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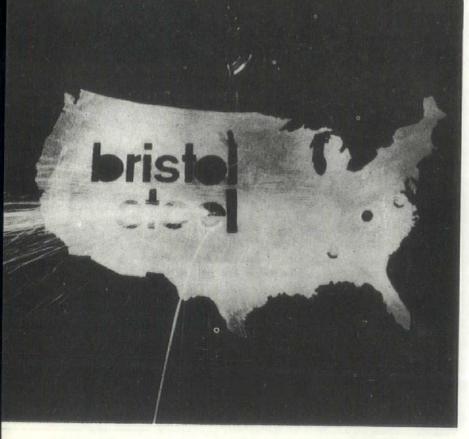
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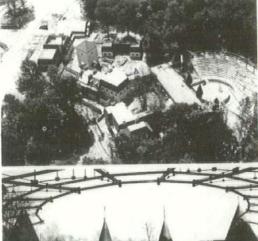
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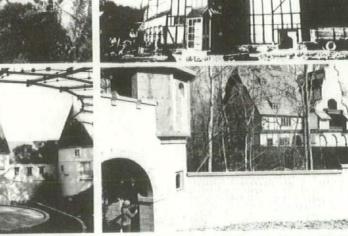
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PAGE THREE







As construction neared completion, photos showed: (top) aerial view of French Village, with Three Musketeers Theatre at right; (bottom) looking from the stage front into castle-like background of the Theatre. (Top right) the 1,000 seat Globe Theatre, double-size replica of Shakespeare's original, as it neared completion; (bottom) a carpenter puts final touches on entrance to German Village with Wilkommenhaus in background.

Construction on the Old World villages of Busch Gardens involved duplication of the work of artisans of the 17th and 18th Centuries. In many instances hand crafts were employed which have long been replaced by modern methods and materials.

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VIRGINIA RECORD

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CLIFFORD DOWDEY, Editor

JOE H. YOUNG Executive Editor

ANITA R. BRENNAN Associate Editor

Architectural Content Edited by

FREDERICK E. BAUKHAGES IV Chairman J. EVERETTE FAUBER III M. JACK RINEHART, JR. of the PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE VIRGINIA CHAPTER, AIA

> W. T. MILLIS Advertising Director

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ON OUR COVER is a Highway and Transportation Depatment photo showing the Reversible Lanes on Route I-95 in Arlington County. These express lanes for bus and car pool use are proving to be very effective and are under study for use in other areas (Photo by Ken Soper)



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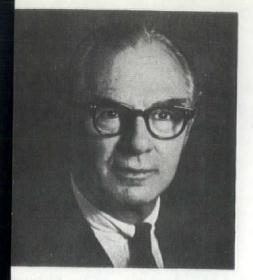
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Clifford Dourday

The Last Passenger on the Titanic

THERE USED TO BE AN APHORISM (attributed, I believe, to Shaw) to the general effect that early life was the time to be a rebel and that conservatism was fitting as the years came. "Rebel" referred essentially to one's political attitude in relation to the existing system; today we could say "radical" or "far left Liberal." Beyond the political attitude, rebel also inferred an unorthodox life-style and sense of values in comparison with the norm.

Conservatism tended to set in as the years brought the responsibilities of supporting a family, when the consideration for offspring changed personal values. Of course, there were always some individuals who never assumed such responsibilities, but they were regarded as exceptions.

The first part of the aphorism would seem to have been demonstrated in force during the 'sixties when we had radicals all over the place, mostly among college students or other young not gainfully employed. Their unorthodoxy, unlike that of earlier generations of rebels, became cultish, with its own orthodoxy—in clothes, appearance, manners (?), language, attitudes and life-styles—and with an unprecedented stress on the state of youth itself. However, their political involvement, if such it can be called, consisted mostly of somewhat mindless negativism expressed in violent protest and obscene name-calling.

On the other hand, our forgotten rebels of the pre-World War I period, shortly before and during Wilson's first administration (1912-16), were serious about changing the system and out of their unflaunted unorthodox life-style came a number of productive creative people whose later work built world-wide reputations. Shaw himself, in the late Victorian and Edwardian eras, was a thoughtful socialist, and he and his associates strove earnestly to improve society according to their lights.

The one twentieth century generation which escaped application of the aphorism, both in America and Britain, was my own, the one that came of age in the mid 'twenties. In Cyril Connolly's last book he wrote of his contemporaries at Oxford in the mid 'twenties, who had no political awareness at all. Their whole motivation was toward scholarship, in literature, in aesthetics and in the humanities, and it must be said for the Oxford of that day that the students' motivation produced a well-nigh incredible array of first-rate talents, who now enjoy international reputations as novelists, critics, essayists and scholars.

Cyril Connolly and his college generation were also motivated by a side-ambition which was quite unlike anything happening in my generation in the mid 'twenties in America. As Connolly writes, "to be accepted by the upper class, then in possession of money and authority and even glamour, was a natural ambition..." and "...we tried to escape from our middle-class homes by rising above them."

(Continued on page 55)

PARK AND RIDE IS A SUCCESS

By

ALBERT W.COATES, JR.

Special Assistant for Public Relations Department of Highways & Transportation

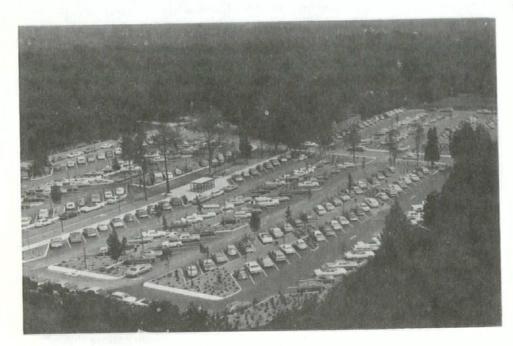
§ ON A HOT FRIDAY afternoon in late June 1973, a small group of Richmond area officials and local citizens gathered in the comforting shade of tall pines to celebrate the construction of a parking lot.

Ordinarily, parking lots don't attract such fanfare — speeches, pretty girls, news cameramen, a ribbon-cutting. Nor, for that matter, are they usually graced by tall pine trees. But this wasn't an ordinary parking lot.

It was, instead, a key element in a unique experiment in urban mass transportation. The following Monday, commuters from Richmond's western outskirts would begin parking their cars there free and riding air conditioned express buses over the interstate highway system to their jobs downtown, paying 50 cents each way for the trip.

The seeds for such a project had been planted over the past two decades. Like other urban areas, the Richmond region's population growth was in its newly developing suburbs, largely occupied by families whose breadwinners still worked downtown. The seeds were nourished by mounting concern for combatting inner-city traffic congestion and the related attention to environmental values, by the need to conserve fuel, and by the broadening recognition of the interstate highways as potential arteries for mass transit by bus.

The Richmond area experiment, called the Parham Express because the commuter parking lot was adjacent to Henrico County's Parham Road, was intended to take advantage of these circumstances.



Commuter Parking Lot, Parham Road, Henrico County

It represented the second major ste by Virginia's state government towar aiding localities in developing improve public transit. The first step had bee taken four years earlier, when the Stat Department of Highways and Tran sportation reserved special lanes of th Shirley Highway (Interstate 95) in Nor thern Virginia for express buses. Th number of commuters riding buse along the Shirley corridor had jumpe from 1,900 to more than 10,000 a day and, as they prepared to snip the ribbo on the Parham Express lot, state o ficials said they hoped the Richmon project would be as successful.

They believed it would succeed, for had been planned carefully. Stil perhaps inevitably, there were lingerin questions.

Would commuters in the Richmon area, where traffic congestion wasn't a bad as in Northern Virginia, relinquis the convenience of traveling to work b private automobile? Was the lot, wit its 178 spaces, too large? Could the bu service be maintained on a reliab schedule? The answers came quickl clearly.

On the first morning of operatio 192 commuters parked their cars ar rode the buses. Within five weeks, th average morning patronage would in crease to slightly more than 300 rider By the spring of 1975, in less than tw years, the average patronage wou reach 553 passengers inbound in th mornings and 581 outbound in th evenings.

The parking lot, it soon became a parent, wasn't too large; it was to small. It was to be expanded with weeks, then was expanded again to total capacity of 300 spaces.

From the start, schedules we followed almost to the minute. But e tra bus trips were added to serve t waiting commuters, with the number runs each morning and afternoon i creased from the original five to 14.

Now, in an era of renewed interest urban mass transit, the Parham E press goes about its business every we day as a glaring success, in most

VIRGINIA RECORD

ects. In one important respect, that of ying for itself at the farebox, it falls ghtly short. It has approached, but t quite reached, the breakeven point. It it has been years since urban transit rvice paid its own way, and the urham project does better than many hers.

And with the Shirley Highway bus oject, which now has been expanded permit carpools on the express lanes, has gained for Virginia the reputation a pioneer in the still uncertain realm public transit.

Since the late 1960s, few transortation officials around the nation ave denied the need for improved uran transit. But they often have been vided sharply on how best to meet the eed. Some contend it can best be done v commuter railroads, and in about a ozen American cities with heavy opulation densities, rail operations are roviding essential commuter service. In most cities, however, there is a rowing recognition that better transit teans better bus service.

This is a principal conclusion in a udy of commuter railroad feasibility ndertaken at the request of the 1974 irginia General Assembly. The study, irected by Wayne A. Whitham, ecretary of Transportation and Public afety in Governor Godwin's Cabinet, as made by the consulting firm of lan M. Voorhees & Associates of IcLean, in cooperation with the State Department of Highways and Transortation and the Division of State lanning and Community Affairs.

The study team concluded that comnuter rail passenger service was easible in Northern Virginia, where the Vashington area's Metro subway and ommuter rail system is being leveloped, and it found that such serice might possibly become feasible in he Richmond, Tidewater, and Peninula areas. But in those three areas, it s likely that new express bus services vill be more effective and (more) readily mplemented.

"Government would need to provide inancial assistance for train equipment



Mr. Bob Corder at his desk.

and facilities, and provide operating subsidies under most conditions as well, and in the majority of cases, it would be far better to accelerate bus transit and park-ride programs than begin commuter rail projects," they said. "Express bus service will often be Virginia's most cost-effective and implementable solution, whether the problem is conventional unsatisfactory congestion or is more related to environmental issues and energy shortages."

And so, the celebration for which the small band of Richmonders assembled under the pines of western Henrico that June afternoon assumes deeper importance. The group was taking part in the inauguration of a project which will be an example for others in years to come, and for this reason an understanding of how it evolved is worthwhile.

Robert G. Corder, now transportation coordination engineer for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, was deeply involved in planning and initiating the Parham Express service. Corder, 37, holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University of Virginia, a master's degree in civil engineering from West Virginia University, and has studied urban planning at Georgia Tech. He is part of a youthful corps of highly educated engineers helping to administer the department's broadening transportation programs. Corder recalls that the idea for such a project first appeared in a comprehensive transportation study for the Richmond metropolitan area completed in 1967. The study was made under the direction of the Department of Highways and Transportation, in cooperation with local governments, the Richmond Regional Planning District Commission, and the U.S. Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development.

One recommendation resulting from the study was that consideration be given to the potential for the express bus service from the Parham Road area of Henrico County to downtown Richmond by 1980. The recommendation was based on travel demands expected to develop by that year between downtown and its western suburbs, together with the desire to help preserve downtown vitality by reducing traffic congestion.

"The first step in the feasibility study was an analysis of transit ridership demand," Corder has noted in a report documenting the project's development. "Assuming that the fringe parking lot would be located in close proximity to the interchange of Interstate 64 and Parham Road, an imaginary boundary was drawn around this point to encompass geographical areas which would most likely use an express bus service. Likewise, a boundary was drawn within the downtown

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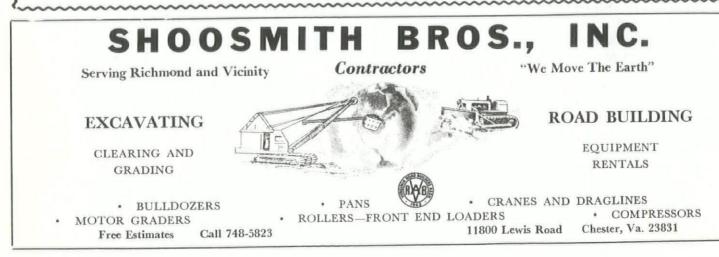
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Commuters await bus at the transparent passenger shelter provided at the Parham Express parking lot.

area to delineate the destination of the majority of potential riders. This boundary encompassed the largest concentration of employment in the downtown area."

Using population, travel demand, and related data assembled in the regional transportation study, Corder and his associates calculated a potential patronage of about 300 persons inbound in the morning and outbound in the evenings, or a total of approximately 600 riders each weekday, for such a bus service. And they thought it could be accomplished in the mid-1970s, well before the recommended target year of 1980.

"Based upon an automobile occupancy rate of 1.4 persons per auto, which is typical of the Richmond area, it was concluded that approximately 215 autos would be removed from the roadway during the morning and evening rush hours — enough to justify mass transit service between the two designated areas," he explains.

Next, planners turned to an analysis of probable travel times, recognizing that the buses would have to compete reasonably with private cars if such a project was to be accepted by commuters. They had found this to be a key to the success of the Shirley Highway project, where commuters saved up to 10 minutes riding the express buses.

A loaded bus was not available for the travel time study in the Richmond project, so an automobile was used to simulate bus travel. "The car maintained speeds of 50 to 55 miles per hour along the interstate routes; in the downtown area, travel was confined to the curb lanes, which included following local buses," Corder explains. Average auto travel times were plotted on a map, and used for comparison.

Planners found that the simulated bus trip took between 18 and 23 minutes, or an average of 20 minutes, in the mornings. During the evening peak periods, the simulated bus runs ranged from 21 to 31 minutes, with an average of about 26 minutes.

The map on which other vehicular travel times were plotted indicated that it took most motorists about 20 minutes to drive between Parham Road and downtown over the segments of Interstate Routes 64 and 95 being considered for the express service. Thus, the simulated bus time compared favorably.

While these studies were under way, Corder and his colleagues conferred often with representatives of the local governments and the Regional Planning District Commission. The Richmond Metropolitan Authority (RMA), created initially by the General Assembly to plan, develop, and operate a toll expressway system in Richmond, was granted permission to assist in the operation of commuter buses. The RMA contracted with the Virginia Transit Company, which at the time owned and operated Richmond's local bus service, to provide buses and drivers for such a project. The City of Richmond and Henrico County agreed to underwrite up to \$19,000 in expected operating losses during the first year of operation.

As these arrangements were being made, and as the project grew steadily more realistic, the State Department of Highways and Transportation bought a 5.8-acre site on the southeast corner of Parham and Fordson Roads, a halfmile from the Parham Road-Interstate 64 interchange, for development of the commuter parking lot.

Although it bordered Parham Road, one of Henrico's busiest roadways, the site was in a largely residential area. Planners felt the location was ideal, for it was readily accessible both to the interstate highway system and to the neighborhoods of prospective riders.

But the location itself also demanded that the parking lot intrude no more than necessary on the residential character of the area. For this reason, the Department of Highways and Transportation assigned its environmental staff to work with transportation engineers in preparing plans for development of the facility.

Together, they provided for retention of the slightly sloping terrain and natural growths of pines and other trees. Landscaping plans provided for the planting of additional trees, and for beds of flowering shrubs. A small park area with benches was included, as were attractive, relatively low-level lights, a transparent passenger shelter, and



Passengers board Parham Express Bus at Broad and College Streets in Richmond for the trip back to the parking lot.



Those awaiting the travelers' return are provided for too, in this park-like area of the Parham Express Lot.

special parking sections for commuters who might choose to travel to the facility by bicycle or motorcycle.

With feasibility demonstrated, and other preparations on schedule, the State Highway and Transportation Commission awarded a \$330,000 contract early in 1973 for construction of the lot.

While it was being built, other elements of the project were fitting together. Downtown, locations were selected and signs were erected for 14 bus stops along a loop of the central business district. Buses to be used in the project were painted a distinctive red, white, and blue. The department and RMA held a citizens' informational meeting in a nearby high school, and letters were mailed to the presidents of nearly 100 civic organizations in the area informing them of the project.

Throughout, the concept had the support of Richmond area news media, and on July 6, 1973, just after the express service began, the editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* called it "a commuter's delight — clean, fast, and comfortable.

