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FEBRUARY

1974

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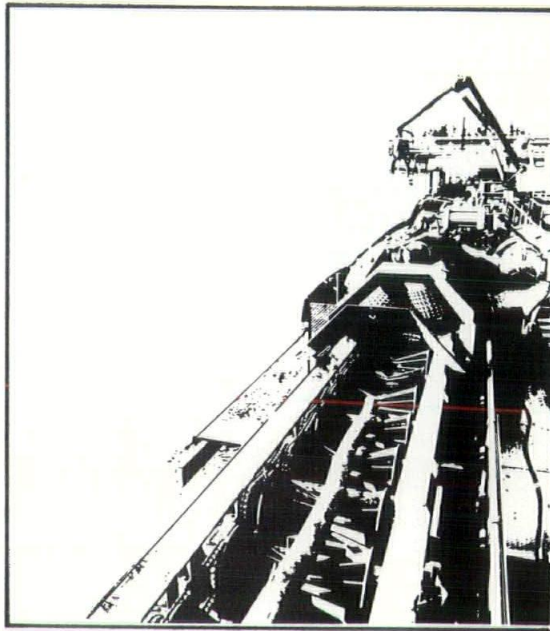
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the Virginia Story

IN THIS ISSUE

A Special Feature From the Desk of Clifford Dowdey	7
COR Proposal	8
THE VIRGINIA ARCHITECT SECTION	
1974 Officers of the Virginia Chapter AIA	13
AIA News	15
M. JACK RINEHART, JR., AIA	
Residence for Dr. & Mrs. Norman A. Graebner	18
SHERIDAN, BEHM, EUSTICE AND ASSOCIATES	
Clarendon Bank & Trust — Ballston	20
Virginia National Bank	34
WILEY AND WILSON	
Bedford Waterworks Plant	23
HIGHFILL AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	
Sandston Baptist Church Activity Hall	24
C. W. HUFF, JR., J. CARL MORRIS — ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS	
Oak Grove Baptist Church	25
RANDOLPH FRANTZ AND JOHN CHAPPELEAR	
Jackson River Vocational Center	27
OLIVER, SMITH AND COOKE	
GEICO Office, Hampton	28
P. D. Pruden Vocational Technical Center	31
CROSS AND ADREON	
Dane House	32
Dolley Madison Building	47
FAULKNER, FRYER AND VANDERPOOL	
Arlington Hospital Addition	37
CARNEAL AND JOHNSTON	
Robins Center, University of Richmond	38
ARANYI, MURRELL AND ASSOCIATES	
Be-Lo Market, Virginia Beach	42
Be-Lo Market, Norfolk	43
Residence for Mr. and Mrs. Laszlo Aranyi	48
THE OFFICE OF DAN E. GRIFFIN, ARCHITECT, AIA, LTD.	
C & P Telephone Building	44
BALLOU AND JUSTICE	
Chippenhams Chapel for the Joseph W. Bliley Co.	52
CALVERT, LEWIS AND SMITH	
Danville Public Library	56
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA	
	58
For the Record	
Index to Advertisers	84

ON OUR COVER is the Residence for Dr. and Mrs. Norman A. Graebner, designed by M. Jack Rinehart, AIA, and featured on page 18 of this issue. Cover photograph is by Dan Hart.



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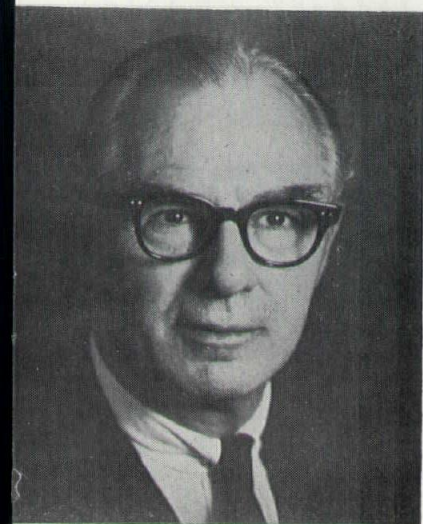
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FROM THE DESK OF

Clifford Dawley

"The More Things Change —"

WE have heard that "history repeats itself" so often that the cliché has no meaning. Perhaps we interpret it literally and expect events from the past to recur in much the same manner as they happened the first time. However, if we view the phrase through the perspective of *Ecclesiastes* "there is no new thing under the sun," we will realize that it is human nature which repeats itself. All the surrounding circumstances and the outward trappings may be as different as imaginable—say the emperors of Imperial Rome and the rulers of a modern Communist state—but the unchanging nature of mankind will cause history to repeat itself in different details.

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 74)

COR PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By

THOMAS L. WEEDON

Information Officer, Commission of Outdoor Recreation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In recommending the proposal, Holton said:

"Given the cost of land today, I

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1966, the Commonwealth set out to acquire 36 new State Parks and develop 20 of them by the Bicentennial years 1976. To date, the Common-

wealth has been able to purchase seven State Parks and little money been available for development.

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

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

COR estimates it will receive \$100 million in Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds within the five-year period, making available a sum of \$102 million.

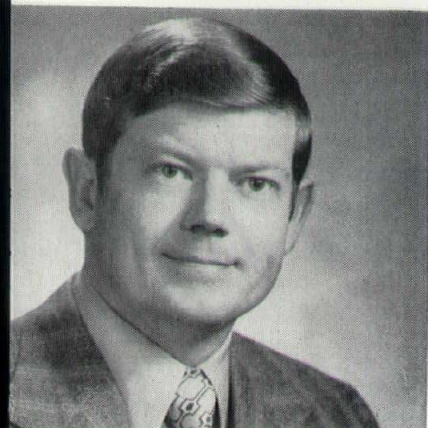
Of that total, \$73 million would be spent on the State Park System, \$25 million on hiking and bicycling trails in the Commonwealth; \$25 million would be expended as financial assistance to local and regional agencies and \$25 million would be used to match COR's Commission Funds in expanding recreational opportunities on their lands and waters.

"We are asking for a large sum of money because we have a big job to do for us," notes COR chairman Gerald Bemiss. "If we still want to pursue the goals of the Virginia Outdoors Plan, preserve significant open space, meet the demand for parks and enjoy the benefits of these parks, and so economically, we must raise through General Obligation bonds a substantial sum so we can buy land now."

"We can make all the plans we want," continued Bemiss, "but we can't buy land or make commitments unless we have in hand the State bond appropriation. This is a sadly slow process, and piecemeal process in relation to the rapidly soaring demand

"We are fast running out of recreational land areas, and if we do not act now, the cost for such areas will soar beyond our reach."

OUTGOING GOVERNOR LINWOOD HOLTON



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*...The Commission is firmly of the opinion
...and issue is the best and most economical
...to achieve the goals of the Virginia
...doors Plan."*

COR Director Rob Blackmore



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



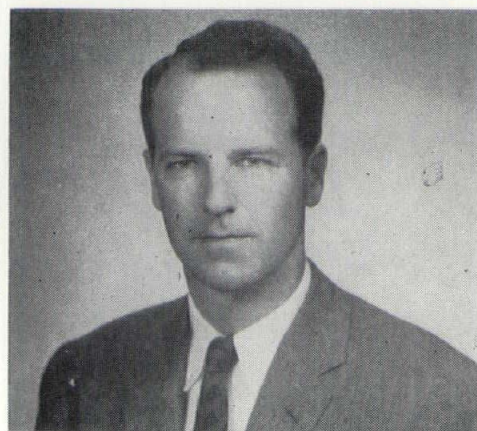
*Pedestrian Bridge in Richmond's James River Park City
Project has benefitted handsomely from Virginia Out-
doors Fund.*



*...e Cape State Park, south of Virginia
...ch. False Cape boasts one of the last
...aining natural beaches on the East
...st.*

ell the Virginia Story

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

COR Chairman FitzGerald Bemiss



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and cost for attractive recreation land."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

additional recreational opportunities for people in their areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

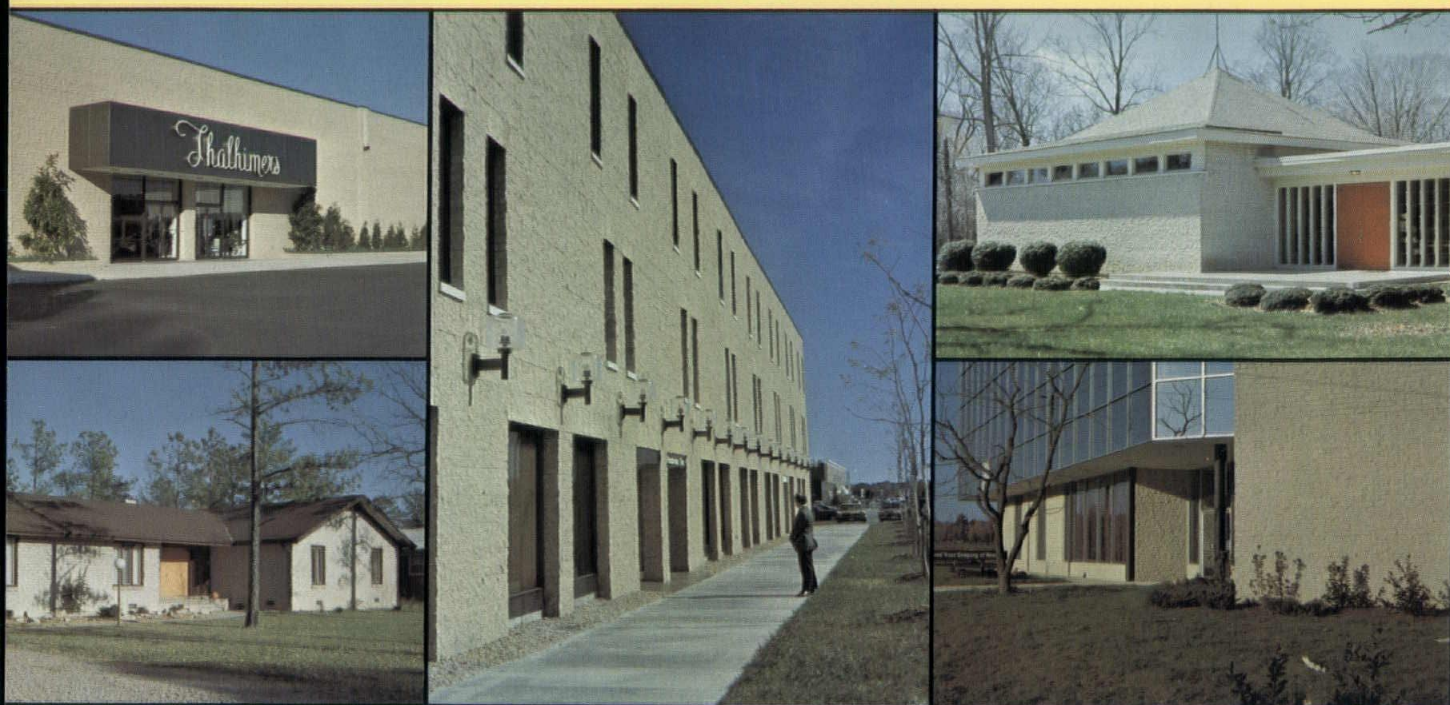
We shall see . . . and in a very short time. Whatever the decision, it's likely to have a far-reaching effect on Virginia outdoors for years to come.

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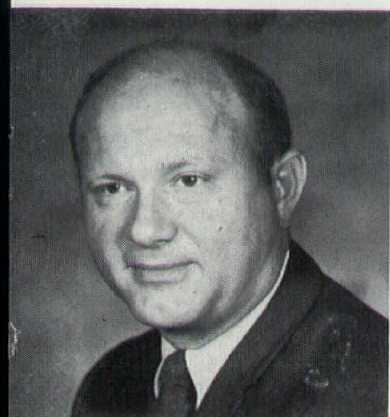
1. Weight of split unit — 19.5#
2. Absorption per cubic foot — 4.2
3. Percent of total absorption — 26.8
4. Compressive strength — 4750 p.s.i.
5. Linear Shrinkage — .014

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

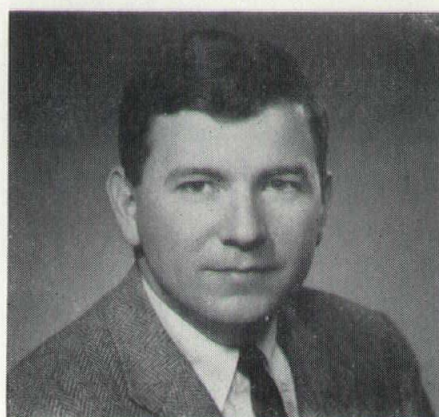
METHOD OF INSTALLATION: Lay out base course dry to establish location and number of necessary cuts. Erect corners to working height. Lay "PARA-SPLIT" in full bed of mortar to an approximate line on the split face, being careful not to extrude an unnecessary amount of mortar over the face of the unit.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

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

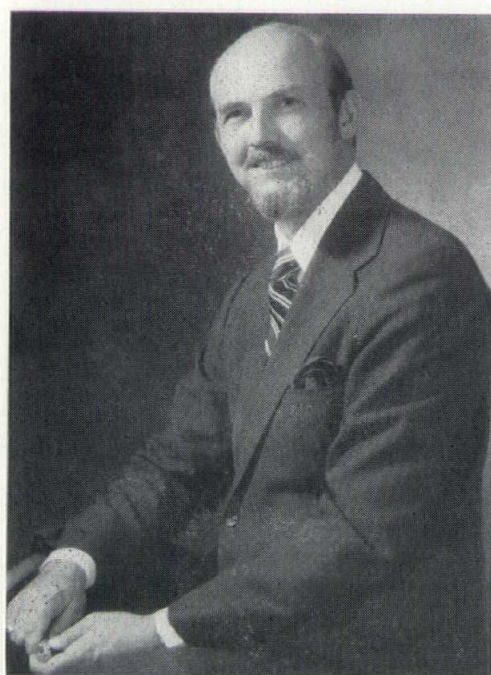
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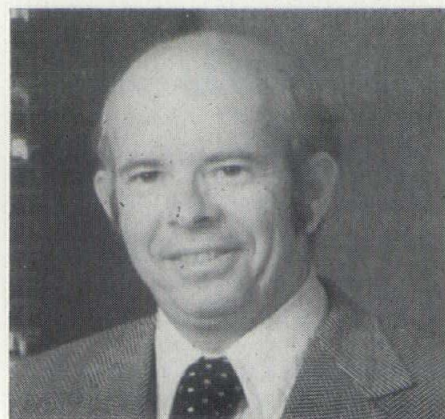
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A.I.A. NEWS

VIRGINIA CHAPTER

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
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February 1974

The Virginia Chapter elected new officers and directors at its September meeting at Hot Springs, Virginia. The year will serve through December of 1974.

The new officers and directors are as follows: Henry J. Browne, AIA, President (Charlottesville); G. Alan Morehead, AIA, President Designate (Williamsburg); Frederic H. Cox, Jr., AIA, President (Richmond). Frank H. MacIlroy, Jr., AIA, Secretary (Roanoke); Bradford Tazewell, Jr., AIA, Treasurer (Norfolk); Carl M. Lindner, Jr., AIA, Director 1974 (Richmond); Thomas A. Kamstra, AIA, Director 1975 (Reston); Charles P. Murray, AIA, Director 1975 (Alexandria); Henri Spencer, AIA, Director 1976 (Hampton); Thomas R. Leach, AIA, Director 1976 (Lynchburg); Daniel A. Anderson, III, AIA, Director 1976 (Richmond); and, Kenneth G. MacIlroy, AIA, Director *Ex Officio* 1974 (Richmond).

Mr. MacIlroy is the immediate past President of the Chapter, and received well-deserved expressions of appreciation from both the Chapter and Executive Committee for presiding over the Chapter's business and affairs during 1973.

The Public Relations Committee solicits your assistance and encouragement in providing articles, photographs and guidance for the magazine. At your convenience we are again providing you with the following guidelines

which would help us and hopefully make it easier for you in submitting materials:

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

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

2. Comply with these guidelines for presentation *graphics*.

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

that a professional photographer be used.

3. Comply with these guidelines for presentations — narratives or descriptions:

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

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

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

The Public Relations Committee
Virginia Chapter, AIA

Frederic H. Cox, Jr., AIA
Chairman

AIA ASKS FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY DESIGN CENTERS

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

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

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

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

"While the ongoing programs of OEO," Nash told the subcommittee on

Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, "have dealt primarily with the legal, education and health problems of the poor, the worsening state of their everyday living environment has been sadly neglected."

