographs should include people and/or activity. In the past the lack of this has resulted in sterile presentations without scale.
   d) When submitted, if photographs are to be returned, they shall be so designated on the back of each photograph, as well as in the letter of transmittal.
   e) Completed projects shall be submitted with a minimum of two (2) exterior and two (2) interior photographs.
   f) Floor plans, site plans, unusual details with graphic scales would be welcome provided they are neat and legible presentation material. Also, strong sketches could be used.
   g) Where possible we recommend that a professional photographer be used.

3. Comply with these guidelines for presentations — narratives or descriptions:
   a) Minimum of 500 words, maximum of 1000 words in length unless there are unusual conditions.
   b) Tell the story of the project—not the architect.
   c) An outline as to content as a guideline to the magazine if a complete narrative is not submitted.
   d) Architects should not quote themselves.
   e) Include completion date or expected completion date in your article.
   f) Include all information relative to the project, i.e. all designers, contractors, consultants, subcontractors, suppliers, etc.

With these thoughts in mind we trust that you will submit your projects for the magazine as soon as they are completed.

Your comments and suggestions are welcome and we encourage you to send them to the Executive Office.

The Public Relations Committee
Virginia Chapter, AIA

Frederic H. Cox, Jr., AIA
Chairman
AIA Asks Funds for Community Design Centers

The American Institute of Architects has recommended to Congress that $4 million be appropriated within the Office of Economic Opportunity budget to provide financial aid for Community Design Centers.

These design centers, Robert Nash, FAIA, a past vice president of the Institute, explained, would furnish "design and planning assistance to persons in urban and rural poverty areas," in much the same way as legal and health services are provided to the poor through other government programs.

The $4 million would provide an average of $60,000 annually to 50 Community Design Centers already existing, six expanded rural design centers serving broad geographical regions at $100,000 each, and ten new centers at $40,000 each.

The funds would come from the funding recommendation of $10 million specifically authorized in section 226 of the 1972 amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act. The Institute also recommended that OEO delegate authority to administer the program to the Department of Housing and Urban Development as the most appropriate agency in the Executive Branch to undertake this program.

"While the ongoing programs of OEO," Nash told the subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, "have dealt primarily with the legal, education and health problems of the poor, the worsening state of their everyday living environment has been sadly neglected."

He said that "conditions in urban slums and remote rural areas continue to deteriorate. Housing is overcrowded and inadequate, expressways and renewal projects rip up neighborhoods with little or no plans for restoration or relocation. In this setting the poor are defenseless. They are lost in the maze of planning jargon and procedures."

OEO has already granted research and demonstration funds to three existing Community Design Centers in New York, Boston and San Francisco, Nash said, and those have been a clear success according to an OEO evaluation report on the combined project.

The report stated in part that the CDC's "have done an effective job of helping community groups bring about changes in public plans and policies. They have aided the poor in producing those changes by constructive rather than destructive methods, by negotiating rather than rioting."

These centers, Nash said, "ensure total community involvement in the development process" and are well within the concept of community action and "maximum feasible participation" of the poor sought after in OEO programs.

Project Checklist and Owners Instruction

Two new documents, Project Checklist, and Owners Instructions for Bonds and Insurance, which will assist architects in achieving more efficient management, have been issued by the American Institute of Architects.

Project Checklist (D200) is a convenient listing of the tasks a practitioner normally would perform on a given project. The proper use of the checklist will assist him in recognizing the requirements required of him and in locating data necessary to carry out his responsibilities.

The checklist's introduction suggests that it should be started at the time the architect is notified that he is considered for a prospective project and should be maintained throughout the life of the project.

It is designed to be part of the architect's Project Record and assist the use of Standard AIA Documents and MASTERSPEC; for particular tasks, reference is made to the applicable documents.

The Owners Instructions for Bonds and Insurance (G610) is designed to secure insurance and bond information from the owner of a project in accordance with the requirements of General Conditions. It should be to the owner for his completion.

( Architects are cautioned not to insurance advice or information guarding types or amounts of coverage as this is not covered by professional liability insurance.)

These new documents may be ordered through the Order Fulfillment Department, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW Washington, D.C. 20006.

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PAGE SIXTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD
AIA Recommends Guidelines for Community Development

The American Institute of Architects today recommended that Congress adopt a comprehensive approach to building and rebuilding cities which would consolidate federal grants, guarantee a constant supply of federal dollars, and include incentives for large-scale development.

Community Development legislation, the Institute said, should also assure that federal goals are being met at the local level, and should encourage creation of local governmental units which adequately coordinate development at the metropolitan level.

Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, first president of the Institute, praised AIA's views to the Senate subcommittee on housing and urban affairs.

Rogers said that the views of AIA on community development was the result of a ten-year-old concern which, in 1967, had culminated with the publication in 1972 of the report of AIA's Task Force on National Policy.

That report, which formed the basis for specific recommendations to the Senate, he said, in brief calls for:

- A new and logical system of planning and building urban areas; and commit the nation to a constant supply of federal funding programs.
- We believe that community development should be supported at the local level by relatively constant federal funding programs," Rogers said.
- He labeled as "unacceptable," the Administration's bill which "almost totally ignores the prosecution of national community development goals."
- The record of local governments, which commit close to $20 billion annually in locally generated funds, in achieving national housing and community development goals, particularly in metropolitan areas has been bleak, he said.

The categorical programs which would be terminated by the pending legislation were enacted to overcome these deficiencies, he noted.

There is a need for incentives for large-scale development Rogers said, and explained that because of years of involvement in the community development process we have come to the conclusion that the nation can best achieve its physical, economic and social objectives through an increase in scale.

This needed larger scale AIA refers to as a "growth unit," Rogers said, and would range in size from 500-3,000 dwelling units and would provide a complete package of physical and social facilities at the neighborhood level.

Concerning the need that AIA sees to create new levels of government, to deal adequately with metropolitan development, Rogers said that none of the community development block grant bills adequately support this need for institutional change.

"Unless substantial incentives are provided in this community development legislation for institutional change, we will merely continue the present piecemeal, inefficient and inequitable community development processes which have led to unattractive, socially imbalanced, and often ill-conceived and mislocated urbanizations," he said.

As an example, he pointed to the Chicago metropolitan area, which has 1,113 local governments.

AIA Endorses Creation of Tallgrass Prairie Park

The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects has endorsed a proposal for the creation of a Tallgrass Prairie National Park to preserve a remnant of the grasslands which once covered more than 400,000 square miles of the North American continent.

The proposed park would be located in the Flint Hills of east-central Kansas where the finest remaining example of undeveloped tallgrass prairie land now faces the threat of highway construction and other man-made incursions.

In recommending support of the proposal to the Board, the AIA's Regional Development and Natural Resources Committee and its Commission on Environment and Design stressed the historic significance of the prairie in the saga of the westward movement, as well as its natural beauty and the importance of preserving its distinctive ecological system.

Legislation to create the new national park has been introduced in Congress and the bill, HR 9262, is now before the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Efforts to establish the park are being spearheaded by Save The Tallgrass Prairie, Inc., a Kansas citizens' group which has received wide support from concerned individuals and organizations throughout the country.
His contemporary home was to be a simple, but elegant composition fulfilling the program requirements and providing a stimulating environment for a noted historian, his wife and two children. In the design stage the oriental cluster approach seemed to offer the maximum advantages toward achieving their goals as well as offering the other assets of the cluster concept. The design was then developed not to be an Oriental reproduction in Albemarle County, Virginia, but to reflect the natural and graceful informality of the Oriental influence.

The site for this residence is a steep knoll approached from the same direction in which there is a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Besides taking advantage of the view, one of the program requirements was to keep the everyday parental circulation on one level. Therefore, the living room, dining room, kitchen, master bedroom, another bedroom (which could become a study at a later date) and the garage were placed on the upper level. The hobby room, the present study, a bedroom apartment and the mechanical area were located on the lower level.

The exterior walls are of a dark red brick with a silver grey frosting to match the bleached ship-lapped red-

(Continued on page 69)
T HIS Clarendon Bank and Trust Company Branch is located on property formerly occupied by a gasoline service station. The location is the intersection of Arlington's major north-south artery and Fairfax Drive which will be an exit for Route 66 and a major line for Metro's subway. Traffic counts will only increase, making the site an ideal location for a drive-up branch bank. A completely new facility was planned rather than remodeling the existing service station building. The requirements for three drive-in lanes and attendant “auto stack-up” space and normal branch bank facilities, required an unusual building configuration because of the extremely small lot size. The site area is 8000 square feet.
The building is planned as a bridge across the drive-up lanes.

The second floor, or bridge, is the banking space. This area contains the public space, tellers area and receptionist, secretary and bank officers' desks. The public area also contains the vertical connection to the ground floor lobby. Spatial transition to the ground floor lobby is an open stairway and balcony allowing visual communication. Also, there is a small elevator. The balance of the second floor space is devoted to employee lounge and toilet rooms. The ground floor is divided into a public entrance area on one side of the drive-up lanes and the bank service area for the drive-up facility on the other. Each side contains a stairway. The public side consists of the lobby, elevator and stair which is not enclosed.

The Ceilings are 2 x 4 “lay-in” acoustic tile with exposed grid; lighting is recessed fluorescent. Walls are sheetrock, painted or covered with vinyl. Paneling was used at the teller area. Floors are generally carpeted except in the public stairway and ground floor lobby. These floors are slate.

The shell of the building is constructed of concrete masonry units and metal studs. The facing is cement stucco with a spray-on finish. The floor structure of the banking space is composite design for stiffness to avoid the bounciness sometimes encountered with bar joist; the roof structure is bar joist with metal decking. Heat and Air Conditioning are supplied by electric roof-top units.

The general contractor, E. H. Glover, Inc. of Bailey's Crossroads, also handled excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry and insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Alexandria firms were: Virginia Roofing Corp., roofing; Allen Glass Co., Inc., glazing; Higham Co., Inc., painting & caulking; McClary Tile, ceramic tile; Alexandria Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing; Environmental Associates, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

THE CITY OF BEDFORD found need to increase its treated water supply because of the inadequacy of the old water treatment plant. Wiley and Wilson designed a new facility for the city and it is located on the eastern slope of the Peaks of Otter.

The old plant, although fed by the same Stony Creek Reservoir as the new, was located on the opposite side of the city. Water flowed about 10 miles, through Bedford, to the plant and then was pumped back again to the city. The new plant which treats three million gallons a day, is close to the reservoir, located between it and the end users, resulting in much less piping and pumping.