"It is to be hoped that this first experiment in urban mass transportation for the metropolitan area will prove to

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be a whopping success, and can be expanded to points north, south, an east," the editor wrote.

"But a good word is in order, too, fo the parking lot ... There is one thing that vividly and exquisitely sets this lot apar from other lots around town: th presence of trees, in abundance ... Th highway people took great care i protect and retain a maximum number of trees in the lot itself, and even so aside an area adjacent to the lot for us as a small park, with benches. A nor obstrusive passenger shelter is als provided. The overall effect is to presen a quite pleasing environment and w hereby invite those who would buil parking lots to come and take heed, said the editor.

Patronage for the new express service increased steadily, and it became evident that many commuters share the editor's enthusiasm. For Corder and his associates, the job wasn't ove however. They wanted to test the validity of their planning assumption against actual experience, for soon the would be centering their attention of similar projects in other urban areas.

A rider survey taken two months a ter initiation of the Parham service con firmed the accuracy of most of the plan ners' early thinking. Of 230 commute questioned, 78 percent lived within th imaginary boundary drawn whe feasibility of the project was being con sidered. The other 22 percent lived ju beyond the boundary. Downtown, 98 percent said their places of employme were within walking distance designated bus stops.

The survey also showed that:

* Approximately 75 percent of the bus-riding commuters parked at the lot; the others were brought by hu bands, wives, or friends.

* 65 percent owned two or mo cars.

 * 73 percent were in the "ove \$12,000" income group.

* The highest percentage (47.8) wa in the 25 to 44 age bracket; the 45 to 7 age bracket followed, with 26.5 percent of the riders.

"Based upon the ridership attained since the initiation of the service and the pressing demand for addition parking space, it is safe to say that the project has indeed been a success and will continue to be successful," Corder

PAGE TWELVE

VIRGINIA RECORD

said in his report a year after the express service began. His reference to the demand for parking was significant; even after the lot had been expanded twice to provide 300 spaces, it wasn't large enough. Some commuters parked at the curb on an adjoining street, and others used a nearby church parking lot.

"In view of the rather high income and auto ownership characteristics of the commuters using the express service, it may be concluded that similar projects would be successful in almost any type neighborhood, especially in those with lower incomes. Also, such service appears to have a potential for serving off-peak shopping trips and school trips for evening classes," Corder said.

The Parham project was followed closely by several others. The State Department of Highways and Transportation built a similar commuter parking lot in Newport News, developed preferential lanes for express buses along US Route 50 in Northern Virginia, and opened the Shirley Highway bus lanes to car pools. Other projects are under study.

As the Parham project evolved and succeeded, urban bus companies throughout Virginia were undergoing a major change in concept. In most areas, the private corporations which had struggled to provide public transit for years against mounting financial losses phased out operations in favor of municipal ownership and operation. Indeed, this happened in the Richmond area project, with the former Virginia Transit Company service being assumed by the new Greater Richmond Transit Company.

Increased state and federal highway user tax funds began becoming available to aid the localities in the purchase and rehabilitation of bus operations and in buying new, more modern buses.

The necessary management adustments cannot be made overnight. But as they do occur, and as additional funds are provided, the experience of the Richmond area's Parham Express will stand as a virtual textbook pointing he way to successful transit operations in the sprawling urban environment which characterizes the 1970s.

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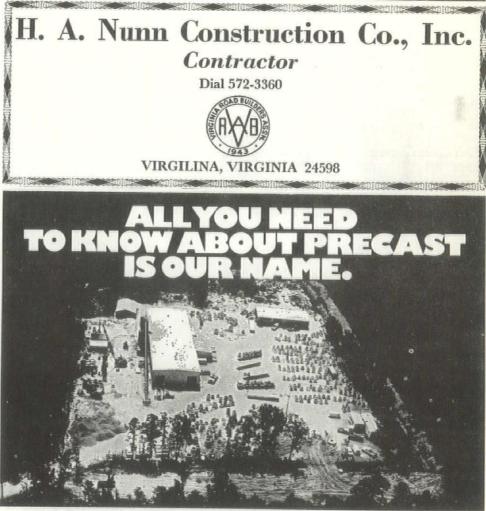
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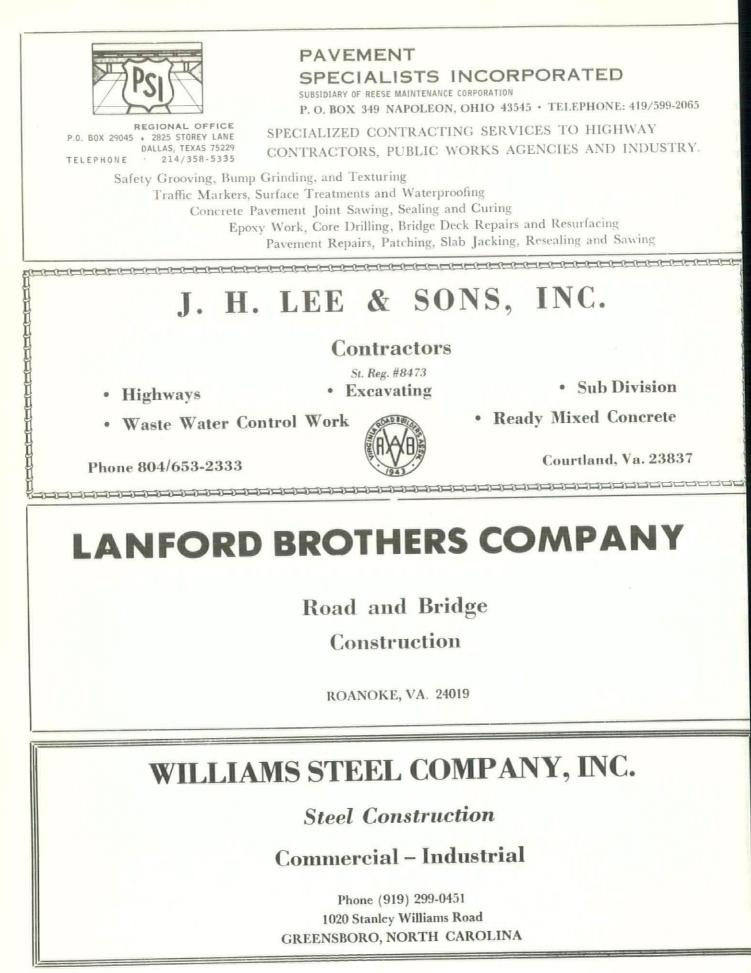
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PAGE FOURTEEN

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VIRGINIA HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORATION RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE VIRGINIA HIGHWAY and ransportation Research Council funcons as the research branch of the irginia Department of Highways and ransportation. It is jointly sponsored y the Department and the University Virginia, and is located in the Tilton . Shelburne Research Building on the rounds of the University in Charlotsville. The Council was established nder a 1948 agreement signed by lighway Commissioner James A. Anerson and University President olgate W. Darden, Jr. In January 966, the agreement was revised by ommissioner Douglas B. Fugate and resident Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. "to neet present conditions and to create a ore flexible and workable instrument

As set forth in the revised agreement f 1966, the objectives of the Council re: (1) To serve as a center for securing nd disseminating information leading o a more scientific and improved aproach to highway transportation, ngineering and research, and (2) to ducate and train men in the funamentals of highway engineering and ther areas encompassed by highway ransportation.

The Council policy relating to peronnel, finances and facilities is

By

HARRY CRAFT Information Officer

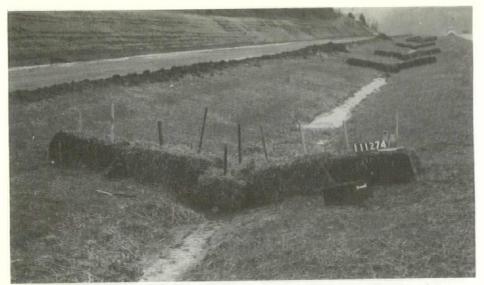
established by an administration board currently composed of Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer John E. Harwood, permanent chairman; Dean John E. Gibson of the University's School of Engineering and Applied Science; State Research Engineer Jack H. Dillard, the Council's executive officer: Director of Program Management H. G. Blundon; and Dr. Lester A. Hoel, Head of the School's Civil Engineering Department. The first three serve ex officio, while the last two serve under appointments by Commissioner Fugate of the Department of Highways and Transportation and President Frank L. Hereford, Jr. of the University, respectively.

Guidance and assistance in the research program are given by research advisory committees appointed by the board for each of the council's areas of activity. Through the advisory committees, which have council research managers serving as secretaries, over a hundred persons from the Department of Highways and Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, state academic institutions, and private industry can be called upon for input into the planning of the research program and for aid in implementing research findings. The formal recommendations from the committees are submitted to the department through the state research engineer.

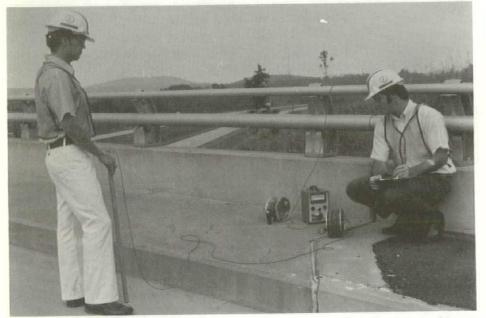
The council staff is made up of salaried employees of the Department of Highways and Transportation working under the regular position classifications and salary schedules established by the state personnel office; recently graduated Ph.D's working in salaried classifications under twoyear appointments; joint appointees of the council and the university who divide their time between teaching and research; and hourly employees including faculty, graduate student assistants, and undergraduate student helpers. This staffing arrangement provides the council the stable work force and continuity needed for a forward looking research program and the flexibility desirable for accommodating requests from the department that require temporary expansions in the research effort. Of equal importance is the ability to acquire expertise in a variety of disciplines as needed without the necessity for long-term commitments. Disciplines represented on



Tilton E. Shelburne Research Building Charlottesville



Straw barriers and serrated slopes (upper left-center) for controlling erosion.



Electrical potential method for measuring the corrosion of reinforcing steel in concrete.



Polypropylene sheeting applied to pavement prior to resurfacing to prevent propogation of old cracks up through new overlay.

the council staff include engineering chemistry, sociology, public ad ministration, architecture, economics environmental science, business ad ministration, geology, and compute science.

The council is housed in the three story, 42,000-square foot Shelburn Building, named for the late Dr. Tiltor E. Shelburne, former director of th Council, and dedicated in the spring o last year. The upper and middle level of the Shelburne Building contain th offices of the research and suppor staffs and work rooms; the lower level i occupied by the materials laboratories a machine shop, a vehicle shop, and storage area. Additional facilities in clude an auditorium, conference room and computer room on the upper level and a library, photographic darkroom lounge, petrographic lab and chemistr lab on the middle level. Between th middle and upper levels is a reception area with a telephone switchboard. Two paved parking areas accommodate ap proximately 90 vehicles.

The council's operating expense historically have been funded from state and federal monies; however, funding may be accepted from other non commercial sources such as the Na tional Cooperative Highway Research Program of the National Research Council's Transportation Research Board. State monies include the De partment of Highways and Trans portation's research allocation and funds allocated to projects or activities on which problems are encountered that require troubleshooting of significant testing by Council per sonnel, and funds allotted by the High way Safety Division of Virginia for con tracted research by the council. Federa monies include the highway planning and research funds administered by the Federal Highway Administration, fund made available by that agency for research conducted under individua contracts, and funds provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Ad ministration.

As indicated by the diverse disciplines represented on the staff, the Council's research program covers a gamut of activities ranging in sophistication from the development of computer programs for predicting the

mpact of proposed highways on the uality of air in the corridors they ould traverse to the evaluation hrough visual inspections of exerimental applications of new naterials touted for use in sealing joints n concrete pavements. For more than wo decades Virginia has been widely ecognized as a leader in research on avement skid resistance, and over the ears this research has paid significant ividends in improved safety and in nonetary savings from the development f economical means for constructing avements with high, durable levels of riction.

Other areas in which the state has learly been in the forefront were: (1) The application of statistical methods of the testing and acceptance of haterials-methods whose preciseness and directness have led to time savings and the elimination of chances for conroversy; and (2) the use of nuclear auges for testing the moisture content and density of materials, which has reatly enhanced the quality assurance rogram in highway construction.

In undertakings initiated over the ast few years, studies of wrongway enries at interstate and primary highway nterchanges, intersections, and rossovers have led to improvements in aint markings and signing; and an exerimental installation of pavement inet lights, the type used on airport runays, on a section of I-64 on Afton Aountain has been judged by motorists o be very helpful in guiding them hrough the area during fog, and a pernanent installation over a six-mile secion atop the mountain is being intalled. Among other recent innovations rom research are improved measures nstituted for the control of erosion and iltation at construction sites, a system or recycling wastewater at rest areas with insufficient local water supplies, nethods for the rapid repair of concrete



pavements to lessen interference with motorists on high traffic volume roads, improved pavement designs leading to economies in the construction of all types of roadways, and increased citizen participation in the highway planning process.

A most important facet of the research program designed to meet the needs of the Department of Highways and Transportation is the number of mutual benefits accruing to the council and its other sponsor - the University of Virginia. On the one hand, the council provides research opportunities for faculty members through the joint appointment arrangement and employment on an hourly basis, sponsors a graduate assistantship program open to masters and doctoral candidates in a number of disciplines, and contributes training and employment for both graduate and undergraduate students; on the other, the faculty and students provide a reservoir of highly specialized professionals and competent students without which the council could not have attained an international reputation for excellence in its field.



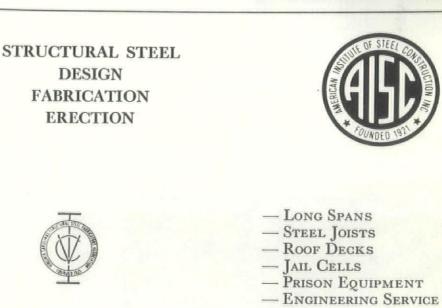
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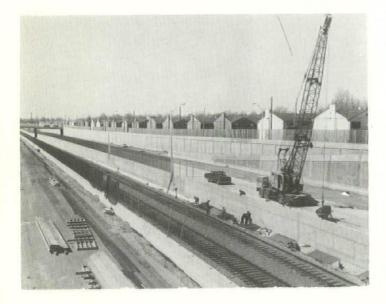
Plants: Roanoke and Troutville

o tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1975

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ROADWAYS FOR VIRGINIANS



Construction nears completion on the New Interstate I-95 in Richmond, with Rail Line in Median.



I-64 Construction

Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel Island



Lower right & center of Facing page, and below — Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel - 2nd Crossing.



PAGE EIGHTEEN

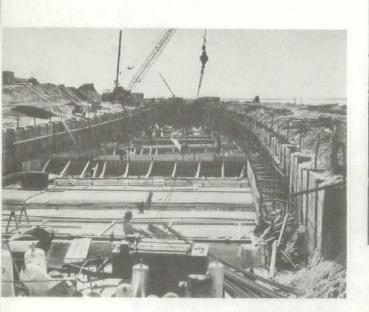
The 4.5-mile James River Bridge between Newport News and Isle of Wight County is being replaced, with plans calling eventually for a modern four-lane crossing.

Below—Oversized scissors are used to snip the ribbon on the first section of new trestle on April 9, (1-r): Highway and Transportation Commissioner Douglas B. Fugate; William T. Roos of Yorktown, a member of the State Highway and Transportation Commission; Mrs. Helen Reams of Newport News, who also participated in the opening of the original James River Bridge in 1928; and Delegate Lewis A. Mc-Murran of Newport News, chairman of the House of Delegates Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

At right — Looking toward Newport News, this shows new trestle being built as first phase of project. Later, as funds become available, a new center lift span and additional trestles will be constructed.









YOUR DEPARTMENT AT WORK FOR YOU

to tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1975

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATOR COMMENDS VIRGINIA HIGHWAY PROGRAM

§ FEDERAL HIGHWAY Administrator Norbert T. Tiemann has praised Virginia for its "extremely impressive record in carrying out its federal-aid highway program."

