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With All Good Wishes
For The Holiday Season
and the Coming Year

The Editors and Staff
Virginia Record Magazine

DECEMBER 1974
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ALTHOUGH many Americans can remember when Christmas was essentially a family affair, a gathering of the large clans, probably only the older generation can remember when the Christmas season—from Christmas Eve to New Year’s Day—was the one big, significant holiday of the year. It was the one time when members of the family working in another city, and students in colleges and schools, came home. As they all traveled by train, the journey, beginning with the festive crowds gathered at the depot, was in itself of the nature of a ritualistic event. All were partaking of a traditional community celebration which reached back unchanged in everyone’s memory.

In those days, there were no other long holidays. The Fourth of July and Thanksgiving were single holidays and, as most people then worked half-days on Saturday, even Labor Day did not constitute the long weekend with which we are familiar today. Before the commonplace ownership of automobiles and the highways designed for speed, and with casual air-travel far in the future, there was no mass rush away from home to somewhere else, anywhere else. Those in the mass-rush today are like the elegant San Franciscan who, on leaving his club with a few drinks under his belt, was wont to approach the driver of a horsedrawn cab and grandly say, “Elsewhere, my man.” In the other days, the only rush was toward home.

With these customs and habits prevalent in a culture when the family unit was the center, with familial bonds more meaningful than competitive affluence, the annual Christmas Season was bound to hold a quality not generally possible in a shallow-rooted society of a transient, discontented people of external values. One of its chief elements was an inner quiet. Of course, the age itself held more certainties and more of a sense of permanence, but the Season induced a special inner quiet of the kind to encourage reflection, to think of timeless values rather than those things of the moment. In this Season individuals were said to “take stock” of themselves in relation to life and time, to make the ageless effort to find continuity in their experience and, hopefully, some meaning to the journey on earth.

While we have lost many of the traditional habits and customs, and certainly the tone of the age of assurance, it seems that our present need for an inner quiet is more urgent today than it was before life became atomized, chaotic and strident. The clock cannot be turned back, but we could still use this one traditional celebration which, with all its distortions, has somehow survived, as a retreat from the bombardment of ephemeral trivia to which our senses are incessantly subjected.

News, non-news and pseudo news, useless information and misinformation, come at us out of the very air we breathe. Mechanical voices drift into one’s house from the car radios of passing motorists and float out of the walls of newsstand stores or a bookstore, where you might have gone for some reading matter that would bring surcease from the day’s “news” and its commentators—especially those instant analyses.

If you try escape through some sporting

(Continued on page 46)
THE VIRGINIA Branch Associated General Contractors of America was formed in the late 1920s and elected as its first president Mr. Lee Paschall.

The first objectives of the newly formed organization were to formulate and define its purposes. Though revised somewhat, the purposes originally formulated in the twenties are basically the same today. The Association is to promote and maintain among general construction contractors, doing business in the State of Virginia, a high degree of skill, integrity and responsibility, and to make membership in the corporation a reasonable assurance to the public that its members possess such attributes.

Skill, Integrity, and Responsibility is not only the motto of the Association but also the criteria for membership. Each prospective member must possess these three attributes in order to be accepted for membership in the Association.

Another purpose for which it was founded was to disseminate information among its members and the public relating to the contracting industry, and to secure just and honorable dealings among its members and between them and the public.

The Association is to work for the general interest of its members in the promotion of equitable and fair legislation and governmental regulations affecting the construction industry.

Finally, The AGC is to do all other things for the general benefit of its members or the construction industry that are not prohibited by law.

There are four classes of membership in the Association: Regular, Associate, Visiting, and Honorary. All members are elected and approved by the Board of Directors.

Any general contractor registered as such with the Virginia State Registration Board for Contractors may be elected a Regular Member of the corporation, provided that such general contractor shall have been actively and continuously engaged in the business of general contracting for a period of at least two years prior to making application for membership. In the case of a firm organized within such two year period, such firm shall nonetheless be eligible for election to Regular Membership if so registered and if at least one executive thereof shall have had at least two years experience in the business of general contracting prior to becoming such executive thereof and if such firm shall have been actively and continuously engaged in the business of general contracting since its organization.

Any individual or firm, or his or its representative, actively engaged in a business affiliated with the construction industry may be elected an Associate Member. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing sentence, individuals or firm engaged in construction subcontracting, manufacturing or dealing in construction machinery, equipment, materials or supplies, or in the business of insurance or bonding, shall be deemed to be engaged in a business affiliated with the construction industry.

A general contractor not registered in Virginia but holding membership in the National Association or in any of its branches, chapters or affiliates, may be elected a Visiting Member; provided, however, that such election shall be effective only so long as the Visiting Member is engaged in the completion of a single contract in the State of Virginia, the work under which does not extend beyond one (1) year, and does not open or maintain a branch office in the State of Virginia; and provided, further, that any general contractor so elected shall in any event automatically cease to be a Visiting Member at the end of one (1) year from his or its election, upon the con-
1974 DIRECTORS

VIRGINIA BRANCH
AGC

1974 ASSOCIATE ADVISORY DIRECTORS
tracting by the Visiting Member of additional work in the State of Virginia, or upon the opening of a branch office in the State of Virginia, whichever shall first occur, and he shall then become eligible to be considered for Regular Membership.

The Virginia Branch is governed and its affairs managed by its Board of Directors. The Board is composed of fifteen regular members who are charged with the responsibility of guiding the Association on a favorable course which results in decisions acceptable and beneficial to the entire membership.

In addition to the Board of Directors of the Virginia Branch AGC, there is also an Advisory Board consisting of six (6) Associate Members. The Advisory Board meets with the Board of Directors and is counted for the purpose of determining a quorum. They are also entitled to vote on all matters coming before the Board. The Advisory Board assists in formulating policies and establishing procedure for the Association.

The Board of Directors is charged with electing from its Regular Membership the officers of Virginia Branch AGC. The officers consist of a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer. It is the responsibility of the officers to guide, direct, and advise the Virginia Branch office staff, district officers, and committee chairmen.

The Virginia Branch is composed of ten (10) local Districts which affiliate with and are subordinate to the State Office. The District Membership is composed of members whose firms are located within the geographic boundaries of the District. Each local District establishes its own rules of government and procedure which conform to the...
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10—PENINSULA DISTRICT
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The local Districts are autonomous in their prescribed geographical area insofar as their actions are of a local or regional implication. No District is authorized to act in any way contrary to the policy or interest of the State Branch. The State Board offers the Districts assistance in promoting the success and value of the Local District by frequent consultations and advice and by arranging speakers, exhibits or other educational services. Each District is governed by officers elected from within the membership by the members within the District.

Committees play an important role in the composition of the Association. They are given the task of carrying out the varied goals and objectives of the Association and are the means by which much of the work of the Association is accomplished.

Coordinating the various activities of the Association and insuring that its goals and objectives are carried out is the responsibility of the State Branch.
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office staff. The Executive Director is the Chief Administrative official of the Association. He is responsible for the overall operations of the Association according to the policies set forth by the Board of Directors and the terms of the Branch's By-Laws. The Executive Director manages the day-to-day operation of the Association and the Association Staff. Assisting him are: a Director of Services; an Administrative Coordinator; an Office Manager-Bookkeeper; a Secretary; a Clerk-Typist; and a Mailroom Clerk.

The Association works closely with many Virginia's State Agencies and just recently co-sponsored a series of statewide safety courses with the State Department of Labor and Industry.

The Virginia Branch is very active in the State's General Assembly and this year sponsored and had passed into Law three key pieces of legislation. The Virginia Branch AGC will continue to work for the betterment of the Virginia Contractor and for the Construction Industry in the State of Virginia. It is dedicated to implementing the goals and objectives of the National AGC and sees to it that its members live up to the AGC motto . . . Skill, Responsibility and Integrity.
The Construction Industry and many related industries in the Commonwealth of Virginia reached a significant milestone on August 7, 1974.

On this date, a symposium sponsored by the Virginia Construction Industry Council was held at the Richmond Hyatt House and attended by people from a variety of areas of the Construction Industry.

The Virginia Construction Industry Council is made up of some 31 trade associations covering many aspects of the Industry. The foundation and objectives of this Council are primarily to provide a vehicle for dissemination of pertinent and important information to all concerned and improving the image of the Industry.

Mr. J. A. Kessler of Charlottesville, past president of the Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America Inc. chaired the entire symposium and was very much involved in not only the formation of the Virginia Construction Industry Council but in awareness of the need for such a symposium to bring together many representatives for the purpose of discussing problems common to all.

The subjects of price escalation and material shortages were handled by a qualified panel and constituted the morning of the one day symposium. Mr. Aaron Sabghir of the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington was moderator for this panel. Capable representation from the General Contractors, Home Builders, Road Builders, Forest Products, Roofing Products, Cement, Steel, Brick, Architects and Finance made up the panel. There were indications that material shortages may be over in several areas but there were no indications of declining prices. It was revealed by representatives for cement and brick manufacturers that they were able to meet current demand for their building products but the picture was not that optimistic for steel, roofing and insulation products. It was reported that the sharp decline in residential construction has created an ample supply of materials particularly in areas of cement, brick and wood products. It was further revealed that the demand for steel is making it impossible for mills to build inventories which, of course, has a marked effect on future demands of the construction industry. There is anticipation of a further price increase this year and strong possibility of a 10 to 12 percent increase in 1975.