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

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

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

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

PROJECT CHECKLIST AND OWNERS INSTRUCTION ON BONDS AND INSURANCE NOW AVAILABLE FROM AIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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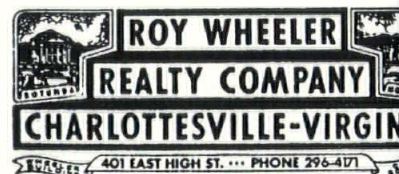
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AIA RECOMMENDS GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

That report, which formed the basis for specific recommendations to the subcommittee, he said, in brief calls for changes in the "ground rules that now shape, and distort the shape, of American communities; create a new and national scale of planning and building urban areas; and commit the nation to a major land acquisition policy to guide development in and around key urban centers."

Rogers said that the Institute generally supports the provisions of the Community Development Assistance Act of 1973 (S. 1744) over those contained in the Administration's Better Communities Act (S. 1743) because of the scope of "eligible activities" and the application procedure provision.

Speaking to the Institute's five general recommendations Rogers said AIA welcomes the initiatives by Congress and the Administration to consolidate "the present patchwork of categorical grants programs for com-

munity development into a revenue sharing or block grant format."

He said that "one of the most frustrating characteristics of the existing community development programs, particularly to local agencies, is the inconsistent and unpredictable nature of program funding."

"We believe that community development should be supported at the local level by relatively constant federal funding programs," Rogers said.

He labeled as "unacceptable," the Administration's bill which "almost totally ignores the prosecution of national community development goals."

The record of local governments, which commit close to \$200 billion annually in locally generated funds, in achieving national housing and community development goals, particularly in metropolitan areas has been bleak, he said.

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

There is a need for incentives for large-scale development Rogers said, and explained that because of years of involvement in the community devel-

opment process we have come to the conclusion that the nation can best achieve its physical, economic and social objectives through an increase in scale.

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

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

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

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

AIA ENDORSES CREATION OF TALLGRASS PRAIRIE PARK

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

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

In recommending support of the proposal to the Board, the AIA's Regional

Development and Natural Resources Committee and its Commission on Environment and Design stressed the historic significance of the prairie in the saga of the westward movement, as well as its natural beauty and the importance of preserving its distinctive ecological system.

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

Efforts to establish the park are being spearheaded by Save The Tallgrass Prairie, Inc., a Kansas citizens' group which has received wide support from concerned individuals and organizations throughout the country.

Cover Story:

M. JACK RINEHART, JR., AIA—ARCHITECT

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FOR DR. AND MRS. NORMAN A. GRAEBNER

MAX EVANS, ASLA—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

DR. DAVID MORRIS—STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

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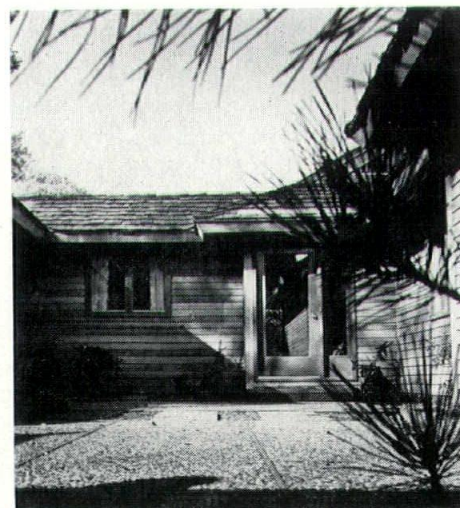
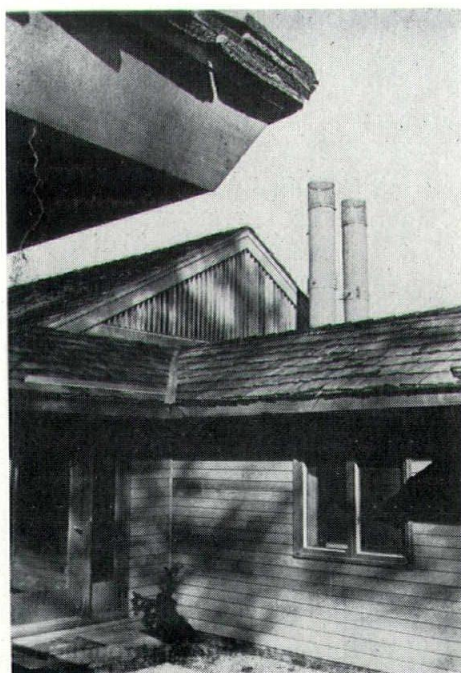
THIS CONTEMPORARY home was to be a simple, but elegant composition fulfilling the program requirements and providing a stimulating environment for a noted historian, his wife and two children. In the design stage the oriental cluster approach seemed to offer the maximum advantages toward achieving their goals as well as offering the other assets of the cluster concept. The design was then developed not to be an Oriental reproduction in Albemarle County, Virginia, but to reflect the natural and graceful informality of the Oriental influence.

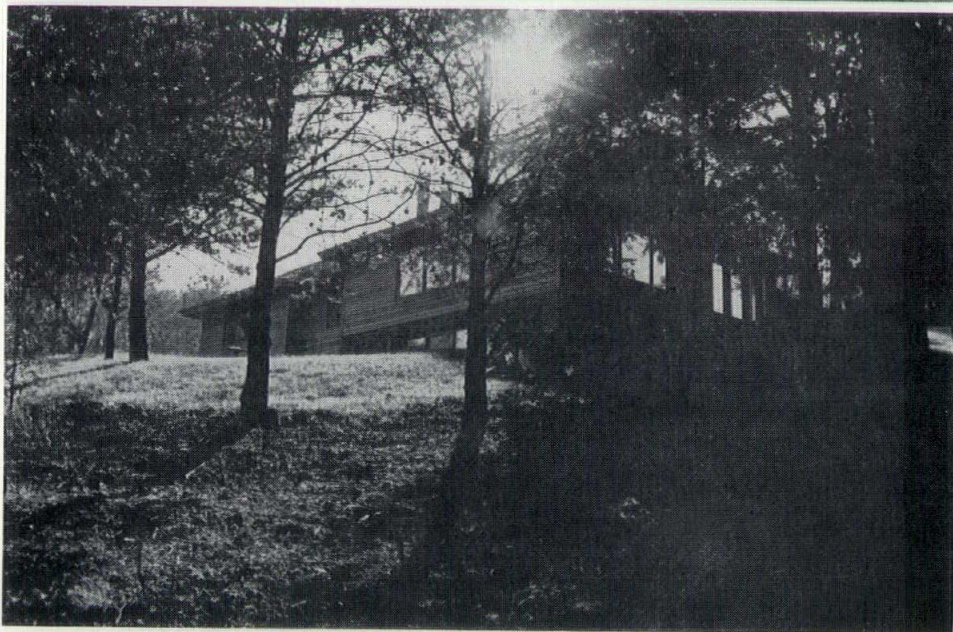
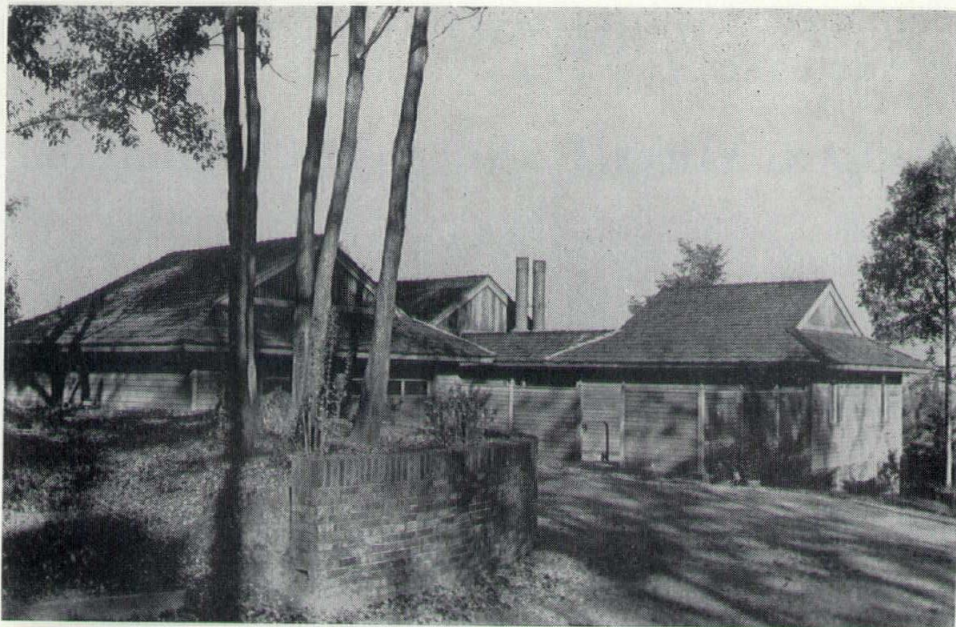
The site for this residence is a steep knoll approached from the same direc-

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

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

(Continued on page 69)





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ANTHONY HATHAWAY—PHOTOGRAPHY

THIS Clarendon Bank and Trust Company Branch is located on property formerly occupied by a gasoline service station. The location is the intersection of Arlington's major north south artery and Fairfax Drive which will be an exit for Route 66 and a major line for Metro's subway. Traffic counts will only increase, making the site an ideal location for a drive-up branch bank. A completely new facility was planned rather than remodeling the existing service station building. The requirements for three drive-in lanes and attendant "auto stack-up" space and normal branch bank facilities, required an unusual building configuration because of the extremely small lot size. The site area is 8000 square feet.



The building is planned as a bridge across the drive-up lanes.

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

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

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

Other firms were: Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Arlington, steel, steel roof deck & handrails; Hillmuss Enterprises, Inc., Burke, acoustical; D. R. Thomas, Inc., Beltsville, Md., plaster; Virginia Millwork, Fairfax, millwork; W. M. Schoenfelder, Bethesda, Md., steel doors & bucks; Electric Engineering Co., Falls Church, electrical work; Lesters Hardware, Springfield, hardware; Otis Elevator Co., Washington, elevator; Yorkshire Paving Co., Inc., Manassas, paving.

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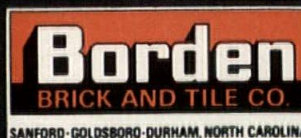
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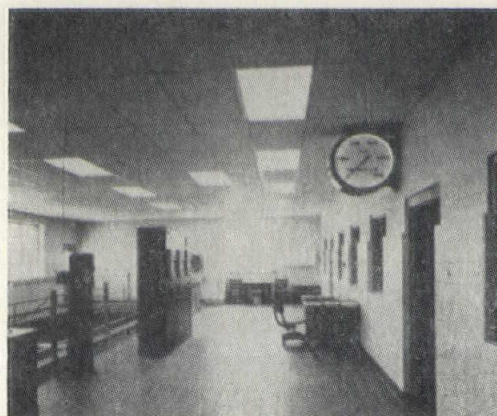
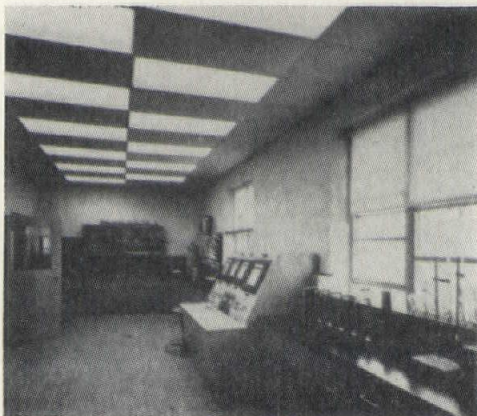
THE CITY OF BEDFORD found need to increase its treated water supply because of the inadequacy of the old water treatment plant. Wiley and Wilson designed a new facility for the city and it is located on the eastern slope of the Peaks of Otter.

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

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

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

(Continued on page 69)



AN ACTIVITY HALL—SANDSTON BAPTIST CHURCH

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INTERIOR DESIGN BY THE ARCHITECT

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

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

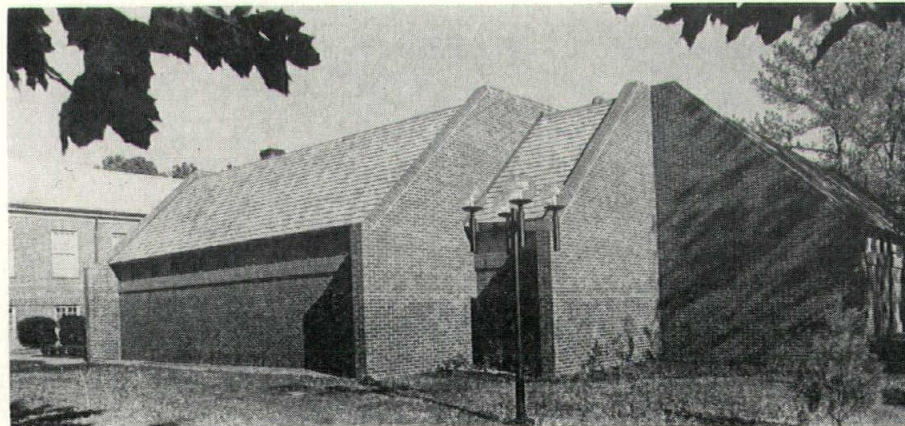
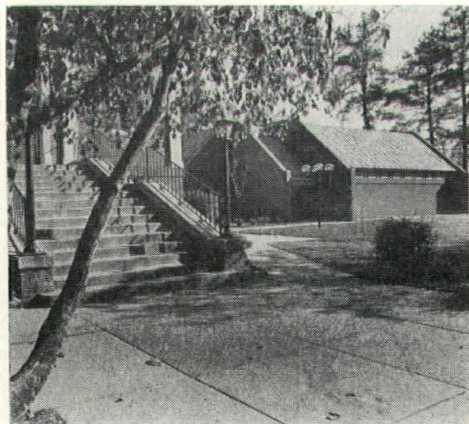
The Activity Hall was designed to be truly a multi-use space, serving as an area for large meetings, banquets, plays, or athletic events. A smaller meeting room is also provided, as is storage space, a dressing room for theatrical productions, a kitchen, and toilets. The large multi-purpose space is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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 70)



OAK GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH

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

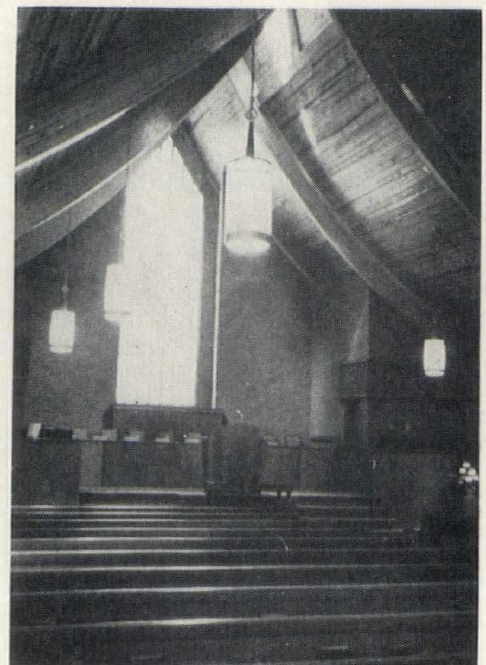
But the pastor, Charles W. Gibson, had other ideas. When the church approached him to act as their new minister, he suggested that the members build a satellite church in the suburbs and keep the original building in the

inner city, enlarging its membership by inviting new members in the immediate area of both buildings.