Aspects of the project include the change in location, the high rate filter process utilizing polyelectrolyte filter aids; the use of pumps even though the plant is designed to take advantage of gravity flow; and some architectural details such as quarry tile floors in offices, laboratories and galleries, glazed tile wainscoting, cast stone trim around exterior windows and doors and glazed brick accent panels between windows.

Built to keep up with Bedford's expected growth, the plant was designed to be easily expanded and contains some facilities for inexpensively increasing its capacity. It is part of Bedford's

(Continued on page 69)
A NEW Activity Hall at Sandston Baptist Church is the first step toward fulfilling the requirements of a master plan prepared by Highfill & Associates, a Richmond Architectural, Engineering and Planning firm.

The Master Plan outlined several steps which would complete Sandston's existing facility, which consisted of a sanctuary and an educational building. These steps first called for a large multi-purpose space, then a new sanctuary of 600-seat capacity, combined with an adequate parking area to serve the completed facility.

The Activity Hall was designed to be truly a multi-use space, serving as an area for large meetings, banquets, plays, or athletic events. A smaller meeting room is also provided, as is storage space, a dressing room for theatrical productions, a kitchen, and toilets. The large multi-purpose space is the central element, with the supporting areas and facilities surrounding this area.

As a banquet area, the large central room can seat about 260 persons. A full-size basketball court is provided in this same room, dictating a high ceiling over the multi-purpose area. At mid-court, a stage is provided for plays and concerts, and this same central area also boasts a large fireplace. A fireplace is also found in the smaller meeting room, which is furnished to reflect the atmosphere of a den or living room.

On the exterior, a sloping roof is evident extending from the lower ceiling height of the supporting areas upward to the height of the flat roof covering the large central area. The sloping roof areas are covered with concrete shingles, and repeat the angles and lines found in the older structure. Materials identical to those used in the existing structure were repeated in the activity hall.

The sloping roof helps deflect some of the sounds of low-flying aircraft

(Continued on page 76)
THE 76-year-old Oak Grove Baptist Church had a familiar problem. Members were moving out into the suburbs and they either had to abandon the original building and build a new one or watch the original church membership dwindle slowly to zero due to the deterioration of the houses in the neighborhood. The membership had once been as high as 900, but in the last ten years Sunday School attendance had dipped from 317 to 191. The church had a three-year life expectancy in 1972.

But the pastor, Charles VV. Gibson, had other ideas. When the church approached him to act as their new minister, he suggested that the members build a satellite church in the suburbs and keep the original building in the inner city, enlarging its membership by inviting new members in the immediate area of both buildings.

At the inner city location, there is now an approximately 80 percent black neighborhood and the surrounding area of the suburban location is composed of predominately white residents, but with services being held at 9 a.m. on Sundays at one location and 11 a.m. at the other, alternating earlier services at each church, the two congregations can attend either service and become acquainted with members of both locations. Chartered buses have brought inner city members to the new building for services.

The satellite church works closely with the inner city church. Many of the

(Continued on page 71)
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The completion of construction of the new Jackson River Vocational Center is scheduled for July 1974. The 40,000 sq. ft. facility is being built on site adjoining the existing Alleghany County High School, and will be jointly owned and operated by a Joint Board of Control consisting of representatives of the Alleghany County, Lexington Forge, and Covington School Boards. The project was designed by Randolph Frantz & John Chappelear, architects, of Roanoke.

The one-story building is designed to accommodate approximately 300 students in two daily sessions. The school will have year-round air conditioning, and will contain an administration area, classrooms, Building Trades Shop, Auto Mechanics Shop, Maintenance Mechanics Shop, Occupational Economics Department, Stenographic-Secretarial-Clerical Accounting Department, and related facilities. Each laboratory and shop area has been specifically designed to create, for the student, a realistic post-graduation working atmosphere in the various vocations.

Exterior materials will be brick, bronze-tinted glass set in neoprene frames, bronze-colored aluminum entrances, and painted steel overhead shop doors. The sloping roof over the shop mezzanines will be copper-clad stainless steel. Interior partitions will be exposed brick, glazed concrete masonry units, and painted concrete masonry units. Floors will be terrazzo, carpet, quarry tile, and exposed concrete. Ceilings in shop areas will be exposed steel joist with acoustical roof deck. Ceilings in other areas will be acoustical tile. Interior doors will be solid core wood with steel frames.

(Continued on page 73)
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FLUTED beige masonry exterior walls topped with clerestory windows give the GEICO building on Cunningham Avenue in Hampton a massive appearance.

Large fascia and side panels of asbestos cement suggest strength, even though the dimensions of the structure are only 34 by 76 feet. A paucity of conventional windows heightens this suggestion.

The facility is a combination business office and drive-in claims center for GEICO — Government Employees Insurance Company. Work area on two floors totals 5,000 square feet.

Drive-in claims centers are still unique, among some insurance companies. The GEICO center is characterized by three drive-through bays, equipped with roll-up garage-type doors on the first floor. The first floor also contains the manager’s office and a reception area.

The second floor contains the business office, a conference room and lounge.

Motorists can drive in the front of the building, have the damage to their cars appraised, a check written for the damage and drive out the back, convenience made possible because all the operations of GEICO are together.

The building, which opened for business June 1, 1973, is on an acre-and-a-half site. Outside parking is provided for 50 cars.

The aluminum windows are tinted and the building is heated by hot air

(Continued on page 73)
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THE P. D. PRUDEN Vocational Technical Center, to be completed in early 1975, is the joint effort of four school boards: Suffolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Franklin.

Work on the two buildings which will comprise the center is expected to start this month (Feb. 1974) on a 25-acre site just off U.S. 460 in Nansemond County. Both buildings will be of reddish-brown brick and both will be heated electrically.

The larger of the two structures will house, in 75,000 square feet: a shop area, cosmetology, business and practical nursing departments and administrative offices. The shop area, with concrete floors and masonry walls, will occupy one wing of the one-story building.

The cosmetology, business, nursing and administrative areas will be housed in the other wing and will be characterized by carpeted floors, demountable partitions, and air conditioning.

The horticulture building, detached from the main building, is 60' by 85' and of matching architecture. Attached to it will be two greenhouses, one 22' by 43', the other 26' by 43', also electrically heated.

Windows in the technical center will be aluminum with tinted glass. A bronze-colored metal fascia will encircle the built-up roof.

The school will accommodate 280 students during morning classes and another 280 students in afternoon classes, all from the four communities participating in funding the facility.

Parking will be provided for about 260 cars.

Students at the center will study auto repairs, electronics, building trades, welding, air conditioning and heating, masonry, accounting, data processing, cosmetology (in two laboratories), food service, practical nursing and horticulture.
THE SITE is a wooded hillside in the community of “Southdown,” just above Great Falls. It overlooks in the foreground a man-made pond; in the middle distance, the Potomac River; and the hills of Maryland beyond. The house steps across the slope on several levels so that the tree cover of beech, oak, and laurel is undisturbed save for the clearing necessary for a tile field.

The house plan is two L-shaped wings, one of two stories enclosing a living room (really a huge enclosed porch), and a smaller one for children which wraps around a skylit playroom. Living room and playroom are both covered by fir plank ceilings on exposed wood trusses. The house design weaves together light, rectangular solids, portholes, and intricate patterns—trusses, balcony fronts, and trees. As an expression of the owners, it accommodates both Indian subcontinent complexity and the simpler artifacts of our Western culture.

The house is of wood frame construction set on a masonry plinth. It has stained redwood siding, fir ceilings, stained pine trusses, oak floors and stairs, insulating glass, copper flashing, three-zone HAC, and an extensive daylight basement which includes a darkroom and workroom. It’s designed for a large family with children on several age levels, and for entertaining many people.

There are big spaces yet compensating cozy nooks. There are multiple vistas through and out from the structure, and many planned and pleasant ways to view and enjoy it from outside—from above, below, afar, daylight as a solid, and after-dark as a lantern. There’s built in to this house that long-lasting variety which won’t go stale, and which will have made the effort worthwhile for the owners. General contractor for the project was Matthews & Schwartz, Inc. of Glen Echo, Maryland.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Virginia Concrete Construction Co., Inc., Petersburg, concrete; Derwood Melton, masonry contractor; Virginia Roofing Corp., Alexandria, roofing; American Plate Glass Co., Kensington, Maryland, windows & glazing; Hayes Brothers, Chantilly, carpentry; and, Asbestos Covering & Roofing Co., Inc., Hyattsville, Maryland, insulation.

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Situated at one of the busiest intersections of Arlington County, namely, Glebe Road and Columbia Pike, is the new Regional Office of the Virginia National Bank.

The building is sited on 1 1/2 acres of ground and well landscaped.

It offers a gross of 30,000 square feet of office area, 4 stories tall, plus a 10,000 square foot parking garage under the building.

In arriving at the size of the building, Mr. Gordon Dewey, the Regional Executive Officer of Virginia National Bank, had each department show their space requirements for the next five years. This also resulted in including and having located over 85% of the doors and partitions in the contract price.

Structurally, the building is steel framed, with steel bar joists and concrete floors. The outer skin is precast concrete. It is designed to eventually add two more floors, plus an additional parking deck.

Interior finishes are carpet, terrazzo and vinyl floors, vinyl, glass, wood panels and painted sheetrock walls and partitions, and acoustical tile ceilings.

The trust department features a custom built desk and storage island with a rosewood finish. This unit separates the private offices from the reception lounges.

Heating and air conditioning are provided by using reverse cycle water to air heat pump units, water cooled chiller and air handler units with electric heat coils and console type self contained reverse cycle electric heat pump, heating and cooling units.

The general contractor, DeLuca Construction Corp. of Fairfax, also handled concrete, and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Alexandria firms were: Artcraft Decorating & Contracting Co., Inc., painting; Wayne Insulation Co., Inc., insulation; McClary Tile, Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Alexandria Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Newton Asphalt Co., Inc. of Va., paving; and Alto Glass Co., Inc., glazing.

Arlington firms were: Perrin & Martin, Inc., roofing; Arlington Woodworking, paneling & millwork; and Mosher Electric Corp., lighting fixtures & electrical work.

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Building Construction
THE 228-bed addition to the Arlington Hospital was designed by Faulkner, Fryer and Vanderpool. The 249,275 square foot addition to the existing facility at George Mason Drive and 16th Street in Arlington is constructed of reinforced concrete frame faced with brick.

Incorporated in the plans are a new emergency department, outpatient's department, radiology department, laboratory, and administrative suite. Also included are medical, surgical and coronary intensive care units and modifications to surgery, delivery and dietary departments.

Interior design for the completely air conditioned addition was by Interspace Incorporated. Equitable Construction Co., Inc. of McLean, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Maryland firms were: Arber Construction Co., Wheaton, excavating; J. W. Conway, Inc., (Kopper's), Hyattsville, roofing; James A. Cassidy Co., Inc. (Arcadia), Beltsville, windows; Madison Decorating Co., (Glidden Paint), Silver Spring, painting; and Glidden Wall Covering, Silver Spring, plastic wall finish.