Tiemann, a former Nebraska governor, cited the following accomplishments:

"ITEM—Of Virginia's allotted 1,064 miles of interstate system, 842 miles are now open to traffic and another 49 miles are under construction. Only 40 miles are still in a preliminary state of progress.

"ITEM—As of August 31, 1974, Virginia was the number one state in the country in the obligation of total apportioned federal-aid funds.

"ITEM-Virginia's arterial system, approved by the State Legislature in 1964, was a forerunner of the priority primary system authorized by Congress in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973. The arterial system provides for the conversion of 1,750 miles of twolane federal-aid primary system roads to four-lane divided highways in areas not directly served by the interstate system. So far about 1,000 miles of this system are in operation, and completion of it will involve the construction of more than 70 bypasses of cities and towns, and most of these bypasses will be built to interstate standards with controlled access.

"ITEM—Virginia was the first state in the nation to experiment with exclusive bus lanes—on I-95 in Northern Virginia. In December 1973, their use was expanded to carpools, and now about 700 vehicles use them daily both inbound and outbound.

"ITEM—The Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation is currently assisting every major city in the state in the financing of transit studies which hopefully will allow these cities to make capital improvements to their bus systems.

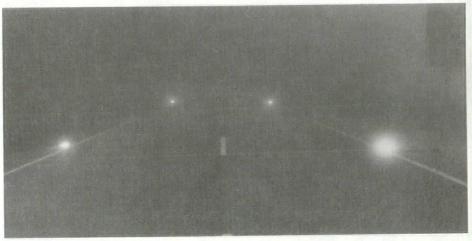
"ITEM—Virginia has a significant research project under way on I-64 at Afton Mountain, where airport runway type lights have been utilized in the pavement to help combat fog. At the Federal Highway Administration, we are following this closely because of its possible application to other parts of the country.

"ITEM—Virginia and Oregon lead the nation in the installation of logo signing along interstate routes. This allows qualified services to advertise at interchange areas with their respective trademarks, and should help eliminate large, unsightly billboards.

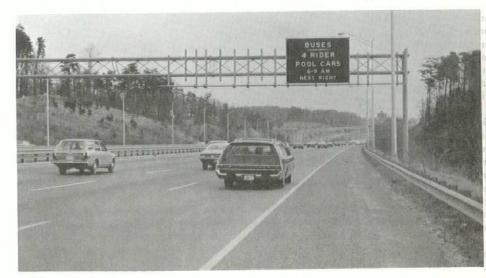
"ITEM—In the equal employment opportunity program, Virginia has every year met the goals established by FHWA—something that cannot be said of every state.

"And finally, just the other day, Virginia signed a single audit agreement with FHWA, one of the first states to embrace this desirable new concept.

"I could go on, but I believe the point has been made that in forwarding its highway and transportation programs, Virginia is one of the most progressive states in the nation," Tiemann said. His remarks were made at the 27th Virginia Highway and Transportation conference at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington last October.



Experimental fog guidance lights



1-95 — Fairfax County

Bus and Car Pool Lanes

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VIRGINIA RECORD

ALEXANDRIA TO HOST 1975 VIRGINIA SCOTTISH GAMES

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA will host the annual Virginia Scottish Games and Gathering of he Clans Saturday, July 19 beginning at 8:30 .m. at Episcopal High School stadium and fields, 900 Braddock Road. Alexandria was founded by cots in 1749 and the games are one of several annual events held in the city to celebrate its Scotish heritage.

Bagpipe, highland dance, drumming and Scotish athletic games competition will highlight the athering, which drew more than 8,000 people ast year. Border collies will demonstrate heepherding, Scottish food and merchandise will e sold, and Scottish fiddling will be featured fruing the day-long event.

The Scottish games competition has its historical roots in the ancient clan system of norhern Scotland when large groups gathered in a erritory under the guidance and protection of a hieftain. A fierce, military race, the Scots were onstantly at war with one another or defending hemselves against invaders.

Competition between the clans, whose mempers were identified by distinctly patterned kilts



ind individual "war cries," helped build family oride and honor. Often the clans would gather round the chief and display their prowess in nilitary games and athletic feats. Almost every vent and tradition in present day Scottish games an be traced to Scotland's military and cultural istory.

Competitive events for the Virginia Scottish Games are divided into three categories: athletics, lancing and bagpiping. Anyone can compete, but pre-registration for competition in each event is equired. The Scottish fiddling demonstrations re non-competitive and do not require preegistration. This year, an amateur photography ontest will be added for outstanding photos of he 1975 games. Prizes will be awarded in all competitive events.

Athletic competition will include tossing the aber, stone throw, tossing the sheaf and throwing he hammer. Tossing the caber is thought to have been a sport among Scottish woodsmen. The aim f the event is to toss the caber (a 20 ft. 140 lb. tree runk) in a straight line by bouncing it on the

ground, making it somersault in the air and land in an exact line with the thrower.

The stone throw or shot put was introduced into international athletics by the Scots over 100 years ago, but has been a strength test in Scotland for many centuries. Clan chieftains traditionally had a smooth round stone from a river bed placed at their gateways so visitors could test their strength. The stone usually weighs from 14 to 22

In Scotland, tossing the sheaf is a sport consisting of using an ordinary hay fork to pick up and toss a sheaf of whines (a prickly yellow bush which blooms in Scotland in the spring) over a crossbar suspended by ropes between two tall poles. The sheaf may also be made of hay or heather and usually weighs from 14 to 25 lbs. Each contestant is allowed three throws for each height of the crossbar. The sport has been popular in areas of Scotland where the harvesting of hay and grain was widespread and men were skilled in the use of the hay fork.

Throwing the hammer competition was actually derived from throwing a blacksmith's hammer to test strength and skill. The wooden shafted hammer used is 4'2" long and weighs either 16 or 22 lbs.

Dance competition will include the sword dance, highland dancing and the Seann Triubhas. An exhibition of Scottish country dancing will be held at noon.

The sword dance, recorded as far back as 54 B.C., is thought to be the oldest of Scottish dances. It was performed on the eve of battle to seek an omen for the success of the upcoming battle. Sword and scabbard were placed on the ground in the form of a cross and if the dancer's feet did not touch either one, the clan believed they would be victorious. However, if the sword or scabbard were disarranged, the prediction was defeat. In present day competition, two crossed swords are used and the dancer is judged on his style and ability to avoid touching the swords.

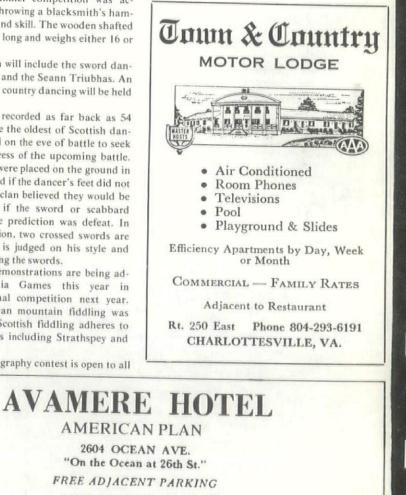
Scottish fiddling demonstrations are being added to the Virginia Games this year in preparation for formal competition next year. Much of the American mountain fiddling was derived from it, but Scottish fiddling adheres to specific types of songs including Strathspey and reels, airs and jigs.

The amateur photography contest is open to all

amateurs who take black and white photos of the 1975 games and submit them within 30 days after the event for judging. Photos may be published in the 1976 games program, and prizes will be awarded.

Throughout the day, Scottish tartans, bonnets, hose. clan badges and militia (buttons, medals, weapons, uniforms) will be on sale. Scottish meatpies, pastries, shortbread and other refreshments will also be sold. Several clan chiefs will be present on the fields to register members of the clans. Information about clan tartans will also be available. The event is sponsored by the Virginia Scottish Games Association, a non-profit organization. Admission to the games is \$3 for adults and \$1 for children under 12 years old and includes all events.

More information on the Virginia Scottish Games and Alexandria is available at the Alexandria Tourist Council in the Ramsay House Visitors Center, 221 King St., Alexandria, Virginia, 22314 or call 703-549-0205.



(

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JUNE 1975

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CONSTRUCTION

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VIRGINIA RECORD

VIRGINIA A.G.C. REVIEW

OFFICIAL SECTION VIRGINIA BRANCH A.G.C.



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JUNE 1975

VIRGINIA BRANCH AGC LEGISLATIVE LUNCHEON



Legislative Chairman, Robert M. Dunville, Robert M. Dunville & Bros., Inc., Richmond, presided over the Legislative Luncheon.



Representative Thomas N. Downing (D), District #1, listens to comments from the podium.



Representative G. W. Whitehurst (R), District #2 (left) discusses a point with Burton C. Kidd, Administrative Coordinator, Virginia Branch, AGC.

THE VIRGINIA BRANCH AGC's 14th Annual Legislative Luncheon broke past records with over 70 in attendance. Legislative Chairman, Robert M. Dunville presided at the luncheon which was held in the Rayburn Building in Washington, D. C. on April 16

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 16, 1975

D. C. on April 16. Mr. Dunville introduced the following Virginia Legislators: Senator: William L. Scott

Representatives:

Thomas N. DowningIG. W. WhitehurstIDavid E. Satterfield, IIIIRobert W. Daniel, Jr.IW. C. DanielIM. Caldwell ButlerIJ. Kenneth RobinsonIWilliam C. WamplerI

District #1 District #2 District #3 District #4 District #5

Fairfax

District #6 District #7 District #9

Those unable to attend were: Senator Byrd, who had a long standing speaking engagement, and Representatives Harris and Fisher.

National AGC officials at the luncheon were: John Ellis, Assistant Executive Director; Warren Richardson and Charles Carroll, Jr., Director and Assistant Director of the Legislative Division; and a surprise special guest, Jack Matich National AGC President from Colton, California.

The Virginia Branch membership was well represented by its five State Officers — President Eugene Thomas, First Vice President, Samuel L. Lionberger, Jr.



National AGC President, John N. Matich, Matich Corp., Colton, Cal., is absorbed in conversation at his table. Harry G. Lee, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmond is seated at left.



Representative J. Kenneth Robinson (R), District #7 (left), tells a humorou, story which is enjoyed by Ralph D Shockey, Howard Shockey & Sons, Inc. Winchester.

VIRGINIA RECORD



Virginia Branch President, A. Eugene Thomas, Eugene Thomas Construction Company, Alexandria, awaits his turn at the podium.

Second Vice President, John E. Poindexter, Secretary-Treasurer, Harry G. Lee and Assistant Treasurer, Aubrey S. Bass, Jr. — and members from all areas of the state. Virginia Branch staff representatives were: Executive Director James F. Duckhardt; Director of Services, Clarke W. Davis; and Administrative Coordinator, Burton C. Kidd.

No formal speeches were on the agenda, however, in brief remarks-

-Virginia Branch President Gene Thomas expressed concern over the Davis-Bacon Act and its inflationary effect on construction. He also urged everyone to support the Right-To-Work Status of Virginia. President Thomas thanked the Legislators for their voting record.

-National President Matich praised the Legislators and Virginia Contractors for sitting down together to discuss their mutual problems.

-National Legislative Director Richardson explained the voting record tabulation kept by the National AGC on all members of Congress for *all* bills on which the AGC takes a position. The Virginia Congressional delegation ranks Number 1 in all fifty states as supporting more issues favored by AGC. He congratulated and thanked the legislators.

All three men also offered the services of the AGC as a source of information.

Representative David Satterfield, AGC's host, responded for his colleagues. He said they were aware of the economic problems facing the business world and especially the Construction Industry. He pledged their support to maintain the Free Enterprise System which has been the basis of our country's growth and strength.



Luncheon host, Representative David E. Satterfield, III (D), District #3 (center) makes a point to Sid Galloway (left), Honorary Member, Virginia Branch, AGC as Briscoe B. Guy, Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc., Richmond, listens.



Senator William L. Scott (R), Fairfax, was seated with Robert M. Dunville.



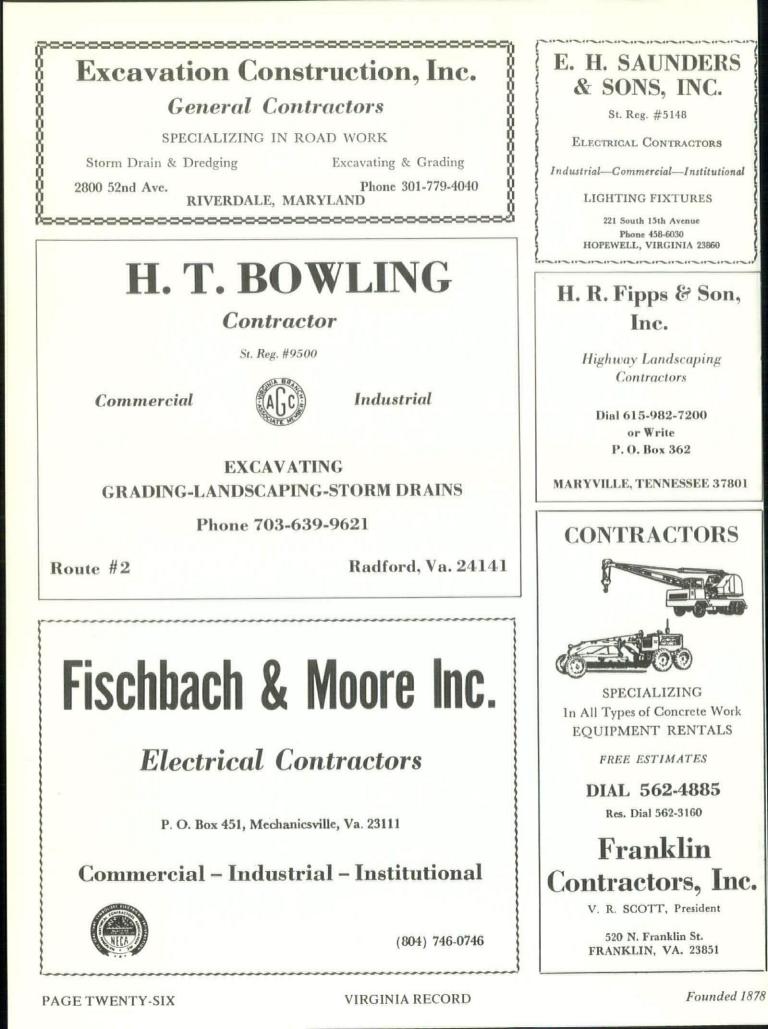
Cepresentative William C. Wampler R), District #9, makes a point to his uncheon companions.



Ed Cothran (left), J. H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, talks with Representative Dan Daniel (D), District #5.



Representative Robert W. Daniel, Jr. (R), District #4 acknowledges his introduction.



MATICH INSTALLED AT NATIONAL CONVENTION



New AGC National Officers, installed at the Convention's Closing General Session are pictured from left: S. Peter Volpe, Malden, Mass., vice president; Ben M. Hogan, Little Rock, Ark., senior vice president; John N. Matich, Colton, Cal., president; and Carl W. Erickson, Bellevue, Wash., treasurer.

NEW AGC NATIONAL OFFICIALS were installed at the closing General Session of the recently held National AGC Convention in Hawaii. They are:

John N. Matich Ben M. Hogan S. Peter Volpe Carl W. Erickson

in his convention address, AGC's 56th national president John N. Matich called on all contractors to get involved in their association and their industry and work together in 1975 — a year of challenge; a year of change.

"Just as you would never think of joining a country club, paying your dues and watching others play, you too must be active in your association to make your dues work for you... Every contractor has to be encouraged and motivated to participate."

President Matich pledged to support the ongoing programs of his predecessors — "A Single Voice" — "Contractor Power" — "The Right to Manage" — "A Fair Day's Work For a Fair Day's Pay" — and continued in outlining his program which includes:

* Holding meetings with chapter officers to discuss national and chapter problems to bring all close together through an uninhibited exchange of views; Colton California Little Rock, Arkansas Malden, Massachusetts Bellevue, Washington

* Creating a construction management committee to address the concerns of firms engaged in this work;

* Appointing a special task force of past national officers to handle difficult and sensitive problems;

* Expanding the ranks of AGC by broadening the term general contractor, thus allowing more licensed contractors to participate, and encouraging greater participation in AGC by equipment manufacturers and materials suppliers in recognition of their vital industry role;

* Impressing the Administration and the Congress with the reality that impounding of trust funds and whithholding of authorized funds stifles the economy by creating more unemployment in the construction industry.