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

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

(Continued on page 71)



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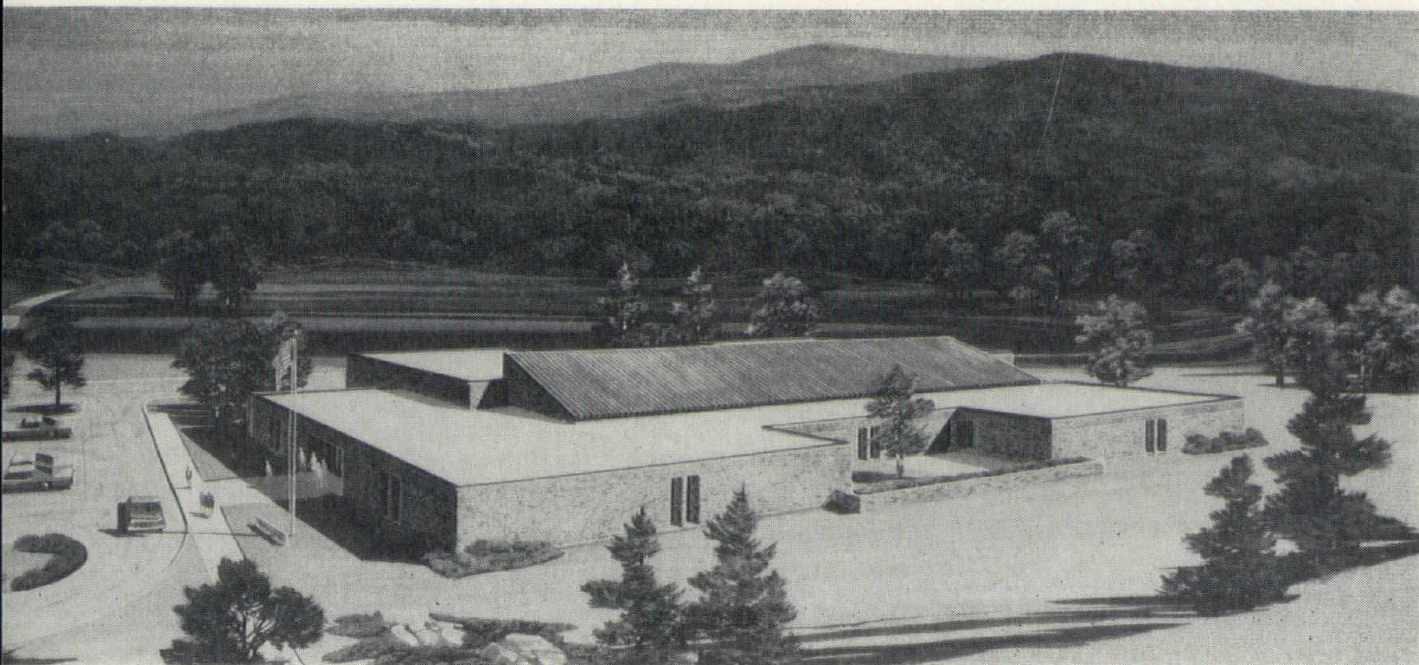
THE completion of construction of the new Jackson River Vocational Center is scheduled for July 1974. The 100,000 sq. ft. facility is being built on site adjoining the existing Alleghany County High School, and will be jointly owned and operated by a Joint Board of Control consisting of representatives of the Alleghany County, Wiffton Forge, and Covington School Boards. The project was designed by Randolph Frantz & John Chappellelear, Architects, of Roanoke.

The one-story building is designed to accommodate approximately 300 students in two daily sessions. The school will have year-round air conditioning, and will contain an administration area, classrooms, Building Trades Shop, Auto Mechanics Shop, Maintenance Mechanics Shop, Occupational Home Economics Department, Stenographic-Secretarial-Clerical Account-

ing Department, and related facilities. Each laboratory and shop area has been specifically designed to create, for the student, a realistic post-graduation working atmosphere in the various vocations.

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

(Continued on page 73)



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

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

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

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

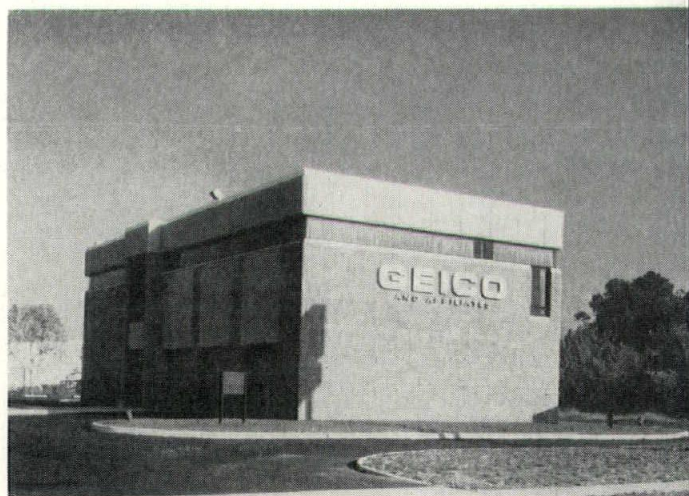
The second floor contains the business office, a conference room and lounge.

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

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

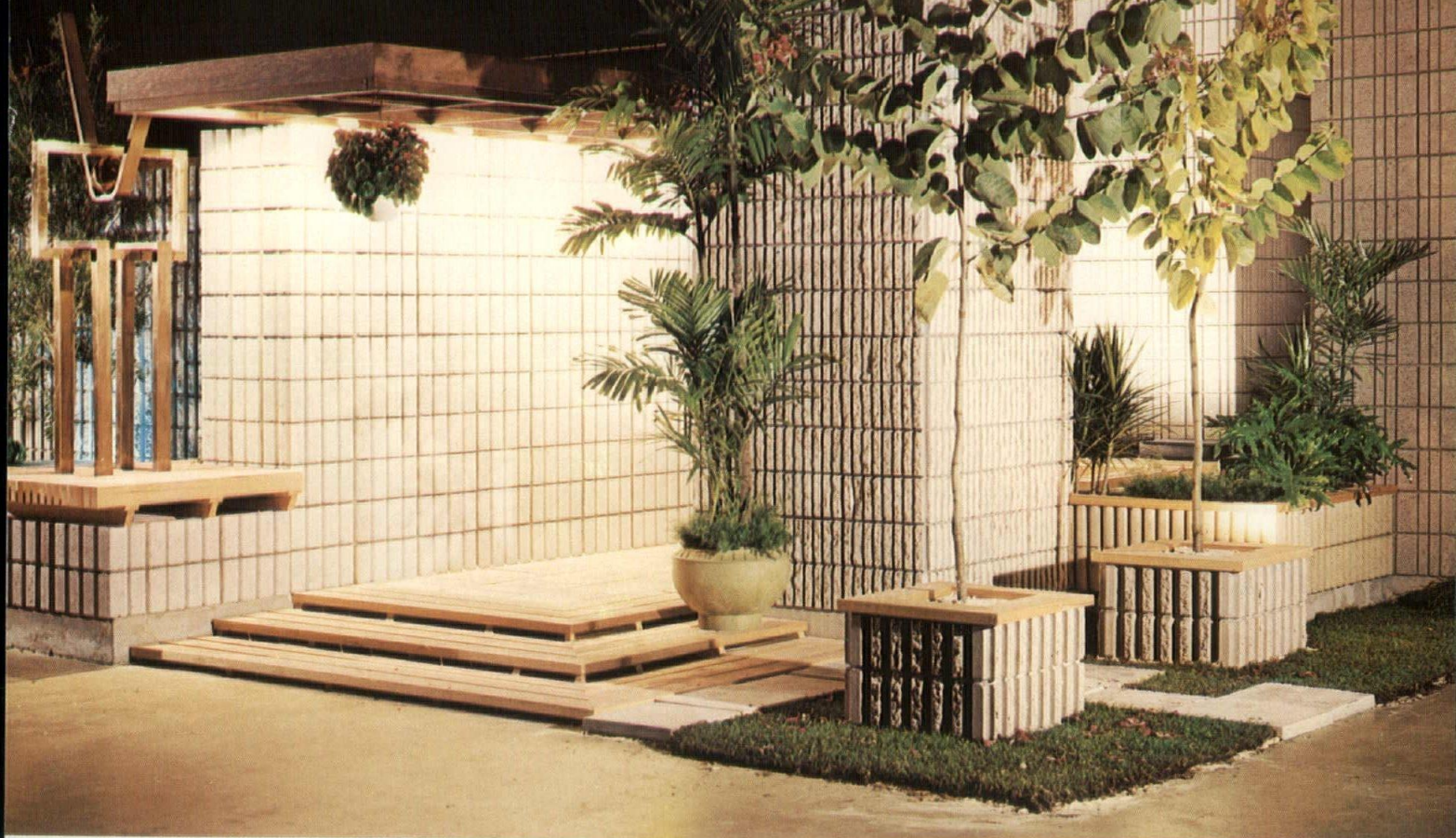
The aluminum windows are tinted and the building is heated by hot air

(Continued on page 73)



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P. D. PRUDEN VOCATIONAL CENTER

CONSULTANTS:

LEE-THORPE ENGINEERS
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ST. CLAIR, CALLOWAY & FRYE
STRUCTURAL

BALDWIN & GREGG
SITE

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

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

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

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

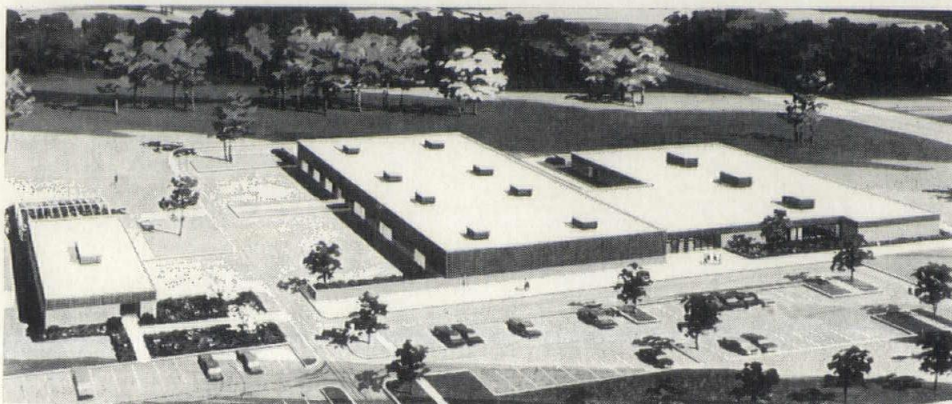
The horticulture building, detached from the main building, is 60' by 85' and of matching architecture. Attached to it will be two greenhouses, one 22' by 43', the other 26' by 43', also electrically heated.

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

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

Parking will be provided for about 260 cars.

Students at the center will study auto repairs, electronics, building trades, welding, air conditioning and heating, masonry, accounting, data processing, cosmetology (in two laboratories), food service, practical nursing and horticulture.



DANE HOUSE

MATTHEWS-SCHWARTZ, INC.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR

J. ALEXANDER
PHOTOGRAPHY

THE SITE is a wooded hillside in the community of "Southdown," just above Great Falls. It overlooks in the foreground a man-made pond; in the middle distance, the Potomac River; and the hills of Maryland beyond. The house steps across the slope on several levels so that the tree cover of beech, oak, and laurel is undisturbed save for the clearing necessary for a tile field.

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

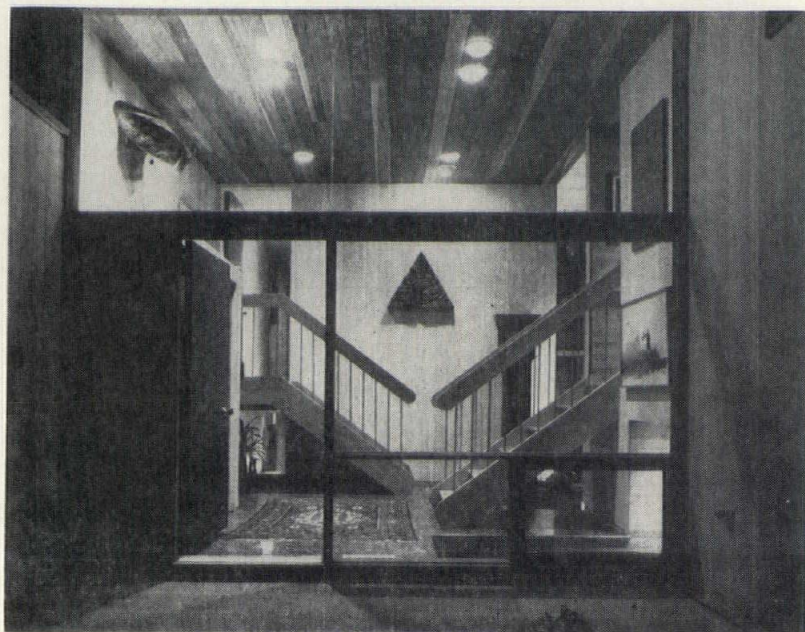
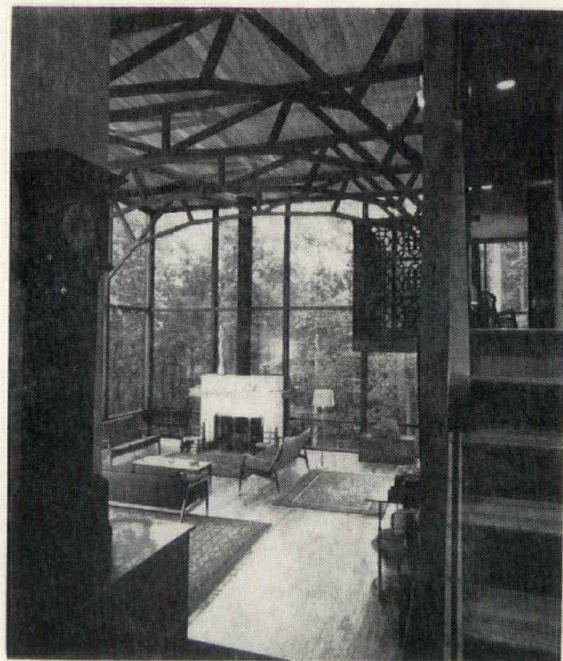
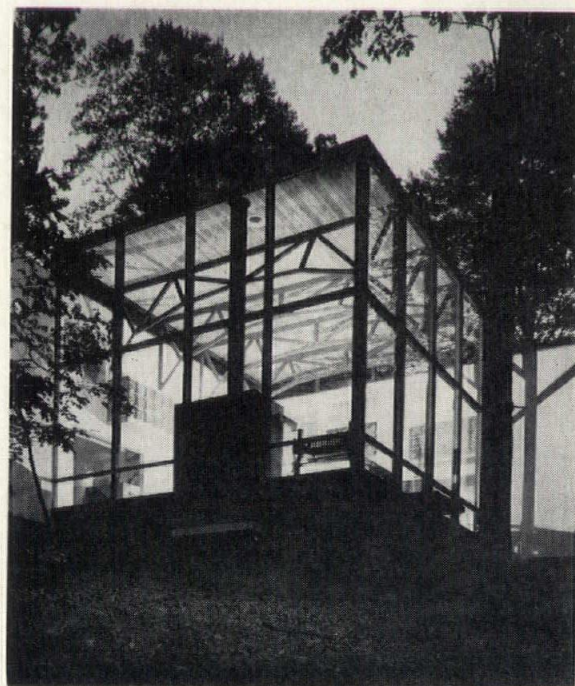
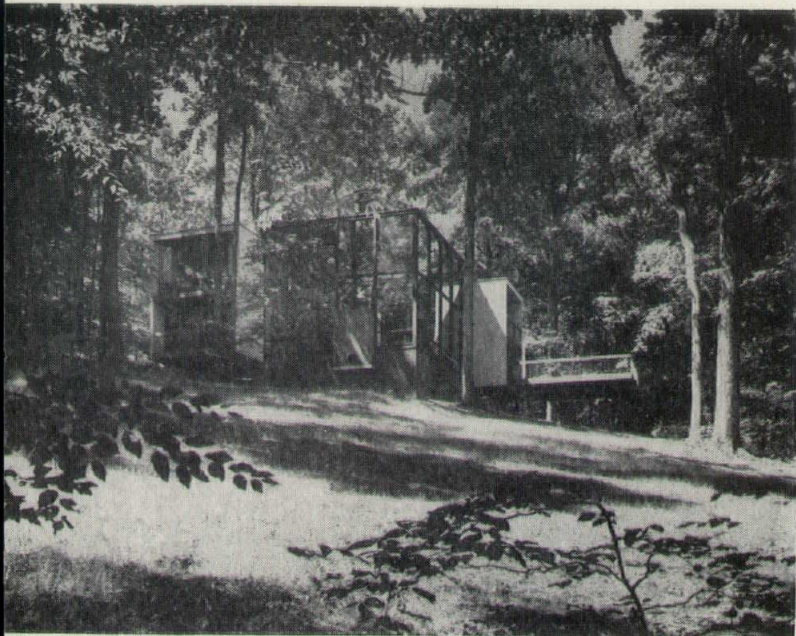
The house is of wood frame construction set on a masonry plinth. It has stained redwood siding, fir ceilings, stained pine trusses, oak floors and stairs, insulating glass, copper flashing, three-zone HAC, and an extensive daylight basement which includes a darkroom and workroom. It's designed for a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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

Also, Immer & Co., Washington, D. C., plaster; Ward & Dowell, Inc., Rockville, Maryland, ceramic tile; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc., Merrifield, resilient tile; P. W. Plumly Lumber Corp., Winchester, wood flooring; Lamar & Wallace, Inc., Landover, Maryland, millwork; J. H. Hughes, Inc., Fairfax, plumbing fixtures; and Aitken Co., Inc., Rockville, Maryland, air conditioning & heating.