THE E. CLAIBORNE ROBINS family of Richmond has been very generous to the University of Richmond (more than $75 million over the past 30 years) and a monument to their philanthropy is the $10 million Robins Center described by many as the best facility of its kind in the nation.

Completed in December 1972, the multipurpose building gives the University of Richmond the kind of structure that E. Claiborne Robins, Jr. insisted that it be—a building that one could be proud of 50 years from now. Claiborne Jr. was the moving force behind the building, although the building itself is the gift of the whole family—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Robins, E. C. Robins, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Mayer, and Mrs. Ann Carol Haskell. It was Claiborne, Jr. who gave his time and attention to the details of the structure, and who joined architects and university officials in visiting athletic buildings across the nation to pick out the best features of each.

The focal point of the structure is the main arena, 276 by 232 feet long, three floors in height, surrounded by 10,000 seats in red and blue. The open space of the basketball court floor measures 100 by 144 feet with a playing space of 50 by 94 feet. The acoustical ceiling is 75 feet from the floor and there are no columns in the arena, not a bad seat in the house. Carneal and Johnston, architects for the structure designed the roof of steel trusses 241 feet long and 21 feet wide. They were brought to the site in
four sections each, during early morning hours when traffic was at a minimum. The two pieces of each half of a complete truss were welded on the ground, then the final joining was done in the air.

The main entrance to the arena area on the third level is on the side adjacent to Millhiser Field. As one leaves the traffic circle to enter the building, he crosses the ambulatory that circles the arena level and enters the row of seats about midway from the top to the bottom of the rows.

One of the effects of the construction in the main arena is that of magnificent acoustical quality. The $50,000 sound system installed by Jarvis, Inc. of Richmond performs in a spectacular manner. A "Doc" Severinsen concert held there recently brought oohs and aahs from the crowd in response to the superior sound.

The whole building has to be seen to be appreciated. The three-story building is located on Boatwright Drive. Its exterior walls are of brick construction, graced with limestone trim and arches, in the University's traditional modified collegiate Gothic architecture. Parallel to Millhiser Gymnasium are two "bridges," on either side of a courtyard, leading up to a plaza on the level of the second floor and providing easy access from the campus side of the building.

The second level of the athletic center has its main entrance facing Boatwright Drive. It opens into a lobby. To the right of the lobby is a lounge, and to the left of it are offices for the sale of tickets and for the business manager. This floor is devoted principally to offices and classrooms.

Offices for the coaches in the major sports—football, basketball, baseball, and track—as well as one for the athletic director, are grouped together, with access to them being controlled by a receptionist. Nearby are offices for the sports public relations staff.

A complex of offices for the staff of the physical education department are adjacent to both small and large classrooms for use by this department. There are dressing
rooms for the baseball, tennis, and track teams, and viewing room used by the football team for the study of game movies.

The ground floor, at the same level of the existing athletic practice field, has its main entrance facing the field. Seven handball and two squash courts occupy the length of one wall. Underneath the plaza is a 6 lane swimming pool, regulation size for collegiate competition and 1-meter and 3-meter diving boards. Spectator seating for 384 is provided along one side, and adjacent to it are locker and shower rooms for the swimming team and for the visiting ones.

This floor might be termed "the service floor," because of the many services located on it. For football, there are the major locker rooms for the players, showers, the equipment room with laundry rooms adjacent, the trainer's room, and a doctor's office. There is a huge room for wrestling. For physical education classes, there are locker and shower rooms, as well as ones for the coaches and faculty members. In addition, there are two "team bedrooms," each with a capacity of 25 men, for the use of visiting athletic teams, while the visiting coaches are quartered in two motel-type bedrooms. An apartment, containing a living room, bedroom, bath and kitchenette, is located near the entrance. An auxiliary gymnasium providing basketball, badminton, and volleyball courts completes the listing of the main features on the ground floor.

A four-month plumber's strike delayed construction, but that was the only major hold-up.

The building is being used for concerts, meetings, and classes as well as athletic events and should provide the best in physical education and cultural services for the university for the foreseeable future.

The general contractor was Doyle & Russell, Inc., (now The Hyman, Doyle & Russell Co.) of Richmond.

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(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

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THIS neighborhood type shopping center was designed to accommodate Be-Lo Supermarket and three other tenants. Total rentable area is 21,300 square feet. The owner decided to save on initial cost and take the necessary maintenance required with all concrete masonry construction.

The usual “block” appearance was relieved by using a supergraphic approach to painting the building. This created a distinctive looking building out of a commonplace material.

The covered canopy area was minimized by concentrating the entrances around a common landscaped court. Besides the usual landscaping this court is enhanced by a large plant display by the supermarket. They are using this area to merchandise the plants and flowers they sell.

The sign control was rather successful. All signs are kept under the canopy in a continuous band over the storefronts. These signs furnish the artificial lighting as well.

The canopy columns are formed out of “T” shape steel members with decorative wood trim applied over them. The soffit of the canopy is made of stucco with graceful column capitals providing a pleasant transition.

The general contractor, Commercial Builders, Inc., of Norfolk, also handled concrete and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel and steel roof deck; David R. Beck, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; John Brothers Plastering, Inc., stucco; C & R Electric Co., electrical work; E. B. Sams Co., Inc., plumbing, all from Norfolk; E. L. Hudson Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor; Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., roofing; General Glass Construction, window walls, and Contractors Paving Co., Inc., paving, all of Virginia Beach.
THESE SECOND Shopping Center somewhat smaller than the first one contains 16,860 square feet of rentable area. Some of the same design principles were used on this project as the previous one. The same sign control was applied and the exterior is decorated with large supergraphics.

The columns are formed of cross shaped concrete masonry piers with decorative lighting fixtures placed at the intersections. A small landscaped area is featured again to relieve the concrete and glass areas.

Harrell & Harrell Inc., of Norfolk, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted)

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Interior Decorator

J. L. SMITH CORPORATION
General Contractor
N JANUARY 1973 the C & P Telephone Company occupied the first all-mirror glass structure in the Tidewater Area. The building serves as marketing office for residential and commercial services and business office for the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Virginia Beach area and is located in Norfolk on a parcel of land situated on the outer perimeter of the Military Circle Shopping Center complex. The building is well landscaped with flowering trees and shrubs around the perimeter taking full advantage of the mirror glass exterior.

The two-story 51,000 sq. ft. building contains a public lobby and general office area on the first floor with security provisions providing separation from the non-public spaces. The remaining portion of the first floor is primarily devoted to marketing and training areas with individual supervisors, managers offices and conference rooms. The second floor contains the business rep. areas, accounting office, individual private offices for section managers, meeting and conference rooms, lounge and eating facilities.

The building has a structural steel frame with an all mirror glass exterior wall giving a complete unobstructed view. The interior rep. areas carry the same open plan concept. Complete office planning flexibility is enhanced by provision of under floor electric and telephone duct stem. Interior spaces are practically maintenance free with the exterior wall of glass and aluminum, interior vinyl panelled walls, carpeted floors and acoustical tile ceiling. The lobby has a brick paved floor and brick elevator Wells contrasted by a wood ceiling which runs continuous on both vertical and horizontal surfaces from the entry doors to the second floor landing.

Heating and air conditioning are supplied by 12 interior and exterior zones with each zone governed by its own independent weather exposure.

The general contractor, J. L. Smith Corp., of Portsmouth, also handled excavating, foundations and concrete. Subcontractors & Suppliers

Portsmouth firms were: George Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor and masonry supplier; Ausley Roofing Co., insulation, roofing; Cherry Rug Company, carpentry; J. H. Steen & Sons, Inc., painting and plastic wall finish; Joshua Swain & Co., Inc., ceramic tile.

Norfolk firms were: Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., aluminum curtain wall system, glazing, & glass; Febre & Co., of Norfolk, Inc., fireproofing & waterproofing; Door Engineering Corp., weatherstripping, steel doors & bucks, hardware and toilet accessories; W. D. Carson, acoustical & resilient tile, Driskill Electric, Inc., lighting fixtures, electrical work; K & L Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing fixtures &

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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Others were: Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel & handrails; Inland Ryerson Construction Products Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., steel roof deck; Camposella Builders & Supply Co., Norfolk, paneling & millwork; and, Korok—The Enamel Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, chalkboards & movie screens.
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FIFTY-FOUR BRANCHES BLANKETING THE SOUTH
GROUND-BREAKING was planned for December 1973 for this innovative four-story, 50,000 sq. ft. office building. Located in the McLean central business district, it conforms to the design standards established by the McLean Planning Committee. The zoning category limits height to 40 feet and a floor area dependent on the number of parking spaces provided.

The spandrels and parapets will be 4 inches thick prefabricated brick panels will be hoisted into position and welded to the steel frame. Glass will be tinted and insulated, and the roof and wall insulation will be extra-heavy, so that the transmission of heat through the building envelope will be very low. The mechanical system will be hydronic heat pumps working on balanced interior and exterior zones, using heat-of-light, and drawing at night on excess heat stored in large water tanks below ground.

The net effect of the heating-cooling system, shaded glass, and good insulation is a building with very low operating costs; the entire energy costs per year are conservatively figured to be 40¢ to 45¢ per sq. ft.

The initial building cost is estimated to be $22.00/sq. ft. which is comparable to that of standard construction. The lighting level is pegged at 70 f.c., and the heat pumps, operating with water rather than air, provide the flexibility of individual room control (and lack of seasonal change-over), otherwise available only at much higher installation and operating costs.
SITE: Narrow lot, all wooded in established neighborhood, fronting on tidal body of water. About 10’ drop down to the water.

PROGRAM: Accommodate couple with two boys and maintain privacy inside and out. Take advantage of topography.

SOLUTION: Three-story house. Parents on top floor, children on ground floor. Livingroom-kitchen-dining space on the middle floor. Split entry between 1st and 2nd floors taking advantage of sloping land. Spacious feeling emphasized by sloping high ceilings. All enclosed space utilized within the rooms. Second and 3rd floor open to each other. Study overlooks living room, but it can be closed off by movable up-swinging panels to serve as a guest room.

NATURAL LIGHT: The stair area serves as a “light tower,” receiving natural light through windows, skylights and clerestory. This light is then reflected into the different parts of the house. Most of the rooms get light from at least two directions creating bright interiors.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING: Unusual number of fluorescent lights used. Most of the lighting is recessed or indirect lighting. Under the living room beams there are tracks installed for movable lights designed for the illumination of art objects and for playing of chamber music. Low voltage wiring and control provided for outside lights and lights in the halls and stairway controlled from each floor.