Mr. Matich, in his first official act as president, thanked Saul Horowitz, Jr. for his year of unselfish and outstanding service to AGC. Mr. Horowitz, now immediate past president, thanked President Senior Vice President Vice President Treasurer

the entire membership, the 1000-plus committee members, the committee chairmen, chapter presidents, chapter managers, the national staff, his executive committee and his fellow officers for their support, friendship and trust during 1974.

Keynote Speaker

Keynote speaker for the Opening General Session was Texas Senator and



Newly Installed President Matich



Senator Bentsen addresses the Convention group

Democratic Presidential Candidate Lloyd M. Bentsen. Calling for the release of impounded highway funds he said, "There is now a need to put people to work and we have the tools at hand." He warned that "the highway construction industry has been on the decline for almost a decade. Inflation has brought it to the brink of disaster ... We have been prodding the Administration to release some of these impounded highway funds and we were pleased to see the release of \$2 billion. But billions more remain impounded which raises some serious questions. Does it make sense to defer spending Highway Funds when at the same time there is a growing demand for a major program to provide public service iobs?"

Senator Bentsen added that "each billion dollars of federal-aid construction funds generates an average of 35,000 direct jobs and 35,000 indirect jobs. These funds are not for makework programs. They are for permanent improvements, needed for the public safety and welfare, and they are already in the pipeline, ready to be released, ready to put idle people back on the payrolls again." Retention Policy One of the key actions taken at the 56th Annual Convention was adoption of a single association rentention policy statement. The statement was drafted by a special, blue ribbon committee appointed at the Midyear Board Meeting in Philadelphia and chaired by newly elected AGC Vice President S. Peter Volpe. As now approved by each of the occupational divisions and the Board



Mr. Sprouse

of Directors, AGC endorses retention as "a basic and prudent business practice" but believes that the amounts retained should be reasonable and that

retained funds should be released as ex peditiously as possible.

The policy calls for retention of "no more than 5% of the amount due on any contract, except that for building projects, the building division has established a policy of 10% retention to 50% of the project completion with no further amounts being withheld provided that satisfactory progress is maintained."

"Recovery Will Come"

AGC Executive Director James M Sprouse reported to the Convention that "for the construction industry 1974 was not the best of times, but it was most certainly, not the worst of times There is no point - or strength - ir self-deception: times are bad and may get worse, but recovery will come because both America and the con struction industry are still strong." He said that in a year when pessimism penetrated many segments of the economy, he was pleased to report that AGC achieved may of its long-range goals and scored numerous short term gains.

He reported that one of those ac complishments in "the busiest year in AGC history" was successful con tinuation of the association's management seminar program and publication of a book on construction management from seminar material That led to the creation of a new Con ference Program Division under the direction of former Safety Division Assistant Director Albert E. Branson Jr.

Mr. Sprouse looked ahead to the coming year, especially the area of labor relations, by saying that "uncertainty over the overall fate of the economy, the demands of labor, and the availability of fuels and materials make for difficul crystal ball gazing." He closed — "while the general contractor will, no doubt, face many of the same problems



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VIRGINIA RECORD

in the coming months that he did in 1974, he will do so with the critical knowledge that as a tough professional in a tough industry he can, and will, survive."

Resolutions Approved

The Convention reconfirmed existing policy and adopted other new policy through unanimous approval of several resolutions.

CONGRESSIONAL ENVIRON-MENTAL REVIEW: Calling upon the Congress of the United States to review and amend the authority given to the Environmental Protection Agency under the National Environmental Policy, Air Quality Control, Federal Water Pollution Control and Noise Control Acts, and also to review the manner in which the intent of Congress was subverted.

EXTENSION OF THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND: Recommending the continuation of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund in its present form, and the release of the uncommitted balance in the Fund.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND: Supporting strongly continuation of the Highway Trust Fund in its present form beyond the current expiration date of October, 1977, and opposing any reduction in the coverage or operation of the Highway Trust Fund (such as proposals to extend the Fund only for interstate purposes and to change the tax base).

IMPOUNDED CONSTRUCTION FUNDS: Urging the immediate release of all impounded construction funds in an orderly manner.

INDIRECT SOURCES REVIEW: Calling upon the Congress to enact, at the earliest possible date, HR 1514 (the Casey Bill) which would prohibit the EPA from requiring an indirect sources review.

LAND USE: Reaffirming opposition to any federal intervention in the local governmental process which violates the traditional and constitutional rights of the states, localities and their citizens, and reaffirming belief in the right of private ownership and use of land.

PROMPT AWARD OF EPA CON-STRUCTION GRANTS PROJECTS: Calling upon the Congress to enact, at the earliest date, HR 2175 (the Cleveland-Wright Bill) to provide for timely acceptance of state review and certification of construction grants projects by the Environmental Protection Agency.

WAGE APPEALS BOARD: Urging the Department of Labor to provide the necessary resources to ensure the continued effective operation of the Wage Appeals Board until such time as the Davis-Bacon Act is repealed.

Appreciation

The sincere appreciation of the Convention to the members, ladies and staff of the Hawaii Chapter for "their well planned hospitality in the best tradition of the Aloha spirit" was expressed through adoption by acclamation of a resolution of appreciation. That spirit may have been best typified by the passage in the Hawaii Senate on the Convention's opening day of a resolution welcoming the association to the Islands.

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JUNE 1975

EDUCATION PROGRAM

AS PART OF the Virginia Branch AGC's Construction Education Program, a workshop was held at the Crossroads Holiday Inn in Richmond on April 10th and 11th, 1975.

The workshop, which was designed for Construction Project Managers, Superintendents and Foremen, covered in detail the subject of People Manaement. It was the second workshop held on this subject.

A similar seminar will be held in October for Construction Executives and will be on in-depth study of People Management as it relates to the Corporate structure.

The April 10th and 11th workshop was well attended as shown by the following list of names and firms of those in attendance:

Larry Washington Walter Earles, Jr. A. R. Wertz Kenneth Hurst Robert A. T. Harrison Ralph E. Hughes Emory A. Moore, Jr. Herbert Overby H. N. Thompson C. F. Parson F. W. Tanner Joe C. Nance, Jr. Walker Hufner John Culley Ronald H. Whitt W. A. Estes H. J. Semones Julian S. Rada William R. Pierce **Robert Hatter** John Young Jesse F. Lignian

Larry's Electric Co., Inc. Larry's Electric Co., Inc. Richard E. Phillippi, Inc. Richard E. Phillippi, Inc. Pembroke Construction Co., Inc. Hudgins Construction Co., Inc. Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc. Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc. Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc. Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc. Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc. Robt. M. Dunville & Bros., Inc. Howard P. Foley Co. Howard P. Foley Co. Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc. Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc. Kiellstrom & Lee, Inc. Rada & Saunders, Inc. Manson & Utley, Inc. Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works Concrete Erectors, Inc. Southern Brick Contractors

By BURTON C. KIDD Administrator Coordinator

Dante Mercurio V. D. Dickerson W. Capps John R. Armentrout William S. (Bill) Sirk Kayhoe Construction Corp. Newport News Industrial Corp. Newport News Industrial Corp. Palco Industries, Inc. F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc.

Several other seminars have been held since the first of the year, also as part of the AGC's Construction Education Program. The seminars, for the most part, have been well attended and the participant reaction has been outstanding.,

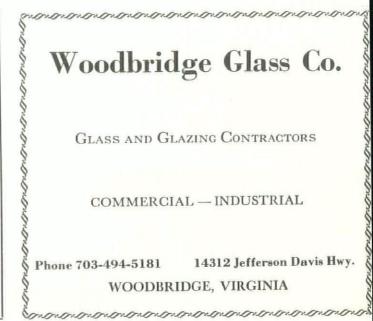
The first People Management workshop for Construction Project Managers, Superintendents and Foremen was held in Richmond on January 30th and 31st, 1975. Those attending were:

Ronald H. Witt Charles D. Curley E. A. Moore, Jr. John Young, Dante Mercurio Ed Baybutt Ralph E. Hughes Leo Watkins Floyd Moore A. R. Wertz Kenneth P. Hurst Sam Daniel, Frank Haden John A. Kitchen, Jr. Wayne Dunaway

William R. Pierce Vernon Daulton Robert Foster Julian S. Rada John Cully Walker Hufner Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc. Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc. Kiellstrom & Lee, Inc. Concrete Erectors, Inc. Kayhoe Construction Corp. Kayhoe Construction Corp. Hudgins Const. Co. Inc. Hudgins Const. Co. Inc. Mack's Iron Co., Inc. Richard E. Phillippi, Inc. Richard E. Phillippi, Inc. John W. Daniel & Co., Inc. John W. Daniel & Co., Inc. K & M Plumbing & Heating Co. R. D. Faulconer, Jr. Construction Co.

Manson & Utley, Inc. Walthall Construction Corp. Walthall Construction Corp. Rada & Saunders, Inc. Howard P. Foley Co. Howard P. Foley Co.





PAGE THIRTY

On February 18th and 19th, a seminar was held in Williamsburg, on the subject of Construction Contract Law. A course which was designed to generate a new awareness of broad, practical applications of important general legal principals affecting the business of the contractor. This was another well attended seminar. Those in attendance were:

O. L. Sims, II C. T. Sutherland Edward L. Covington Jerry B. Evans T. Lamar Reeves Van Pence Jerry Anderson Leonard L. Brooks Stephen C. Jones M. R. Webb L. L. Hardin M. I. Hargrave John A. Kitchen, Jr. Kenneth F. Samuel Edwin J. Dobson Mark H. Barr Ernest L. Hudson W. Preston Stuart, Jr. Richard D. Byrd, Jr. H. C. Staples, Jr. H. M. Gatewood George Shute Alan Loring Wm F. Rauh Richard L. Brown Jesse E. Peters H.O. Kayton

L & A Contracting Co. L & A Contracting Co. Heindl-Evans, Inc. Moore Pipe & Sprinkler Co. Moore Pipe & Sprinkler Co. Valley Blox, Inc. Anderson Construction Co. Taylor & Parrish, Inc. Universal Sheet Metal Co. Continental Can Co. Continental Can Co. Continental Can Co. K & M Plumbing & Heating Co. K & M Plumbing & Heating Co. Edwin J. Dobson, Inc. Barr Construction Co., Inc. E. L. Hudson Masonry Co., Inc. Daniel Construction Co. of Virginia Quality Construction of Va. Blakemore Construction Co., Blakemore Construction Co. Diversified Bldg. Systems **Dal-Ray Contractors** Montague-Betts Co. Montague-Betts Co. Montague-Betts Co. Lone-Star Industries

How to get things done through people and coverage on how to write letters and memo's was the subject of a one-day seminar held at the Commonwealth Club in Richmond on March 14, 1975. Most all in attendance agreed that this was much needed information and was very well received. Those participating in this program were: A. Sidney Bass, III Wirt C. Alvis Carolyn E. Grigg Mrs. Norma Duncan William L. Chandler, Jr. Joette Torrence Gerald Buckhalt

George Y. Taylor Joseph M. Ruffin, Jr. Mrs. Grace M. Armstrong Larry G. Conner

Harris C. Simmons

William A. Manson, Jr. Mrs. Linda Wayne Charles E. Snyder Karen A. Davis Lenard M. Rittenour Lois B. Milburn Mrs. Joan E. **D'Agostino** George B. Clarke Harry L. Barker S. A. Modisett Briscoe B. Guy J. Nelson Cowell Maureen Miller Kay Stafford **Cliff Moseley Bill Wilkins**

Bass Construction Co. Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc. Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc. H. P. Foley Co.,

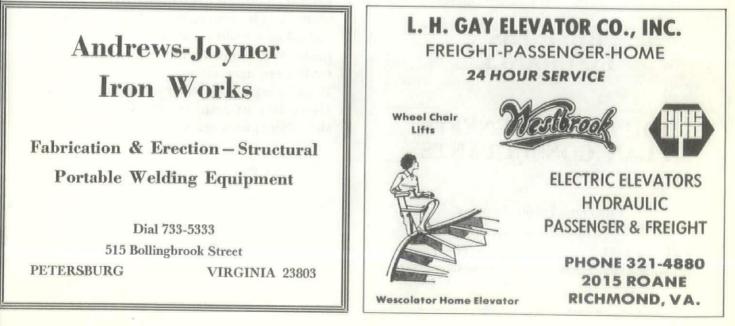
Century Construction Co. Century Construction Co. Allen M. Campbell Co. Ruffin & Payne, Inc. Ruffin & Payne, Inc.

Ruffin & Payne, Inc. Aaron J. Conner General Contractor, Inc. Aaron J. Conner General Contractor, Inc.

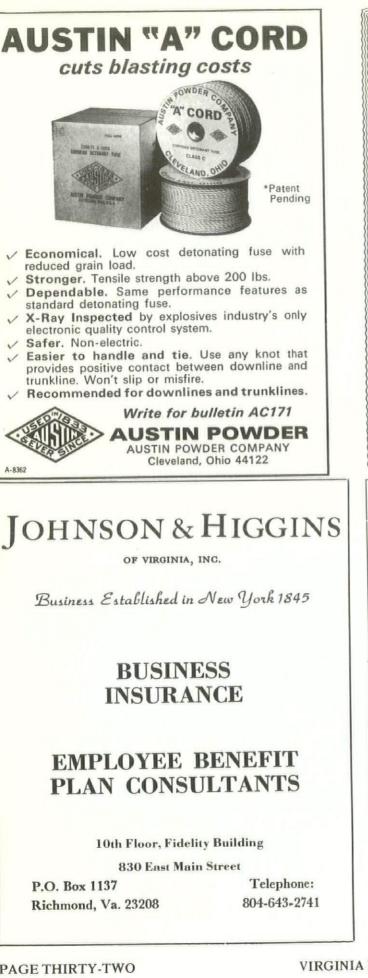
Manson & Utley, Inc. Manson & Utley, Inc. R. D. Lambert & Son, Inc. A. C. Miles Bldg. Systems, Inc. Pembroke Construction Co., Inc. N. W. Martin & Bros. Inc.

James E. Feeney Co., Inc. Kenbridge Construction Co. Barker Construction Co. Inc. Conquest, Moncure & Dunn Conquest, Moncure & Dunn John H. Hampshire, Inc. Miller Bros. of Arlington Miller Bros. of Arlington Williams Crane & Rigging, Inc. Williams Crane & Rigging, Inc.

Tax planning for contractors is a subject to be presented in September in a one-day seminar. It is anticipated that the attendance will be good and will round out the Construction Education Program for 1975.



to tell the Virginia Story



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PAGE THIRTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD

This is the theme of a new Construction Brochure which will be given wide distribution in the State of Virginia by the Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America.

Distribution will not only be made to members of the Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors, but will be to architects, engineers, cities and municipalities, high school guidance counselors, state and federal government officials, banks, savings & loan associations, manufacturers, retailers and local chambers of commerce.

The brochure contains chapters detailing the construction industry's, and in particular the AGC's role in Building Virginia. Included are sections on:

I Building: A Chronicle of Civilization

Suilding A New Virginia

- II More than a Muddy Ditch and a Hammer
- III Skilled Members of a Proud Profession
- IV A Common Bond
- V At Work in Virginia
- VI Building the Future

In the last named section - Building the Future - the brochure sums up as follows: "Construction is an industry becoming more sophisticated every day. Offering more opportunities than ever to those entering it as a career field. Pay is among the best in the nation. Working conditions are good and improving with each new piece of machinery. And the possibilities for using our knowledge, skill and ingenuity increase daily.

"As we move ahead into the last quarter of this century, things are changing rapidly. Our landscape and our living conditions are in a state of flux. Whether these changes are for the better or worse hinge, in large part, on the Construction Industry. On whether or not those making the decisions and doing the job are properly informed and organized. And have the Skill, Integrity and Responsibility of the Contractor Members of the Associated General Contractors of America."

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Direct burial . . . no costly foundations. Set pole on single trip to site.

Poles' mass protects luminaire by minimizing vibration from wind or vandals.

Standard poles for street and area lighting.