SHERIDAN, BEHM, EUSTICE & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS

REGIONAL OFFICE VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANK

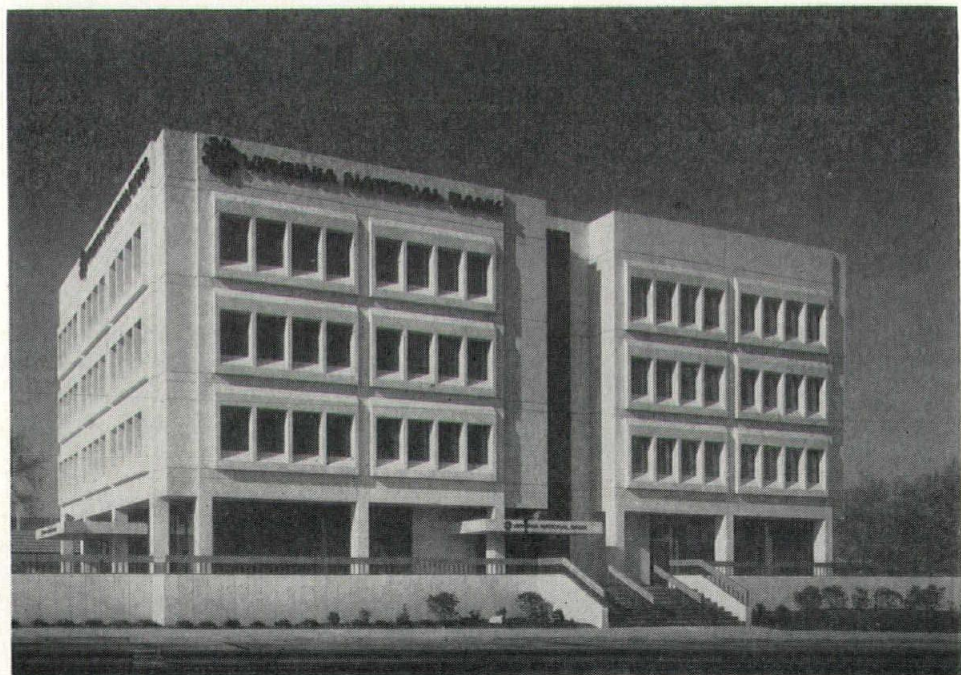
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MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL

GINN'S
INTERIORS

DELUCA CONSTRUCTION CORP.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

ANTHONY HATHAWAY
PHOTOGRAPHY



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

The building is sited on 1½ acres of ground and well landscaped.

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

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

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

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

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

Heating and air conditioning are provided by using reverse cycle water to air heat pump units, water cooled

chiller and air handler units with electric heat coils and console type self contained reverse cycle electric heat pump, heating and cooling units.

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

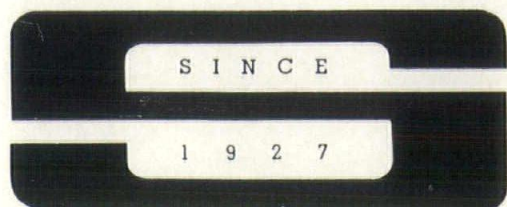
Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

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

Other firms were: Burleson Masonry, Fairfax, masonry contractor; Continental Steel Corp., Fairfax, steel & steel roof deck; Peter Gordon Co., Washington, D.C. waterproofing; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc., Merrifield, acoustical & resilient tile; Roanoke Engineering, McLean, steel doors & bucks; Construction Systems, Inc., Capitol Heights, Md., handrails; Weaver Brothers, Washington, D. C., finish hardware; Westinghouse Electric Corp., Washington, D. C., elevator; W. J. Hanback, Warrenton, excavating; and Alto Glass Co., Inc., Lanham, Md., windows.





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INTERSPACE INCORPORATED — INTERIOR DESIGN
EQUITABLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. — GENERAL CONTRACTOR

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

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

Others were: Seaboard Foundations, Inc., Lorton, foundations; Virginia Concrete Co., Springfield, concrete; United Masonry, Inc., Alexandria, masonry contractor; Atlas Prestressing Corp., Alexandria, post-tension tendons; L. C. Smith, Arlington, masonry supplier; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Arlington, steel grating, and handrails; Wausau Metals Corp., window walls; Southern Plate Glass, Inc., (ASG Industries & Tremco), Washington, D. C., glazing.

Virginia Waterproofing Co., (Allied Chemical Co.), Herndon, waterproofing; Hudson Supply & Equipment Co. (Armstrong), Washington, D. C., acoustical; Dodd Bros., Inc., Dunn Loring, plaster; Southeastern Floors (Amtico), Washington, D.C., resilient tile; American Steel Products Corp., Farmingdale, N. Y., steel doors & bucks; J. L. Harman Electric Co., Inc., Manassas, electrical work; American Standard, Richmond, plumbing fixtures; A. S. Johnson Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Armor Elevator Co., Washington, D. C., elevator; Webb Builders Hardware, Inc., (Yale), Arlington, Texas, hardware; Newton Asphalt Co., Arlington, Va., paving; Lamson Division, Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, vertical supply conveyor system; and St. Charles Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill., hospital casework.



THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND ROBINS CENTER

Story by RANDY WALKER, Director of Public Information

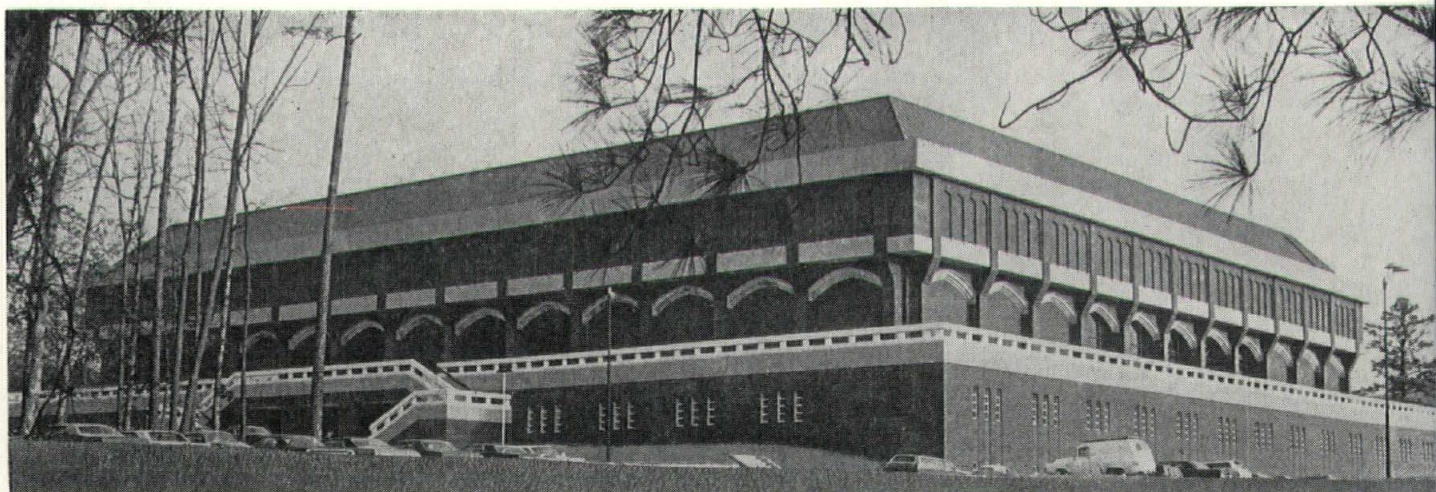
CARNEAL AND JOHNSTON — ARCHITECTS

DOYLE AND RUSSELL, INC.
(NOW THE HYMAN, DOYLE AND RUSSELL CO.)
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

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

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

The focal point of the structure is the main arena, 276 by 232 feet long, three floors in height, surrounded by 10,000 seats in red and blue. The open space of the basketball court floor measures 100 by 144 feet with a playing space of 50 by 94 feet. The acoustical ceiling is 75 feet from the floor and there are no columns in the arena, not a bad seat in the house. Carneal and Johnston, architects for the structure designed the roof of steel trusses 241 feet long and 21 feet wide. They were brought to the site in



*Exterior view
of the Robins Center*

four sections each, during early morning hours when traffic was at a minimum. The two pieces of each half of a complete truss were welded on the ground, then the final joining was done in the air.

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

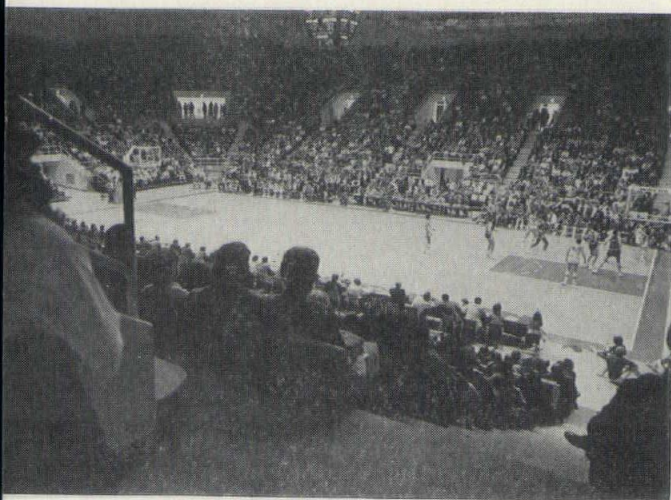
One of the effects of the construction in the main arena is that of magnificent acoustical quality. The \$50,000 sound system installed by Jarvis, Inc. of Richmond performs in a spectacular manner. A "Doc" Severinsen concert held there recently brought oohs and aahs from the crowd in response to the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

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

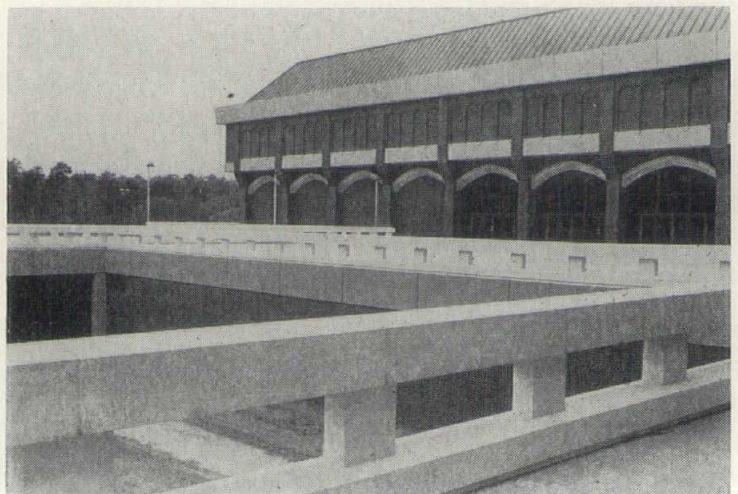
The second level of the athletic center has its main entrance facing Boatwright Drive. It opens into a lobby. To the right of the lobby is a lounge, and to the left of it are offices for the sale of tickets and for the business manager. This floor is devoted principally to offices and classrooms.

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

A complex of offices for the staff of the physical education department are adjacent to both small and large classrooms for use by this department. There are dressing



The Robins Center was opened with a game with the University of Maryland.



Two bridges lead from the dormitories to the East entrance of the Robins Center.

(Photographics Shop, Inc.)

rooms for the baseball, tennis, and track teams, and viewing room used by the football team for the study of game movies.

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

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

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

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

E. G. Bowles Co., clearing, grubbing, machine excavation & filling, building backfill, stripping & placing topsoil, bituminous paving & storm drains; Reliance Drilling, Inc., New York, Pa., caissons; The Ceco Corp., forming; Service Steel Erectors Co., Chester, placing reinforcing; Richmond Portland Cement Co., Inc., fluid membrane waterproofing, sealing joints, special waterproofing, swimming pool & cooling tower waterproofing; Wm. E. Tucker, Inc., masonry; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., structural steel; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., miscellaneous metal work.

Inland-Ryerson Construction Products Co., metal floor, roof deck; R. L. Dresser, Inc., Raleigh, N. C., wood floor & walls; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing, sheet metal, terrace insulation; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking, weatherstripping & thresholds; Allied Glass Corp., glass, glazing; O'Ferrall, Inc., acoustical ceiling & floor covering; Wilton & Denton, Inc., lathing & plastering—drywall; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile, marble, terrazzo & precast window stools.

Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., Hampton, painting, wall covering; Modern School Equipment, Inc., projection screen, chalk & bulletin boards, building directory; Miller & Rhoads, Inc., carpet; L. H. Gay Elevator Co., Inc., Westbrooke elevator; Wm. H. White, Jr., Inc., mechanical systems—plumbing; E. C. Ernst, Inc., electrical work; Jarvis Co., Inc., sound systems.

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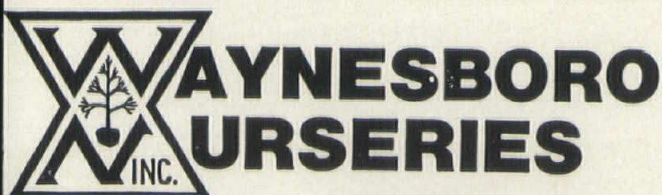
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BE-LO MARKET - INDIAN RIVER RD., VA. BEACH

MARSH AND BASGIER — CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SITE
COMMERCIAL BUILDERS, INC. — GENERAL CONTRACTORS

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

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

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

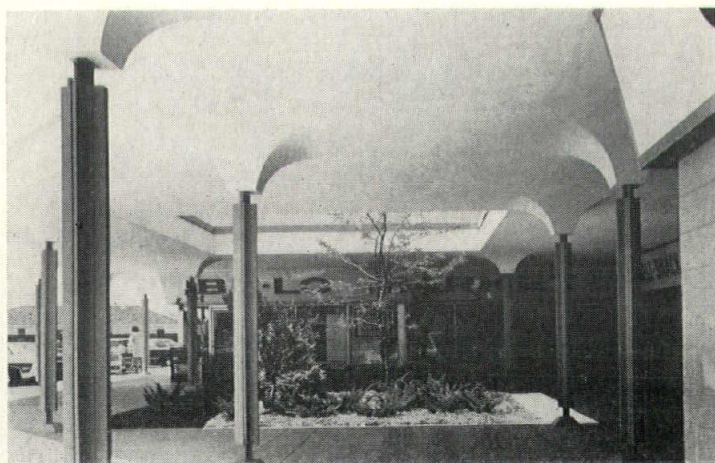
The sign control was rather successful. All signs are kept under the canopy in a continuous band over the storefronts. These signs furnish the artificial lighting as well.

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel and steel roof deck; David R. Beck, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; John Brothers Plastering, Inc., stucco; C & R Electric Co., electrical work; E. B. Sams Co., Inc., plumbing, all from Norfolk; E. L. Hudson Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor; Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., roofing; General Glass Construction, window walls, and Contractors Paving Co., Inc., paving, all of Virginia Beach.



BE-LO MARKET - HAMPTON BLVD., NORFOLK

HARRELL AND HARRELL — GENERAL CONTRACTORS

THIS SECOND Shopping Center somewhat smaller than the first one contains 16,860 square feet of rentable area. Some of the same design principles were used on this project as the previous one. The same sign control was applied and the exterior is decorated with large supergraphics.

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted)

G. S. Thompson, Inc., concrete; W. F. Stier, Jr., Masonry Corp., masonry contractor; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing; General Glass Construction, Virginia Beach, window walls; David R. Beck, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; Hall-Hodges, Inc., millwork; C & R Electric Co., electrical work; E. B. Sams Co., Inc., plumbing; Bonnie Be-Lo Markets, Inc., air conditioning and heating; B & S Heating & Air Conditioning Co., Virginia Beach, sheet metal & ductwork; and Ames & Webb, Inc., paving.