MECHANICAL SYSTEM: Two zone electric heat pump with humidifier and electronic air cleaner. All exhaust fans are run into the overhangs. The only penetration through roof is one plumbing vent. All bedrooms and utility rooms are stacked on top of one another.

(Continued on page 50)
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SPECIAL FEATURES:

* Prefabricated modular fiberglass bathrooms on first floor.
* On the first floor carpet was used as wall base.
* Finishes—kitchen, dining room and bathrooms are vinyl tile with vinyl base; front entrance is slate; other rooms carpeted.
* Painted murals in children's room and playroom executed as a family project.
* Master bedroom—carpet was used on the wall as a headboard.
* Patio on the first floor and a wood deck on each floor above this.
* Door frames were done with trim to provide a sleek appearance.
* Lots of closets, book shelves and built-in drawers.
* The carport is at the front entrance but the cars are hidden by a garage door. This door looks like a permanent wall when closed.
* Sliding doors used as windows.
* All major rooms in the house oriented to the water.
* The channel groove exterior siding is utilized in many ways as window frames, fascias, trim, etc., also interior paneling.
* Color scheme: black and white accent colors.
* Mirrors were used extensively for interesting effects.

The general contractor, C. S. Yc& Co., Inc. of Virginia Beach, handled carpentry.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

(Virginia Beach unless otherwise noted) E. L. Hudson Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor; Redco Windows; Glass Corp., Norfolk, glazing; Ganus & Micholsky, painting; A. M. Insulation & Supply Co., Inc., Norfolk, insulation; Glen Cameron, Chesapeake, plaster; Prescolite, lighting fixtures; Don's Electric Service, electrical work; Kohler, plumbing fixtures; Seaboard Plumbing & Heating, plumbing; Boulevard Heating & A/C, Inc., air conditioning, heating; and Seaboard P & Supply, Norfolk, hardware.
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All the Virginia Story
FEBRUARY 1974
The Joseph W. Bliley Company traces its beginning back to early 1874.

Although the original 3rd and Marshall Street location has been updated and added to from time to time by Ballou and Justice, Architects and Engineers, the firm of Joseph W. Bliley deemed it advisable to build another Home to serve families living south of the James River.

The new Home opened to the public on July 2, 1973 is located at 6900 Hull Street Road in Chesterfield County. The firm of Ballou and Justice was retained to design a complete facility at this location.

Due to its proximity to Chippenham Parkway, it has been appropriately named Chippenham Chapel and is easily accessible from all parts of the city and the 3rd and Marshall location.

An approximate seven acre site was selected, providing for future expansion both to the building and parking, and at present, parking has been furnished for 225 cars.

Styled in a contemporary mode, the exterior of the funeral home is of red brick indigenous to Virginia. A partial setback of the main front wall relieves the solid impression of "mass" of the rectangular building and dramatically defines the main entrance. Parking facilities are placed on the site to the north,
east, west and south. The approaches to the Home from the parking areas are accomplished by attractive curved brick walks. Access from the largest parking area to the north is available across Colonial footbridges.

Low plantings of hollies and azaleas on the front and sides of the building displays a sensitivity for the proprieties of the Home. The immediate site is fully landscaped with native Virginia trees consisting principally of dogwoods, crape myrtles, magnolias, oaks and maples. While not in the city, the location could be considered semi rural-urban, and the landscaping designed by Kenneth R. Higgins has combined a regard for both. An automatic underground sprinkler system covers all areas where grass, planting and trees exist, thus maintaining a perpetual freshness to the environs.

One enters the Home through a spacious entranceway, walled with brick. Two wide corridors; one running almost the length of the structure, and the other corridor from the front towards the rear of the Home, intersect at the entrance and create an open area. At the receptionist's desk in this space, a visitor can be directed easily to either the Chapel, Parlors, Lobby or to the Arrangement Rooms. The Lobby is to the right of this open area, and two
Arrangement Rooms for consultation with the families are behind the receptionist's area.

Behind each Arrangement Room are two Parlor Suites; thus making a total of four parlors in this section of the building. Partitions between each two Parlors may be opened to create a Suite should the occasion arise, but remain closed should a smaller or more intimate room be desired. Also, another Parlor is located just off to the right of the Lobby.

Access to the Chapel is gained from the lengthwise corridor to the left of the "open area"; and adjoining the Chapel is a Family Room. By means of adjustable wooden louvers between the Family Room and the Chapel, complete privacy is assured the families during services. This Family Room opens onto the Porte-Cochere, and the families and close friends can be taken to waiting limousines directly after the service.

A Privacy Lounge is located on a rear corridor, allowing private conversations for families. For their convenience, there is an attractive Coffee Lounge seating approximately thirty.

Away from the normal arriving and departing of visitors, a Selection Room is conveniently located in close proximity to the Arrangement Rooms for privacy in making arrangements. The Preparation Room, Flower Room, Office, Storage, etc. are in the rear of the building, well separated from the public areas. Due to the nature of the property, there is no basement area and all mechanical equipment is housed in a penthouse easily accessible from the Service Area.

The firm of Doyle and Russell, Inc., (now The Hyman, Doyle & Russell Co.) General Contractors constructed the building and Capital Mechanical Contractors, Inc. provided the mechanical services. The approximate cost was $625,000. The general contractor also handled foundations and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

E. G. Bowles Co., excavating, paving; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry contractor; Ernst Bros. (General Shale), masonry supplier; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., steel; The Welton Co., aluminum fascia and panels; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; W. H. Stovall Co., Inc. (Kawneer), windows; Frick, Vass and Street, Inc., painting; Robert Wilton, plastic wall finish; Winebarger Corp., Lynchburg, chapel pews.

When Danville’s former City Manager, T. Edward Temple, dedicated the new Public Library recently it marked the completion of the first public building in the city’s urban renewal program.

Located in the heart of the downtown area, this building was planned as a part of a complex of projects that, in addition to private construction, will include a courts and jail building now underway and a pedestrian mall. The mall, as planned, would be elevated and would provide access to the new library at the level of the main floor. At present, access to the library, at grade level, for all three levels is possible. This rather unusual situation was due to an extremely difficult hillside site which was a major factor in the design.

Parking needs for both the staff and library patrons are served by two parking lots on the site, one at the upper level and one at the lower level.

Facing Patton, a busy downtown street, is a rather large two-story glass area. Back of the glass is the major reading area. The use of insulating reflective glass has resulted in the control of natural light and also provides privacy from the exterior for the readers and at the same time permits the view from the interior.
The library has a total area of over 100 square feet distributed over five floors. The lower level houses a bookmobile, receiving and storage area, a reserve stack area and the technical systems. The main level houses the bulk of the stack and provides reader areas for approximately 600 patrons.

Also on the main level is the technical processing of books, the main reference desk, microfiche readers and duplicating facilities. The upper level consists of the children's area, a community meeting room, Librarian David K's office as well as genealogy department and the assistant librarian's office.

The building has a year round temperature control system and positive humidification. Lighting is by means of an integrated ceiling system which is an acoustical ceiling, a source of light, and the source of heating and cooling.

The basically open plan reflects the philosophy of City Librarian, David K, who feels that a public library should be more responsive to people particularly to the young people. Staff of some twenty people operate the library 6 days a week and open a total of 64 hours. At present the library has about 60,000 volumes with a capacity for 116,000.

The general contractor, John W. Daniel, Inc. of Danville, also handled excavating, foundations, masonry, roof deck, carpentry, waterproofing, insulation and plaster.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were Carolina Steel Corp., Greensboro, N. C., steel, steel roof deck and handrails; Phoenix Concrete Products, Roanoke, stone work; W. H. Stovall & Co., Richmond, windows, window walls and glazing; J. H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Acme Steel Door Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., steel doors and bucks; Day-Brite Lighting Co., Division of Emerson Electric, St. Louis, Missouri, lighting fixtures; Mosler Dropotitory, Division of Mosler Safe Co., Grandview, Missouri, book depository; and Kohler of Kohler, Kohler, Wisconsin, plumbing fixtures.
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FOURTH YEAR DESIGN
8—Hampton Yacht Center
9—Hampton Yacht Center
The major intent of the curriculum in architecture at Hampton Institute is to prepare young men and women for entrance into the architectural profession. In accordance with standards outlined by the accrediting organization of schools of architecture, the curriculum architecture contains a professional sequence of material directed toward effective involvement of the student in the discipline of architecture and its professional ramifications during phases of the five-year program. This program leads to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.). The curriculum is accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. Architecture is both an art and a science. The art of design is the pivotal discipline in the educational sequence, and the student must, in addition, acquire a sound understanding of the humanities and of the behavioral and physical sciences. An appreciation of the role of scientific method in the solution of problems in design is a critical element in the program, reinforced by course work in engineering sciences. The professional practice of architecture in response to the needs of the contemporary world, moreover, demands that architects have a substantial knowledge of city and regional planning and urban design, of their own relationship to those fields of activity and of their position in the larger society. Through elective options the student is allowed to direct his energies toward one of the many sub-categories of professional achievement. Although there is no specialization, the student will explore the materials of construction, structural systems, and building technology, as well as architectural and art history and advanced work in other areas of the creative arts, such as drawing, painting, and sculpture.
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FOR THE RECORD

RICK ASSOCIATION DESIGN CONTEST WINNERS
The 1973 winners of the Virginia Brick Association Design Competition at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University are left to right Dave Westall, Fourth Place, Maratta and John Sligh, Second Place (tie), and far right Joe Saunders, First place winner. Gil Meland, Executive Director of the Virginia Brick Association presents checks.

MID-STATE DEDICATES NEW FACILITIES
Lexington, N.C. Mayor Eddie Smith operates a forklift as a part of the dedication for a new addition to Mid-State Tile facilities. Representing Mid-State in the picture are Fred McIntyre, Jr., President, Fred McIntyre, Sr., chairman of the Board and N. P. Rodgers, Executive Vice President of the company. During the past 16 years Mid-State has quadrupled in size now employing more than 200 people in more than 120,000 square feet. Mid-State manufactures glazed wall and floor tile which is distributed east of the Mississippi.

Wade Elected
By Wiley & Wilson
• L. Preston Wade has been elected president of Wiley & Wilson, Inc., by the firm's Board of Directors. The announcement was made December 7 by W. Martin Johnson, Chairman of the Board of the Lynchburg engineering, architectural, and planning firm. Wade fills the vacancy left by the late E. J. F. Wilson, Jr., whose sudden death occurred on November 20.