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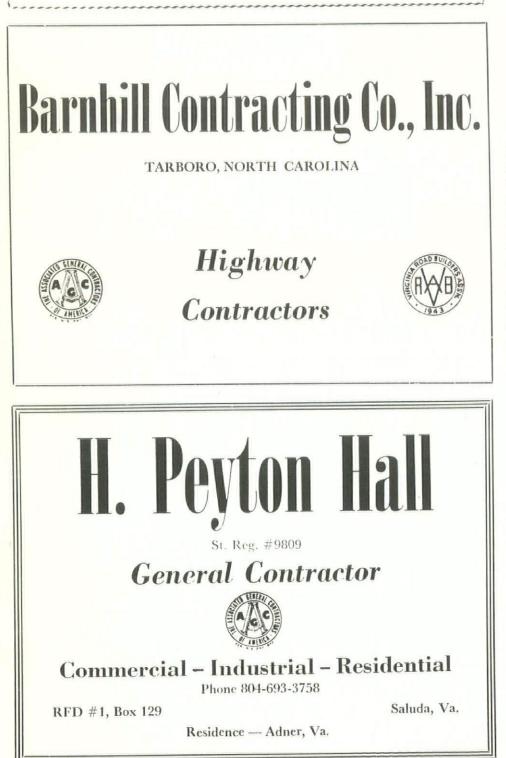
PAGE THIRTY-THREE

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EDUCATION & RESEARCH FOUNDATION AWARDS \$34,000 IN SCHOLARSHIPS

THE EDUCATION and Research Foundation of the Associated General Contractors of America has awarded \$34,000 to 13 undergraduate college students preparing for careers in the construction industry.

David Alexander Yourshaw of Falls Church, Virginia, a high school senior, was one of the winners.

Since the Foundation's scholarship program began in 1970, over \$178,000 has been awarded to 74 students studying civil engineering or construction. Recipients are selected on the basis of a demonstrated interest in a career in the construction industry, performance, extraacademic curricular activities and financial need and all finalists are interviewed by general contractors in their local area. The scholarship program is funded by contributions from members of the Consulting Constructors' Council of America, a group of recognized construction industry leaders.

Thirty-eight universities and 28 states have been or are currently represented by Foundation scholarship recipients. This year's winners are composed of two freshmen, eight sophomores and three students who will be starting their freshman years in fall of 1975. Six of the award winners are majoring in civil engineering and seven are working towards degrees in construction.

Seven recipients from previous competitons have graduated from college during the past year, and eleven are expected to graduate with the class of 1975.



First Prize

Photo by Jack Dykinga

FOURTH ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHOTO CONTEST

A PROFESSIONAL news photographer from the *Chicago Tribune* was awarded first prize and 2000 in the National Construction Photography Contest, sponsored anually by the Associated General Conractors of America.

Mr. Jack Dykinga's winning hotograph was selected from over 1000 ntries submitted by amateur and rofessional photographers throughout he United States. His published hotograph depicts a worker who has ust come up from the depth of 80 feet where he put a concrete footing into lace. Mr. Dykinga's prize money of 1000 was doubled because his hotograph had been published.

OTHER WINNERS

Second place was awarded to Joel loo of Brookline, Massachusetts for his hotograph of workers reglazing the ohn Hancock Tower in Boston. Mr. loo, a free lance photographer, eceived \$750 in prize money for his unublished photograph.

Third place was won by Marshall farvelli Jr., a staff photographer for ne *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*. Mr. farvelli received \$1000 for his hotograph of a construction worker njoying his coffee break. Mr. Marelli's prize money of \$500 was doubled because his photograph had been published. His photograph was published in the *Telegraph-Herald*.

In addition to those awards, the following photographers received recognition for the excellence of the photographs they submitted: Bob Fila, Chicago, Illinois; Sylvia Johnson, Arlington, Virginia; Barry Gottlieb, Richmond, Virginia; Pat Crowe, Wilmington, Delaware; John D. Brown, Spokane, Washington; Gary Gladstone; New York, New York; Gary Fields, Asheville, North Carolina; Edward Bernstein, Denver, Colorado; James C. Wirt, Norfolk, Virginia, Dan Poush, Silverton, Oregon; Caren Sturmer, Baltimore, Maryland, and Sol Shamilzadeh, Forest Hills, New York.

The purpose of the photography contest is to increase press photo-coverage and public awareness of the dynamic role the construction industry is playing in the growth of this nation.

The Associated General Contractors is a leading management spokesman in the construction industry. Its 8400 general contractor member firms account for the great majority of construction put in place in the country each year.

A fifth annual contest has been scheduled for this year. Details of that competition will be mailed in June.

Insist on service Beyond the bond!

For instance, a detailed review of your job specifications to check for unusual hazards which may require special insurance coverages. You're assured of protection beyond your normal requirements if it's needed.

This is part of our regular service, one of the many "beyond the bond" services you can expect ONLY from a professional team that specializes in bonding and insurance for contractors.



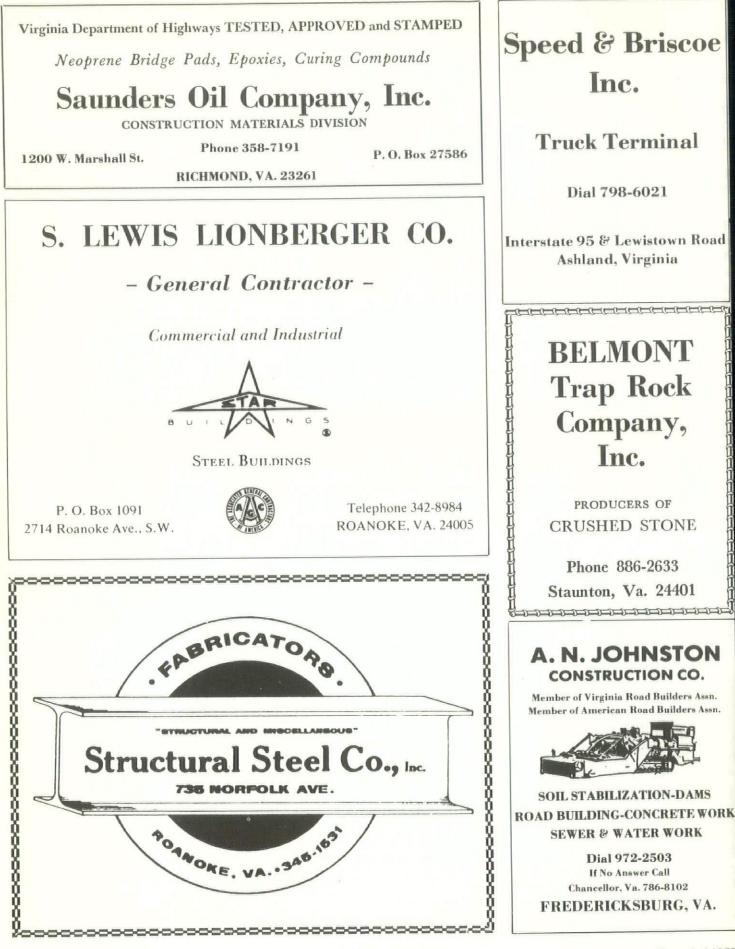
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Specializing in Bonding and Insurance for Contractors

PAGE THIRTY-FIVE



PAGE THIRTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

S. LEWIS LIONBERGER CO. presents... LODGE #197, B.P.O. ELKS

SHERERTZ, FRANKLIN AND SHAFFNER, ARCHITECT

SOWERS, RODES, WHITESCARVER CONSULTING ENGINEER MECHANICAL

R. JEFFREY PEAKE PHOTOGRAPHY

ROANOKE LODGE No. 197, bronze statue was relocated from the B.P.O. Elks has recently occupied its new home at the corner of Brambleton Avenue and Persinger Road, in Southwest Roanoke on a beautiful 13 acre wooded site. The Lodge had formerly occupied a permanent location in downtown Roanoke at the corner of Franklin Road and Jefferson Street and the "old Elks Club" was a landmark in downtown Roanoke for many years.

The new clubhouse features a contemporary design with massive cedar shake fascias. The main structure of the building is located on a predominant area of the landscaped site and is elevated from the various parking reserved for Elks only and features a areas.

Immediately to the rear of the new club building is an olympic size swimming pool and bath house facility for the use and enjoyment of the 1,200 members of the Roanoke Lodge and their guests.

At the entrance to the building stands the lofty Elk which has been the symbol of the Elks Club in Roanoke for over fifty years. This magnificent

site of the old Elks' Building in downtown Roanoke at the time of construction.

The interior of the building features two levels. The upper level is for Elks and their guests, having a lounge-bar off of a spacious entry lobby and dining and multi-use facilities. The main kitchen which is one of the most modern in the area is located on the upper level. The Elks' offices and the meeting rooms for the women's auxiliary organizations are also located on the upper level.

The lower level of the building is lounge room and dining facilities along with television, card rooms, barber shop, and pool and billiard areas.

Both the upper and lower floors have access from ongrade without having to traverse any steps.

The architects for this beautiful facility are Sherertz, Franklin and Shaffner of Roanoke, and mechanical engineer is Sowers, Rodes and Whitescarver.



S. Lewis Lionberger Co. was general contractor and handled foundations and carpentry. The firm offers sincere congratulations to the Roanoke Lodge No. 197 B. P. O. Elks on their beautiful new building and fine addition to the architecture of the Roanoke Valley and is pleased to have been their builder.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Roanoke firms unless noted)

Joe Bandy & Son, excavating; Concrete Ready Mixed Corp., concrete; Thompson Masonry Contractor, Salem, masonry; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel & steel roof deck; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., Salem, roofing; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., painting; and John H. Hampshire, Inc., acoustical, dry wall & resilient tile.

Also, South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., steel doors & frames and hardware supplier; Engleby Electric Co., electrical work; Lowe & Nelson Plumbing & Heating, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Meredith Swimming Pool Co., Greensboro, N. C., pool.



to tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1975

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ANDREWS LARGE AND WHIDDEN, INC. presents... MEDICAL SURGICAL BUILDING FOR CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL

GORDON B. GALUSHA, AIA ARCHITECT & INTERIORS

HANKINS & ANDERSON, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEER MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL

HARRIS, NORMAN & GILES CONSULTING ENGINEER STRUCTURAL

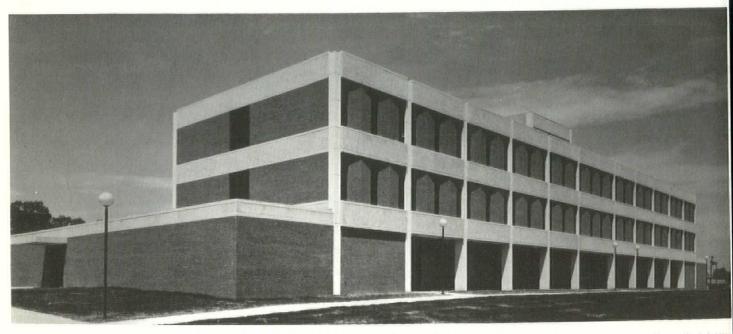
PAUL HUFFMAN PHOTOGRAPHY THE NEW Medical-Surgical Building at Central State Hospital in Dinwiddie County, adjacent to the City of Petersburg city limits, is a complete 100-bed hospital. It was authorized for planning during the first administration of Governor Godwin, and funded for construction in the legislative session of 1972.

It is a multi-story building of fireproof construction, fully air conditioned, containing three patient floors plus a lower level floor, totaling 68,779 square feet.

The upper or third floor contains two 4-bed closed wards, eight 4-bed open wards, day room, nurses' station, isolation and security rooms, and supporting linen and supply storages, treatment and office facilities.

The second floor is similar to the third in ward construction and includes a nursery, small dining room and a 3bed intensive care unit.

The first, or main floor contains emergency room, in-patient and out-



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VIRGINIA RECORD

atient treatment and clinic facilities, perating, pre-op, post-op, x-ray, ystoscopic and dental suites, aboratory, sterilizer, physical therapy nd administrative spaces.

The ground floor contains pharmacy, utopsy, classroom, food service and nechanical equipment spaces.

In addition, a penthouse houses levator and air conditioning equipnent.

The exterior walls are brick, accented with wide, belt courses of exposed ggregate banded with mo-sai horizonally and cast stone vertically.

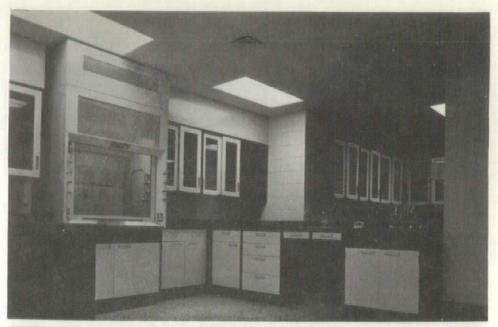
Medical gas systems, air conditioning ooling tower and transformer are set in rick walled enclosures at the rear of he building.

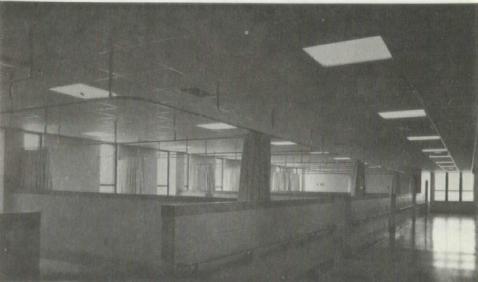
Andrews Large & Whidden, Inc. of armville was general contractor and andled foundations, concrete, carentry and insulation.

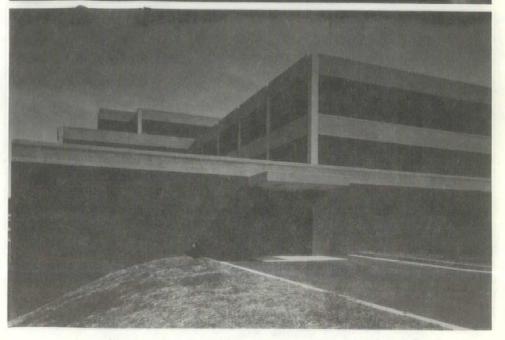
Subcontractors & Suppliers

Garrett, Moon & Pool, Inc., lackstone, excavating; Bat Masonry lo., Inc., Lynchburg, masonry; Barum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., lhesapeake, steel; Inland-Ryerson lonstruction Co., Baltimore, Md., steel oof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., lichmond, roofing & waterproofing; conomy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, tone work; William Bayley Co., pringfield, Ohio, windows; Virginia auto Glass Co., Chase City, glazing; nd, G. M. Clements Co., Petersburg, ainting & plastic wall finish.

Also, Consolidated Tile Co., Inc., tichmond, acoustical & resilient tile; ay Tile Co., Inc., Hampton, ceramic le & terrazzo; Miller Manufacturing o., Inc., Richmond, millwork; loanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., ichmond, steel doors & bucks; ynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., fonroe, handrails; E. H. Saunders & on, Inc., Hopewell, electrical work; arris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., ichmond, plumbing, air conditioning, eating & ventilating; Gay Elevator o., Inc., Richmond, elevator; leasants Hardware, Richmond, ardware supplier; and, Stonnellatterwhite Co., Inc., Richmond, epoxy ggregate coating.