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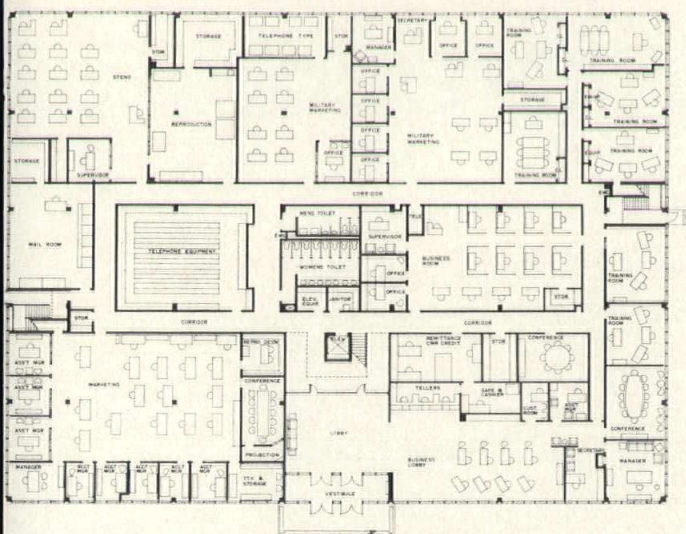
JOSEPH CYRUSS
CONSULTING ENGINEER, STRUCTURAL

MICHAEL ATAMANCHUK
INTERIOR DECORATOR

J. L. SMITH CORPORATION
GENERAL CONTRACTOR



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



FIRST FLOOR

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

The building has a structural steel frame with an all mirror glass exterior wall giving a complete unobstructed view. The interior rep. areas carry the same open plan theme. Complete office planning flexibility is enhanced by the provision of under floor electric and telephone duct system. Interior spaces are practically maintenance free with the exterior wall of glass and aluminum, interior vinyl paneled walls, carpeted floors and acoustical tile ceiling. The lobby has a brick paved floor and brick elevator shafts contrasted by a wood ceiling which runs continuous

on both vertical and horizontal surfaces from the entry doors to the second floor landing.

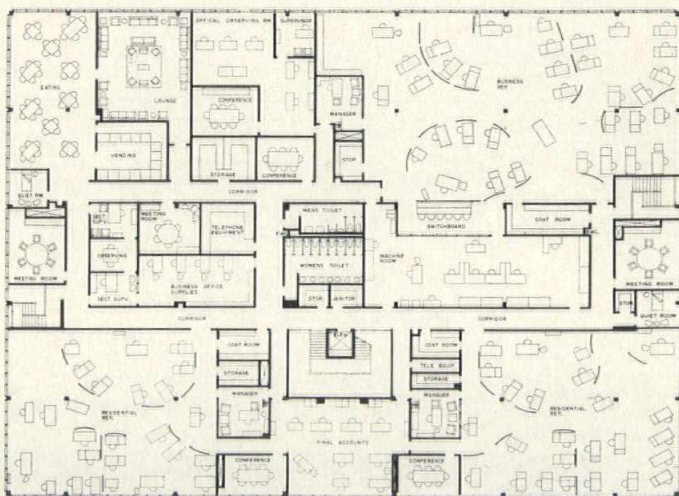
Heating and air conditioning are supplied by 12 interior and exterior zones with each zone governed by its own independent weather exposure.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

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



SECOND FLOOR

plumbing; Bodner & Manuel, Inc., air conditioning, heating, ventilating; W. W. Moore & Sons, Inc., elevator; Howard E. Marquart & Co., toilet partitions; and Terminix Co., Inc., termite treatment.

Others were: Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel & handrails; Inland Ryerson Construction Products Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., steel roof deck; Campos-tella Builders & Supply Co., Norfolk, paneling & millwork; and, Korok—The Enamel Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, chalkboards & movie screens.

J. M. Turner and Company, Inc.
General Contractors

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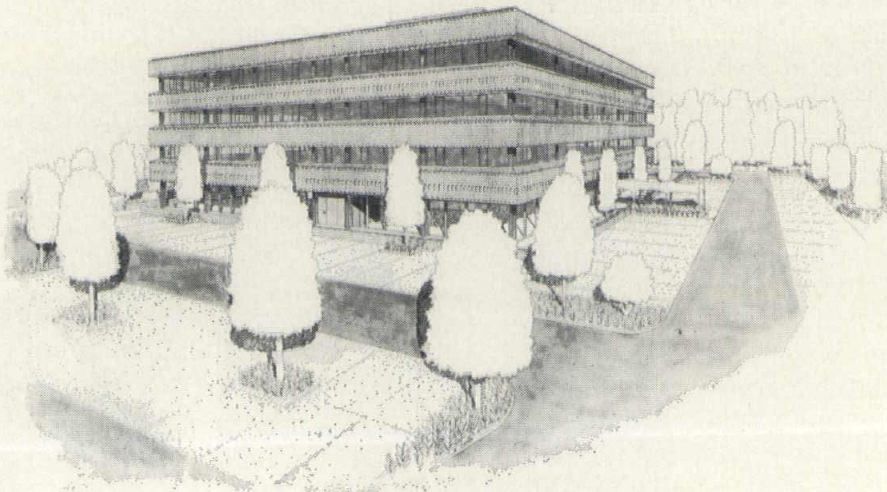
JAS. SMITH
CIVIL

GROUND-BREAKING was planned for December 1973 for this innovative four-story, 50,000 sq. ft. office building. Located in the McLean central business district, it conforms to the design standards established by the McLean Planning Committee. The zoning category limits height to 40 feet and a floor area dependent on the number of parking spaces provided.

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

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

The initial building cost is estimated to be \$22.00/sq. ft. which is comparable to that of standard construction. The lighting level is pegged at 70 f.c., and the heat pumps, operating with water rather than air, provide the flexibility of individual room control (and lack of seasonal change-over), otherwise available only at much higher installation and operating costs.

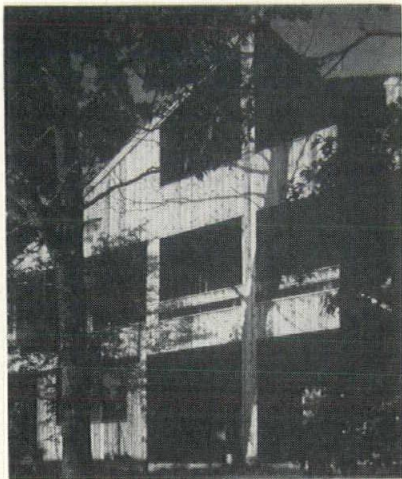


ARANYI, MURRELL AND ASSOCIATES — ARCHITECTS

RESIDENCE FOR MR. AND MRS. LASZLO ARANYI

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PHOTOGRAPHY BY
TAYLOR LEWIS AND LASZLO ARANYI



SITE: Narrow lot, all wooded in established neighborhood, fronting on tidal body of water. About 10' drop down to the water.

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

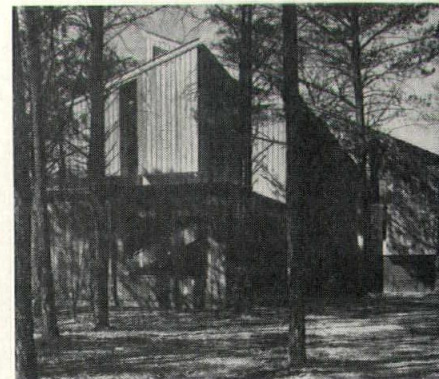
SOLUTION: Three-story house. Parents on top floor, children on ground floor. Livingroom-kitchen-dining space on the middle floor. Split entry between 1st and 2nd floors taking advantage of sloping land. Spacious feeling emphasized by sloping high ceilings. All enclosed space utilized within the rooms.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

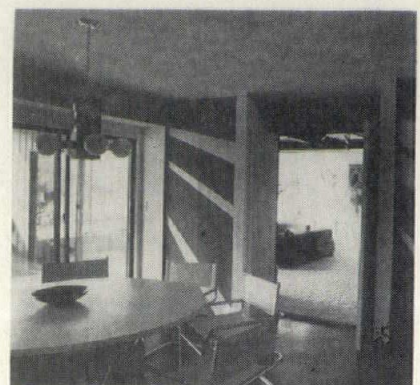
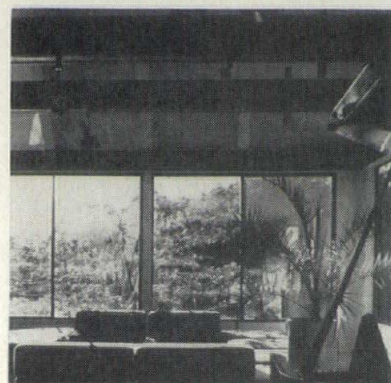
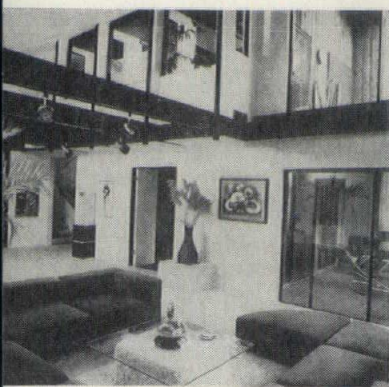
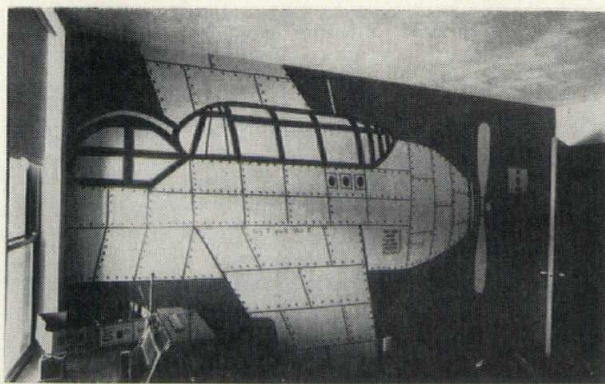
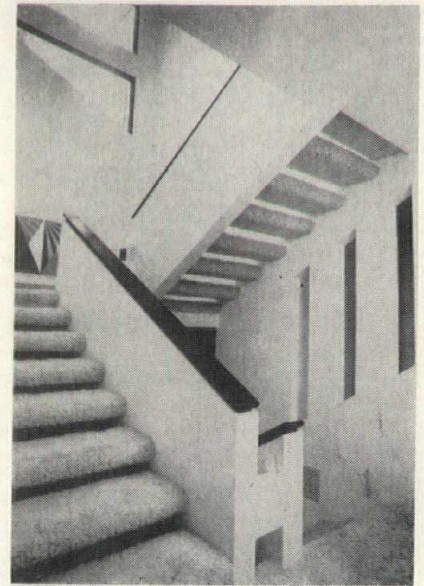
NATURAL LIGHT: The stair area serves as a "light tower," receiving natural light through windows, skylights and clerestory. This light is then reflected into the different parts of the house. Most of the rooms get light from at least two directions creating bright interiors.

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

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

(Continued on page 50)







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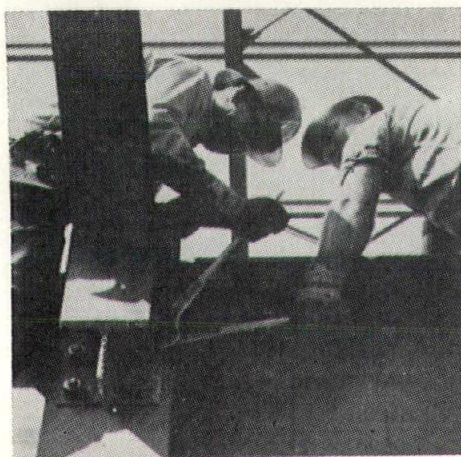
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SPECIAL FEATURES:

- * Prefabricated modular fiberglass bathrooms on first floor.
- * On the first floor carpet was used as wall base.
- * Finishes—kitchen, dining room and bathrooms are vinyl tile with vinyl base; front entrance is slate; other rooms carpeted.
- * Painted murals in children's room and playroom executed as a family project.
- * Master bedroom—carpet was used on the wall as a headboard.
- * Patio on the first floor and a wood deck on each floor above this.
- * Door frames were done without trim to provide a sleek appearance.
- * Lots of closets, book shelves and built-in drawers.
- * The carport is at the front entrance but the cars are hidden by a garage door. This door looks like a permanent wall when closed.
- * Sliding doors used as windows.
- * All major rooms in the house oriented to the water.
- * The channel groove exterior siding is utilized in many ways as window frames, fascias, trim, etc., also interior paneling.
- * Color scheme: black and white with accent colors.
- * Mirrors were used extensively for interesting effects.

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

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

(Virginia Beach unless otherwise noted) E. L. Hudson Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor; Redco, windows; Glass Corp., Norfolk, glazing; Ganus & Micholsky, painting; Air Insulation & Supply Co., Inc., Norfolk, insulation; Glen Cameron, Chesapeake, plaster; Prescolite, lighting fixtures; Don's Electric Service, electrical work; Kohler, plumbing fixtures; Sparrow Plumbing & Heating, plumbing; Boulevard Heating & A/C, Inc., air conditioning, heating; and Seaboard Products & Supply, Norfolk, hardware.

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THE JOSEPH W. BLILEY COMPANY traces its beginning back to early 1874.

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

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

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

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

Styled in a contemporary mode, the exterior of the funeral home is of red brick indigenous to Virginia. A partial setback of the main front wall relieves the solid impression of "mass" of the rectangular building and dramatically defines the main entrance. Parking facilities are placed on the site to the north,



Exterior view from Hull Street Road, showing porte-cochere at left.

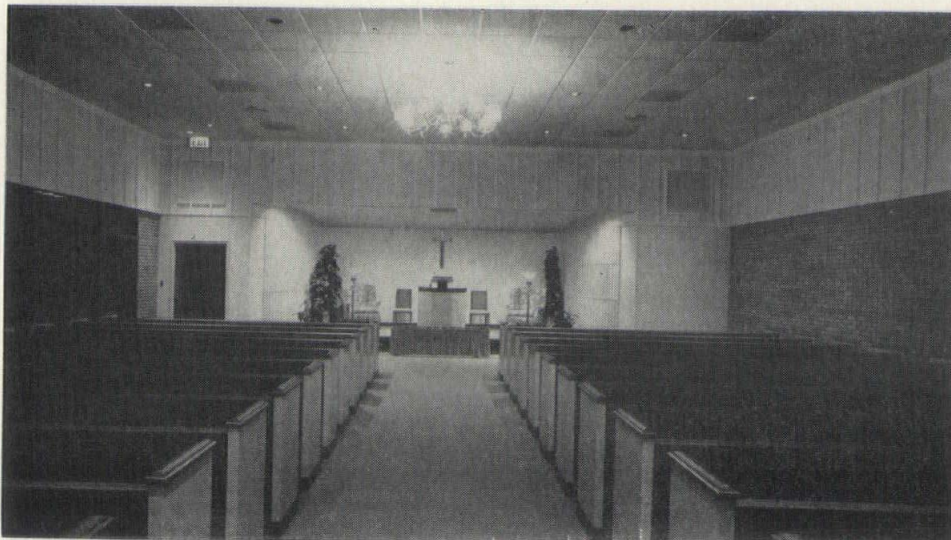


Lounge adjacent to entrance lobby

east, west and south. The approaches to the Home from the parking areas are accomplished by attractive curved brick walks. Access from the largest parking area to the north is available across Colonial footbridges.

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

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



Main Chapel, seating almost 200

Arrangement Rooms for consultation with the families are behind the receptionist's area.

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

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

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

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

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

Also: Allied Glass Corp. (Kawneer), aluminum entrances; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., folding doors, steel doors & bucks; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical, resilient tile; Metpar Steel Products—James G. Thayer, toilet partitions; St. Charles Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill., metal casework; R. A. Siewers, Inc., millwork; Graybar Electric Corp. and Lighting & Supply Co., Inc., lighting fixtures; Northside Electric Co., electrical work; American-Standard, plumbing fixtures; Capital Mechanical Contractors, Inc., HVAC; Talley Neon & Advertising Co., outside signs; R. G. Atkinson Irrigation Service, outside sprinkler and Pleasants Hardware Co., hardware.

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JAMES M. McELROY
PHOTOGRAPHY

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

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

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

Facing Patton, a busy downtown street, is a rather large two-story glass area. Back of the glass is the major reading area. The use of insulating reflective glass has resulted in the control of natural light and also provides privacy from the exterior for the readers and at the same time permits the view from the interior.