Other organizational changes announced are W. Martin Johnson, Chairman of the Board and Director of Research and Development; Thomas R. Leachman, Senior Vice President, Secretary, and Director of Administration; John R. Booton, Senior Vice President, Treasurer, and Director of Business Development; and William M. Greenwood, Senior Vice President and Director of Operations.

Wade, 40, received a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1955 and served as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force before joining Wiley & Wilson in 1958. He became an Associate Member of the firm in 1964, Head of the Civil Engineering Department in 1968, and a Partner in 1969.

Commenting on the 73-year-old firm's prospects for the future, Wade said, "Thanks to the efforts of the 215 men and women who are Wiley & Wilson, we have an excellent backlog of work. We anticipate at least continuing the present rate of new commissions from industry, the private sector, and federal, state, and local governments.

"A recent national survey showed that our firm is in the top 200 in the nation," Wade said. "With the recent completion of the third story addition to our Lynchburg headquarters and active offices in Richmond and Virginia Beach, I am certainly optimistic about Wiley & Wilson's future."

Wade is a registered Professional Engineer in Virginia and North Carolina. He is a past president of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers, a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the Virginia Association of Professions, and Tau Beta Pi and Chi Epsilon, honorary engineering fraternities. He was listed last year in "Who's Who in the South and Southwest."
The SPECIFIER
For 1973

- The CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER, official monthly publication of The Construction Specifications Institute, is pleased to announce that a limited number of bound annuals containing all twelve issues of The SPECIFIER for 1973 will be available.

During '73 fourteen documents, including CSI History and a number of landmark articles were published in The SPECIFIER. The Annual Index is also found in the December issue.

The annuals will be bound in a dark red library binding stamped with gold lettering. The cost for U.S. and Canadian orders is $30.00; for orders outside of U.S. and Canada $40.00 per copy.

To order please send request or purchase order to The CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER, 1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Campground Reservations Begin

- All state-operated campgrounds will open for the 1974 season on Friday, March 22 at 4 p.m. according to an announcement by parks commissioner Ben H. Bolen.

Reservations may be made beginning February 1 at any of the State Park Reservation terminals in the state or writing to the Virginia State Park Reservation System, Ticketron, P.O. Box 62284, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23463.

In addition, a new 30-site campground at Natural Tunnel State Park in Scott County, and Goodwin Lake State Park located near Burkeville will be added to the reservation system.

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The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. Announces New Senior Legal Editor

Hugh J. Yarrington has been promoted by The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., to be senior legal editor, environmental and safety services. Mr. Yarrington had been legal editor of Environment Reporter. In his new position, he will also be the top advisor for Occupational Safety Health Reporter, Product Safety & Liability Reporter, and Energy Users Report, the other information services published by BNA in its environmental and safety services division.

Mr. Yarrington is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., and The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C. He is a member of the District of Columbia bar and of the Young Lawyers, Natural Resources, and Public Utilities Sections of the American Bar Association.

Before joining BNA in 1972, he was engaged in the practice of administrative and commercial law with the firm of Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, Washington, D.C.

Edgcomb To Build Multi-Million Dollar Service Center at Zion Crossroads

V. M. deCastro, president of the Edgcomb Steel Company, Andalusia, and the Virginia Division of Industrial Development have announced that Edgcomb has purchased a 40 acre tract at Zion Crossroads, and will build a multi-million dollar service center. Edgcomb’s new Virginia facility will primarily service the state, and Zion Crossroads was selected because of its central location and good transportation facilities.

Edgcomb Steel Company had sales in 1972 of over $100 million.
Metro Richmond Chamber Outlines Legislative Program

• The Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce has outlined a 10-point legislative program and passed its recommendations along to the members of the Virginia General Assembly.

The program includes backing of tightly controlled pari-mutual horse race betting; updating Virginia ABC laws; and changes in the funding formula to finance public education.

The program opposes the enactment of new taxes at the current session; changing laws on collective bargaining by public employees; and the establishment of a state consumer affairs function.

The Chamber is backing the City of Richmond's request for charter changes, with the exception of the city's present competitive bid procedure.

In a letter to all members of the General Assembly, jointly signed by John M. McGurn, Chamber president and Rawley F. Daniel, chairman of the Chamber's State Legislative Affairs Committee, the reasons were spelled out, for backing pari-mutual horse race betting.

It called for a "strong Racing Commission and stringent ownership requirements" The Chamber pointed out that pari-mutual betting would bring new revenues to the state and give "additional economic impact" to Virginia's agri-business industry.

The Chamber officials also noted the support for this issue is based, in part, on "findings of a Federal Crime Commission which shows that organized crime is no more prevalent in horse racing than in any other sport."

In calling for updating ABC laws, the Chamber said such reform would "provide a boost to the state's tourism and convention business."

Revising funding formulas for public education, the Chamber pointed out, will involve salary and operating costs; splitting costs between the state and localities; and the abilities of the localities to pay.

It will also provide new state funds for vocational and special education and for mathematics and reading skills for low achievers through sixth grade. The Chamber also said the changed funding formula will provide "incen-

PAGE SIXTY-FOUR

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VIRGINIA RECORD
ABC Re-elects Callas President

Michael G. Callas, President of Plas Contractors, Inc, Hagerstown, Maryland was elected, November 12, his second term as president of the 90 member Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC).

Mr. Callas served as first vice president of ABC before his first term election as ABC president in 1972. Under his direction the ABC has expanded from 28 to 35 chapters and has experienced an annual membership growth rate of more than 30 percent.

Other ABC officers elected were:
- Vice President: Joe M. Rodgers, Tennessee Chapter, Joe M. Rodgers Assoc., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.
- Secretary: William Demory, Jr., Metro Washington Chapter, Demory Brothers, Inc., Rockville, Maryland
- Assistant Secretary: Gerald Oliver, Northern Michigan Chapter, Zimmerman Construction, Traverse City, Mich.
- Treasurer: Joseph Burton, Anne Arundel Chapter, Mohawk Construction Co., Baltimore, Maryland
- Assistant Treasurer: W. Davison Gale, Georgia Chapter, W. D. Gale, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

Also, during its meeting at Freeport, Grand Bahama, the group named Charles Stevenson, Reader's Digest roving editor, as the "ABC MAN OF THE YEAR."

The honor was awarded to Mr. Stevenson for his three-part probe (June, July, and August 1973) into the outbreak of violence in the nation's construction industry which last year amounted to more than $5.5 million in damage and destruction during 170 separate incidents around the country.

"This award is presented with the sincere hope that the American public and local, state and federal officials will heed the message of the Reader's Digest articles and put an end to the tyranny of terrorism in the building trades," the award read.

Mr. Stevenson's journalism career spans more than 40 years and his bylines have appeared in a number of major publications.

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Richard Keresey
Appointed Director
At Union Camp

- Union Camp Corporation, which operates facilities in Franklin and Richmond, has announced the election of Richard E. Keresey to its board of directors.

He is assistant general counsel at Exxon Corporation.

Mr. Keresey, who has been with Exxon since 1955, also serves as a member of the board of Exxon Enterprises, the diversification subsidiary of the parent corporation.

He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and has an L.L.B. degree from Columbia University Law School where he was an editor of the Columbia Law Review. He is a member of the New York Bar and of the Columbia University Law School Board of Visitors.

- President Nixon has approved the appointment of a prominent Richmond businessman as chairman of the newly created Richmond office of the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB).

Lee C. Tait, vice president and general manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, will serve as metro chairman of the NAB office, which will be administered by the Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Charles G. Hall, executive vice president of the Chamber, will be metro director of the organization.

NAB is a voluntary organization established to hire and train the hard-core unemployed. It does not provide jobs itself, but rather sets up the mechanism to encourage businessmen to provide jobs for the unemployed and to participate in the JOBS program.

JOBS, which stands for Job Opportunities in the Business Sector, is a combined effort of the federal government and private industry to make employment available to the disadvantaged.

JOBS provides federal funds for companies and trade associations to help hire and train the hard-core unemployed. This includes on-the-job-training costs as well as such services as counseling, health services and transportation.

Tait has held his present position with C&P since April of 1970. Prior to that he had served for seven years with AT&T Company in New York, first as assistant vice president, Customer and Community Relations Division, Public Relations and then as assistant vice president, Commercial Division, Operations Department.

Tait had first worked for AT&T in 1958 as a staff assistant and then in 1959 he became general operations supervisor of C&P Telephone Companies. In 1960 he was named controller and in 1962 vice president and director of C&P of West Virginia.

He began his career with C&P following his graduation from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1945. He served in various capacities with company in Richmond, Roanoke and Lynchburg before he first joined AT&T in New York.

Tait received a S.M. degree in Industrial Management in 1956 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Newly-Formed Company Builds Plant in Southwest Virginia

Floyd Industries, Inc, a newly-formed company which will manufacture frames for upholstered chairs and beds, has announced that production will begin early in 1974. The new corporation, located just south of Floyd, off Route 8, will be housed in a 20,000 sq. ft., pre-engineered, all steel manufacturing building with separate lumberdrying and storage facilities. Offices will be located in this building but a separate office building is projected for later construction. Initially, the company will employ 30 persons including executives. The manufacturing facility will have a capacity of 2,500 frames a month with a potential of 4,500 frames a month.

J. Huff, Chairman of the Board and President of Floyd Industries, said that the facility will build on direct orders from Virginia and North Carolina furniture manufacturers. He noted that Floyd was chosen as the manufacturing site after extensive investigation because of excellent trained labor supply and availability of raw material.

The four principals of the new company, Mr. Huff; Frank D. DeVault, Vice President; Gifford E. Robbins, Jr., Secretary/Treasurer and B. R. Robbins, Vice President and General Manager, are all former employees of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Huff, a 20-year veteran of the shipbuilding company, was a Nuclear Manufacturing Manager at the time of his resignation.

DeVault was a general foreman, with responsibilities for the planning and manufacturing of metal products. Gifford Robbins was a foreman responsible for the fabrication of metal components in the electrical section used in the construction of nuclear ships. B. R. Robbins was, until recently, Senior Production Supervisor in the Hull Outfitting Division.

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PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA
GRAEBNER RESIDENCE
(From page 18)

The Raebner residence is clad with redwood siding. The roof is finished with redwood shakes with the gables textured with vertical redwood members tongue and grooved into redwood plywood, and prefabricated metal chimney caps were selected to avoid penetrations of the predominant roof forms.

The general contractor, W. C. Well of North Garden, Virginia, also handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Charlottesville firms were: James L. Isholm, excavating; H. T. Ferron, masonry supplier; Harry A. Right, Inc., steel; W. A. Lynch Roofing Co., Inc., roofing and waterproofing; Phillips Building Supply, structural wood, millwork; Virginia Glass Inc., Inc., glazing; B & W Insulation, insulation; E. Ware Plastering Contractor, plaster; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., medical tile; Colonial Tile Co., resilient tile; The Piedmont Lighting Center, lighting fixtures; Birkhead Electric, electrical work; W. E. Brown, Inc., masonry; Ray Fisher & Ron Martin, air conditioning, heating; Martin Hardware Co., hardware.