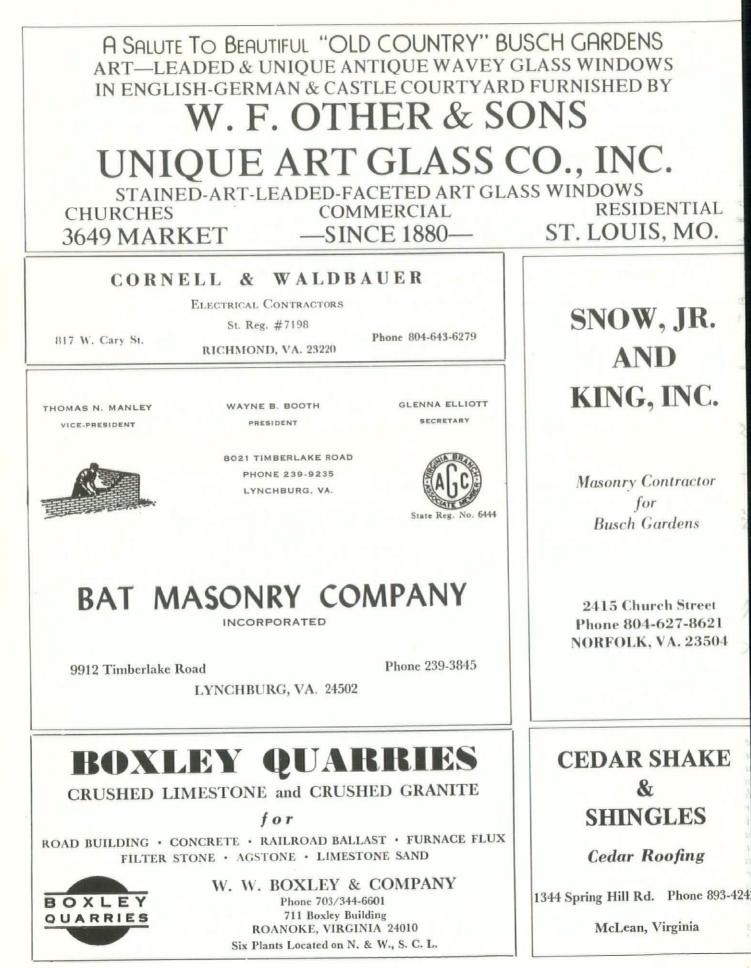




o tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1975

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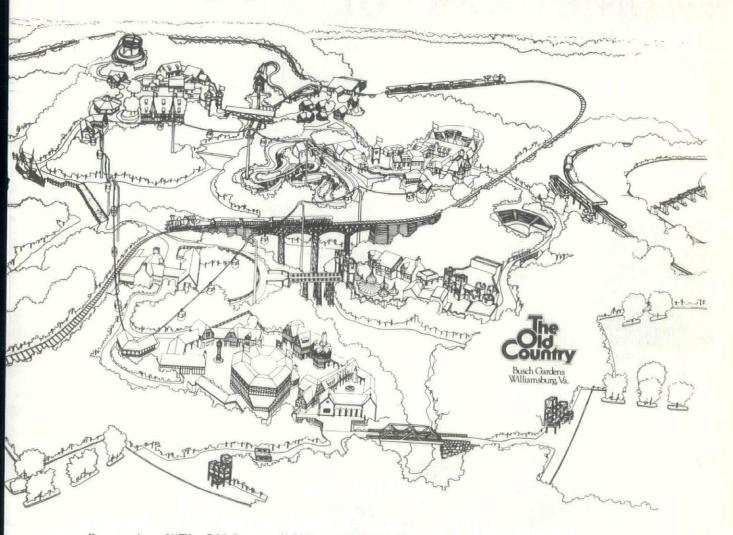


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VIRGINA RECORD

BASIC CONSTRUCTION CO. presents... THE "OLD COUNTRY" — BUSCH GARDENS

PECKHAM-GUYTON, INC., ARCHITECT



Perspective of "The Old Country," 300-acre Busch Gardens historic, entertainment theme park.

eveloped around a 17th Century ropean theme, the park's features inude: (bottom center) England, with its uble-size replica of Shakespeare's lobe Theatre, and at left one of the ree sky ride stations; (connected by idge at center) Hastings, with a fun use, puppet theatre and Anheuser-usch bird circus in open air amitheatre. At right edge is the station the monorail which will bring sitors from the Busch Hospitality Cen-

st above the railroad trestle at sket-'s center is the French Village, with

trained animal shows in the castle-like Three Musketeers Theatre, and a replica of the famous LeMans race course; while above it is a French-Canadian Trappers Outpost with handicrafts and a log flume ride ending with "death flirt" in a sawmill.

A covered bridge leads to Germany (at top left), with its Wilkommenhaus (town hall), an antique carrousel and Glissade (bobsled) ride. Both Germany and France also contain sky ride stations, while at left center in Germany is the dock for the Rhine River packet specialty shops and stores.

boat cruise. Just beyond the train crossing the trestle, is Scotland with a station and stables for the family of Clydesdale horses.

Two 19th Century steam locomotives will pull old-style open railroad coaches to transport visitors between stations on the 1-1/8 miles of narrow guage track shown. Wild game, such as bison, deer and elk, will roam free in the thick woods between theme sections. Each section will contain restaurants,

CREATING A \$30,000,000 Old World theme park at Busch Gardens, Williamsburg, in less than two years involved Basic in the revival of skills and crafts not employed by the industry in decades. It also saw a greater diversity of construction techniques used by Basic than it has employed on the myriad of structures built by the company in its over 50-year history.

Both carpentry and stone work in many instances were more like that of the 17th and 18th century. Men who had worked as stone cutters and stone masons years ago, showed up when the call went out to duplicate the work of artisans on the 17th Century English Village.

This was but one of the many instances requiring hand crafts which

FRANCE



have long been replaced by modern materials and methods of construction. In other cases, however, it was possible to simulate artfully the appearance of antiquity, but with materials and methods promising greater durability.

The magnitude of the undertaking increased as the job progressed. Basic embarked on the Busch Gardens project in May 1973, under an \$11,000,000 contract. By completion, due to modifications and add-ons, this figure had increased to more than \$20,000,000. The difference between this total and the announced \$30,000,000 for Busch Gardens is due to additional cost of equipment, plus installation and testing of the various rides, as well as other adjuncts of the park not involved in its construction.

In the installation of the rides Basic did much of the incidental work. The VSL Corporation of San Francisco erected the sky ride, for which Basic built the foundations for the towers and the three stations at England, France and Germany. Workers were brought in from Switzerland to string the wires and set the cars. Basic also built the bases for the flume ride and the Le Mans ride, both installed in France by the Arror Development Corp. of San Francisco. The Danley Engineering Company of California installed the structural steel for the flume and bobsled rides, the latter ride in Germany.

Basic also laid the roadbed for the one-and-one-eighth miles of narrow guage track for the train ride, for which it also built two 450 foot long bridges and two stations. For the bridges and track the steel used was "Cor-Ten," a special alloy which rusts rapidly to give the appearance of age, but once rust self-protects to prevent furth deterioration. In addition to the railroad bridges, Basic built four wood truss, clear span bridges for walkwa and vehicular use.

A considerable amount of import accessory materials was used, fro England and the Continent, in the O World villages. This included suthings as door hardware, strap hing and key escutcheons, decorative lig fixtures and draperies.

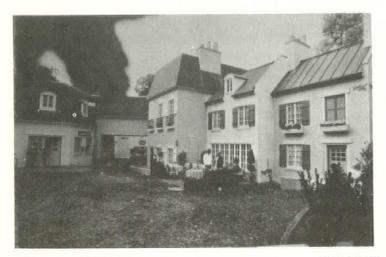
Architect for Busch Gardens is t firm of Peckham-Guyton, Incorporate of St. Louis, Missouri.

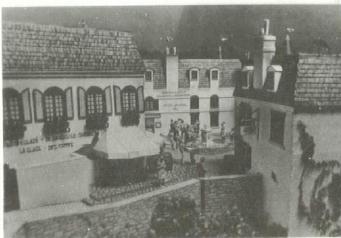
Basic's staff for the project include John L. Hancock, Project Manager; Jo Shouse, Project Superintendent; Jan Evans and Charles Hughes, assista Superintendents; Mark Hancock, Fie Engineer; Frank Blake, Offi Engineer; Hamilton Brown, Fie Cashier; and Frissell Cypress, Jr., A countant.

Some idea of the magnitude of co struction effort involved in completin the Busch Gardens project in less tha two years can be obtained from the fa that Basic employed 38 different su contractors in that time. Also, a wor force of 450 individuals was on the jo of which 250 worked directly for Basic

The architectural diversity of the three Old World villages was a factor For instance, three different roofin contractors worked on the buildings the villages at about the same time each applying a different style roof.

A wide variety of trades also we represented, the list including brid masons, carpenters, cement finisher electricians, glazers, heavy equipment

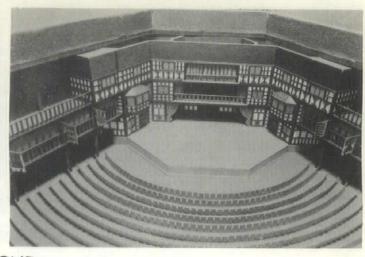




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VIRGINIA RECORD





ENGLAND

perators, laborers, iron workers, athers, painters, plasterers, plumbers nd roofers.

All departments of Basic also worked n the project, the Highway Departtent putting in all roads and building a am for the 51-acre lake, while the Itilities Department ran water mains, rainage and sewer lines from Busch roperties.

Following are the subcontractors hich worked on the job: American heet Metal Corp., Norfolk, roofing; anchor Post Products, Inc., Norfolk, encing; Armco Steel Corp., Midletown, Ohio, binwalls of bridges; Art prapery Studios, Inc., Chicago, Ill., raperies; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., tichmond, caulking; Chesapeake fasonry Co., Hampton, masonry; ochran Construction Co., Hampton, refab buildings; Diebold Inc., Canton, hio, safes; Dudley S. Waltrip & Sons, nc., Williamsburg, excavation.

Also, Door Engineering Corp., Norolk, finish hardware; Eastern Railroad uilders, Inc., Baltimore, Md., railroad ystem installation; Fischbach & foore, Inc., Richmond, electricians; ord Pile Foundations, Inc., Norfolk, ile driving; Greenbank Services Co., nc., Hopewell, excavators; W. O. rubb Steel Erection, Inc., Richmond, eel erectors; L. C. Heath Roofing, nc., Hampton, roofing; Jack's Roofing o., Inc., Washington, D. C., slate and ningles; Liskey Aluminum, Inc., altimore, Md., stage flooring; Lockood Brothers, Inc., Hampton, excavators; Longest Heating & Air Conditioning, Newport News, duct work; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork supplies.

Also, Lloyd E. Mitchell, Inc., Richmond, mechanical; Montague Betts Company, Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Moretrench American Corp., Chesapeake, well points; Pompei Tile Co., Inc., Hampton, flooring; Powers Regulator Co., Arlington, pneumatic tube system; Riggins Company, Inc., Hampton, structural steel erectors; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., Hampton, paint and wallpaper; Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., Norfolk, masonry; Standard Art, Marble & Tile Co., Landover, Md., Pomonite paving; Terminix Co. of Richmond, soil poisoning.

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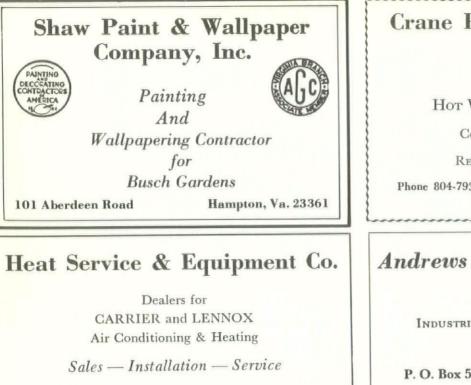
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VIRGINIA RECORD

FOR THE RECORD "Spruce Up" Campaign Launched By Governor

ON APRIL 25, 1975, Governor Mills . Godwin, Jr. announced plans for a ur-ranging program to "spruce up" irginia for the Independence Bicennnial, and urged citizens throughout the state to participate.

He envisioned it as an effort "to clean p, and to beautify, by every apropriate means, Virginia's public laces, private homes, businesses and eighborhoods for the period of the ation's Bicentennial and beyond.

"It would be a tragedy indeed," the overnor said, "if those who come here eking inspiration from our matchless buntryside and historic shrines found tem instead littered and unsightly."

A state-wide program of proper waste isposal, recycling and aesthetic imrovement will run concurrently and stend beyond the official Bicentennial eriod.

The governor said the program will upplement and add impetus to the eforts of Keep Virginia Beautiful and ther organizations.

William B. Thalhimer, Jr., a ichmond department store executive, as accepted appointment as chairman f the new statewide effort, the governor nnounced.

Thalhimer has been associated with halhimer Brothers, Inc., since 1934, as elected president of the firm in 950, and was elevated to chairman and hief executive officer in 1973. He long as been active in civic and business afirs.

The governor also announced that enry W. Tulloch, manager of public frairs for the General Electric Comany plant in Waynesboro, will be on art-time loan to the state government be director of the campaign.

Tulloch, a veteran GE executive, ined the management staff of the ompany's Waynesboro plant when the ant was opened in 1954. He has rved in a number of business and overnmental posts.

The governor said that several comlittees, consisting of representatives of the state government and the private actor, would be appointed to assist in



Left to right: William B. Thalhimer Jr. of Richmond, chairman of the Governor's program to "Spruce Up Virginia" for the Bicentennial; Earl J. Shiflet, secretary of commerce and resources; Governor Godwin; Dr. Paul Sanders, executive director of Keep Virginia Beautiful, and Henry W. Tulloch of Waynesboro, director for the program.

implementing various phases of the new program. Liaison with the governor's office will be provided by Secretary of Commerce and Resources, Earl J. Shiflet, and Mrs. Martha Pritchard, Administrative Assistant to Governor Godwin.

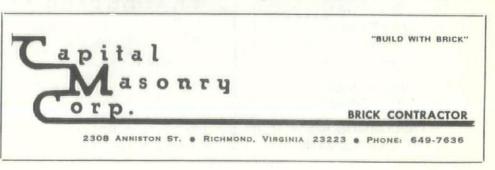
The governor said an office for the spruce-up program will be opened shortly in the state government's Ninth Street Office Building in Richmond.

In addition, he has mailed letters to the heads of civic, business, and governmental organizations throughout Virginia encouraging their groups to join in the program.

Support from KVB

The new statewise program luanched by Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. to "spruce up Virginia" for the Independence Bicentennial drew strong support from the executive director of the Keep Virginia Beautiful organization.

Paul D. Sanders, who has headed the organization since soon after his



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retirement as editor of the Southern Planter magazine in 1968, said the new program will supplement the Keep Virginia Beautiful efforts and "will add a major new thrust to what many of us are attempting to achieve."

Sanders will serve as an advisor to the program, which Governor Godwin announced at a news conference in Richmond on April 25.

"Our organization looks forward to working closely with others who will be participating, and I am hopeful that every Virginian — every individual citizen, every business and industry, every civic organization, and every local government — will take part in this effort to make Virginia truly sparkle," Sanders said.

He noted that the program will stress a wide variety of activities, including anti-litter efforts in which Keep Virginia Beautiful long has been a leader. Sanders said that the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation now spends more than \$1 million a year for litter collection and that \$6 million more is spent annually to clean up towns, cities, and public parks. He said that should be an unnecessary expenditure of tax funds.

In addition, he pointed out, the new program will emphasize recycling and resource recovery for waste materials, and described this effort as one "which has enormous potential in this era when we all must share a mutual concern for conservation and environmental enhancement."

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Zoological Expertise is a Feature at Gardens

§ With opening in May of Busch Gardens' 300 acre theme park "The Old Country," presentation of three "towns" in the likeness and spirit of 17th Century England, France and Germany simulates the background of America's beginnings as restored today in nearby Colonial Williamsburg.

"Busch Gardens 'The Old Country' was strongly influenced by the colonial heritage of the surrounding Williamsburg-Jamestown-Yorktown area," according to August A. Busch, III, president of Anheuser-Busch. "It was not influenced by the recent generation of 'formula' amusement parks which are becoming so common. Busch Gardens-Williamsburg is unique in concept, design and construction."

Dennis P. Long, vice president in charge of the company's Busch Gardens division, emphasized that the park was designed for people of all ages, its authenticity notwithstanding.

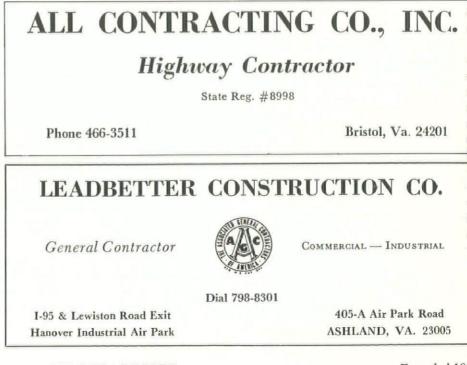
"We have planned for a balance between the mild and the wild," he stated. "Adults will enjoy the historical authenticity, the attention to detail, the natural beauty and other characteristics. Great care has been taken and money expended to tuck 'The Old Country' hamlets in and around, bu not on top of the lush, hilly woodlands.

"The bulldozer is another thin which has had little influence on Busc Gardens-Williamsburg," he added "The park occupies one-twelfth of 3,600 acre, heavily wooded tract which once abounded in Revolutionary plan tations and fortifications, and which still abounds in wildlife and natura beauty."