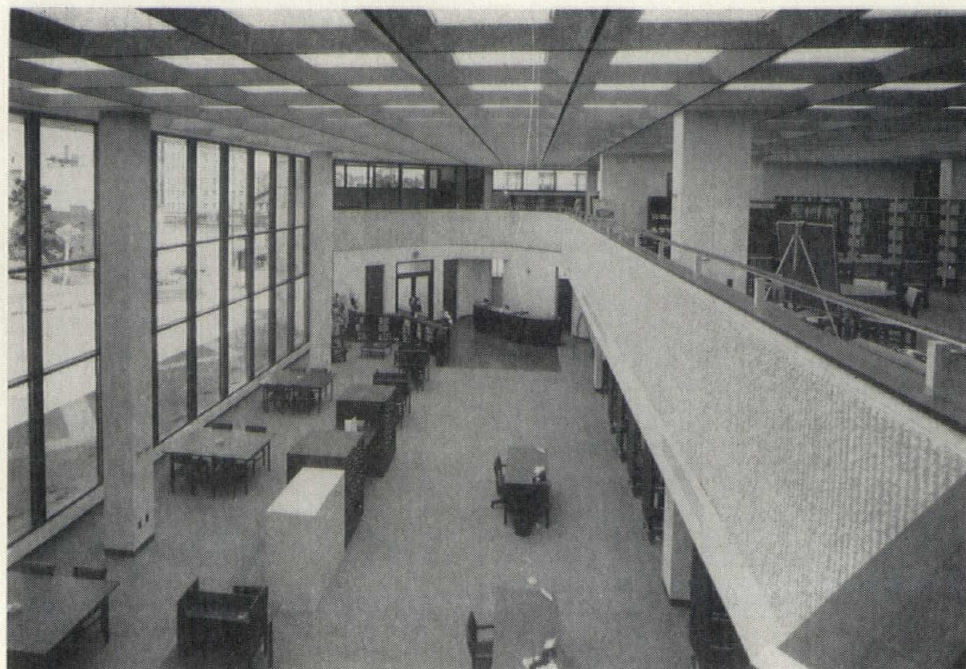




The library has a total area of over 100,000 square feet distributed over three floors. The lower level houses a bookmobile, receiving and storage areas, a reserve stack area and the mechanical systems. The main level houses the bulk of the stack and provides reader areas for approximately 100 people. Also on the main level is the technical processing of books, the main circulating desk, microfiche readers and duplicating facilities. The upper level consists of the children's area, a community meeting room, Librarian David K's office as well as genealogy department and the assistant librarian's office.

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

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



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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Danville firms were: Thompson's Ready-Mix, concrete; Link-Watson Corp., roofing; Hedrick Bros. Corp., painting; J. W. Squire, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Cress Tile & Marble Co., ceramic tile; Danville Lumber & Mfg. Co., millwork; Wise-Hundley Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; T. C. Dameron, Inc., plumbing; Riverside Hardware Co., Inc., hardware, and Westbrook Elevator, elevator.

Others were Carolina Steel Corp., Greensboro, N. C., steel, steel roof deck and handrails; Phoenix Concrete Products, Roanoke, stone work; W. H. Stovall & Co., Richmond, windows, window walls and glazing; J. H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Acme Steel Door Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., steel doors and bucks; Day-Brite Lighting Co., Division of Emerson Electric, St. Louis, Missouri, lighting fixtures; Mosler Depository, Division of Mosler Safe Co., Grandview, Missouri, book depository; and Kohler of Kohler, Kohler, Wisconsin, plumbing fixtures.

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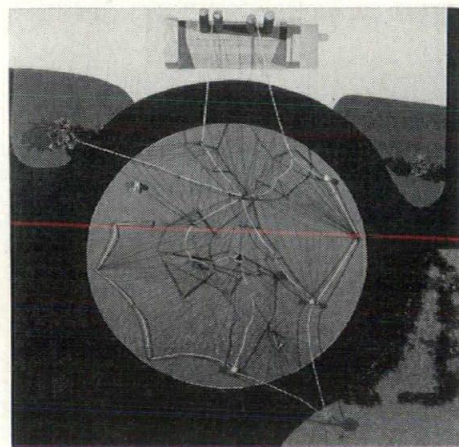
- 2—Design of an Architect's
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3—Design of an Architect's
Work Studio

THIRD YEAR DESIGN

- 4—Housing Exercise C
Residence-Studio
5—Housing Exercise D
Single Family Residence
6—Model for Residence—Studio
7—Housing Exercise D
Single Family Residence

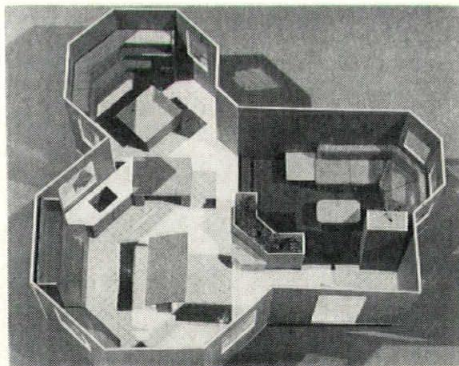
FOURTH YEAR DESIGN

- 8—Hampton Yacht Center
9—Hampton Yacht Center

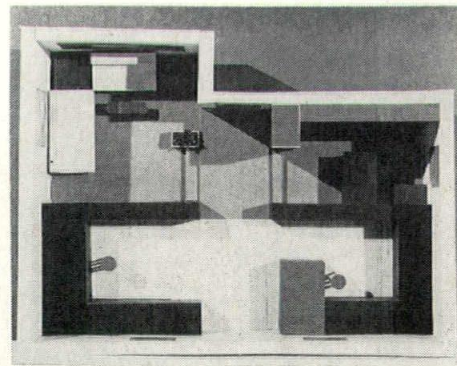


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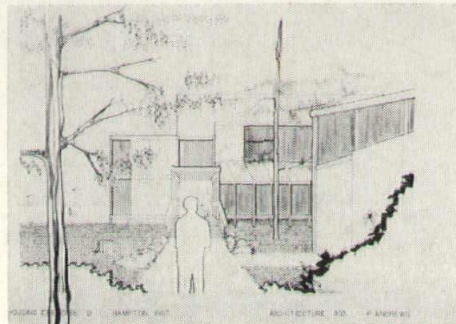


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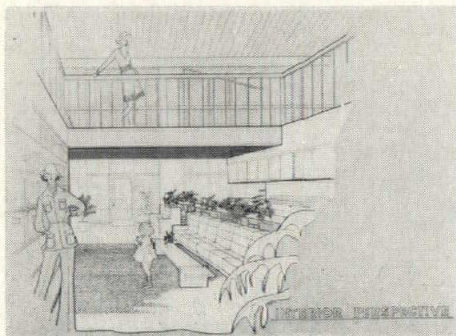


DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

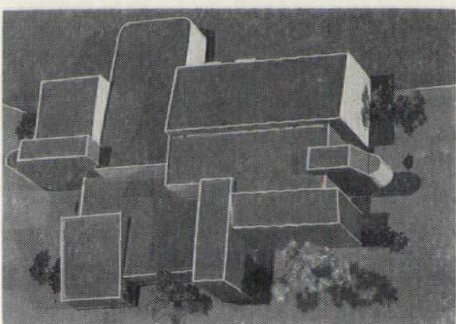
The major intent of the curriculum in architecture at Hampton Institute is to prepare young men and women for entrance into the architectural profession. In accordance with standards outlined by the accrediting organization of schools of architecture, the curriculum in architecture contains a professional sequence of material directed toward the effective involvement of the students in the discipline of architecture and its professional ramifications during the phases of the five-year program. This program leads to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.). The curriculum is accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. Architecture is both an art and a science. The art of design is the pivotal discipline in the educational sequence, and the student must, in addition, acquire a sound understanding of the



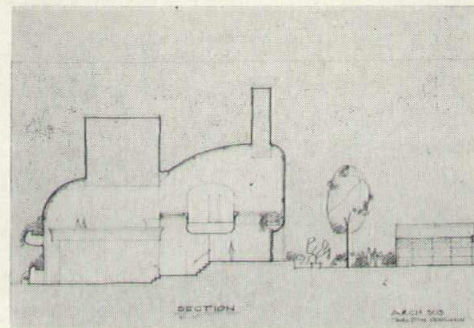
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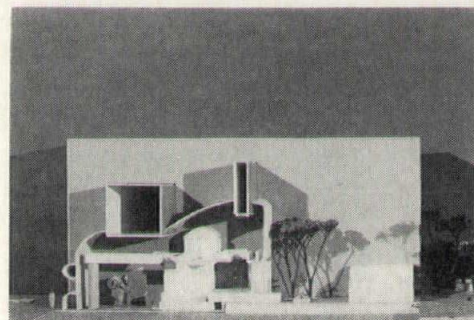
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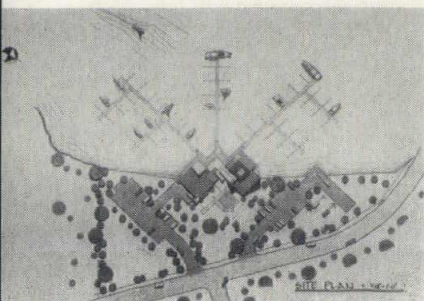


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6

humanities and of the behavioral and physical sciences. An appreciation of the role of scientific method in the solution of problems in design is a critical element in the program, reinforced by course work in engineering sciences. The professional practice of architecture in response to the needs of the contemporary world, moreover, demands that architects have a substantial knowledge of city and regional planning and urban design, of their own relationship to those fields of activity and of their position in the larger society. Through elective options the student is allowed to direct his energies toward one of the many sub-categories of professional achievement. Although there is no specialization, the student will explore the materials of construction, structural systems, and building technology, as well as architectural and art history and advanced work in other areas of the creative arts, such as drawing, painting, and sculpture.



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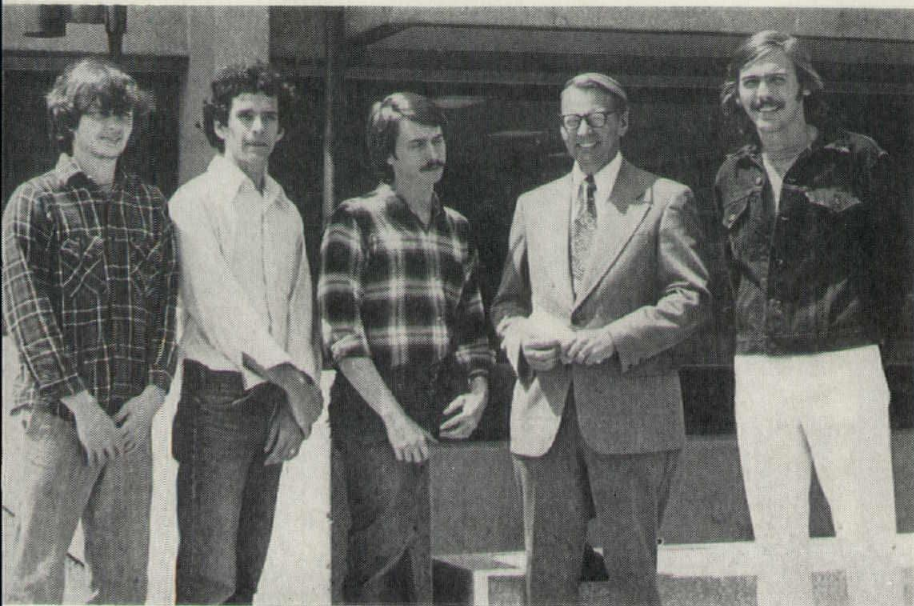
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FOR THE RECORD



BRICK ASSOCIATION DESIGN CONTEST WINNERS

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



MID-STATE DEDICATES NEW FACILITIES

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

Wade Elected By Wiley & Wilson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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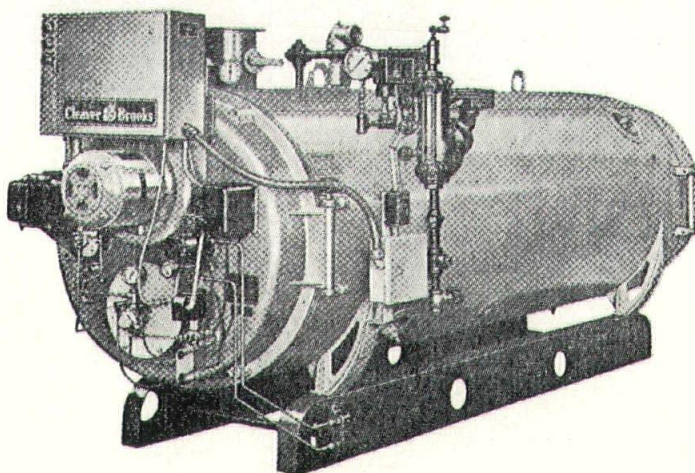
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The SPECIFIER For 1973

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

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

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

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

Campground Reservations Begin

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

Reservations may be made beginning February 1 at any of the Ticketron terminals in the state or by writing to the Virginia State Park Reservation System, Ticketron, Inc., 62284, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462.

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

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

Hugh J. Yarrington has been promoted by The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., to be senior legal editor, environmental and safety services.

Mr. Yarrington had been legal editor of *Environment Reporter*. In his new position, he also will be the top advisor for *Occupational Safety & Health Reporter*, *Product Safety & Liability Reporter*, and *Energy Users Report*, the other information services published by BNA in its environmental and safety services division.

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

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

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

V. M. deCastro, president of the Edgcomb Steel Company, Andalusia, Ala., and the Virginia Division of Industrial Development have announced that Edgcomb has purchased a 40 acre tract at Zion Crossroads, and will build a multi-million dollar service center. Company spokesman said that plans to have the service center in operation early in 1975.

Edgcomb's new Virginia facility will primarily service the state, and Zion Crossroads was selected because of its central location and good transportation facilities.

The facility will be built on the Sandston spur of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the tract borders Louisa and Fluvanna counties along Route 250. It is ten miles east of Charlottesville and adjacent to Interstate Highway 64. Basically, the facility will process special materials for an extensive list of customers.

Edgcomb has been investigating Virginia sites for several years and working with the Division of Industrial Development and the Fluvanna County authorities and Virginia Electric and Power Company in formulating their plans. The company is a subsidiary of The Williams Companies and is one of the nation's leading fabricators and processors of metals. Edgcomb has plants in Andalusia, Ala.; York, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; and Greenville, S. C.

Allen Persons, vice president of Edgcomb, said that the company is engaged in the processing and distribution of more than 12,000 specialty steel and metal products and that it bridges the gap between the metals producing industry and the metals working industry.

Edgcomb Steel was incorporated in 1923 and serves customers from New York to Florida. In 1969, the company was acquired by The Williams Companies, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Williams is a diversified company engaged primarily in the fields of agricultural chemicals, energy, marketing and investing.

Edgcomb Steel Company had sales in 1972 of over \$100 million.

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Metro Richmond Chamber Outlines Legislative Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

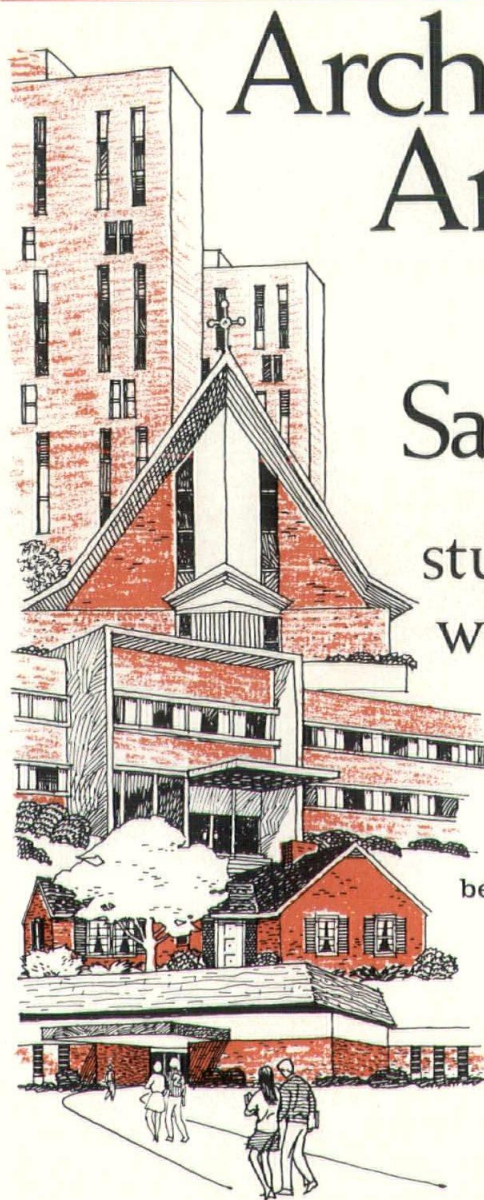
tive funds for school districts which make an effort greater than required to meet the new Standards of Quality."

McGurn and Daniel, in their letter point out, "We are opposed to the creation of a special new Department of Consumer Affairs." They noted that the attorney general's office is presently handling consumer litigation matters. "We feel this is presently a satisfactory arrangement."