Coverage was also given and questions answered by this panel on the use of escalation clauses, increasing cost of money, and design and substitution problems. It was apparent that with these current problems, the competitive bid system is in grave danger due to material shortages, cost escalation, and unavailability of firm price quotations and delivery dates.

The Honorable John M. Dalton, Lieutenant Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia spoke at the luncheon. His comments relative to the “pros” and “cons” of the economic future of Virginia were very well received. Guests at the Head Table were Mr. Frank Alspaugh, Executive Director, Division of Industrial Development of Virginia, Mr. J. B. Archer, Regional Director, U. S. Department of Labor, Mr. E. M. Boggs, Commissioner, Virginia Department of Engineering and Buildings, Mr. H. D. Hamer Jr., Director Virginia Division of Engineering and Buildings, Mr. J. E. Harwood, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer, Virginia and Mr. Earl J. Shiflet, Secretary of Commerce and Resources, Virginia.

The afternoon session opened with coverage of wage and labor demands, handled most capably by Mr. James W. Rushing, Executive Director of the Virginia Association of Contractors, Inc. It was learned that negotiations in this area are resulting in large settlements and an unusually large number of strikes this year because of the unexpected lifting of wage controls. Basically, strikes for higher wages are crippling huge amounts of work.

The Virginia Community College System became the final topic for discussion. Dr. Rufus A. Beamer, Executive Director of the Virginia State Advisory Council on Vocational Education acted as moderator for this panel discussion. The current status and objectives of the Community Colleges was handled in speeches by Dr. Dana B. Hamel, Chancellor, Virginia Community Colleges and the Honorable Senator Herbert Bateman, Virginia General Assembly. It was interesting to learn of the tremendous strides that have been made by the system in the past few years as to registration and offering of technical courses and it was determined from the participation of the panel members and comments from the floor, that a Committee should be formed to start working on providing educational opportunities for newcomers to the construction industry as well as to people who are working within it.

With, what proved to be, a very successful symposium it is most fitting that special recognition be given to those panel members for the price escalation and material shortages session and for the session on the Virginia Community College System. Without their contributions the subjects would not have come into focus.

The panel for price escalation and material shortages were:

Mr. Alex Alexander, General Contractor—President Virginia Branch Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.;
Mr. E. E. Gutknecht, District President of Road Builders, Virginia;
Mr. W. A. Lee, Johns-Manville Corp.—Atlanta, Ga.;
Mr. C. Jernigan, Citadel Cement Corp.—Norfolk;
Mr. J. L. Gammon, Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Richmond;
Mr. William Detty, Brick Institute of America;
Mr. William F. Vosbeck Jr. Architect, Alexandria;
Mr. Ralph O. Harcard, Vice President, Virginia Federal Savings & Loan.

Panel members for the Community College system were:

Mr. Z. H. Taylor, Virginia State Department of Education;
Mr. William Kayhoe, General Contractor, Richmond;
Mr. Joseph F. Guza, President Richmond Builders Exchange;
Mr. Herman F. Blake, President, Home Builders Association of Richmond;
Mr. Bernard E. Cooper, Consulting Engineer, Richmond.

The Keystone of the entire symposium was stated extremely well by chairman Kessler when he said "We recognize that previous attempts to reduce conflict and improve the Construction Industry have fallen apart because our Associations do represent, on many issues, different views. In the past years we have seen in this country an increasing and distressing tendency to refuse to work or talk with those with whom we disagree. This destructive tendency has got to stop somewhere and perhaps in our Industry we can take some small measures to reverse the trend."
The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., held its annual Mid Year Board Meeting at the Marriott Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 20-24th.


In addition to attending many Committee meetings and the Board meeting, Aaron Conner served as acting chairman of the Municipal-Utilities Cooperative Committee. President Alexander reported to the Board on the Housing and Urban Development Committee. Executive Director, Jim Duckhardt, presented the Roanoke City School System "Under The Hard Hat" program to the National Construction Education Committee.

Action taken by the National Board resulted in the following being sent to President Ford from AGC President, Saul Horowitz, Jr.

Dear President Ford:

The Board of Directors of the Associated General Contractors of America has directed me to write this letter. This organization of more than 8,200 firms annually produces $60 billion of construction work and employs almost four million people.

We believe that inflation, caused by the related problems of low productivity and deficit federal spending, places the future of the economy and the nation in jeopardy.

Corrective action will require sacrifice by all and we are prepared to accept more than our fair share.

As evidence of our commitment we propose a substantial reduction of all new federally financed or subsidized construction. This should be accompanied by an immediate suspension and ultimate repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. Additionally, anti-trust laws should be made to apply to Labor.

Government expenditures are a major cause of inflation; fiscal restraint by the government will set an example for the private sector. The spending of all government agencies, particularly those involved in welfare and foreign aid, should be subjected to vigorous scrutiny to eliminate duplication and waste.

The members of this association will work harder, longer and for less but we cannot do it alone.

We are counting on your vigorous leadership to obtain similar commitments from all other segments of the economy.—Sincerely, Saul Horowitz Jr.

[Image: National Committee Chairmen wait to report to Board of Directors, Virginia Branch AGC President, Alex Alexander sixth from left.]

PAGE EIGHTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
President Horowitz and Executive Director James M. Sprouse reviewed the work of AGC over the past six months. Mr. Horowitz called our relationship with the Administration now "better than excellent." He emphasized three events over the past months of particular significance: the "single voice" meeting in Reston; the first formal tie with the Canadian Construction Association; and the leading role AGC assumed at the "Housing and Construction Conference" in Atlanta.

The following were nominated as the 1975 National Officers: President John N. Matich, Matich Construction Corp., Colton, California; Ben M. Hogan, First Vice President, Ben M. Hogan Co., Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas; S. Peter Volpe, Second Vice President, Volpe Construction Co., Malden, Massachusetts and Carl W. Erickson, Erickson Paving Company, Bellevue, Washington, SecretaryTreasurer.

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS
OF AMERICA, INC.

by James M. Sprouse

September 23, 1974

Philadelphia Midyear Board Meeting

The past months have been frustrating ones for our association, for our industry, and for our nation. Preoccupation with Watergate bogged down the nation's ability to move constructively ahead, and raised doubts about the effectiveness of government and the future of our industry.

Our "domestic problem number one" is, of course, inflation, and our nation's leading economists, while disagreeing on most points, do agree on one: inflation isn't going to go away in the next few months or even in the next few years.

What does that mean for the construction industry? The President's determination to balance the budget will no doubt result in a reduction of some construction spending and will cause us all to "bite the bullet" until the inflation in this country can be controlled.

The construction industry is faced with tight money, increased costs, rising unemployment, project cancellations, and the highest contractor failure rate in the past seven years. Some economists say the inflation rate in the construction industry will ease only when the high cost of construction forces owners to cancel or to postpone projects, thus reducing construction volume. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns said that "if construction costs and equipment prices continue to rise at a feverish pace—we may eventually find that incentives for business investment are being eaten away..." Disquieting thoughts indeed.

Contractors continue to report shortages of fuels and materials, and slow equipment deliveries. Strike activity is four times higher than during the same period last year. Labor said it can "live" with President Ford. I hope that will be reflected in responsible collective bargaining. Only time will tell. However, wage increases are now hovering around 9 percent as compared with 5.6 percent last year.

On the bright side, we now have a man in the White House who knows and understands the construction industry. We now have the "full-time" leadership in Washington necessary to combat inflation, now running about 12 percent a year. President Ford ruled out the return to wage and price controls. I believe he will be moderately successful in "jawboning" business and labor into line but, over the long stretch, he will have to keep a tight rein on federal spending to slow inflation.

President Ford said he will use his veto power, if necessary, to achieve a $300 billion, balanced budget in fiscal 1975. He proved that when he used the threat of a veto to influence the House to slash by nearly half the funding level in then pending mass transit legislation.

Time is a factor that may hinder the fight against inflation. This is an election year. Congress has been preoccupied over the past months with the issues of Watergate. Now they must consider the issue at hand: re-election. Incumbents, both Democrats and Republicans, could face rough going simply because the public might want a change, a "breath of fresh air," a cleaning of the slate. Each member of Congress knows this, and will, no doubt, redouble his efforts to re-instill confidence among his constituents. Unfortunately, that will take time — time which could be spent battling inflation.

When President Horowitz took office in March, contractors were facing unprecedented shortages, record high material costs, and the threat of wildcatting wage demands at the end of controls. President Horowitz and his Executive Committee acted quickly. They re-examined AGC's longstanding opposition to escalation clauses. The question: are escalation clauses necessary in the face of unpredictable price jumps? After wrestling with the pros and cons of such clauses, after examining the marketplace implications of their adoption, after examining all the alternatives, the Executive Committee voted a resounding "NO" to escalation clauses, and instead warned contractors to bid even more carefully and prudently than ever. As President Horowitz said at the time "someone had to draw the line against inflation—we did."

AGC then urged others to follow its lead in an effort to hold prices firm.
The most notable appeal came in mid-June when Mr. Horowitz, in a speech before the Business Roundtable in New York, told construction suppliers that they had “wandered off to a never-never land of license and abandon since controls were lifted. The nation cannot combat inflation if each of us is content to pass on proposals, quotations and contracts containing escalation or price-in-effect provisions.”

President Horowitz was also developing a plan—a plan for uniting the construction industry under a “single voice.” He asked the top level officers of 21 leading construction associations to meet with AGC and to scrutinize the concept of a “single voice” for the industry. That meeting was held at Reston, Virginia on August 1-2.