Busch Gardens, Williamsburg als will be a showcase for the company' acknowledged zoological expertise, it i pointed out. In addition to the Bird Cir cus, the animal show and th Clydesdales, nearly 500 head of nativ North American and European wildlif will roam free in the lush wooded en claves between each hamlet.

"The woods are so dense and th terrain so hilly that it's impossible to se one part of the park from the next," ac cording to John B. Roberts, genera manager of this third and newest Busc Gardens.

This is the first Busch Gardens to b developed around a pre-designated comprehensive theme, and the firs built since Anheuser-Busch entered th family entertainment field on a full scale basis two years ago.



Founded 187

VIRGINIA RECORD

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS



Winners of 1974-75 top awards in Junior Achievement of Richmond were amryn O'Connor of St. Gertrude's High School as Outstanding Young usinesswoman and Charles Cummings, Jr. of St. Christopher's as Outstanding oung Businessman. They were congratulated by Ralph R. Crosby, Jr. of Coopers Lybrand, president of JA directors.

CAMRYN O'CONNOR, senior at St. ertrude's High School, and Charles ummings, Jr., junior at St. hristopher's, were named May 14 as utstanding young achievers in the 974-75 Junior Achievement of Richnond program.

Also tapped for honors at the closing anquet were Mary Spencer of St. Gerude's as top salesperson and Kathy olan of Marymount as president of he year.

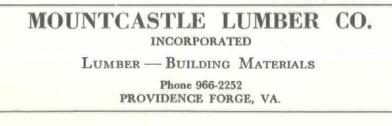
Winners of \$100 college scholarships or excellent records in JA were: amuel Patterson III of John F. Kenedy, Greg Campbell of Douglas reeman, Kirk Volkmann of Douglas reeman, Rosa Marie Caster of rmstrong and Dianna Sledd of farymount.

More than 800 students in the netropolitan Richmond area organized nd operated 28 "mini-companies" ith 120 adult advisers from local sponpring firms. Two of these JA companies were honored for their year's work. Named as winner for "Company of the Year" and for best annual report was Station WJAR, which produced a weekly radio show. This JA firm was counselled by Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

The top sales record of \$2,038 was made by the People Protecting People firm, which marketed reflective safety articles. The "3P Company" was counselled by the 3M Company.

Banquet speaker was Spencer Christian, newscaster for WWBT-TV. Joseph C. Ramage, member of the JA board of directors, was banquet chairman. The 800 guests were welcomed by Richard W. Neale, vice chairman of the board.

Students on the program included Miss O'Connor as toastmistress and Volkmann as toastmaster. A salute to advisers was given by Joan Solari, a senior at St. Gertrude's.



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NEW LINE OF QUARRY TILE AVAILABLE



Flashed Red 8" Hexagons cover this terrace and entranceway. They are "Old Colony" quarries, a new product from Mid-State Tile Company headquartered in Lexington, North Carolina.

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FROM MID-STATE

MID-STATE Tile Company, Lexington, North Carolina has introduced a line of quarry tile it calls "Old Colony." The quarry pavers feature a textured surface and are purposely made slightly irregular for a handcrafted look. So far an eight-inch hexagon and 4x8 are available. Mid-State anticipates having a 6x6 on the market within weeks. To date the color line is limited to a "flashed red"; however, Jack Wagstaff, Vice President in Charge of Sales says they plan to introduce a brown as well as other shapes. The long range plan is to offer the same line glazed.

Until this recent introduction of quarry, Mid-State's line was limited to glazed, white-body wall and floor tiles. A line of unglazed mosaics is purchased and sold under the Mid-State label. T wall tile plant located in Lexington now eighteen years old. Distribution throughout the East. The new quar plant is located in Mount Gilead, Not Carolina, a community sixty mi south of Lexington. The new plant is the site of an old brick yard purchas by Mid-State some years ago. Shale, t sole ingredient, is mined on the prop ty. It is ground, mixed with water a extruded into a ribbon from which t shapes are cut. These pliable pieces a dried and then fired. The extrusi method is what makes Mid-State's n product officially a quarry tile. Til made by pressing a dry dust properly labeled "pavers."

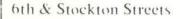
Mid-State will use its existing sa force and distribution outlets a marketing the new product. Sales w be handled through headquarters Lexington with shipments being ma from Mount Gilead.



Mid-State's new quarry plant built during 1974 at Mount Gilead, Nor Carolina. Shale is mined on the property and is ground in the building in the low left corner and then conveyed to the larger building where the tiles are formed an fired.

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VIRGINIA RECORD

Public Utilities Study

DELEGATE Robert R. Gwathmey, II. Chairman of the House Cororations, Insurance and Banking ommittee, announced in April that he as appointing a subcommittee to work ith the Senate Commerce and Labor ommittee's Subcommittee studying ublic utilities. The following members t the House Corporations, Insurance nd Banking Committee were named to erve on the subcommittee: Robert R. wathmey, III, Hanover; Richard M. agley, Hampton; Lewis W. Parker, Jr., outh Hill; Frank E. Mann, Alexandria nd W. Ward Tell, Christiansburg.

Mr. Gwathmey indicated that he will erve as an ex officio member of the ubcommittee to keep the membership f the House Corporations, Insurance nd Banking Committee fully informed f the progress of the public utilities udv.

Mr. Gwathmey stated that the House ubcommittee would work with the enate Subcommittee to help coorinate the efforts of both Committees nd minimize the expenses of the study y making use of the staff to be emloyed by the Senate Subcommittee.

Barker

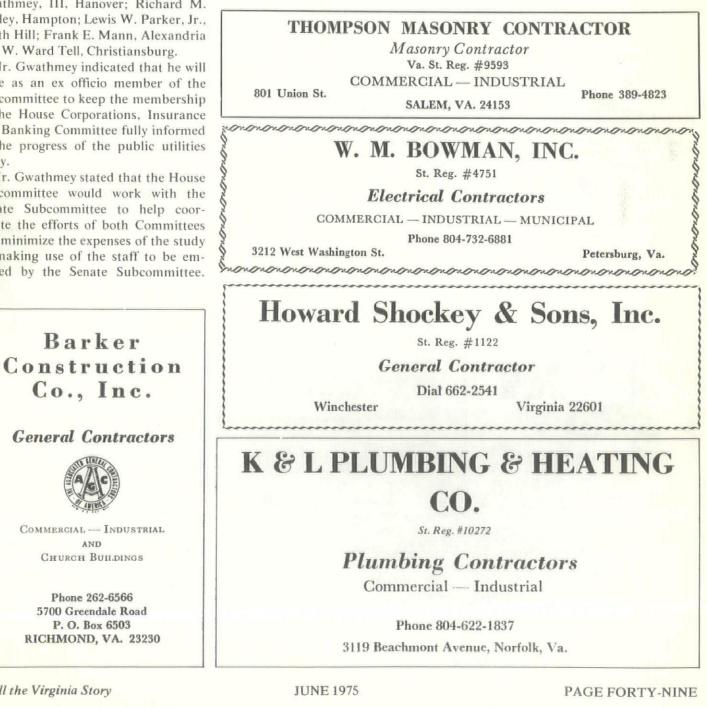
STAUNTON MAN HEADS CONTRACTOR GROUP

was elected President of the Virginia Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors at its annual meeting in Roanoke, March 1. Cash is President of R. W. Cash Plumbing & Heating Company of Staunton, a PHC Contracting Firm.

Cash will officially become President of the Association July 1, 1975. He succeeds Claude N. Woodson of Altavista,

ROBERT W. CASH of Staunton, who will become the Association's Treasurer the same date.

> Other officers elected at the meeting are Terrell D. Moseley, Jr. of Lynchburg, and Frank W. Poos of Arlington. Moseley is President of Terrell E. Moseley, Inc. of Lynchburg and Poos is President of Frank Poos Plumbing & Heating Company located in Arlington.



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THE REATER RICHMOND TORY

ON MAY 1, Sam Kornblau, esident of Realty Industries, Inrporated of Richmond, presented the st copies of The Greater Richmond ory to Mayor Thomas Bliley and harles G. Hall, president of the etropolitan Richmond Chamber of pmmerce.

The Greater Richmond Story is a ecially prepared 75 page book on chmond published by Realty Instries with the aid of background aterial supplied by the Metro Chamr.

It will serve as a general information ide to newcomers to the city and a neral background tool for industry at has an interest in Richmond. uring the next few weeks, several huned of these books will be sent to outtown corporations which have an inrest in Richmond, several thousand pies will be distributed in the etropolitan area for placement in ablic waiting rooms and a remaining pply will be retained to send out rough the year to newcomers to the y.

Kornblau said, "we entered this oject because we feel that Richmond a good place in which to live and do usiness. Likewise we wish to share this th others. We have a sincere interest the city and hope the 10,000 copies of is publication will serve as an inrmation tool for business, industry d individuals, both in and out of the y."

Realty Industries, Incorporated of chmond is the largest Richmondsed developer and builder of planned mmunities.

AIA CONFERENCE ASKS: WILL SECTION 8 WORK?

§ SECTION 8 of the 1974 Community Housing and Development Act—will it work?

That was a key question in early March, at a conference on housing financing held in Washington, D.C. at American Institute of Architects headquarters. The conference, Housing Lab '75, was sponsored by AIA to give architects overview and in-depth looks at the availability, terms, and procedures of housing finance, critical issues for architects if they want to get housing work or help clients find money for projects.

Though conference speakers dealt with a range of housing finance issues, Section 8 was a natural focus, since it largely replaces previous federal housing subsidy programs and, in the words of one speaker, "The day is gone when the free enterprise system doesn't have to deal with the government."

Will Section 8 work? One speaker got a laugh by holding up a "magic" eight ball that answered the question "yes." But few speakers, workshop leaders, or participants could give that answer without major qualifications.

The consensus: that while Section 8 has strength as a social program, it does not guarantee an adequate supply of housing to meet market demands.

The main social value is in the subsidy program; rent subsidies are tied to tenant income and thus can be increased as the cost of living increases. In addition, deeper subsidies can be provided, especially to people with low incomes and large families.

The main problem is that Section 8 does not provide funds for housing financing, and HUD processes have so far discouraged lending by state housing finance agencies, local housing authorities, and conventional lenders.

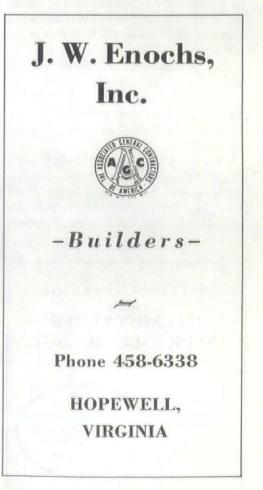


Thus, subsidies will increase market pressure; more people will have money for rental housing. But because owners have trouble financing housing projects, the supply of housing is likely to remain inadequate.

For the architects attending (about 125 of them), the practical implication of all this is that housing financing is still hard to come by, and that Section 8 is a still unknown quantity.

The conference was divided into two sections; a morning session with overview speeches and workshops in which participants explored the "how to" aspects of housing finance.

Speaker Leon N. Weiner, president of the National Housing Conference and a housing developer from Wilmington, Del., urged architects who work with developers to "design for the marketplace." Though the design challenge may not be so great, architects in housing must provide



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developers with "simple, fundamental designs within acceptable cost levels," Weiner said.

He also stressed the "blur" between government and private finance programs. "Methods of financing housing are based on the actions of the federal government," Weiner said. "Architects, builders, and developers can't escape government actions."

William Johnson, Executive Director of the New Jersey State Housing Finance Agency, questioned whether HUD Section 8 standards make it a viable program for state HFAs. His agency—one of more than 30 which is empowered to provide long-term loans for housing construction and finance through the sale of tax exempt notes and bonds—is processing applications under Section 8, but not submitting them to HUD for commitment of subsidy payments.

Morton Schomer, a Washington attorney and former assistant commissioner for FHA Multi-Family Housing, outlined the concepts behind the 1974 Community Housing and Development Act, including Section 8. It was he who pointed out that the main problem with Section 8 is that it is "a subsidy, not a financing program."

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (R., Ohio) discussed short-term emergency bills the House Subcommittee on Banking and Currency is considering to stimulate activity in the housing market.

One is a bill to provide lower interest rates to prospective home buyers; another will help homeowners avoid mortgage foreclosures. While both are opposed by the Ford Administration,



Ashley said he expected the Congress to act "soon and affirmatively" on the bills.

Charles Edson, whose Washington law firm deals largely with housing matters, focused more closely than Schomer had done on the provisions of Section 8. He also urged architects to try to influence the housing assistance plans communities must submit to receive housing block grants under the 1974 Community Housing and Development Act.

"The housing assistance plans are no paper tiger," Edson told conference participants. "The plans will have to be good and many people will be monitoring them. Get yourselves down to city hall and find out what's going on." The point for architects is that elected officials or special purpose agencie controlled by elected officials will be administering block grant funds. Architects should know how those fund will be used, partly to identify possibl sources of business, partly to contribut in a positive way to meeting loca housing needs.

Neil Churchill, a consultant at HUI on Section 8, outlined recent HUD ac tions on Section 8. Final regulation will be published in the Federa Register, he said.

In addition, HUD is looking into the possibility of one-stage processing of Section 8 applications through state housing finance agencies and has sime plified processing for new construction

HISTORIC FIND IS REVEALED

AN IMPORTANT historic find that will change the history books and give the Carlyle House in Alexandria, an important place in American Revolutionary War history has been revealed by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

The original letter written by John Carlyle on August 15, 1755 to his brother George recounting the famous meeting of General Braddock and the colonies' five British governors at Carlyle's home in Alexandria on April 14, 1755, has been discovered in a mansion in Scotland.

For almost two centuries, historians have argued about where the famous meeting actually took place. This is the first concrete evidence that it took place at the Carlyle House in Alexandria. The meeting is famous because it resulted in a resolution requesting the King of England to force the colonies to pay for General Braddock's military campaign against the French and Indians. The Stamp Act soon followed, which force the colonists to undergo furthe taxation without representation, an finally led to the Revolution itself.

In recognition of the histor meeting, the City Council of Alexandr has passed a resolution proclaimir that April 14 will be observed annual in Alexandria as an historic da "which contributed to the nation freedom." The Northern Virgin Regional Park Authority, the owne now restoring the Carlyle House, w work with the City of Alexandria planning a national event for April 1 1976 to commemorate the famor meeting held at the house on that day 1755.

The Regional Park Authority h been searching for proof of Braddock meeting since 1969 when it purchase the mansion to restore it as an histor park. This past December, a desce dant of John Carlyle's brother, S Fitzroy Maclean, visited Alexandr

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VIRGINIA RECORD

d told the Park Authority he had a ge collection of Carlyle family papers his mansion in Scotland. A visit by searcher Alan Kemper to Strachur ouse in Argyll, Scotland produced not ly the letter proving Braddock met at e Carlyle House, but also the long issing portrait of John Carlyle painted 1765 by the American artist John esselius.

Sir Fitzroy Maclean has loaned both e original letter and the portrait of hn Carlyle, as well as an unsigned ortrait of his brother George, to the ark Authority for display in the arlyle House in 1976. They will be on splay as soon as restoration of the arlyle House is complete and it is bened to the public.

John Carlyle was a wealthy Scottish erchant who emigrated to America nd built a stately mansion in 1752 for s bride on the banks of the Potomac iver in the new city of Alexandria. He as a patriot and friend of George ashington who supported early solutions against unjust suppression f the colonies by Britain. His letter to is brother in Scotland emphasizes the nportance of Braddock's meeting at is house with the five military goverors of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New ork, Maryland and Massachusetts ho were appointed by the King to nanage the colonies. The letter also unerscores the resentment the colonists elt toward Britain's disrespect and arsh treatment of them.

In the letter Carlyle says, "Their was he Grandest Congress held at my home ver known on this Continent, Gov. hirley of New England, Morris of ennsilvania, Dilancey of New York, here and makes it harder to be Inharp of Maryland, Dinwiddie of dured."

Virginia, General Braddock, Comador Kepple and Many other Gentlemen were there several days and concerted the plan for this present campain, in which was determined. Braddock and his troups was to attack Fort Duquesne, in which he unhappily failed."