Others were: Engineering Equipment Inc., chimney stacks; Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp., lighting fixtures; Pete Herring, foundations & crete; all from Richmond; Anderson Corp., Bayport, Minn., windows; myriad Architectural Systems, Long Beach, Calif., Arcadia window walls; M. L. Lincoln, Lovingston, paint.

BEDFORD WATERWORKS PLANT
(From page 23)

The next phase being a raw water storage reservoir on the Otter River.

J. P. Pettyjohn & Co. of Lynchburg, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Richmond firms were: The Ceco Corp., hollow metal doors, frames & hardware; AR-WALL, Inc. of Va., aluminum windows; Gould Pumps, Inc., pumps; Wallace & Tiernan, chemical feeders; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone.

Roanoke firms were: Valley Roofing Corp., roofing & sheet metal, Byrd's Terrazzo & Tile Co., Inc., quarry tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., laboratory furniture; John G. Gosney, T/A Imperial Elevator Co., elevator.

Other firms were: Harold J. Jennings, Masonry Contractor, masonry work and Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., miscellaneous metals, both from Madison Heights; May Bros., Inc., Forest, grading; Shockey Bros., Inc., Winchester, prestressed concrete; James D. Snow — Painters, painting and Williams Electric Co., Inc., electrical work, both from Lynchburg; Harris Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Radford, mechanical work; and Neptune Microfloc, filters & high rate filter system.
(From page 24)

from nearby Byrd Airport. Carry through to the inside, as a sloped ceiling, it serves an acoustic function as a noise-damping device.

Trim colors on the existing building were changed to complement the new structure and the total project. Landscaping, which became a part of the overall design project, serves to bring the old and the new together in harmony, and allows for the successful completion of the remaining elements of the master plan.

The general contractor was Robert M. Dunville & Bros., Inc. of Richmond.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

M & M Wrecking Co., demo; B. Thompson Co., earthwork; Bradshaw Mechanical Co., site utilities, heating, ventilating, air conditioning & plumbing; J. C. Burgess, masonry; S & S Steel Co., structural steel, joists; Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; J. B. Alford Co. of Va., deck; N. W. Maury & Bros., roof; M & P Construction Co., plaster; General Tile & Masonite Co., Inc., quarry tile; L & M Tile Floor Covering Co., Inc., acoustical system, resilient floor; Glidewell Bros., Inc., paint; Cates Building Specialties, toilet partitions; Ezekiel & Weill Co., Inc., food service equipment; Virginia School Equipment, basketball goals, curtains; and Ben Collier, electrical.
City members are elderly, indigent, disabled. The satellite church members volunteer to help with projects such as bus tours (complete with portable oxygen units, first-aid kits, and wheelchairs) to the Peaks of Otter, Washington, and other nearby points of interest. Also sponsored by the satellite church are clothes closets and food sets in which clothing and food are given for token fees. The fees tend to mitigate the "Welfare Syndrome" Mr. Johnson said. Mobile units are reserved to furnish health clinics for sickle cell anemia tests; budget planning courses and income tax workshops are provided by the VPI Extension School; and counseling services are conducted by some of the staff members, Dr. Fred Dillery, who is Minister of Counseling. Other efforts, including everything from marital counseling to hay rides for young people, are tackled with success by this church. Several professional people who have lent their services to the satellite effort have become involved in the extent of joining the church as members.

In the area of social industries, an International Club, which has been sponsored by the church for cultural exchange, will seek to relate to the rather small number of people from India, China, and Japan now living in the satellite community. Mr. Gibson noted that people from other countries who have moved here to live frequently have difficulty adjusting and making friends and he feels that this club will help in making them feel welcome. About four percent of the members in the Sunday School above the age of 30 are now black and 50 percent are in the 4-to-17 age group. Total church membership at the onset of the project was nearly 80 percent elderly. It is now 50 percent elderly. This arrangement has allowed the two congregations to come aware of one another's problems and has contributed to a greater understanding and desire to see their goals accomplished first-hand and, in short, are proving that charity does indeed begin at home. The pastor observed that the ghetto and the fashionable suburbs have a lot to learn from each other.

Mr. Charles W. Gibson has been with Oak Grove Baptist Church now since June 1971, and his dynamic personality and ideas have offered new hope to other churches in Richmond struggling with the same question—should they stay and die or move and grow while relinquishing old ties. Mr. Gibson pointed out that there were many prospective new members right in the old neighborhood that most churches overlook. The satellite church is a relatively new idea to the Virginia area, but other churches have been meeting with Oak Grove Baptist Church to learn more of their plan.

From the drive of the Satellite Church glimpses of light playing upon
the stained glass windows can be seen. The contemporary L-shaped brick structure is sheltered by tall pines.

On the sloping roof there is a stained glass cupola which supports a copper cross that glints in the sunlight.

The doors to the main entrance of the building are enameled gold.

Inside the chapel, light from the stained glass of the cupola overhead flickers across the laminated beams and exposed wood deck. The laminated wood aches are joined together at the apex of the ceiling. Seedy marine panes of colored glass in the windows reflect more light that adds to the warmth of the brick walls.

The Autumn Gold pews with cushioned backs and fronts are trimmed in red oak. The ends are cantilevered and supports are set 12” from each end. The pews face the long tapered stained glass panel behind the pulpit area.

Within the panel, a pattern of a cross is formed by individual panels of amber glass set together. The vibrant color of the pew cushions is repeated in the gold of the carpet.

Chairs in the choir have gold cushioned seats and backs and in the pulpit area are a communion table and clergy pews of red oak. Chapel furniture and carpet was furnished by L. L. Sams & Sons.

The aqua-blue fiberglass baptistry with electric built-in heating unit is located behind the choir.

Eight delicate chandeliers of white acrylic cylinders with matte gold trim line the ceiling of the chapel. Additional lighting is furnished by spot fixtures, visible only to those in the pulpit area.

The remainder of the building provides educational space. The walls are of painted solite block and the floors are concrete slab with vinyl asbestos tile. Incandescent recessed lighting used in each classroom, with the corridor having surface mounted incandescent fixtures. In the office area, fluorescent lights with carpeted floors and walls generously covered with bookshelves and cabinets.

Obscure glass is in the window of the kitchen which is roughed-in for a full well-equipped kitchen. The remaining windows have clear glass. There is a library adjacent to the pastor's study, Birch cabinets and bookshelves for books, library and study were made by H. Beckstoffer's Sons.

The building's heating system consists of recessed radiation for the chapel and baseboard radiation for educational rooms.

There are 7,568 square feet in one-story building.

The total cost of construction is approximately $240,000. General contractor was Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Mechanicsville, who also handled excavating, foundations & carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)


Manson & Utley, Inc., weatherproofing; Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; C & Lazurri, Inc., ceramic tile; Fenn Floor & Ceiling Co., resilient tile; Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bases; Harris Electric Co. of Va., Inc., lighting fixtures, electrical work; Bra Mechanical Co., plumbing fixtures, heating & ventilating; Plants Hardware, hardware; Weiden Industries, Inc., Muscatine, Iowa, tins; and L. L. Sams & Sons, church furniture & carpet.

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ACKSON RIVER OCCATIONAL CENTER
(from page 27)

Building is designed to accommodate handicapped, and future expansion.

J. S. Mathers, Inc., of Waynesboro, is general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Roanoke firms were: Webster Brick, masonry suppliers; PPG Industries, glazing; Hundley Painting & Corating Co., painting; A & H Contractors, acoustical; Roanoke Engineeri ng; Sales Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Aves-Humphreys, Inc., hardware and hydraulic lifts; Adams Construction Co., paving; and Stout Door Co., overhead doors.

Other firms were Frank Kerby & Sons, Inc., Waynesboro, roofing; Myers Whitesell, Inc., Waynesboro, electrical work; James Sizemore, Covington, excavating; Alleghany Ready Mix, Lowmoor, concrete; Jones & Inders, Vinton, masonry contractor; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Mad ian Heights, steel (structural) and roof deck; J. B. Eurell Co., Richmond, roof deck; DeHart Tile Co., Christiansburg, resilient tile and crazo; Fultz Lumber & Building Supply, Staunton, millwork; Oscar W.ith, Mechanical Contractor, Inc., em, plumbing, air conditioning and ting.

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GEICO OFFICE
(From page 28)

from an oil-fired, roof-top furnace. Air conditioning equipment is packaged on the roof with the heating equipment.

The center, owned by Arthur Gordon and leased to GEICO, is fully carpeted throughout except for the automobile appraisal bays.

Cost of the facility, including site work, was $200,000.

Lasal Construction Co. of Newport News was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Norfolk firms were: Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing and Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., painting.

Hampton firms were Sa-Bill Construction Co., Inc., acoustical and plaster; Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., resilient tile; J. P. Blythe, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; and Williams Paving Co., concrete, paving.

Others were: Glisson Masonry Corp., masonry contractor; L. C. Heath Roofing, Inc., roofing; Pompei Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; and DELTA Electric Co., electrical work, all from Newport News; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel; and Adams Concrete Products Co., Raleigh, N. C., masonry supplier.
The men of power were the ministers, administrators from the middle class who had been selected by the King for their abilities and their personal loyalty to him. Responsible only to him, the ministers were jealous of any authority that did not derive from the King and they worked only for his interests. Also through Intendants, executives who held the substance of power and were the precursors of Napoleon’s prefects, the King had active sources of information.

A third element consisted of the so-called parlements, not to be confused with legislative bodies. These were judicial bodies who had arrogated to themselves the power of review of royal decrees, something like the authority of veto. These judges who had bought their place, formed an almost hereditary caste, and, with a tradition of resistance to kings, were stumbling blocks to any progressive proposals made by the ministers of both kings. Deaf and blind to any proposed changes that might threaten their traditional privileges, these self-interested power-seekers formed a formidable force of inertia.

Also supporting inertia were the clergy and the bureaucracy, the latter of which, like so much else in France, was bound by immemorial custom.

Naturally, those enjoying favor any of these elements gave no thought to the two national problems which all critics of government agreed urgently needed attention—a chain in the tax system and drastic curtailment of the extravagant spending of the Court, chiefly on elegance and wars. At court Louis XIV had created a useless flower as the physical embodiment of “the grand style” of foreign reign, and so dazzling was the show that it was not until the chaotic reign of Louis XV (who regarded himself, “the Lord’s Anointed,” as beyond accountability) that criticism of government began slowly to seep into the public mind. By the time the people did revolt under poor feckless Louis XVI, their hatreds and resentments had been so long pent-up that violence begat even more bloodthirsty violence until Napoleon, the provincial “man on horseback,” brought order and then bled France of the flow of her manhood in wars of personal aggrandizement.