Before the closing gavel sounded, they agreed to form a study committee to review the feasibility of establishing a formal U.S. construction federation. They also agreed to develop position papers on 10 of the most perplexing problems facing the industry today. The associations appointed clearinghouse officers to formally exchange information among themselves.

I am also pleased to announce that the first formal tie between the United States and the Canadian construction industries was established less than a month ago in Ottawa when AGC and representatives of the Canadian Construction Association agreed to form a joint liaison committee. CCA “applauded” President Horowitz’s efforts to unite the construction industry in the United States and agreed to cooperate with the study committee.

AGC’s quest for a single voice does not mean that your national association is lessening its individual efforts to make your views heard in Washington. AGC is constantly looking for new ways to bring the views of the general contractor to the people who count. In this regard, AGC created a legislative “network” which utilizes the widespread geographic distribution of the membership. Under this system, a single telephone call from the national office alerts 535 “action men,” one contractor for each member of Congress, to bring AGC’s position to the attention of his legislator. I am convinced that this personal communication between Congressman and constituent is the most effective way to be heard on the Hill. I feel confident that the network will do more than just work—it will produce dramatic results.

Also, I’d like to report that AGC’s blue-ribbon energy advisory panel met recently with Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill to ensure that AGC will take an active part in planning construction’s role in Project Independence, the nation’s program to become energy self-sufficient by the early 1980’s. Panel Chairman Laurence F. Rooney said as much as $500 billion would be spent on that project, and that “it is up to the management leaders of the construction industry to take the lead in planning, as well as constructing the needed energy producing facilities.”

A number of other significant industry developments and association achievements occurred since the AGC convention in San Diego, among them:

- Presenting the problems of the construction industry and AGC’s recommendations for alleviating them to HUD Secretary James T. Lynn at the “Housing and Construction Conference on Inflation” in Atlanta. The conference is one of 12 called by President Ford as a prelude to his “Economic Summit Conference.” President Horowitz presented 21 recommendations for holding cost increases in line. He thanked Secretary Lynn for “the first formal recognition by the federal government that there is a U.S. construction industry and that its voice should be heard,” President Horowitz was accompanied by the four AGC occupational division chairmen and me. We will also participate in the “Economic Summit Conference” later this week in Washington.

- Creating a new AGC fuel and material supply committee which combines the previous material shortages committee and the energy crisis committee, allows joint investigation, consideration, and recommendations on the two interrelated shortage areas. The first product of this new committee, a material survey, proved most useful to members and federal contracting agencies in anticipating supply and price problems for fuels and materials.

- Suspending indefinitely the OSHA ground fault circuit interrupter requirement by Assistant Secretary of Labor for OSHA John H. Stender. That was a direct result of AGC’s spearheading the movement to suspend that requirement until a practical device for the industry was proved and made available. Professor Dalziel, the leading authority on GFI’s, was engaged by AGC to make technical presentations on behalf of the association.

- Spearheading a successful industry-wide effort to defeat an ill-conceived, Administration-supported Unified Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP) which would have fallen far short of both mass transit and highway needs. The proposal would have dipped even further into the Highway Trust Fund for non-highway purposes.

- The Comptroller General directing the Environmental Protection Agency to revise its construction grant regulations, thus eliminating provisions for design/construct grants. The Comptroller General’s decision did not discuss the merits of design/construct, but only declared that EPA was precluded by law from making such grants. AGC had protested EPA’s design/construct proposals for public works on the basis that the procedure was contrary to the public interest.

- As I briefly mentioned earlier, forming a blue-ribbon, heavy-industrial liaison group to meet with the Federal Energy Administration on the construction aspects of Project Independence. The special group, appointed by President Horowitz, reviewed FEA’s draft reports on energy producing facilities and commented on material and equipment availability, construction lead time, and manpower requirements. As a result of an initial meeting, FEA will revise portions of its draft reports. FEA asked AGC to “keep the door open” for future meetings.

- Filing strong views by the national association with the Secretary of Labor to protect general contractors in connection with federal regulations. We commented most recently on regulations barring discrimination against handicapped workers, regulating the employment of apprentices under the
Davis-Bacon Act, and requiring owners of trucks, even though they are independent contractors, to be recorded on Davis-Bacon payrolls as employees with hours, wages, fringes and overtime information.

- Easing of OSHA's temporary flooring requirement and increasing to "two stories, or 30 feet, whichever is less," the height over which a "tightly planked and substantial floor" must be maintained on skeleton steel construction in tiered buildings. The action came after repeated requests by AGC.

- Passage by the House of a discriminatory OSHA exemption which prohibits the Secretary of Labor from paying the salary of any OSHA compliance officer who conducts an inspection of a business employing fewer than 25 workers. AGC opposes any measure which discriminates against an employer because of size. "We have continuously maintained that the law should apply to all. We also feel that a single set of standards for the construction industry designed for that industry would be in the best interests of the nation," AGC Safety and Health Committee Chairman Leonard E. Dodson testified. AGC successfully fought against inclusion of that provision in the Senate and will continue to oppose it in conference.

- Filing a friend-of-the-court brief with the Supreme Court in support of an AGC member firm, the Connell Construction Company of Dallas, on an issue of vital importance to all contractors: whether unions representing crafts which general contractors do not employ, may picket and force the general contractor to agree not to use open shop subcontractors. If so, the building trades will have won, without legislation, their long sought right to indiscriminate "situs picketing."

- Development of a model associate/affiliate member program by the Managers' Council Liaison Committee for the consideration and use of all chapters.

- Revision of the AGC National Jurisdictional Agreements Book (Grey Book). That book is a valuable asset to AGC chapters and members in determining proper work assignments in accordance with national agreements signed by international unions but not appearing in the Green Book. The Grey Book reflects the changes that have taken place since the last revision was published eleven years ago. Cost: $4.50.

- Passage by the House and sending to the Senate a recommendation by the Department of Transportation to reinstate standard time from the last Sunday in October 1974 through the last Sunday in February 1975 during the second half of the two-year federal experiment. The principal reason for Secretary of Transportation Brinegar's recommendation to Congress was a supporting letter by Secretary of Commerce Dent which said, in part: "The Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) opposes the measure (year-round daylight saving time) for several reasons, including the safety hazards of working during early-morning darkness in winter. AGC reports that this danger and complications involving safety procedures as outlined in industry labor contracts have caused unnecessary problems."

- Increasing cooperation between the chapters and the national association. Chapter managers are lending their best efforts toward implementing your programs. You have my assurance that the national staff will continue its efforts to constantly maintain the relationships we now enjoy with our chapters. In this regard, the 1974 Joint Executives Conference, the largest ever,
was held in Washington, June 10-11, and was attended by 80 chapter representatives and all members of the national staff. The conference was an outstanding success.

- Reactivating the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship by Secretary of Labor Brennan, AGC contractor Paul E. Emerick, Emerick Construction, Portland, Oregon was appointed to the committee as a construction industry management representative.

- Recognizing the need to have more and better statistics available for the association, for the government, and for the public, President Horowitz appointed a small group of AGC members headed by Paul Scheele of Geupel De Mars of Indianapolis to determine the statistics that should be gathered.

- Expressions of our concern to the Surety Association of America over the growing practice by surety companies in some areas of prevailing on owners to specify the surety company a contractor should have. (We would appreciate it if you would keep us informed of any developments in this regard in your area.)

- Continuing activity by the Council of Construction Employers in coordinating the efforts of member associations in labor legislation, OSHA, the Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and maintaining relations with the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. The Council now has 15 member associations. AGC is represented on the board of directors by John E. Healy II and me.

- Testifying before a Senate labor subcommittee on the national workmen's compensation proposal (S 2008) now before Congress, AGC opposed several unreasonable clauses in that bill which President Horowitz termed a "giveaway" program. Through the AGC Newsletter, contractors were urged to continue efforts on the state level to upgrade state workmen's compensation programs to alleviate any demand or need for federal action. The bill appears to be stalled in Congress at this time.

- Growth of AGC membership to 8,327, the actual number of individual general contractor firms in the national organization. That total is an all-time high. More than 600 chapter-sponsored firms gained awareness of the advantages of AGC membership through the national mailing program during that period. A workshop was held to assist chapters in the north central United States in conducting their individual membership development programs.

Particularly encouraging was the increased interest in AGC shown by municipal-utilities and open shop contractors.

- Providing contractors with an AGC-Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center Commercial Carpentry Curriculum immediately following the March convention. Response was outstanding and we had to reprint to meet demand. Preparation was begun on an AGC-CIMC Cement Masonry Curriculum, and on a work analysis for operating engineers as a preliminary step in the development of a curriculum for that craft.

- Outlining a practical rural roads program to Congressman William V. Alexander (D-Ark) who incorporated it into legislation he later introduced. Rep. Alexander's bill became the basis of what emerged as the most significant piece of highway legislation introduced in the second session of the 93rd Congress. (We probably will not get a highway bill enacted this year.)

- Announcement of a new procedure by the General Services Administration for paying contractors for materials stored on and off the construction site. The procedure allows a contractor to order material and equipment for a project immediately after the contract is awarded to him, with GSA paying the contractor promptly for the materials. Contractors taking advantage of the new arrangement should have less difficulty in holding their suppliers to a firm price for construction materials, since they will be able to accept early delivery and store the material until time for its use.

GSA also agreed with AGC's position of not withholding a contractor's progress payments upon request from the contractor's surety when the surety believes the contractor is failing on a GSA project.

- Printing, for distribution at this meeting, the new AGC Bylaws approved at the San Diego Convention. Also, undertaking a revision of the Code of Ethical Conduct to reflect the new needs of the public and the membership due to prevailing market conditions.