Chamber support of Richmond's re-

quest for charter changes include creasing by \$100 a month the salary the mayor and council members.

The Chamber also called for stopping up the trend for full state takeover of public welfare costs; passage of proposed scenic rivers legislation long as it does not preclude construction of proposed impoundments in James River headwaters; and continuation of funding of the State Study Commission on City-County Relationships.



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ABC Re-elects Callas President

Michael G. Callas, President of Callas Contractors, Inc., Hagerstown, Maryland was elected, November 12, to his second term as president of the 100 member Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC).

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

Other ABC officers elected were:

Vice President: Philip Abrams, Yankee Chapter, Abreen Corporation, Needham Hts., Mass.

1 Vice President: Joe M. Rodgers, Tennessee Chapter, Joe M. Rodgers Assoc., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary: William Demory, Jr., Metro Washington Chapter, Demory Brothers, Inc., Rockville, Maryland

Assistant Secretary: Gerald Oliver, Northern Michigan Chapter, Zimmerman Construction, Traverse City, Mich.

Treasurer: Joseph Burton, Anne Arundel Chapter, Mohawk Construction Co., Baltimore, Maryland

Assistant Treasurer: W. Davison Gale, Georgia Chapter, W. D. Gale, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

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

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

damage and destruction during 170 separate incidents around the country.

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

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

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Richard Keresey Appointed Director At Union Camp

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

He is assistant general counsel at Exxon Corporation.

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

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

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Tait To Chair Richmond NAB Office

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

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

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

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

JOBS provides federal funds for companies and trade associations to help hire and train the hard-core unemployed. This includes on-the-job-

training costs as well as such services as counseling, health services and transportation.

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

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

He began his career with C&P following his graduation from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1941 and served in various capacities with the company in Richmond, Roanoke and Lynchburg before he first joined AT&T in New York.

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

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Newly-Formed Company Builds Plant in Southwest Virginia

Floyd Industries, Inc., a newly-formed company which will manufacture frames for upholstered chairs and sofas, has announced that production will begin early in 1974.

The new corporation, located just north of Floyd, off Route 8, will be housed in a 20,000 sq. ft., pre-engineered, all steel manufacturing building with separate lumberdrying and storage facilities. Offices will be located in this building but a separate office building is projected for later construction. Initially, the company will employ 30 persons including executives. The manufacturing facility will have a capacity of 2,500 frames a month, with a potential of 4,500 frames a month.

B. J. Huff, Chairman of the Board and President of Floyd Industries, said that the facility will build on direct export from Virginia and North Carolina furniture manufacturers. He noted that Floyd was chosen as the manufacturing site after extensive in-

vestigation because of excellent trained labor supply and availability of raw material.

The four principals of the new company, Mr. Huff; Frank D. DeVault, Vice President; Gifford E. Robbins, Jr., Secretary/Treasurer and B. R. Robbins, Vice President and General Manager, are all former employees of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry

Dock Company. Huff, a 20-year veteran of the shipbuilding company, was a Nuclear Manufacturing Manager at the time of his resignation.

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

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GRAEBNER RESIDENCE

(From page 18)

ood siding. The roof is finished with cedar shakes with the gables textured with vertical redwood members tongue and grooved into redwood plywood. The prefabricated metal chimney stacks were selected to avoid penetrating the predominant roof forms.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

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

BEDFORD WATERWORKS PLANT

(From page 23)

long-range waterworks improvement project, the next phase being a raw water storage reservoir on the Otter River.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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

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

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

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SANDSTON BAPTIST CHURCH

(From page 24)

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

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

M & M Wrecking Co., demo; B. Thompson Co., earthwork; Brack Mechanical Co., site utilities, heat ventilating, air conditioning & plumbing; J. C. Burgess, masonry; S & Steel Co., structural steel, joist; Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; J. B.rell Co. of Va., deck; N. W. Ma & Bros., roof; M & P Construction Co., plaster; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., quarry tile; L & M Tile Floor Covering Co., Inc., acoustic system, resilient floor; Glidewell Building Inc., paint; Cates Building Special toilet partitions; Ezekiel & Weiler Co., Inc., food service equipment; Virginia School Equipment, basketball goals, curtains; and Ben Collier, electrical.

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OAK GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH

(from page 25)

Other city members are elderly, indigent, disabled. The satellite church members volunteer to help with projects such as bus tours (complete with portable oxygen units, first-aid kits, and wheelchairs) to the Peaks of Otter, Washington, and other nearby points of interest. Also sponsored by the satellite church are clothes closets and food pantries in which clothing and food are stored for token fees. The fees tend to alleviate the "Welfare Syndrome" Mr. Gibson said. Mobile units are reserved to furnish health clinics for sickle cell anemia tests; budget planning courses and income tax workshops are provided at the V.P.I. Extension School; and counselling services are conducted by some of the staff members, Dr. Fred Ellory, who is Minister of Counseling. Other efforts, including everything from marital counselling to hay rides for young people, are tackled with success by this church. Several professional people who have lent their services to the satellite effort have become involved to the extent of joining the church as members.

In the area of social industries, an International Club, which has been organized by the church for cultural exchange, will seek to relate to the rather large number of people from India, Africa, and Japan now living in the satellite community. Mr. Gibson noted that people from other countries who have moved here to live frequently have a difficult time adjusting and making friends and he feels that this club will help a bit in making them feel welcome. About four percent of the members of the Sunday School above the age of 18 are now black and 50 percent are black in the 4-to-17-age group. Total church membership at the onset of the year was nearly 80 percent elderly. It is now 50 percent elderly. This arrangement has allowed the two congregations to become aware of one another's problems and has contributed to a greater mutual understanding and desire to help. They have the opportunity of

seeing their goals accomplished firsthand and, in short, are proving that charity does indeed begin at home. The pastor observed that the ghetto and the fashionable suburbs have a lot to learn from each other.

Mr. Charles W. Gibson has been with Oak Grove Baptist Church now since June 1971, and his dynamic personality and ideas have offered new hope to other churches in Richmond struggling with the same question—should they

stay and die or move and grow while relinquishing old ties. Mr. Gibson pointed out that there were many prospective new members right in the old neighborhood that most churches overlook. The satellite church is a relatively new idea to the Virginia area, but other churches have been meeting with Oak Grove Baptist Church to learn more of their plan.

From the drive of the Satellite Church glimpses of light playing upon

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the stained glass windows can be seen. The contemporary L-shaped brick structure is sheltered by tall pines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The remainder of the building provides educational space. The walls are of painted solite block and the floors

are concrete slab with vinyl asbestos tile. Incandescent recessed lighting used in each classroom, with the corridor having surface mounted incandescent fixtures. In the office area fluorescent lights with carpeted floors and walls generously covered with bookshelves and cabinets.

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

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

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

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete; J. Carrington Burgess Masonry Contractor, Inc., masonry contractor; Eastern Building Supply Co., masonry supplier; Welding Service Co., hand welding; Warner-Moore & Co., Inc., doors, folk, roof deck, structural wood; S. Otey, roofing; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, windows, millwork; Binswanger Co., Inc., glazing; M. P. Barder Sons, Inc., painting.

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JACKSON RIVER OCATIONAL CENTER

(From page 27)

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e handicapped, and future expan-
n.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Roanoke firms were: Webster Brick
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es, glazing; Hundley Painting &
corating Co., painting; A & H Con-
ctors, acoustical; Roanoke Engineer-
Sales Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks;
aves-Humphreys, Inc., hardware
d hydraulic lifts; Adams Construc-
n Co., paving; and Stout Door Co.,
erhead doors.

Other firms were Frank Kerby &
ns, Inc., Waynesboro, roofing; Myers
Whitesell, Inc., Waynesboro, elec-
tal work; James Sizemore, Coving-
t, excavating, Alleghany Ready Mix
rp., Lowmoor, concrete; Jones &
unders, Vinton, masonry contractor;
nchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Mad-
n Heights, steel (structural) and
el roof deck; J. B. Eurell Co., Rich-
nd, roof deck; DeHart Tile Co.,
t., Christiansburg, resilient tile and
razzo; Fultz Lumber & Building
oply, Staunton, millwork; Oscar W.
ith, Mechanical Contractor, Inc.,
em, plumbing, air conditioning and
ting.

GEICO OFFICE

(From page 28)

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

The center, owned by Arthur Gor-
don and leased to GEICO, is fully car-
peted throughout except for the auto-
mobile appraisal bays.

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

Lasal Construction Co. of Newport
News was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Norfolk firms were: Walker & La-
berge Co., Inc., glazing and Shaw
Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., painting.

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

Others were: Glisson Masonry Corp.,
masonry contractor; L. C. Heath
Roofing, Inc., roofing; Pompei Tile
Co., Inc., ceramic tile; and DELTA
Electric Co., electrical work, all from
Newport News; Barnum-Bruns Iron
Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel; and
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"The More Things Change—"

(Continued from page 7)

right" despotism without considerable help.

No one in government spoke for France. The nobility was a useless ornament at court, its members with little real power and no allegiance to anyone. Their chief purpose was to be recognized at the most brilliant court in the world, hope the King's favor would grant them a sinecure (or a new title) and fear exile to their own estates where they would be socially forgotten. In their callous, frivolous snobbery, they were probably the nation's worst enemies. Yet, so gilded was their order that the new rich, continually rising out of the middle-class, married into impoverished families of the nobility and accepted the insolent contempt of the useless grandees they had saved from penury, until in time their children could look down their noses at the next generation of *nouveau riche*. Thus, the goals of the energetic bourgeois manufacturers and merchants were directed toward the parasitical snobbism of the decorative nobility.

The men of power were the ministers, administrators from the middle class who had been selected by the King for their abilities and their personal loyalty to him. Responsible only to him, the ministers were jealous of any authority that did not derive from the King and they worked only for his interests. Also through Intendants, executives who held the substance of power and were the precursors of Napoleon's prefects, the King had active sources of information.

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

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

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

In contrast to the (French) people's sufferance of/and under the antiquated despotism of kings, the British people, and then the British-Americans, took a markedly different political course in those years, 1643-17. In 1649, for example, the British civil war ended with the beheading of Charles I, whose son found refuge in Louis' court. Then, when the puritanical rule of Cromwell ended after eleven years with his death, the people felt so relieved from his oppression that they restored to the throne another "divine right" Stuart king, charming Charles II. But this Stuart was wily and devious. Although he loved pleasure and personal privilege as much as any Louis, he recognized the power of the Anglo-Saxon Parliament, with whom he conducted an uneasy truce during his 25-year reign.

Then his brother and successor, James II, as foolish as Charles II had been shrewd, sought to put into practice his "divine right" principles. Within a few years James II was gone in the bum's rush and the throne offered to William of Orange, who was Protestant, and Mary, James' daughter. Not only did William and Mary have no divine right principles at all, but they signed a constitutional agreement with Parliament, which permanently limited the power of the king. Then in 1689, when Louis XIV was at the peak of his personal glory and after a full century of divine right kings had ruled in France, the English people

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d established the foundations of its modern government, which remained stable for 300 years.

Countless analyses of the British character and previous history have been offered to explain England's 17th century establishment of the foundation of modern government. Of interest here, however, are two factual differences from France which require no analyses—the aristocracy and the Whig party. The aristocracy of great landowners, in contrast to the impotent courtiers of the French nobility, formed a very real power-bloc in the government. They were prevented from becoming complacent in their power by the rise of the Whigs, a political combination of the new landed interests, the surviving yeomanry in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern shires, dissenters of all hues and "free thinkers," including the intellectuals of the day. Since there were continual shifts within and between the two parties, government was the antithesis of static. By 1721 when Louis XV, the lacklustre voluptuary, was early in his long, disastrous reign the Whig party had established its center of power in the House of Commons, where Sir Robert Walpole, chief minister, served as precursor of the Prime Minister role.

Concurrent with this vitality and mobility in political life burst a flowering in literature and art which, from the late 17th century beyond the mid 18th century, produced one of the great ages of Western man. The political liberalism of John Locke is of particular interest to Virginians since, the material supplied by Commissary John Locke, the eminent philosopher wrote in 1697 a 39-page brief on the colony's advances for presentation to the powerful Board of Trade. Locke's recommendations for reform deeply influenced the future government in Virginia, while his alliance right then directly led to the recall of a Royal Governor distasteful to the Virginia leaders.

Virginians were/are also aware of Christopher Wren in architecture and Robert Adam in the design of interiors. From Colonial times into the present, Virginians have been familiar with Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* and Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, with the poetry of Milton and Pope, the literary criticism of Dr. Johnson and the biography of James Boswell, and the diary of Samuel Pepys. The Virginia planters, who read essays, subscribed to the *Tatler*

and the *Spectator* edited by Addison and Steele, and they read as contemporary fiction the novels of Richardson and Fielding, Smollett and Sterne, which we are taught as classics. The theatre was brightened by the comedies of manners of Congreve and Wycherley, which are still shown here in revivals, while the art world featured Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and George Romney in portraiture contemporaneously with Hogarth's savage satires. John Blow and Henry Purcell were composers, the *Beggar's*

Opera was popular, and Handel, the great German composer, found the atmosphere so congenial that in 1726 he became a naturalized British citizen. Truly, England seemed to be Shakespeare's "blessed isle."

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

But in dealing with the American colonies some unfortunate aspects of the human element came into dominance. In some of the hard-line landowning Tories, in some of the greedier

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devil-take-the-hindmost money-men, and in some of the arrogantly shortsighted power-men in government there was an inclination to regard the "colonials" as inferiors, as second-class Englishmen without the rights due the full-fledged British citizen.

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

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

Then in 1755 (during the full flush of Louis XV's frivolous reign amidst the futilities of the glittering nobility) a group of highly placed Virginians took a position of the greatest significance in where it led in the relations of the colony with the Mother Coun-

try. Also this position was extremely revealing about the Virginia character in government.

By 1755 Virginia had experienced more than half-a-century of government leadership by a closely allied group of rich planters, educated and influential ("the Party," as Royal Governors called the check on their power), who dominated the General Assembly. In 1755 this planter-statesman combination caused the first of two so-called Two Penny Acts to be passed in the General Assembly. When poor tobacco crops sent the price of tobacco soaring in London markets, Virginia's small independent tobacco-growers would be seriously hurt in pocket paying their debts and local taxes at the high rate of tobacco prices. The big planters could actually make money through their volume, but it was they who led to passing the acts which fixed the price of tobacco in Virginia at two pence per pound, unrelated

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London market price. While only among many illustrations, this was perhaps the clearest illustration of the negrown colonial aristocracy acting through the General Assembly to protect the rage citizen.

It took some tricky legislation to pass that Two Penny Act, and the second in 1758, one for a period of one year and one for a period of ten years, because the legislators knew they were evading a Crown ruling which held, under the "suspending clause," that each law could be disallowed at the Crown's discretion. By passing the two Acts in time, the General Assembly managed to meet the emergency before a "suspending clause" could be applied. Francis Fauquier, one of Virginia's best and best-loved governors, went along with the vision of the Crown's rule. However, the very trickery caused repercussions which ended only with the Revolution.

John Camm led a group of English-born clergy of the Church of England opposing the Two Penny Acts. Were these transient or newly arrived clergy showed no sympathy for the ill-pressed small planters, Governor Fauquier sustained the acts. Then Camm did some skillful politicking in London, built around the false charge that the Two Penny Acts were part of a movement designed "to lessen the influence of the Crown and the maintenance of the clergy." This led to the King in Council disallowing the Acts and in adding gratuitous small insults to the General Assembly and good Governor Fauquier. The final indignity to the Virginians and their governor came in the enclosure in the disallowance of an advisory letter of the Mayor of London (head of the Church in Virginia) to the Board of Trade, stating that the purpose of the Acts was to subvert the royal prerogative.

Governor Fauquier urged his friend, John Carter, one of the colony's best planters and most responsible members of the General Assembly, to write (for publication in London as well as Virginia) another of his pamphlets. Carter denounced the Bishop for impugning the motives of the General Assembly and drew a new line definition of the colony's relation to the Crown. Acknowledging that the Two Penny Acts had skirted the letter of the law, Carter stated that they were exceptions in all cases," and that "justice to the people and equity to the poor" made the Two

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

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

This was the first declaration in any of the colonies of the principle of necessity taking precedence over the Crown's prerogatives. Following London Carter's outraged pamphlet and coming during the rising resentment at the clergy, Bland's paper made a tremendous impact on the minds of educated Virginians.

Three years later, in 1763, Patrick Henry in his tempestuous oratory translated Bland's principle into visceral arguments that reached the hearts of the people everywhere.