In contrast to the (French) people’s suffering of-and under the acquired despotism of kings, the Britons, people, and then the British-Americans, took a markedly different political course in those years, 1643-1789. In 1649, for example, the British civil war ended with the beheading of Charles I, whose son found refuge in Louis’ court. Then, when the parlantical rule of Cromwell ended after eleven years with his death, the people felt so relieved from his oppression that they restored to the throne another “divine right” Stuart king, charming Charles II. But this Stuart was wily and devious. Although he loved pleasure and personal privileges as much as any Louis, he recognized the power of the Anglo-Saxon Parliament, with whom he conducted uneasy truce during his 25-year reign.

Then his brother and successor James II, as foolish as Charles II had been shrewd, sought to put into practice his “divine right” principle. Within a few years James II was gone, the bums’ rush and the throne offered to William of Orange, who was not a Stuart, and Mary, James’ daughter. Not only did William and Mary have no divine right principles at all, but they signed a constitutional agreement with Parliament, which permanently limited the power of the king. Then in 1689, when Louis XIV was at the peak of his personal glory and a full century of divine right kings had ruled in France, the English people spoke for themselves in government.
and the *Spectator* edited by Addison and Steele, and they read as contemporary fiction the novels of Richardson and Fielding, Smollett and Sterne, which we are taught as classics. The theatre was brightened by the comedies of manners of Congreve and Wycherley, which are still shown here in revivals, while the art world featured Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and George Romney in portraiture contemporaneously with Hogarth’s savage satires. John Blow and Henry Purcell were composers, the *Beggar’s Opera* was popular, and Handel, the great German composer, found the atmosphere so congenial that in 1726 he became a naturalized British citizen. Truly, England seemed to be Shakespeare’s “blessed isle.”

And to all that was added the immeasurable wealth in the American colonies!

But in dealing with the American colonies some unfortunate aspects of the human element came into dominance. In some of the hard-line landowning Tories, in some of the greedier...
devil-take-the-hindmost money-men, and in some of the arrogantly short-sighted power-men in government there was an inclination to regard the “colonials” as inferiors, as second-class Englishmen without the rights due the full-fledged British citizen.

On the other hand, the colonists came to regard their status with a curious ambivalence. Certainly not regarding themselves as second-class anything, they claimed all rights due the full-fledged British citizen; but, at the same time, they developed a sense of identity with their own colonies. By 1700 Francis Nicholson, on coming to Virginia as the new Royal Governor, wrote in a letter to London of the intense self-awareness of these colonials as Virginians, and complained that they “begin to have an aversion to others, calling them strangers.” Also, more than the colonists realized, the frontier was gradually causing changes in their outlook.

However, not until the French and Indian War ended in 1763, with the expulsion of the French from most of their North American colonies, was there any significant drift toward the colonists changing into Americans. Prior to that, the separate colonies acted separately on their particular grievances against the Crown. Virginia’s complaints had arisen chiefly over the levies and the restrictions placed upon the shipping and selling of tobacco, the Colony’s main source of income, although there were other exacerbations from time to time which reflected the purpose of some English factions to bleed the colonists for the benefit of English interests.

Then in 1755 (during the full flush of Louis XV’s frivolous reign amidst the futilities of the glittering nobility) a group of highly placed Virginians took a position of the greatest significance in where it led in the relations of the colony with the Mother Country. Also this position was extremely revealing about the Virginia character in government.

By 1755 Virginia had experienced more than half-a-century of government leadership by a closely allied group of rich planters, educated and influential (“the Party,” as Royal Governors called the check on their power), who dominated the General Assembly. In 1755 this planter-stateman combination caused the first of two so-called Two Penny Acts to be passed in the General Assembly. When tobacco crops sent the price of tobacco soaring in London markets, Virginia small independent tobacco-growers would be seriously hurt in paying their debts and local taxes at the high rate of tobacco prices. Big planters could actually make money through their volume, but it was the small who led to passing the acts which fixed the price of tobacco in Virginia at two pence per pound, unrelated...
London market price. While only among many illustrations, this was the clearest illustration of the enraged colonial aristocracy acting the General Assembly to protect the rage citizen.

It took some tricky legislation to that Two Penny Act, and the sec-ent in 1758, one for a period of one r and one for a period of ten nths, because the legislators knew y were evading a Crown ruling ch held, under the “suspending use,” that each law could be disal-leted at the Crown’s discretion. By tting the two Acts in time, the Gen-Assembly managed to meet the emergency before a “suspending use” could be applied. Francis Fau-er, one of Virginia’s best and best-go-governors, went along with the ion of the Crown’s rule. However, very trickery caused repercussion: ch ended only with the Revolution.

John Camm led a group of English-clergy of the Church of England opposing the Two Penny Acts. e these transient or newly arrived g showed no sympathy for the l-pressed small planters, Governor quier sustained the acts. Then hen did some skillful politicking in don, built around the false charge the Two Penny Acts were part of movement designed “to lessen the ence of the Crown and the main-nce of the clergy.” This led to the g in Council disallowing the Acts in adding gratuitous small insults the General Assembly and good ernor Fauquier. The final indignity the Virginians and their governor the enclosure in the disallowance of an advisory letter of the op of London (head of the arch in Virginia) to the Board of le, stating that the purpose of the was to subvert the royal preroga-

governor Fauquier urged his friend, don Carter, one of the colony’s est planters and most responsible mem-bers of the General Assembly, to e (for publication in London as Vir-Virginia) another of his ollets. Carter denounced the Bish- or impugning the motives of the General Assembly and drew a new line definition of the colony’s relation the Crown. Acknowledging that Two Penny Acts had skirted the of the law, Carter stated that re were exceptions in all cases,” that “justice to the people and ty to the poor” made the Two

Penny Act such an exception. Nothing like this had been stated before.

Carter’s pamphlet was followed a few months later, in 1760, by Richard Bland, a planter and the House of Burgess’ greatest constitutionalist, who examined the whole question of “perogative.” In his famous Letter to the Clergy, Bland advanced his doctrine that “the Colony must consider its own interests even at the expense of constitutional forms.”

This was the first declaration in any of the colonies of the principle of ne-cesity taking precedence over the Crown’s prerogatives. Following Land-on Carter’s outraged pamphlet and coming during the rising resentment at the clergy, Bland’s paper made a tremen-dous impact on the minds of educated Virginians.

Three years later, in 1763, Patrick Henry in his tempestuous oratoiy showed no sympathy for the pressed small planters, Governor quier sustained the acts. Then hen did some skillful politicking in don, built around the false charge the Two Penny Acts were part of movement designed “to lessen the ence of the Crown and the main-nce of the clergy.” This led to the g in Council disallowing the Acts in adding gratuitous small insults the General Assembly and good ernor Fauquier. The final indignity the Virginians and their governor the enclosure in the disallowance of an advisory letter of the op of London (head of the arch in Virginia) to the Board of le, stating that the purpose of the was to subvert the royal preroga-

Henry, at that time a young count ry lawyer, and then as always stronger on appeals to the jury than on points of law, ignored the legal issues involved, and defended his client by attacking the authority, the King, who had disallowed an Act passed for the people’s protection. “A king,” he de-clared in his spellbinder’s voice, “by annulng and disallowing acts of so salutary a nature, from being a father of the people, degenerated into a tyr ant, and forfeits all rights to his subjects’ obedience.”

From the shocked courtroom, his reasonable words swept across the colony, awakening an unexpected re-sponse from the people generally. At the next vacancy the citizens of Louisa County sent Henry to the House of Burgess, where he began to emerge as the Virginia people’s first hero. From then onward, it was all downhill for the relationship between the Virginia Colony and the Crown.

The Virginia colonists, despite the patronizing attitude of some English authorities, had in fact been formed of the same libertarian heritage of the English people, and had themselves experienced the heady power of disposing of Royal Governors who displeased “the Party.” Then the adventure of their near ancestors, away from England’s stratified society to an unexplored continent, along with the expansiveness induced by the frontier it-self, developed a fiercely independent individualism in all the people; while the private domains on which the great planters’ rule was unrestricted developed in this ruling class an assertiveness which could not (as a Brit-
ish observer reported) bear even the thought of another's will imposed on their own. Then the educated leaders, such as Richard Bland and Landon Carter, had become indoctrinated with the political liberalism emanating from English and French writers, and there was Patrick Henry (not of the planter class) eager to inflame the people by translating the new doctrines into language of the heart. That was Virginia.

In 1763, the same year of Henry's emergence, the ending of the French and Indian War, which opened to nearly all the colonies the former French-held territory west of the Alleghenies, became immediately a source of Colonial-Crown conflict. Since these new territories, occupied by hostile Indians, required new revenues for maintaining a standing British army in the colonies, the English ministry began a series of tax measures which aroused increasing colonial protests. The ministry also quite callously passed a currency act which prevented the colonies, heavily in debt from the war and having issued considerable paper money, from paying their debts in their depreciated currency or from further issues of unsound money. This created an acute money shortage in all the colonies, as well as a lot of hard feeling.

The colonies' common complaints and acts of resistance began to draw them (especially Virginia, New York and Massachusetts) closer together in sympathy and understanding, and then into mutual supportiveness. The tax acts of the various British ministries were really not all that oppressive, but a leading faction in England (supported by the King) unwisely allowed test cases to be made on the right of the British government to force taxes on the colonies without the consent of the Colonial general assemblies. As this new issue arose after 150 years of the colonies submitting to all sorts of restrictions, some of which were quite unfair to the Colonials, the British authorities simply could not comprehend, let alone tolerate, the change that had taken place in their "inferior" Colonials. But as the Colonials began to get their backs up about new issue over taxes, suppressed grievances from the past also rose to surface.

By the beginnings of the 1770s, colonies, although each remained fiercely independent, were beginning to think as Americans. Once that concept emerged, however vaguely, union with England (with its distant King) was over. In 1774 (the year which Louis XV died) Virginia House of Burgesses adopted resolution calling for a congress of the colonies. On 5 September, the First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia with all colonies except Georgia represented. The following year Lord North made a belated effort toward reconciliation, but that year fighting broke out and there was no turning back.

When the freed colonies resolved the practicality of forming a republic it should be recalled that the 55 delegates sent to the constitutional convention in 1787 were not politicians we know the term today: they were men of property, community leaders striving for a balance between the interests of the new republic and their separate states, each of which was jealous of its rights, suspicious of the others, and most of which their distinct histories, traditions, values and ways of life. In setting up three branches of government—legislative, executive and judiciary—the delegates, assuming that later legislators would be men of substance themselves, intended the legislative branch to be the major branch in an unprecedented experiment in democratic government.