- Adding a staff man to the information division has allowed more face-to-face contact with the news media and a steady increase in the flow of information to the press on the activities of individual contractor members. AGC has been prominently mentioned in major magazines and newspapers throughout the year. The information division is continuing to develop "grass roots" public relations programs for chapter and contractor use. Currently under production: a public service, television "spot" announcement emphasizing our concern for the environment and the building challenge which lies ahead for construction.

- Filing a friend-of-the-court brief with the U.S. Court of Claims supporting the use of the "AGC Contractor's Equipment Ownership Expense Manual," and seeking court recognition of...
that manual as the best means of determining equipment expense.

- Progress in the area of OSHA trenching and shoring schools. OSHA has released a classroom/jobsite audiovisual presentation developed and produced by AGC on trenching and shoring techniques. The program was distributed to all AGC chapters, to OSHA assistant regional directors and to designated states agencies.

- Completion of a high school construction careers curriculum feasibility study by Ohio State University which was initiated by the AGC Construction Education Committee and funded in part by the AGC Education and Research Foundation. The next step: to secure approximately $4 million for funding the actual development of course materials, pilot testing and implementation.

- Publication of a pamphlet outlining AGC's transportation policy and suggesting a practical program for solving this country's transportation problems. The pamphlet, "Eight Ways to Improve Transportation Capability," was widely distributed to Congress, federal agencies, business, trade and civic organizations, and the press. Members and chapters also circulated it extensively within their own communities. A first printing of 20,000 has been exhausted; a second printing of 25,000 has been made.

- Streamlining the National Employee Benefit Trust's medical, hospitalization and life insurance programs to permit monthly contributions for hourly employees. As of this date, 85 contractors are participating with a total of 1500 covered employees. Growth of the program is expected at a rate of approximately 400 employees a month.

- Establishing a research advisory council by the AGC Education and Research Foundation to advise the board of directors on a long-range research program.

- Passage by Congress of the first private pension reform bill designed to provide minimum federal standards for private pension plans and to ensure adequate retirement for America's labor and management workers.

- Scheduling of management seminars on: Cost Accounting and Tax Planning, October 8-10, St. Louis; Contract Law and Claims, November 6-8, Kansas City; repeat of Construction Management seminar, November 18-20, Phoenix; and Construction Marketing, December 2-4, Atlanta. A book resulting from the February 1974 construction management seminar is being written and should be available late this year.

- Protesting by AGC of proposed revisions to the National Electrical Code which resulted in the American National Standards Institute rejecting the proposed language. The revisions would have banned the use of non-metallic sheathed cable (Romex) on construction projects three stories or more above grade.

- Publishing an "AGC Guide for Voluntary Compliance with OSHA" following one and a half years of work by the Safety and Health Committee and the national staff. In less than a month, the first printing was exhausted; a great demand continues.

- Developing a guaranteed maximum price option amendment to the "AGC Owner-Construction Manager Agreement" by the Special Contracting Methods Committee.

- Revising and publishing AGC's "Construction Education Directory" which includes curriculum outlines for 83 colleges and universities offering degrees in construction, 45 universities offering civil engineering degrees with elective courses in construction, and over 350 two-year schools offering programs in construction or related technologies. Over 1100 copies of the book have been sold to date.

- Producing several guidelines for industry-wide use and reference by the AGC—American Subcontractors Association—Associated Specialty Contractors Joint Cooperative Committee. The most recent: "Guidelines on Punch List Procedures" which will be submitted to this meeting of the Board for approval.

AGC's Bylaws require that your executive director "should report the association's activities to the Board at every meeting." I hereby make that report. I feel an equal obligation to report to you my gratitude to my colleagues on the national staff for their dedicated support and continued cooperation. We are a team that wants to provide the services you need promptly, courteously and efficiently.

Sincerely,
J. M. Sprouse
THE development of a Commercial Carpentry Curriculum for those who want to earn while they learn has been announced by Charlottesville general contractor R. E. Lee. Mr. Lee, who is Chairman of the Board of R. E. Lee and Son, Inc., is also a member of the Associated General Contractors' Manpower and Training Committee.

The 350-page curriculum, developed by AGC and the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational and Technical Education, has been prepared by construction superintendents and general contractors and is designed to provide an individual with enough knowledge, in a relatively short period of time, to be employed to perform a specific task or tasks while he continues to learn. "This is the first curriculum of its kind in the United States," he said. "We particularly recommend its use in high school vocational education."

The curriculum can be used to upgrade and broaden the skills of the already employed and can be taught in any sequence after the basic skills are learned, thus allowing the individual to learn a particular skill he needs to do a particular work assignment. The curriculum is available to vocation and apprentice instructors. Cost: $20 per set. Student version: $15 per set. Write the Associated General Contractors, 1957 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
ANNUAL CONVENTION PARTICIPANTS

1975 ANNUAL CONVENTION, VIRGINIA BRANCH AGC

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PAGE TWENTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
It was in the spring of 1972 that official approval was given for the construction of the Appomattox County High School. Previous to that time, many hours were given by teachers, students, the School Board, the Board of Supervisors and the former Superintendent of Schools, the late Earl J. Smith, Jr. These persons decided on the program which would be offered in a comprehensive high school and contracted the services of Garland Gay and Associates, Architects, to translate the desired program into a practical architectural design. This was accomplished.

The School Board released plans and specifications to building contractors and the low bid of $3,159,320.14 was submitted by J. E. Jamerson and Sons, Incorporated of Appomattox.

Construction began in the late spring of 1972 and the completed facility was released to the School Board in late August 1974.

Approximately 800 excited 9th through 12th grade students began their 1974-75 school year in this new facility on September 3, 1974. This is the only high school in Appomattox County.

The architectural design and the quality of construction and workmanship are readily apparent to the person who visits this school. The atmosphere for learning is very evident and is enhanced by year-round temperature control, pleasing colors, attractive furniture and carpeting in the administrative and academic areas of the building.

More important is the program which this facility enabled the school division to implement. In the academic area are very modern laboratories for earth science, biology, chemistry and physics. Located in the center of the academic areas is a media center with a good selection of books and instructional media, including individual study carrels.

The vocational wing represents approximately one-third of the building. This section of the building has the space and equipment to offer classes in electricity, building trades, vocational home economics, consumer home economics, power mechanics, drafting and distributive education. In the area of vocational agriculture, students may
select classes in horticulture, farm machinery services, natural resources, and agriculture production.

In the department of business education, students may take general business in the 9th grade and typing in the 10th grade. Beginning at the 11th grade, students may concentrate their efforts in the area of business education in a two-hour program daily in stenography or typing and related occupations.

The ultimate objective of the vocational education department is to provide training which will ensure that each student who participates in this phase of the curriculum will have a job entry skill.

The fine arts department is an important part of the program. Excellent classroom and storage facilities are available for art and music. A beautiful auditorium is available with sufficient seats for the total student body. This facility will serve the students and the community as a center for cultural activities and performances.

Another impressive section of the building is the physical education area. A beautiful gymnasium which will seat 1200 persons is designed to meet the needs of students and to provide enjoyment for spectators. Contributing significantly to the athletic and physical education programs are adequate locker and shower rooms, and sufficient outdoor space.

This facility is designed to serve all the citizens of Appomattox County. Many continuing adult classes will be offered in the vocational areas, as well as in general education. Many community organizations will be served well by the fine facilities in the cafeteria and the auditorium.

Appomattox citizens take great pride in the educational system. The completion of the new high school attests to this fact.

The new facilities have enabled the school division to expand its programs and reorganize its schools to keep pace with the needs of the community. Appomattox is changing. Industry is beginning to play an important role in the life of the community. The quality of the school system is also a factor which has attracted many persons to this community. Of the many developments in the community in recent times, none has had a greater positive influence upon the community and the school system than the opening of the new comprehensive Appomattox County High School.

J. E. Jamerson & Sons, Inc., of Appomattox, the general contractor, handled foundations, concrete, structural wood, carpentry, paneling, weatherstripping, insulation and millwork.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Lynchburg were: Bat Masonry Co., Inc., masonry; Woodall & Lang, Inc., roofing & waterproofing; Lynchburg Plate Glass Co., windows, window walls & glazing; J. D. Crance Co., painting & plastic wall finish; Goff Electrical Co., Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Southern Air, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., hardware supplier; and, Lawhorne Brothers, Inc., paving.

ICE Unlimited is not only an Ice Hockey Rink but a multipurpose facility which includes executive offices for the parent company, Richmond Sports International, headquarters for the Richmond Robins Hockey Team and complete facilities for the use of all hockey and skating enthusiasts in the area.

It is located at 7801 West Broad Street in Henrico County, on a 3.73 acre site which is landscaped to complement the building and which also provides 252 spaces for parking. The front section of the building is flanked on either side by large brick planters including illuminated fountains.

This part of the building, which includes the facilities for the public use of the facility, is entered through the lobby which features a sunken fireplace surrounded by benches with foam rubber cushions where skaters can relax and visit. Opening off the lobby are the pro shop, skate rental shop, concession area, public rest rooms, and the ticket offices and general offices for Ice Unlimited.

Beyond the lobby is the main arena which includes a regulation ice hockey rink 85' x 200', complete with all facilities necessary to play a regulation hockey game. The rink slab, constructed in accordance with a design patented by John A. Heinzelman of Ahrendt Engineering Company, rests on a four-inch layer of Styrofoam insulation and contains 300 cubic yards of concrete in which is embedded nearly ten (10) miles of pipe for the refrigerant.