Carlyle goes on to complain that Braddock's British troops were hostile toward the colonists and "came in so prejudiced against us and our country, so that they used us like an enemy country and took everything they wanted and paid nothing, or very little for it, and when complaints was made to the Comdg officers, they curst the country and inhabitants, calling us the spawn of convicts, the sweepings of the Gaols, etc. which made their company very disagreeable. The general and his aid de camps, secretary and servants lodged with me, he took everything he wanted, abused my home, and furniture, and made me little or no satisfaction."

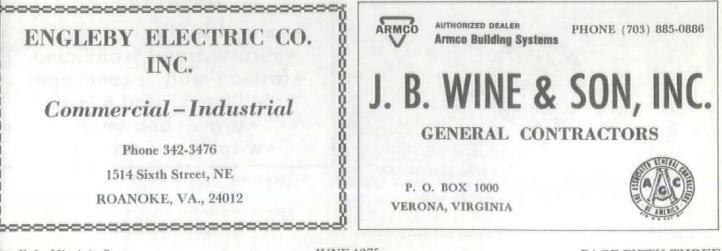
The rest of the letter details the hardships suffered by the colonies because of the French and Indian War. Carlyle complains that Britian wants the colonies to fight the war and pay for it by issuing worthless paper currency with a promise to repay the colonies over a 50-year period.

He says that Britain, "without our Legislative Authority, Thinks proper to issue a paper currency for the present and so order such duties as will sink or pay of that money in 50 years, we shall be ruined." He concludes with "My taxes this year past was above 20 L sterling and next year will be near double, a thing never known before

Carlyle's letter gives evidence of the colonists' objections to the distant British crown imposing laws and taxes upon the colonies without representation. Official minutes of Braddock's meeting at the Carlyle House state clearly that Braddock and the military governors decided to ask the British Parliament to extract more money from the colonists and find a way "of compelling them to do it." In a letter Braddock wrote after the meeting to the King's minister, he says, "I cannot but take the liberty to represent to you the necessity of laying a Tax upon all of his Majesty's Dominions in America, agreeable to the result of the Council, for the reimbursing the great Sums that must be Advanced for the Service and Interest of the Colonies, in this important Crises ... '

Beth Sundquist, Assistant to the Executive of the Regional Park Authority, who has been researching the Carlyle House for the past six years, said, "The short and long term effects of Braddock's meeting at the Carlyle House were crucial to the development of the colonies resistance to Britain. The meeting has long been recognized as the beginning of the American Revolution. The finding of John Carlyle's letter proving that the meeting took place at the Carlyle House is an important contribution to the bicentennial celebration and the records of our history."

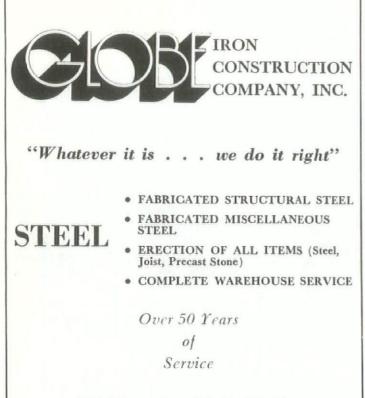
The Carlyle House is being restored by J. Everett Fauber and Associates, F.A.I.A. of Lynchburg and furnished by the Regional Park Authority. It is scheduled to open to the public in January 1976.



o tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1975

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PAGE FIFTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

itanic

(From page 7)

The British "middle class," of which phonolly speaks, has always been difult for me to comprehend. Most of s Oxford contemporaries had come from the prestigious public schools, phonolly himself from Eton, and they emed amply supplied with money for eir pleasures and vanities and inligences. Probably they were the mide in that the upper consisted of titled rsonages ("the English do love a rd"), whose wealth was frequently st.

In America we did not think of any iss being above us, not in the sense of shing to be accepted by them. We ew there were rich people and, avens knows, a lot of people finanally better off than we, amongst whom ere were some who had — what was lled in those days — "social sition." But they did not coalesce into y class possessing authority and most rtainly not glamour. We were entirely otivated toward literature and the ts, and the only people by whom we ped to be accepted were those already tablished in the fields of our interests d aspirations.

Referring specifically to my conmporaries in New York, unlike Conlly's Oxford friends, we had no ought of "rising above" our families; it, to a more or less extent, we were scaping" from their values and lifeles. Yet, while we were unorthodox as mpared to the norm, particularly to ose we scornfully called "Babbitts," like the young of the 'sixties, we had impulse whatsoever toward being nspicuous or cultish. We dressed as ell as we could afford in the urban yle of the East, used good manners e hoped) and sought to improve our eech-patterns and vocabularies, the tter of which we practiced in the now st art of letter-writing. I remember my ew York friends of the 'twenties as ry attractive young men and women, id, on looking back, always exrience surprise at how really young e were then.

As with Connolly's Oxford friends, e were politically unconscious. This is quite literal statement: politics never itered our consciousness. We knew

that Coolidge was president because we continually saw his picture in funny looking hats, like the Indian war bonnet that dwarfed his pinched face with its wintry smile. We knew Al Smith was governor of New York: who could not be aware of him? Of course we were familiar with Jimmie Walker as our debonair mayor and we even knew what he did: he went to opening nights, to the better night clubs, exchanged quips with newspapermen and on the steps of City Hall greeted celebrities at the end of their Romanesque parade from the Battery through the paper snowfall up lower Broadway.

During Walker's heyday I enjoyed an unobstructed view of these spectacles. With my formal education behind me, I was an assistant editor on the group of magazines then published by Munsey, which also published the New York Sun, a stately afternoon paper for whose Saturday book page I wrote reviews. The magazines and the newspaper were ensconsed in a palatial building on Lower Broadway, just across Chambers Street from the City Hall, and from certain windows we could look right down the Broadway canyon to where the clouds of paper were falling from the windows on both sides of the street, and then watch the dignitaries turn into City Hall park. To the young editors (I had just turned 22) the show became ridiculous after a couple of times, but these gala parades forever epitomized Mayor Walker to us.

Long before F. D. Roosevelt became governor and started an investigation that sent poor Jimmie fleeing to Europe, rumors abounded about the corruption in City Hall. As the rumors went, Walker was not personally guilty of any peculations but had permitted his Tammany supporters to line their pockets. In any event, that was what people wanted to believe. After all, everybody knew what Tammany was and Walker was very popular. Really a show business type of personality, who was said to "wear New York like a boutonniere in his coat lapel," he was a night-person who seemed the spirit of

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BRUCE

tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1975

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the times and the town rather than (to us) having any association with politics.

For today's population, daily engulfed in the media's deluge of news. pseudo news and opinion about political goings-on, it might be difficult to comprehend our political innocence. But for us there was not only no television at all but no radio. Strictly from memory, I believe that radio was in something of an experimental stage during the early twenties.

For a short time then I worked in a bookstore in the Hudson Terminal, also on Chambers Street, which, a secondary railroad terminal, became at the afternoon rush hour a madhouse of commuters. Occasionally scurrying commuters would ask me for books on something called "radio," and I didn't know what they were talking about. When I asked the manager, an old man named Echols, what it was the customers were asking for, he knew little more than I did, but thought it was some kind of fad. Then, Mr. Echols was quite an old-fashioned gentleman. In the early afternoon, when he sent me out to pick up a few books from nearby jobbers, he always warned me not to walk past the Woolworth Building (then the world's tallest skyscraper and a world's wonder), because in a strong wind it was likely to blow over.

Also from memory, my impression is that the rise in the purchase of radios and their growing popularity began in the mid-twenties. However, over the whole twenties period I never knew a person in New York who had a radio. We were in thrall to the printed word.

In that, as incredible as it might seem, our political innocence was supported by the newspaper we read.

Today, a morning newspaper will have four or five columns devoted entirely to politics, politics in Britain and Italy, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, in Russia and the Third World, as well as in the United States, national and local. Then the morning World had five columns on the page opposite the editorial page, with nary a mention of politics in any of them. F.P.A.'s "Conning Tower" was mostly a pot pourri of contributions from bright, rising young people; the distinguished Deems Taylor wrote a column on music, Laurence Stalling, the co-author of What Price Glory, did the book column, and Heywood Broun, who occasionally supported causes such as Sacco and Vanzetti, wrote essentially a human interest column. I can't remember who did the drama column: it may have been Alexander Woollcott.

On Sundays we bought the Times and the Herald-Tribune for their book sections and for the Times' theatrical section; for, along with the printed word, we loved plays and, of course, the twenties was the great flowering of the American theatre. As is well known, the twenties was also a time of a renaissance in American literature. Of late, so much has been written about Fitzgerald and Hemingway as to give an impression they were the only writers in the decade. Actually, the early twenties were dominated by Dreiser and Sinclair Lewis, with the now almost forgotten Willa Cather as a favorite of many of

us. Beginning with Manhattan Trans in 1925, dos Passos came on strong, a there were countless lesser lights of co sequence. Editors and new publish appeared continuously.

The creative ferment of the peri seemed to have served Americans Oxford served Connolly's generation for an amazing number of novelis critics, essavists and short-story writ appeared during the thirties and forti some of whom are still around. It is belief that their complete innocence politics was a major cause for the complishments in America and Brits of those growing up in the twenti This innocence was, of course, only c cause, since all such cultur phenomena are multiply determine But for a certainty we have not se again a period of such fertility nor a we likely to see again a period of su mental excitement.

The changes in both countries beg in the thirties, when many of brightest were attracted to communis In Britain the new generation forso the upper class goal for a new fashion joining, or identifying with, the worki class. This was somewhat similar to t Weimar Republic in the early twent when German intellectuals sought co mon cause with the proletariat, only be disillusioned, as a couple of the tellectuals wrote, at finding t proletariat even more "petty bourgeo than they of the middle class. (As an teresting sidelight, the German co munists of the early twenties regard pacifism as an aberration.) By the th ties in Germany, when Hitler's Thi



PAGE FIFTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

ch had supplanted the Weimar public, intellectuals had to flee or go derground.

n America, those embracing Comnist theory, with a touching concern the Soviets, did not go so far as to n the working class, although many ke of it with patronizing sympathy. stly too motivated by their own "uprd mobility," they struggled mightily worldly goods and/or status in their ds, while the Communism of the jority (not the hard-core party mems) was expressed in talk — in groups, various committees, in any consation anywhere.

n fact, they might have been called lking communists" except for one ion: many of them united to try to pose the "party line" on literary hion. While this move did not enjoy al success, by the late thirties those of who did not subscribe to the party e became unfashionable in some rary circles and gradually a perive theory spread that only the left s intellectually respectable. As some ks and writers began to be judged ording to their positions in relation the doctrinaire positions of the far t, our age of political innocence was dually ended.

The problem of us late-comers to the itical world was in finding some ition in which we would be comtable. The antithesis of the Far Left of course the Far Right, which was ally distasteful. Both extremists act the basis of absolutes: they hold arrogantly and evangelically that their side has all the right and the other side all the wrong. The Rightists regard the Leftists as unpatriotic, even un-American, while the Lefts regard the Rights as idiots.

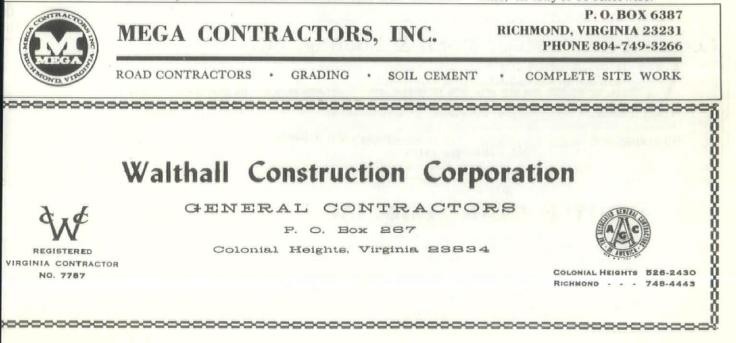
I've always agreed with General Lee that the Civil War could have been avoided if the opposing extremists, the pro-slavery bloc and the abolitionists, could have been muffled and the issues resolved by rational men who held moderate positions. However, the problem today, as it was then, is the paucity of rational men in places of power and evidently some inherent weakness in the moderate position.

The moderates, now called "centrists," seem to hold a conglomeration of unstable positions with shadings either toward the Right or toward the Left and some with shadings in both directions. As a matter of fact, ideologically shadings in either direction or both from the center are quite understandable. But practically the shadings of many of those in, or seeking, positions of power are determined by political considerations of various antithetical blocs.

A few of these could be oversimplified as regional interests, Big Labor vs Corporation Wealth, cities vs suburbs with all the implications in each, the oil-automotive-highway construction complex vs the people's need for mass transportation—which in itself is further complicated by the more fundamental need for cars that consume less gas and, eventually, a system that does not produce cars of quick obsolescense. Then there are adversary positions on welfare and national health, on defense spending and school busing. On most of these positions, their advocates and opponents seem timid about any directing principle unless their feet are firmly planted in the Right or in the Left.

Thus, those of my generation who missed the rebellious, or radical, stage in our young years, now are deprived of any Conservative position to turn to. That we are not alone in being hybrids now is attested to by the growing number of independent voters in the nation. For what has replaced the political innocence of our early years is a depressing bewilderment, full of unease, now shared by other generations. This dismaying condition is caused merely by the superficial information of political goings-on as purveyed by the newspapers and other publications. From the illuminating inside glimpses into some segments of the real political operations occasionally provided by a book or on PBS television, it is obvious that we are only seeing the tip of a very dangerous iceberg.

Having come into full political awareness at this stage, I can only feel like one of the last passengers to make the *Titanic*. In this special case, the lost times with Jimmie Walker illustrate another aphorism: "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be otherwise."



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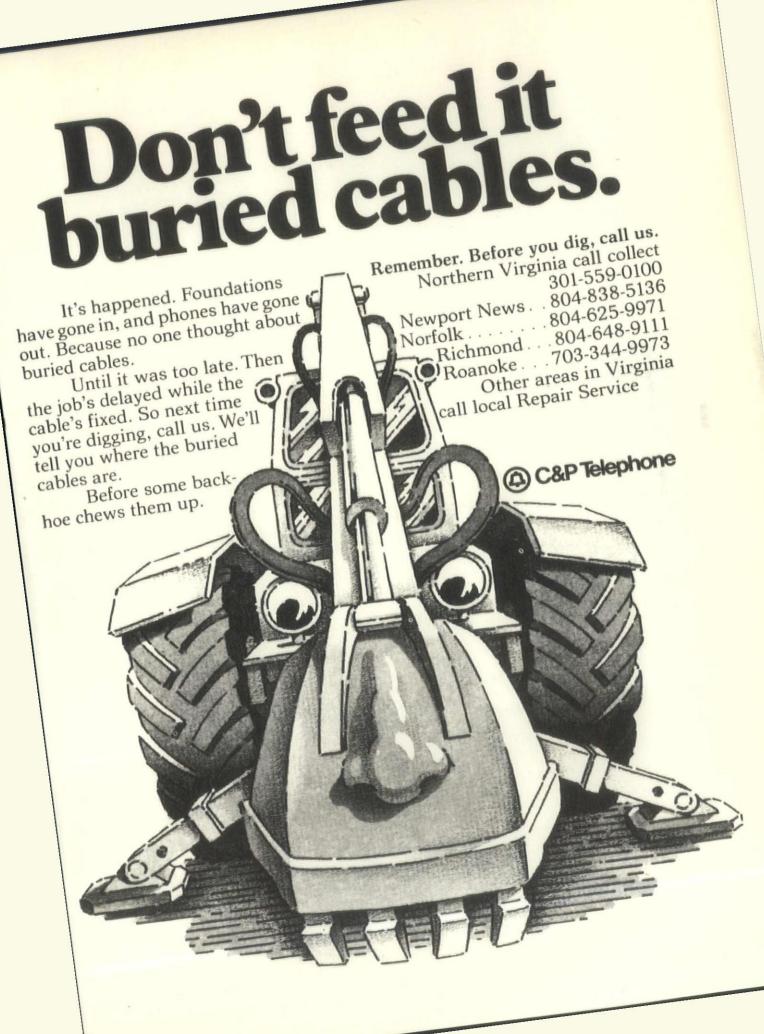
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