When the delegates got around to delineating the powers and duties of the chief executive, they encountered considerable confusion. They knew what was to hold dual roles—chief of (for all ceremonial, like a king) and chief of government (like a prime minister). But, since monarchy was the only form of government they actually experienced, the delegates probed detailed definitions with combination of secret hopes of a powerful presidency and secret fears of a king. This dilemma was resolved by the first of republic's "pragmatic" decisions: delegates simply avoided making detailed definitions of the president's authority. By leaving uncharted territory between the powers of president and the legislators, they bequeathed to the future an inviting
ters with the will and the influence to pass equitable legislation for "justice to the people and charity to the poor." Where the shapers of the government sought balance between their states' interests and the nation's interest, most of our current legislators seem to be motivated primarily by what they can get for their states which will induce their constituents to keep voting them in office. The very procedures—dominated by party affiliations and regional interests, and split among committee jurisdictions—seem scarcely designed to produce responsible results. Indeed, with the legislators' gleeful throwing away of money without a care for debt or inflation, with the influence exerted by special interests which often are in actual conflict with the national interest, the whole legislative branch has become frivolous in relation to assuming the responsibility for a nation.

All this decline of the legislative branch goes back, at least in part, to the delegates' pragmatic solution, which permitted a person, Washington, to define the office of the presidency. Thus, as pointed out by Emmet John Hughes in his fine book, The Living Presidency, the whole written design for a government of laws and not of men "critically turned, at the outset, upon faith in one man."

From this beginning, the power of the presidency gradually became what the men in the office made it. The big expansions of presidential power came under Jackson, whose frontier democracy challenged the authority of the Eastern "establishment"; Lincoln, with the support of a coalition of the Northeast and the new Midwest, used the emergency of war to assume almost dictatorial powers; Teddy Roosevelt got in a few licks and Wilson, although suffering humiliating defeat from his one colossal mistake near the end of his second administration, also used a war to spread his power; and, most of all, F. D. Roosevelt, who through the emergencies of both the Depression and a world war, and his own political mastery, changed the office more than any one. Except for...
Wilson's 1919 lapse into evangelism was an example of how leaders can maintain a grip on reality in the midst of their power. This was particularly true of Roosevelt, who had a remarkable talent for recovering from mistakes.

As with the French kings, growth in presidential power made possible by the decline of legislative branch. In some areas Congress practically abdicated its authority. While Congress still had Constitutional right to check the presidential powers, it must offer alternatives, explain them to the voters and implement them—nonetheless, which the weak governing bodies are in the habit of doing. The long drawn investigation of all the malfeasance and questionable actions included under the opprobrious term, "Watergate," was caused as much by Congress' unwillingness to assume responsibility as it was by Nixon's cleverness and clumsily clever tactics of obstruction. In fact, if Nixon had Roosevelt's ability to recover even profit) from mistakes, and then apply the lesson to even higher magnitudes, to deal forthrightly with the nation, I imagine Congress would have been glad to drop the potato.

The Supreme Court also has authority to check presidential power. But since the Court 20 years ago has restraining legislative-executive orders from issuing orders itself, the agreements within the judiciary caused such confusion that another may be required to direct strain the Court.

During those twenty years, the people turned increasingly to the president, as a man who held the potential for their salvation, while America for the first time in its history continually confronted external problems affecting its world position...
mingly insoluble internal problems economic and racial, distribution of wealth and power, group conflicts, the insubilities of disillusionment and bereavement, and now fuel.

The very enormity and complexity the demands on and expectations of president as a man, accompanied the growth of his power, have led to isolate him from “the people” in whom the power is supposed reside. Recent analysts of the presidency point to this isolation as causing a loss of reality as the man in the cease grows more monarchial. George Bush, the highly able aide of President Johnson, in his 1970 book, The Dilemma of the Presidency, explains that the president’s dependency on the presently large White House staffs (Johnson, for instance, operated with aides) are the major factor in isolating the President and, hence, taking his link with reality. By the nature of human beings, members of staff tell the president what he wants to hear and shield him from unpleasant information.

It is possible for a president to assemble a staff of mature men who past the period of inordinate ambition that characterizes the courtier. This is only a possibility—rarely, if ever, consummated. The White House court. Inevitably, in a battle between courtiers and advisers, the courtiers will win out. This represents the test of all barriers to presidentialness to reality and raises a problem which will plague the White House as long as the president is a reigning monarch rather than an elected administrator.

Now that we have, in effect, freed the condition of France in Washington’s administration, we have proved one of the ancient French maxims: “the more things change, the more they remain the same.” With this started as our brave new democratic form of government, and our Constitution to which such innumerable reference is made and lip-service given, we have a government men— with all the frailties and fallacies, vanities and insecurities, all the limitations of mortal man.

This has come about because we talked too much about the Founders and the written Constitution, while acting too differently from principles and intents. We have more a vast hypocrisy. As recorded, Constitution makers “shaped their views of the Powers to be given a President by their opinions of Washington’s
virtue." But Washington, an aristocrat trained to lead and a people's leader for decades before he was acclaimed president, served in the office as a duty to the new nation he had helped bring into being. In this, he was not different from his contemporaries: he was first among similar men who, comprehending the implications of power, designed their institutions for a different time, different conditions and a different people.

We are not likely to have any Washingtons, or legislators like his contemporaries, emerging from this clumsy, over-rich, conglomerate of diverse regions and disparate interests, too many constituents pulling in different ways, and too many legislators subservient to those power-blocs whose interests are certainly not primarily for the common weal, and with what amounts to a court in Washington where Nixon, isolated and insulated, with no comprehension of the implications of power, went back to the Louis' with his ministers loyal only to him personally and his assumption of prerogatives that placed him beyond accountability or criticism.

But what happened to Americans that they allowed themselves to become subjects of a de facto monarch rather than citizens of an egalitarian democracy? Why did Americans permit such a gross perversion of the original intent of our legislative bodies and the office of the chief executive? Why did they subscribe to the debasement of the promise of a republic of the just as designed by those incorruptible men of high intelligence, who were philosophical as well as practical?

What has happened to a people who have tacitly rejected the principles laid down in George Mason's Virginia Bill of Rights: "All power is invested in, and consequently derives from, the people..." and "the government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people."

We know that their disinterest in their heritage is so total that the lives and events of those involved in the founding of the nation seem no more than bloodless pageants, happenings in another country, another time. But we also know that the people's disinterest in the present state of their nation has led to an appalling ignorance in the populace about their government. A recent Harris poll, undertaken for a Senate sub-committee, revealed that 61% of the people cannot name both of their senators and 41% cannot name even one; 44% do not know the name of their congressman; 28% do not know that Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and 28% think Congress consists of the Senate and the Supreme Court. (The last opinion is not so fanciful and shows that the Court has made its mark as a legislative body).

This would seem to bear out Dorothy Gassett's theory to the effect that people ignorant of their past become incapable of coping with their present.

Perhaps more disturbingly, all of drift away from the original intent confirms Gandhi's opinion when asked what he thought of democracy, he said, "be a good idea." With this opinion in mind, it should be recalled that an egalitarian democracy was only an "idea" to the nation founders. Having themselves come of a society which was distinctly democratic, they had actually seen their experiment at work.

It now begins to seem possible the democratic idea is beyond capabilities of a people. Greed and interest causes those who rise to top to be corrupted by power beyond any thought of "the common benefit, protection and security of the people. Small comforts, paltry standards of status and "looking after number one" causes the masses of the people to renounce responsible participation in their government and accept the status of subjects. Those concerned citizens who would wish to participate responsibility through polls, that their disenchantment with government and politics—especially at the national level—eroded their belief in any effective participation they might make.

So history does repeat itself: people, who once overthrew a have come to accept a state of l...
ed. Somewhere, with so many of
their fundamental beliefs lost and so
much emptiness found in the prosperity
"progress," the people have come to
lose their faith not in themselves but
some chosen man—even though the
people themselves had elected this man
presumably to serve them.

But what happens to this faith now
if the American people face hardship
the first time since the Great De-

ession? And these people today are
ingly like those who endured the De-

ession: these Americans are accus-

ed to affluence, to ever-increasing

perity world without end. The fuel

tage could be merely the beginning

of many shortages, and even at best the

shortage seems certain to force un-

come changes in the patterns of

American life? How will these people
face rulers whose lack of foresight,

k of planning and, perhaps most of

lack of dealing honestly with the

palace, allowed this critical and

ating situation to develop?

it is not likely that history will re-
t itself down to the detail of a

olution. However, if real hardship
comes to a people conditioned to

less prosperity and the physical

orts thereof, it seems unlikely that

people will continue in their politi-

apathy. David S. Broder, in an

cle, "The Danger in Voter Frustra-

," wrote that, "widespread, im-

ent rage at government, coupled

an ignorance of or disinclination
employ the processes of legitimate

lities to alter the makeup or character

that government, poses an explosive

ger to the American people."

fr. Broder believes that the people
figure out how to relieve their frus-
	on. His prediction is that, "if they

t do it through politics and the

cesses of democracy, the real dan-

is that they will turn to demago-

or dictatorship."

ever one might think of this
ction, it is given plausibility by
fact that the people's acceptance
an ethically insensitive monarch in
White House indicates a lack of

ity for or interest in the responsi-

ies of self-government. If the poli-

apathy does permit some such

age as demagoguery or dictatorship,

ot come as too radical a change

much of the populace have accus-

ed themselves to the status of sub-

. But if this is the people's course,

will prove—as the majority seem

lieve anyway—that history is dead,

heritage was only a meaning-

myth of long-ago.

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So buy a quart or a two-gallon container of our pre-mix and try it. And if you don't think it has better consistency and quality than your dry grout, send us the pre-mix label and we'll send you a buck.

And while you're using our pre-mixed grout, we want you to notice a few things about it. Notice that you saved time by not having to mix. Notice how well the pre-mix adheres to ceramics and where tile butts against wood. Notice that the pre-mix gives off no objectionable odor, and notice that it dries hard and smooth, without shrinking or getting chalky. And notice that when you're through using the pre-mixed grout, you can put the top back on the container and use the rest later.

You'll notice some other nice things about pre-mixed grout, too. And we think you'll end up liking it a whole lot better than dry grout. In fact, we're willing to bet on it.

MID-STATE TILE CO.

For a sample and information about the characteristics or application techniques of pre-mixed grout, write Barron Kimsey, Mid-State Tile Company, P.O. Box 627, Lexington, N.C. 27292.