At the east end of the building there is an equipment room for the refrigerating equipment, two locker rooms to be used for team activities, a room for the Zamboni machine, and an area which includes complete facilities for the Richmond Robins Hockey Team including locker room, exercise room, trainer's room, coach's office, equipment storage, etc. This is home for the Robins who will use the rink for practice. They will continue to play their home games at the Richmond Coliseum.

Located on the second floor directly above the Robins are the executive offices for Richmond Sports International which overlook the ice rink through a window wall glazed with bronze tinted Plexiglas. This area contains six offices, including the president's office which has an adjoining bar and back-up kitchenette so that it can double as a reception room for special guests.

The color scheme throughout makes use of the Robins colors of yellow and orange with backgrounds of white and silver and touches of brown and black, and features very distinctive graphic effects on the doors to the various areas and around the walls of the arena.

The structure for the arena building was engineered and fabricated especially for this project by the Butler Manufacturing Company and has a Butler Hi-Ten Aluminum Roof over two inches of foil-back fiberglass blanket insulation. The sidewalls are of brick and block masonry topped by a facia of Butler insulated Monopanl which overhangs the masonry by 2' 6". This facia is backed up at the inside wall line with Butler liner panel over two-inch blanket insulation.

The front section is conventional construction—steel frame, bar joists, metal roof deck, insulated bituminous built-up roof and masonry exterior walls and interior partitions including glazed tile partitions in toilet rooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Other interior partitions are gypsum drywall on steel studs.

Ceilings throughout the building are acoustic tile on an exposed "T" grid. Floors in offices and public areas are carpeted, except in wet areas around the rink and in toilet rooms which are covered with a special heavy duty tile known as Tuflex. Shower floors are finished with Aggressi Grip, a 3M coating.

The building is air conditioned throughout including the equipment required to provide special ventilation for the rink area, and has a complete sprinkler system.

Alexander Building Construction, Inc., of Richmond, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)
bucks; Steel Products, Inc., toilet partitions; Central Electrical Service Corp., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Reames & Moyer, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning & heating; Virginia Pipe & Supply Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinklers; Watkins Nurseries, Midlothian, landscaping; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; and, Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., metal building.

Ice rink materials and equipment by Tippman Engineering Co., and concrete rink slab by Duron Maguire.
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On the 12th of March 1973, the ground was finally broken for the construction of the Independence Junior High School. This was after a three month delay over certain right-of-ways which held the contractor, Robert R. Marquis, Inc., from entering the site.

This school was the last of three identical schools to be built by the Virginia Beach School Board at the same time. Though the facility was begun nearly 5 to 6 months after its sister schools, the project was completed ahead of its original schedule and was completed for the September 1974 school term.

Through the fine performance of Marquis’ subcontractors and the cooperation from McClurg & Wall, Architects, Robert L. Smith, Marquis’ superintendent, ramrodded this school to completion nearly two months ahead of the other like schools.

The Virginia Beach School Board can be proud of their new Independence Junior High School. It is one of the most complete facilities of its kind in the state with complete programs in special speech therapy, food and clothing labs, and all types of shops and special arts.

In the past, the usual junior high school constructed has had a large student dining hall and auditorium. At Independence Junior high these areas were combined into one and the net result was that over 1,500 students could be fed within an eighty minute period from the new, expanded kitchen.

Along with an expanded library room and addition of an auxiliary gymnasium, this new junior high could possibly handle nearly 1,800 students on a split shift program.

Robert R. Marquis, Inc. was extremely proud to have been a small part of providing the construction phase of this very fine school facility. The Marquis firm handled excavating, piling, foundations, concrete & carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted)
Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., masonry; Globe Iron Construction Co., Inc., steel & steel roof deck; Lone Star Industries, Inc., prestressed concrete; Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., Va. Beach, roofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., windows, window walls & acoustical; PPG Industries, glazing; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., painting & plastic wall finish; Ceramic Tile of Florida, Inc., Virginia Beach, structural (glazed) tile, ceramic tile, resilient tile, gym flooring & terrazzo; A. C. Gordon & Co., plaster; Atlantic Equipment Corp., kitchen equipment; Campostella Building Supply Corp., millwork; Seaboard Paint & Supply, steel doors & bucks; C. W. Davis Electric Co., electrical work; Parker-Sparks, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Architectural Products of Va., hardware supplier; and, J. H. Pence Co., Richmond, stage, gym, art, homemaking & library equipment.

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THE City of Roanoke authorized the expansion of the terminal facilities at Roanoke Municipal Airport—Woodrum Field in January 1973. The addition incorporates two airline departure lounges each seating one hundred enplaning passengers, airline management offices, improved restaurant facilities, new baggage handling area with motorized equipment, additional lobby space, new toilets, rental offices and an area occupied by a branch bank. Also included in the addition are new offices for the airport manager and his staff, new car-rental stations, expanded FFA radar area, meeting rooms and visitor lounge.

The addition uses red, sand finished brick to compliment the original building, topped off with a white aggregate fascia. The windows are of bronzed anodized aluminum, glazed with a gray tinted glass. The automatic sliding entrance doors are of similar construction.

The framing system is of structural steel and bar joists with concrete slab on steel deck. The entire terminal received new carpeting and an entirely new air conditioning and heating system. New lighting enhances the lobby area and a new canopy stretches over three lanes of traffic providing a weatherproof area for loading and unloading of passengers and visitors.
Even now, additional improvements are being planned for this increasingly busy airport.

Watts and Breakell, Inc., of Roanoke, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted)

IN 1964, in Tappahannock, Milton L. Hammond, Inc., constructed a fifty bed hospital for the Medical Group Foundation, Inc., of Riverdale, Maryland. This unit was quick to fill to capacity, and in 1970 the same contractor constructed a three floor, fifty-four bed Extended Care Facility addition to this same hospital which included, on the ground floor, new kitchen and equipment with elevator for service to both units. Because of the shortage of physicians in the area to take care of the needs of the community, the out-patient department could not take care of overflowing crowds that filled the waiting room and spilled out into the corridors.

In 1974, on an adjacent site, Milton L. Hammond, Inc., constructed a new Professional Building to house the offices of the doctors and specialists for out-patient and other services. The 20,000 square foot building, with ground floor and first floor was built on a sloping site with a parking lot for 170 automobiles to take care of the needs of the Professional Building and the adjacent Tidewater Memorial Hospital. There is a lobby with public toilets and elevator, and thru the lobby doors there is a receptionist's desk and waiting room for seventy-five people. In the main section of the building, with the design of a latin cross, there are two doctor's suites; the north wing with center corridor, has two doctor's suites; and the south wing, with center corridor, has two doctor's suites. Each suite has a large office with closet and bookcases, lavatory, three 8' x 10' examination rooms, and a large nurse's work area with cabinets, work sink and counter with refrigerator.
The ground floor houses electrical, mechanical equipment and elevator machinery rooms, general storage rooms, supply, locker rooms, patient record and insurance room with dumbwaiter for conveying records. In the north wing there are offices for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat section, eye glass fitting room and general offices. In the south wing with center corridor there is a three-chair Dental Office with laboratory and X-ray developing room. On the other side of the corridor there are, in the planning stage, facilities for an Oral-Surgeon in the near future.

This new facility is now providing regular office hours for general practitioners and specialists to fill the ever growing needs for medical care for a fast growing urban/rural area.

Milton L. Hammond, Inc., of Tappahannock, the general contractor, handled foundations, carpentry and waterproofing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Tappahannock were: William R. Hammond, painting & plastic wall finish; Essex Concrete Corp., concrete; Peeble's Supply Corp., Kohler plumbing fixtures; and Barton & Ware, electrical work, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

Richmond firms were: N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing & skylights; S D G, Inc., windows, window walls, glazing & weatherstripping; Manson & Utley, Inc., insulation, acoustical & resilient tile; F. Richard Wilton, Inc., Inc., plaster; Republic Steel Corp., lockers; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., Sany-metal toilet partitions and steel doors & bucks; Miller Manufacturing Co., millwork; Graybar Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures; Dover Elevator Co., elevator & dumbwaiter; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware supplier; Gayle S. Mann, Jr. & Co., Spraycrete; and, Automatic Equipment Sales of Va., Carrier air conditioning.

Others were: Atlantic Excavating Co., Inc., Haynesville, excavating & paving of parking lot; Raymond Sisson, Heathsville, masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel, roof deck, steel roof deck & handrails; Virginia Electric & Power Co., Warsaw, parking lot lighting; Bogen Co., Paramus, N. J., intercom & sound system; and, Metro Dental Supply Co., Newington, dental equipment.
State Veterinarian To Retire

State Veterinarian W. L. Bendix, after 44 years of service to the state, has announced his retirement from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce, effective December 31. Dr. Bendix joined the department in 1930, as a veterinary inspector. In 1936 he was placed in charge of the veterinary laboratory in Richmond, and in 1942 he was appointed to assistant state veterinarian. Dr. Bendix served in this capacity for eight years, and in 1950, was appointed state veterinarian. In addition to his duties in the Animal Health Field, in 1955 he was given supervision of the state dairy inspection office, and in 1958 his responsibility was increased to include the meat inspection program.

With the new State Veterinarian came a new philosophy in the eradication of livestock diseases. The division began shifting its emphasis away from "test and slaughter" methods and began increasing the number of livestock vaccinations. As a result of the division's long-range disease eradication programs, the state was declared certified bovine brucellosis free in January 1970, and certified hog cholera free in March 1972.

Upon hearing of Dr. Bendix's retirement,VDAC Commissioner S. Mason Carbaugh said, "Dr. Bendix has provided outstanding and progressive leadership in assuring Virginia of a healthy livestock population. He has worked with perserverance to maintain the state's brucellosis free and hog cholera free status."

"He has been instrumental in the passage of many interstate regulations designed to protect our livestock from outside contamination. The state has been very fortunate in having Dr. Bendix give so many years of service to the department and to the state."

Prior to joining the department, Bendix was a veterinarian for Hanover County, and a city veterinarian at Danville.

He was graduated from the Veterinary School of the University of Toronto, Canada, where he was awarded B.S. and D.M.V. degrees.

He is past president of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, past president of the Dairy Division of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, and member of the National Hog Cholera Advisory Committee.

Dr. Bendix is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Virginia Veterinary Medical Association, American Public Health Association and Virginia Public Health Association.

He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is married to the former Susan L. Crooks. They reside in the Bon Air area of Chesterfield County.

George E. Hubler, Jr.
Named to Fairfax City Manager Post

The City of Fairfax Council has named Alexandria Director of Budget, Research and Management, George E. Hubler, Jr. to the post of Fairfax City Manager.

Mr. Hubler, 38, was selected from more than eighty applicants nationwide considered by the Council. His experience with the City of Alexandria has included preparation and implementation of operating budgets totaling $62 million and over all management responsibility of the city's sixteen operating and staff departments. Mr. Hubler's experience record in public administration also includes positions as city ombudsman and assistant to the city manager. While his primary area of expertise has been in financial and taxation management, including development of programs for neighborhood and business district improvement, general revenue sharing allocation, and tax relief for senior citizens, he has also had extensive experience in data processing, personnel, cable television regulation and economic development studies.

A 1958 graduate of Gettysburg College majoring in psychology and economics, Mr. Hubler also earned a master's in public administration with highest honors from American University in 1966 and 1967. He has completed additional graduate work in systems analysis, automatic data processing, cost accounting, program budgeting and urban planning.

He holds professional membership in the International City Management Association, the American Society for Public Administration, the Municipal Finance Officers Association, the Public Personnel Association and American Society of Planning Officials.

Virginia Beach City Council Appoints New City Manager

Mr. George L. Hanbury, II has been appointed City Manager for the City of Virginia Beach. The appointment is effective immediately.

Mr. Hanbury was born in Norfolk in 1943. He is married and has two children.

A graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Hanbury has a B.S. in Public Administration. In addition, he has done graduate work at George Washington University and Old Dominion University.

After graduating from VPI, he became industrial co-operative training coordinator at Churchland High School in Portsmouth, Virginia. In June 1968 he became administrative assistant to the Norfolk City Manager, a post he held until November 1970 when he became Assistant City Manager for the City of Virginia Beach. Mr. Hanbury held this position until his present appointment.
Four Engineers Appointed To Planning and Transportation Coordinating Divisions

- The Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation has announced the appointment of four engineers to help direct its new Transportation Planning and Transportation Coordination Divisions.

Richard C. Lockwood, 34, Ralph L. Perry, 45, and Randolph E. Campbell, 35, will serve as transportation planning engineers, under Oscar K. Mabry, recently named to head the new Planning Division.

George R. Conner, 33, has been promoted to assistant state transportation coordinator. He will assist Robert G. Corder in directing the new Transportation Coordination Division.

The new divisions were created by the reorganization of the department's former Metropolitan Transportation Planning Division to carry out the directives of the 1974 General Assembly for increased emphasis on unified transportation planning in Virginia. The legislative action broadened the former Department of Highways into the Department of Highways and Transportation.

The new Transportation Planning Division will be responsible for conducting the department's broad planning studies for rural and urban highways and for urban mass transit.

The department's Transportation Coordination Division will be aimed at insuring that transportation studies made by others, and by its own staff, are considered on a unified basis.

Lockwood, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., holds a bachelor's and master's degree in civil engineering from Georgia Tech. He joined the department's graduate engineer training program in 1963, and has spent much of his time with the department in its Traffic and Safety and Metropolitan Transportation Planning Divisions. He became an assistant metropolitan planning engineer in 1973.

Perry, born in Rockbridge County, joined the department in 1952 after serving in the Air Force. He worked in highway design in the Staunton District office for six years, and then moved to the Location and Design Division in Richmond, where he worked for eight years. Later, Perry worked on transportation planning in what is now the Traffic and Safety Division and in the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Division.

Campbell, a native of Lynchburg, received his bachelor's degree in civil engineering at Virginia Military Institute in 1962. He joined the department's engineer training program the same year, and in 1966 became a transportation planning engineer. In 1967-68 Campbell was on educational leave to attend West Virginia University, where he received a master's of civil engineering degree. In 1969, he became a section head in the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Division.

Conner, born in Salem, received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and joined the department's engineer training program in 1965. He later served as assistant resident engineer at Martinsville and in 1969 was assigned to the Salem District office. He returned to Virginia Tech in 1969-70, and received a master's degree in civil engineering. In 1970, Conner was promoted to transportation planning engineer in the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Division.

McCabe Promoted By Department of Highways and Transportation

- Joseph M. McCabe Jr., a bridge engineer supervisor for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation since 1965, has been promoted to assistant bridge engineer.

He replaces Thomas J. Ogburn III, who has retired.

McCabe, 52, joined the department in 1949 and was assigned to its Bridge Division. He is a native of St. Matthews, South Carolina.

He has a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from The Citadel and a master of science degree in the same field from Georgia Tech, where his major subject was structural design. After coming to the department, he had additional study through the University of Virginia Extension Division. He is a licensed professional engineer.

In World War II, McCabe served in the Navy as an instrumentman with the SeaBees and was engaged in the layout of buildings, docks and roads. Prior to joining the department, he was employed in general engineering for a consulting civil engineer.

American Folklife Company Performs at Madison College

- The sounds of traditional grass music came to Madison College on Nov. 26 when the American Folklife Company performed in Wilson Hall Auditorium.

The American Folklife Company performs American folk music ranging from mountain music to Afro-American music to the blues.

The 8 p.m. performance was part of Madison's Artists and Lecture Series and was open to the public.

The emcee for the company is Mike Seeger, a nationally known performer}

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VIRGINIA RECORD

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and collector of traditional mountain folk music.

Seeger, the brother of folk singer Pete Seeger, plays all of the instruments used in mountain music: fiddle, banjo, autoharp, frenchharp, dulcimer, guitar, mandolin and jews-harp. He sings songs that range from the old English ballads to some of the more recently composed folk-based songs.

Bessie Jones—a vibrant 70-year-old from the Georgia Sea Islands — performed her vast repertoire of Afro-American songs, tales and children’s games. She has appeared at every major folk festival in this country and has performed as a part of the Folklife Company that appeared at the 1968 Cultural Olympics in Mexico City. Her music tells the story of the black in America.

The expressive blues guitar of John Jackson also joined the American Folklife Company. Jackson carries on the musical tradition of the great bluesmen of the beginning of this century and his repertoire includes everything from blues to dance tunes to early Elvis Presley.

Also with the American Folklife Company was the Highwoods Stringband, a group whose old-time music captures the authentic spirit of mountain music. The band has played at festivals, colleges and coffeehouses throughout the country and recreates American hoedown music with a blend of fiddles, banjo, guitar and bass.

Members of the American Folklife Company also gave four workshops during the afternoon at Madison.

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**AGRIBUSINESS APPRECIATION NIGHT SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 15, IN RICHMOND**

- The role of Virginia agriculture in domestic and world food and fiber production will be highlighted at the fourth annual Agribusiness Appreciation Night, Jan. 15 at the John Marshall Hotel. Elaborate plans for the commemorative event are nearing completion, according to Thomas B. Hall, Jr., Farmville, president of the sponsoring organization, the Virginia Agribusiness Council.

Hall said more than 1,000 agricultural, business and political leaders from all parts of the state are expected to be on hand to celebrate the productivity of Virginia farmers and the industry of agriculture’s $5 billion contribution to the state’s economy. Invited guests include all members of the General Assembly, high ranking state officials and Virginia’s congressional delegation and their wives.

A variety and abundance of Virginia-produced food products will be served buffet-style in two large banquet halls. Both food and fiber products grown in the state will be predominant in the decorations being designed by a committee of the Virginia Extension Homemakers Council chaired by Mrs. B. Chewning Watkins of Midlothian.

One banquet hall, the Green Room, will portray the growing season and the second hall, the Gold Room, will depict the harvest season.

The program for the evening will include a prominent speaker, a special award to a member of the news media for outstanding service to Virginia agriculture, recognition of outstanding members of agricultural youth organizations and entertainment by a popular youth group.

Hosts and hostesses for the festive affair will be Agribusiness Council officers and directors and their wives and a bevy of beauty queens representing various agricultural commodities produced in Virginia.

Tickets for the appreciation night are being handled by a statewide committee of farmers and agribusinessmen co-chaired by Paul E. Mullinix, Southern States Cooperative, Richmond, and James A. Nolen, Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg.

Area chairmen are Joe Campbell, Lebanon; James Neuhoff, Valleydale, Inc., Roanoke; Joe Cox, Southwest Production Credit Assn., Dublin; Galen Brubaker, Gale-Ru Dairy Farm, Rocky Mount; T. E. (Mike) Reynolds, Bedford; Lester Dalton, Warm Springs; Charles W. Wampler, Jr., Wampler Foods, Harrisonburg; Sam Jones, Commercial Savings and Loan Bank, Winchester; Mrs. Ruth Meredith, Virginia Horse Show Assn., Warrenton; Hunter Greenlaw, Albion-Sherwood Forest Farms, Fredericksburg; R. Bruce Hogue, Charlotteville.

Also Joe Glenn, Farmville Farm Credit Assn., Farmville; Hubert M. Collins, Chase City; Elmer Clay, Clay’s Hatchery, Blackstone; Andrew Jenkins, Swift & Co., Chesapeake; Thomas B. Long, Thomas B. Long & Sons, Cape Charles; J. H. Johnson, The Chesapeake Corp., West Point; Fred Crittenden, Hardyville; Joe H. Hicks, Tappahannock; David E. Laird, Jr., Laird’s Nurseries, Richmond, and Ritchie Jordan, Suffolk.
STATE SUPPORTED INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PLAN BEING CONSIDERED

- The Industrial Facilities Financing Study Commission is considering the desirability and feasibility of establishing a state supported industrial mortgage guarantee plan. The plan should be designed to complement rather than replace financing currently being done through industrial revenue bonds and the Virginia Industrial Development Corporation.

State mortgage plans were first established by the New England states in the late 50's and normally involved a state guarantee of a first mortgage covering up to 90 percent of the total real property investment. The percentage guaranteed and the term is usually reduced for an equipment loan.

The actual loan is made by regular financial institutions at current rates with an additional state guarantee fee of 1/2 percent to 3 percent of the outstanding principle being paid annually to the state guarantee fund.

Most of the active state guarantee programs are backed by the full faith and credit of the state. This is not constitutionally permitted in Virginia, but it is possible for the General Assembly to appropriate a reserve fund to back the guarantee.

The Commission has received their consultants report which recommends the current Maryland plan for consideration since it had to meet a similar constitutional restriction and has a unique tax-exempt feature similar to industrial revenue bonds.

The Maryland plan provided for a state appropriated reserve equal to 20 percent of the outstanding guarantees. Currently they have a $12,000,000 appropriated reserve to guarantee a maximum of $60,000,000 of mortgages.

The Maryland plan is unique in that the loan is channeled through a political subdivision similar to industrial revenue bond financing and as a result the interest rate is set at the lower tax-exempt security level.

Senator Omer L. Hirst is chairman of the Industrial Facilities Financing Studies Commission. Other members include: Senator William B. Hopkins, Roanoke; Delegate George E. Allen, Jr., Richmond; Delegate Alan A. Diamondstein, Newport News; Delegate Raymond R. Guest, Jr., Front Royal; Delegate James B. Murray, Earlysville; Mr. William C. Rigsby, Richmond; Dr. Ronald E. Carrier, Harrisonburg; Mr. Milton L. Drewer, Jr., Arlington; and Mr. Martin Schnitter, Blacksburg.

For further information please contact Jill M. Pope, Legislative Research Associate, Division of Legislative Services, P. O. Box 3-AG, Richmond, Va. 23208, 804-770-3591.

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COMMISSION TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY REPORTS TO GOVERNOR

• Delegate Mary A. Marshall, Chairperson of the Commission to Study the Needs of Elderly Virginians presented the Commission's report to Governor Mills E. Godwin Friday, November 5th at 11:00 a.m. in the State Capitol. Others who serve on the Commission are Delegate Orby L. Cantrell, Vice Chairman, of Pound, Senator Leroy S. Bendheim of Alexandria, Senator John C. Buchanan of Wise, Dr. Howard C. Cobbs of Penn Laird, Delegate J. Marshall Coleman of Staunton, Delegate George H. Heilig, Jr. of Norfolk, Senator Thomas R. McNamara of Norfolk, Delegate Thomas J. Michie, Jr. of Charlottesville, Delegate Thomas J. Rothrock of Fairfax, Delegate Frank M. Slayton of South Boston, Delegate C. Jefferson Stafford of Pearisburg, Mr. T. Preston Turner of Richmond and Mr. Edwin L. Wood of Richmond.

Recommendations included in the Report were:
• Provide transportation by enabling local and state governments and non-profit agencies serving the elderly to use school buses when not transporting students.
• Double the number of Home Health Aides assigned to State Department of Health to be used to serve elderly. Of total cost of $750,000 per year, approximately one-half to one-third will be repaid by Medicare and Medicaid.
• Amend existing law on protective services to adults to allow provision of services to persons whose advanced age or physical condition prevent their giving informed consent or refusal of services. Set up legal safeguards to protect individuals both giving and receiving services.
• Establish Center on Aging at Virginia Commonwealth University.
• Remove income restrictions from the Senior Citizens Higher Education Act of 1974.
• Direct the Department of Welfare to present a report to the 1976 General Assembly on costs of care in Homes for Adults.
• Encourage nursing homes to develop day care programs for adults.
• Coordinate the planning of aftercare services to patients leaving state hospitals with local agencies.
• Develop compatible local and regional information and referral systems to provide a statewide system.
• Provide the same retirement income tax deduction for a surviving spouse as for a retiree.
• Continue the work of the Commission through 1976.
• Thirteen winners have been named in the Fifteenth Annual Competition for steel framed buildings sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction. The winners included a bank, covered walkways, airport hangar, studio, pavilion, power plant control center, Federal Reserve bank, two shopping centers, and four office buildings.

The winning buildings are located in twelve states. New York, New Jersey, and Washington each claim two winners. Other winners are located in Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas.

The Jury of Awards which selected the winners was comprised of five nationally eminent professionals.

Roy O. Allen, FAIA; Design Partner, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York, N. Y.
William Marshall, Jr., FAIA; President-elect, American Institute of Architects; Principal, McGaughy, Marshall and McMillan, Norfolk, Virginia.
Maxwell G. Mayo, AIA; Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Byron L. Nishkian, FASCE; President, Nishkian, Hammill & Associates, San Francisco, California.

In commenting about this year's competition, the jurors observed that they were impressed with the overall quality and great variety of the buildings submitted as entries. All clearly reflect extensive research of the owner's needs, a careful attention to detail, and a perceptive consideration for the surrounding environment. They noted that weathering steel is increasingly used to express the framing and character of buildings.

The jurors complimented AISC for conducting the competition and noted that this annual competition is tremendously important for its long-term impact on architectural trends. The winning selections are carefully studied and the wisdom resulting from them is adopted and applied. The effect is subtle and is not immediate. The winning selections are important in giving architects some guidance and direction. They do provide a definite long range effect on architectural designs.

During the judging each entry was masked so that the names of its designers were not known to the jurors. According to prior agreement, any juror who may have been involved in the design of a building being judged simply remained silent and did not participate in the discussion and voting.

A stainless steel plaque on which a picture of the building is etched will be presented to each winning architect at appropriate ceremonies attended by his colleagues. Certificates will be awarded to the structural engineer, general contractor, structural steel fabricator, steel erector, and owner. A plaque for mounting on each winning building will also be provided.

The 1974 AAE award winners selected by the jurors are listed herewith, alphabetically by name of architect.

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Jurors' Comments: Postlewaite Construction and Dix Steel, Spokane, Washington

Jurors' Comments: "This is a bold, imaginative design. The four major columns and extended mezzanine create an exciting interior atmosphere with total flexibility."

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER COMPANY, Birmingham, Alabama

Jurors' Comments: "This is a clean, simple, and well detailed structure. The weathering steel framing blends nicely with the wooded site."

HOMESTEAD FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Dayton, Ohio

Jurors' Comments: "An excellent design of a small urban bank that can successfully cope with tall buildings nearby. The architect has created a corner park that is a great concession to open space in a city setting."

UNITED STATES PAVILION, EXPO '74, HAVERMALE ISLAND, Spokane, Washington

Jurors' Comments: "This is an excellent example of exposed steel construction, carefully detailed and well executed. The use of steel as an architectural expression is reflected throughout the structure."

COVERED WALKWAYS, Seattle, Washington

Jurors' Comments: "These covered walkways are very well done, attractively detailed and well executed. The weathering steel framing blends nicely with the wooded site."

PARAMUS PARK SHOPPING CENTER, Paramus, New Jersey

Jurors' Comments: "This conversion of a city street to a pedestrian mall is bold, interesting, nicely detailed, and complemented by imaginative landscaping. It is an excellent urban design solution."

CONTROL CENTER FOR POWER GENERATION PLANTS, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma

Jurors' Comments: "This is an excellent design. This portable pre-fab building is simple, yet flexible in application, and reflects nicely to a variety of locations."

NOTE: Additional information and photos of the winning structures are available from AISC.
"A Good General Knows When To Retreat"

(Created from page 7)

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Virginia Record

(Continued from page 7)

tic of information is its randomness,
knowledge is a coherent structure,
where each part is related to every
other, and where discovery consists of
finding these relationships.”

Yet, the populace is encouraged in
its delusion of its knowledge by the im-
portance that has come to be given
the various polls of “opinion.” One
doesn’t have to be ancient to remember
when the only poll of consequence was
on presidential elections in the old
Literary Digest. This poll was the au-
thority. I happened to be with friends
in New York, who were associated with
the new Gallup poll, on the night when
radio returns were coming in on an
election in which Gallup had picked
Roosevelt in brashly defying the Di-
gest’s selection of the Republican can-
didate. I vividly recall my friends’ ex-
cited elation as the returns showed a
Roosevelt sweep which, to their relief,
validated the Gallup poll and discred-
ted that of the Digest (which soon be-
came defunct). Although my pollster
friends had been anything but certain
about the prediction based on their
man-in-the-street interviews, soon it
became possible in general to make
broadly accurate predictions based on
opinion gathering.

This came about for two reasons. As
interviewing techniques became more
sophisticated, pollsters could practically
predict in advance opinions based on
regions, age groups, income brackets,
extent of education and so on. In
chance conversations with people in the
neighborhood with whom I have a
speaking acquaintance, or with persons
encountered in the business-of-life ex-
changes in daily affairs, their most pas-
sonately delivered “opinions” reveal
instantly not only which newspaper
they read but which parts of it they
read, which columnists they like and
which they avoid, ditto on television
commentators and instant analyzers.
Leaving aside entirely the lack of any
independent thought-processes by which
they might arrive at knowledge, their
“information” actually consists of an
undigested collection of those canned
opinions of others that tend to confirm
the individual’s prejudices according to
the mass grouping into which he fits.

Then, because of the power gained
by these opinion polls in the past
few decades, their predictions tend to
be self-fulfilling. When news stories are
headed, “75% Prefer Amos Porkbarn
to Hector Makepromise,” readers are
likely to believe that candidate Porkbarrel must offer the better presidential material. In America, nothing succeeds like the appearance of success.

As Boorstin says, “Democratic societies tend to become more concerned with what people believe than with what is true, to become more concerned with credibility than with truth. All these problems become accentuated in a large-scale democracy like ours . . . and the problems are accentuated still further by universal literacy, by instantaneous communication, and by the daily plague of words and images.”

Since this “plague of words and images” is concerned only with the passing now, with today’s fads in attitudes, we lose perspective both on ourselves as individuals and on the nation’s place in Time. In a chapter headed, The Prison of the Present, Boorstin states that, “We have lost our sense of history . . . For we have wandered out of history. We have nearly lost interest in those real examples from the human past which alone can help us shape standards of the humanly possible.”

Instead Americans have developed standards that could exist only in a never-never land, in which would be banished such age-old conditions as poverty, prejudice, inequality, injustice and discrimination in all forms—this in a capitalistic society whose very foundation is the economic exploitation of one group by another, with all the imbalance of privilege and power implicit in exploitation. Recently we have developed our most wishful comparison with, what Boorstin calls, “a mythical Trouble-Free World, where all mankind was at peace.”

This wishfulness has been manifested during the past thirty years in our relations with Russia. From the post-war adjustments during the cold war phase through the present ostrich techniques of detente, we have drifted from day to day, from “crisis” to “crisis,” without a coherent policy and without even an attempt to comprehend the nature of the historic forces involved. And each day, as if no record of the basic conflict between the USA and the Soviets had been left by Russian specialists, such as George Kennan and the late Chip Bohlen, with their distinguished foreign service careers, topical analysts offer pro and con arguments over such superficial situations as which side possesses the most weapons in certain categories today.

Alistair Cooke, not a topical analyst, in a summation at the end of his book, America, took a long-range view of the
fundaamentals involved in the collision course between the Communist and the non-Communist nations. Mr. Cooke is ideally qualified for taking an objective long-range view. Passionately devoted to his adopted country, he is a Cambridge-educated Englishman who has for decades been reporting on the U.S.A. for British newspaper audiences and the B.B.C. In this way, he has made a close study of the whole American scene, but, by the nature of his background and audience, seen it in a world context—thus, within the context of history.

Simply accepting the enduring "dispute" between the Communists and the non-Communist nations, Mr. Cooke sees the issue "as the quality and staying power of American civilization . . . whether America is in its ascendant or its decline."

In raising this question, as it exists about America in other countries, he is no doomsayer. A realist, Mr. Cooke weighs the nation's vitality against symptoms that "Edward Gibbon maintained were signs of the decline of Rome, and which arose not from external enemies but from inside the country itself. A mounting love of show and luxury. A widening gap between the very rich and the very poor. An obsession with sex. Freckishness in the arts masquerading as originality . . . the general desire to live off the state, whether it is a junkie on welfare or an airline subsidized by the government . . . and most disturbing of all, a developing moral numbness to vulgarity, violence and the assault on the simplest human decencies."

It all comes down, he concludes, to a race between America's "decadence and vitality." In this conclusion, based on an historic world view, it should be stressed that Mr. Cooke accepts the Soviets, by implication, as an unchanging force with an undeviating policy. This is in accord with modern Russian students who see Soviet character and attitudes as unchanged and unchanging since the days of the Czars.

A most significant commentary on the historic roles of what became the world's two great adversaries first appeared in 1835! Alexis de Toqueville's *Democracy in America*, the most quoted and the most published observation on America by a foreigner, has become a standard among examinations of the American character and among predictions of the course of the United States. The thirty-year Frenchman traveled in the then young United States during the second administration of Andrew Jackson in the midst of the egalitarian West's assault on the "Eastern Establishment," and just slightly more than ten years after the passing of Jefferson and the rule of the Virginia Dynasty.

In the 1946 edition of the book, Henry Steele Commager wrote, "Toqueville undertook to relate America to world history, to fix the significance of America in history."

In doing this, writing 138 years before English-born Alistair Cooke also sought to relate America to world history, Toqueville wrote, "There are at the present time two great nations in the world which tend toward the same end, although they started from different points: I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly assumed a most prominent place among nations . . . All other nations seem to have reached their natural limits, and only to be charged with the maintenance of their power; but these are still in the act of growth [and] are proceeding with ease and celerity to which the human eye can assign no end . . ."

With this premise, Toqueville made the prediction that was so remarkable for 1835. Stating that the American struggles against natural obstacles, while "the adversaries of the Russians are men," he wrote, "the conquests of the one are therefore gained by the plowshare; those of the other by the sword. The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends and gives free scope to the unguided exertions and common sense of the citizens; the Russian centers all the authority of society in a single arm: the principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter servitude. Their starting point is different and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

To recognize how remarkable this prediction was one must realize that in 1835 the largely agricultural United States extended only a little westward of the Mississippi River. Texas was a Mexican province, and fifteen years would pass before a sparsely settled California came into the Union. There was no cattle trade; railroads, mostly short lines, were just beginning; I. P. Morgan, who would form U.S. Steel had not been born, nor had Henry Ford, who would develop the assembly-line in order to produce a people's car, the Model T.

With little evidence to point to the industrial might, which would be central to America's world power, Toqueville based his prediction on the people's character. As he said, he saw Americans overcoming "natural obstacles" and commencing by the plow-share. About that phase of American development Toqueville was prophetic as he was in total about Russia. What he could not have foreseen was the
change in the American character, which has illustrated what someone said, "Nothing fails like success." Contemporary Americans have not been able to overcome the obstacles of their affluent society. They have unheeded Toqueville’s warning, that “liberty is the luxury of self-discipline.”

On this point of the erosion of self-discipline, Alistair Cooke joins Toqueville, writing, “Historically those peoples that did not discipline themselves had discipline thrust on them from the outside.”

Thus, with Russia boring unchanged toward its destiny of sway over others since Toqueville’s time in America, America is faced with its own changed character. In Cooke’s words, “For the rage to believe that we have found the secret of liberty in general permissiveness from the cradle on, this seems to me a disastrous sentimentality, which, whatever liberties it sets loose, loosens also the cement that alone can bind any society into a stable compound—a code of obeyed taboos.”

It is surely not mere coincidence that loosening the code of obeyed taboos has occurred simultaneously with the passing of those traditional customs and rituals which also contribute to maintaining a society in a stable compound. And the whole pattern of change that is reflected in our national character, or perhaps is a reflection of our national character, is inextricably involved with the tyranny of sound that floods our minds with topical messages, trivial messages and nonsense messages until we are deprived of the habit of reflectiveness. Without this habit of reflection in individuals, a people, tossed on the foam of transitory or meaningless information, lose the capacity to find any lasting meaning in their lives or to make any lasting judgment on their society in the context of history.

There is an old saying that, “A good general knows when to retreat.” This wisdom could well be applied to Americans in their self-indulgent, undisciplined rush toward cultural and spiritual oblivion, if not ultimately world disaster. While waiting for some leaders to emerge with the moral force and capability of observing this maxim, individuals could do well by making their own “retreats” to a sanctuary from the sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, from the hub-bub of borrowed “opinions” where each might hear his own inner voice . . . and maybe even a whisper of eternity.
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<td>Borden Brick &amp; Tile Co.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. Carrington Burgess Masonry Contractors, Inc.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>G &amp; P Telephone Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital Masonry Corp.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Electrical Service Corp.</td>
<td>51</td>
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| L              | G. A. Largent Construction Co., Inc.             | 49 |
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|                | S. Lewis Lionberger Co.                          | 49 |
|                | Lynchburg Foundry Co., Inc.                      | 35 |
| M              | Manassas Lumber Corp.                            | 48 |
|                | Robert R. Marquis, Inc.                          | 8  |
|                | Martin & Gass, Inc.                              | 14 |
|                | Memorial Hospital of Martinsville & Henry County | 25 |
|                | Metalcrafters of Richmond, Inc.                  | 32 |
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|                | Mountcastle Lumber Co., Inc.                     | 17 |
| O              | Old Dutch Supermarkets, Inc.                     | 44 |
|                | Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc.                            | 35 |
| P              | B. F. Parrott & Co., Inc.                        | 14 |
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|                | Powers Fence Co. of Lynchburg, Inc.              | 46 |
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