The occasion was the jury trial involving a clergyman suing his vestry for back salary due to the disallowance of the Two Penny Acts. His lawyer's case was based on the claim that the Acts had never been validated as a law. Since Judge Henry (Patrick Henry's uncle) had found for the prosecution, the jury trial was only for the purpose of fixing the amount of the damages.

Henry, at that time a young country lawyer, and then as always stronger on appeals to the jury than on

points of law, ignored the legal issues involved, and defended his client by attacking the authority, the King, who had disallowed an Act passed for the people's protection. "A king," he declaimed in his spellbinder's voice, "by annulling and disallowing acts of so salutary a nature, from being a father of the people, degenerated into a tyrant, and forfeits all rights to his subjects' obedience."

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

The Virginia colonists, despite the patronizing attitude of some English authorities, had in fact been formed of the same libertarian heritage of the English people, and had themselves experienced the heady power of disposing of Royal Governors who displeased "the Party." Then the adventure of their near ancestors, away from England's stratified society to an unexplored continent, along with the expansiveness induced by the frontier itself, developed a fiercely independent individualism in all the people; while the private domains on which the great planters' rule was unrestricted developed in this ruling class an assertiveness which could not (as a Brit-

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ish observer reported) bear even the thought of another's will imposed on their own. Then the educated leaders, such as Richard Bland and Landon Carter, had become indoctrinated with the political liberalism emanating from English and French writers, and there was Patrick Henry (not of the planter class) eager to inflame the people by translating the new doctrines into language of the heart. That was Virginia.

In 1763, the same year of Henry's emergence, the ending of the French and Indian War, which opened to nearly all the colonies the former French-held territory west of the Alleghenies, became immediately a source of Colonial-Crown conflict. Since these new territories, occupied by hostile Indians, required new revenues for maintaining a standing British army in the colonies, the English ministry began a series of tax measures which aroused increasing Colonial protests. The ministry also quite callously passed a currency act which prevented the colonies, heavily in debt from the

war and having issued considerable paper money, from paying their debts in their depreciated currency or from further issues of unsound money. This created an acute money shortage in all the colonies, as well as a lot of hard feeling.

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

ior" Colonials. But as the Colonials began to get their backs up about new issue over taxes, suppressed grievances from the past also rose to surface.

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

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

When the delegates got around to delineating the powers and duties of the chief executive, they encountered considerable confusion. They knew there was to hold dual roles—chief of state (for all ceremonials, like a king) and chief of government (like a prime minister). But, since monarchy was the only form of government they had actually experienced, the delegates proached detailed definitions with a combination of secret hopes of a republic and secret fears of a king. This dilemma was resolved by the first of the republic's "pragmatic" decisions: the delegates simply avoided making detailed definitions of the presidential authority. By leaving uncharted territory between the powers of president and the legislators, they bequeathed to the future an invitation

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

two branches of government to
it out for supremacy.

his pragmatic decision was pos-
e to make because the delegates ex-
ed George Washington to person-
in the presidency the definition of
office. In other words, they se-
ed this people's hero (who ded-
dly did not want the office) to
e as a personal prototype of the
idency. One of the delegates wrote
he did not believe the Executive
ers "would have been so great had
many of the members cast their
toward General Washington . . .
shaped their Ideas of the Powers
e given a President by their opin-
of his Virtue."

s is well known, Washington more
fulfilled the delegates' hopes of
nally defining the presidency and
ght to the office an aura of majes-
Jefferson, who often opposed him
logically, wrote that "his integrity
most pure, his justice the most in-
ble I have ever known." Clinton
iter, in writing (1956) on the
ident, stated that "constitution-
n, dignity, authority" were Wash-
on's gifts to the presidency and to
republic.

ow, then, 177 years after Wash-
on's second administration (a
-span less than Virginia's existence
its founding to its reluctant sign-
of the Constitution), we find the
on just about where France was
ng Washington's administration—
acterized by a hopeless public
and an uncontrollable inflation
ed primarily by the government
ding money it doesn't have on pro-
s that produce nothing.

Sanche de Gramont's *Epitaph
Kings*, he summarized the eco-
ic background for the French Rev-
on with the statement, "Like
e unfortunate persons who eat a
deal but nonetheless suffer from
nutrition, France was a rich coun-
with an economy that could not
ilate and distribute its wealth."
in the United States, where the
thiest 10% earn 29% of all in-
e but own 56% of all wealth, the
er 50% earn 23% of all income
own only 3% of all wealth. We
have in our Appalachias and ghet-
the equivalent of France's pockets
ute poverty.

so, like the France of the divine
kings, we have no one who
s for the whole nation. Long ago
ceased having legislators of the
envisioned by the Constitution-
and there are no Landon Car-

ters with the will and the influence to
pass equitable legislation for "justice
to the people and charity to the poor."
Where the shapers of the government
sought balance between their states' in-
terests and the nation's interest, most of
our current legislators seem to be moti-
vated primarily by what they can get
for their states which will induce their
constituents to keep voting them in
office. The very procedures—domi-
ated by party affiliations and regional
interests, and split among committee
jurisdictions — seem scarcely designed
to produce responsible results. In-
deed, with the legislators' gleeful
throwing away of money without a
care for debt or inflation, with the
influence exerted by special interests
which often are in actual conflict with
the national interest, the whole legis-
lative branch has become frivolous in
relation to assuming the responsibility
for a nation.

All this decline of the legislative
branch goes back, at least in part, to
the delegates' pragmatic solution,
which permitted a person, Washing-

ton, to define the office of the presiden-
cy. Thus, as pointed out by Emmet
John Hughes in his fine book, *The
Living Presidency*, the whole written
design for a government of laws and
not of men "critically turned, at the
outset, upon faith in one man."

From this beginning, the power of
the presidency gradually became what
the men in the office made it. The big
expansions of presidential power came
under Jackson, whose frontier democ-
racy challenged the authority of the
Eastern "establishment"; Lincoln,
with the support of a coalition of the
Northeast and the new Midwest, used
the emergency of war to assume al-
most dictatorial powers; Teddy Roose-
velt got in a few licks and Wilson, al-
though suffering humiliating defeat
from his one colossal mistake near
the end of his second administration,
also used a war to spread his power;
and, most of all, F. D. Roosevelt,
who through the emergencies of both
the Depression and a world war, and
his own political mastery, changed the
office more than any one. Except for

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Wilson's 1919 lapse into evangelism, all these men were characterized by their ability to maintain a grip on reality in the midst of their political chaos. This was particularly true of Roosevelt, who had a remarkable talent for recovering from mistakes.

As with the French kings, the growth in presidential power made possible by the decline of the legislative branch. In some areas Congress practically abdicated its authority. While Congress still has the Constitutional right to check the presidential powers, it must offer alternatives, explain them to the nation's voters and implement them—none of which the weak governing bodies have the habit of doing. The long drawn-out investigation of all the malfeasances and questionable actions included under the opprobrious term, "Watergate," was caused as much by Congress' unwillingness to assume responsible action as it was by Nixon's evasiveness and clumsily clever tactics of obstruction. In fact, if Nixon had not had Roosevelt's ability to recover (even profit) from mistakes, and the sheer magnitude to deal forthrightly with the nation, I imagine Congress would have been glad to drop the potato.

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

During those twenty years the people turned increasingly to the president, as a man who held the potential for their salvation, while America for the first time in its history continuously confronted external problems affecting its world position.

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mingly insoluble internal problems economic and racial, distribution of health and power, group conflicts, the tangibles of disillusionment and bedderment, and now fuel.

The very enormity and complexity of the demands on and expectations of a president *as a man*, accompanied by the growth of his power, have tended to isolate him from "the people" in whom the power is supposed to reside. Recent analysts of the presidency point to this isolation as causing a loss of reality as the man in the White House grows more monarchical. George Fredson, the highly able aide of President Johnson, in his 1970 book, *The Twilight of the Presidency*, explains that the president's dependency on the presently large White House staffs (Wilson, for instance, operated with 100 aides) are the major factor in isolating the President and, hence, weakening his link with reality. By the nature of human beings, members of the staff tell the president what he wants to hear and shield him from unpleasant information.

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

Now that we have, in effect, reached the condition of France in Washington's administration, we have improved one of the ancient French maxims: "the more things change, the more they remain the same." With the Revolution started as our brave new democratic form of government, and our present Constitution to which such continual reference is made and lip-service given, we have a government of men—with all the frailties and fallibilities, vanities and insecurities, all the limitations of mortal man.

This has come about because we have talked too much about the Founding Fathers and the written Constitution, while acting too differently from their principles and intents. We have become a vast hypocrisy. As recorded, the Constitution makers "shaped their hands of the Powers to be given a President by their opinions of Washington's

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virtue." But Washington, an aristocrat trained to lead and a people's leader for decades before he was *acclaimed* president, served in the office as a duty to the new nation he had helped bring into being. In this, he was not different from his contemporaries: he was first among similar men who, comprehending the implications of power, designed their institutions for a different time, different conditions and a different people.

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

But what happened to Americans

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

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

We know that their disinterest in their heritage is so total that the lives and events of those involved in the founding of the nation seem no more than bloodless pageants, happenings in another country, another time. But we also know that the people's disinterest in the present state of their nation has led to an appalling ignorance in the populace about their government. A

recent Harris poll, undertaken for Senate sub-committee, revealed that 61% of the people cannot name both their senators and 41% cannot name even one; 44% do not know the name of their congressman; 28% do not know that Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and 28% think Congress consists of the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court. (The last opinion is not so fanciful and shows that the Court has made its mark as a legislative body).

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

Perhaps more disturbingly, all this drift away from the original intent confirms Gandhi's opinion when asked what he thought of democracy. "I would," he said, "be a good idea."

With this opinion in mind, it should be recalled that an egalitarian democracy was only an "idea" to the nation's founders. Having themselves come out of a society which was distinctly non-democratic, they had actually not seen their experiment at work.

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

So history does repeat itself with people, who once overthrew a monarchy, have come to accept a state of

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ed. Somewhere, with so many of
 our fundamental beliefs lost and so
 much emptiness found in the prosperity
 "progress," the people have come to
 lose their faith not in themselves but
 in some chosen man—even though the
 people themselves had elected this man
 presumably to serve them.

But what happens to this faith now
 at the American people face hardship
 the first time since the Great De-
 pression? And these people today are
 not like those who endured the De-
 pression: these Americans are accus-
 ed to affluence, to ever-increasing
 prosperity world without end. The fuel
 shortage could be merely the beginning
 of many shortages, and even at best the
 fuel shortage seems certain to force un-
 come changes in the patterns of
 American life? How will these people
 react to rulers whose lack of foresight,
 lack of planning and, perhaps most of
 all, lack of dealing honestly with the
 populace, allowed this critical and
 threatening situation to develop?

It is not likely that history will re-
 treat itself down to the detail of a
 solution. However, if real hardship
 is to come to a people conditioned to
 endless prosperity and the physical
 comforts thereof, it seems unlikely that
 the people will continue in their politi-
 cal apathy. David S. Broder, in an
 article, "The Danger in Voter Frustra-
 tion," wrote that, "widespread, im-
 mense rage at government, coupled
 with an ignorance of or disinclination
 to employ the processes of legitimate
 politics to alter the makeup or character
 of that government, poses an explosive
 danger to the American people."

Mr. Broder believes that the people
 must figure out how to relieve their frus-
 tration. His prediction is that, "if they
 don't do it through politics and the
 processes of democracy, the real dan-
 ger is that they will turn to demago-
 guery or dictatorship."

Whatever one might think of this
 prediction, it is given plausibility by
 the fact that the people's acceptance
 of an ethically insensitive monarch in
 the White House indicates a lack of
 capacity for or interest in the respon-
 sibilities of self-government. If the poli-
 tical apathy does permit some such
 change as demagoguery or dictatorship,
 it will not come as too radical a change
 since much of the populace have accus-
 ed themselves to the status of sub-
 jects. But if this is the people's course,
 it will prove—as the majority seem
 to believe anyway—that history is dead,
 and their heritage was only a meaning-
 less myth of long-ago.

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Index to Advertisers

— A —

A & H Contractors, Inc.	36	M. P. Barden & Sons, Inc.	68	Central Valley Construction Co., Inc.	
Acorn Construction Co., Ltd.	51	Bee & H Electric Co.	68	Chesapeake Masonry Corp.	
Adams Concrete Products Co.	29	Binswanger Glass Co.	46	City Wide Decorators, Inc.	
Aitken Co., Inc.	55	Bodner & Manuel, Inc.	4	Colonial Tile Co.	
Alexandria Plumbing & Heating, Inc.	60	P. L. Booze, Inc.	84	Commercial Builders, Inc.	
Alleghany Ready Mix Corp.	78	Borden Brick & Tile Co.	22	Concrete Pipe & Products Co. 11 &	
Allied Concrete Co.	46	Boschen Masonry, Inc.	55	Corte Construction Co.	
Anderson & Cramer, Inc.	72	Bowler Lumber Co.	66	J. W. Creech, Inc.	
Andrews & Parrish	22	E. G. Bowles	82		
Arber Construction Co., Inc.	68	W. W. Boxley & Co.	70		
Arlington Iron Works, Inc.	79	Bradley Mechanical Co.	60		
Arlington Woodworking & Lumber.	40	Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc.	50		
Ausley Roofing Co.	6	Brook Hill Construction Corp. of Va.	26		
		Burleson Masonry	63		

— B —

Baker & Anderson Electrical Co., Inc. 83

— C —

C & P Telephone Co.	2	DPME—Engineering Department ..	
C. R. Electric Co.	30	John W. Daniel & Co., Inc.	
Calvert-Jones Co., Inc.	82	Danville Electric Co., Inc.	
Glen Cameron	4	J. Roland Dashiell & Sons, Inc.	
J. E. Campbell Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning, Inc.	81	Days Construction Co., Inc.	
Capital Masonry Corp.	73	Demory Brothers, Inc.	
		Joe M. DeShazo Roofing Co.	
		B. F. Diamond Construction Co., Inc.	
		Dickson & Co.	
		Robert E. Diggs—	
		Paving Contractor	
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— E —

ern Building Supply Co., Inc. ..	16
Endres Lumber Co.	41
Enochs, Inc.	67
Eubank & Co.	81
Eurell Co.	60

— F —

icated Metals Industries, Inc. ...	4
Fabry Reproduction & Supply	
orp.	68
bach & Moore, Inc.	65
Fisher & Ron Martin, Inc.	79
es A. Ford Construction Co.	85
ki Foundation Co.	36
, Vass & Street, Inc.	84
nlng & Robertson, Inc.	55
Lumber & Building Supply	
.....	79

— G —

er's, Inc.	84
uel L. Gibbs Corp.	80
ow, Inc.	70
well Brothers	66
on Masonry Corp.	78
e Iron Construction Co., Inc. ...	6
Course Development &	
neral Contractors, Inc.	75
Guild & Sons	55
Brothers	84

— H —

Milton L. Hammond, Inc.	70
Harris Heating & Plumbing Co.,	
Inc.	82
Hedrick Brothers Corp.	41
Holiday Inn of Lynchburg	83
Hott & Miller	75
L. J. Hoy, Inc.	83
W. F. Hoy	69

— I —

I-P-K Excavating Co., Inc.	67
Immer & Co., Inc.	14
Industrial Decking & Roofing Co.,	
Inc.	66
Interstate Bridge Co. of Md., Inc. ..	22

— J —

J & S Electrical Contractors, Inc. ..	74
James River Building Supply Co. ..	72
A. S. Johnson Co.	71
Johnson & Higgins of Va., Inc.	14
Jones & Saunders, Inc.	80

— K —

K & L Plumbing & Heating Co.	62
K & M Plumbing & Heating Co.	85
Silas S. Kea & Sons Co.	4
Kenbridge Construction Co.	69
Frank Kerby & Sons, Inc.	63
Kitchen Distributors of Va.	6

Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc.	26
Krick Plumbing & Heating	73

— L —

Chas. Lafferty & Sons, Inc.	60
Lane Brothers, Inc.	55
G. A. Largent Construction Co.,	
Inc.	74
J. C. Law & Son, Inc.	40
C. H. Lawson, Inc.	78
R. E. Lee & Son, Inc.	36
S. Lewis Lionberger Co.	65
Lone Star Industries, Inc.	50
H. A. Lucas & Sons, Inc.	81

— M —

Marshall & Barnes	60
McClary Tile, Inc.	80
McIlhany Equipment Co., Inc.	51
Mid-State Tile Co.	88
Miller & Anderson	55
Lawrence Mitchell	83
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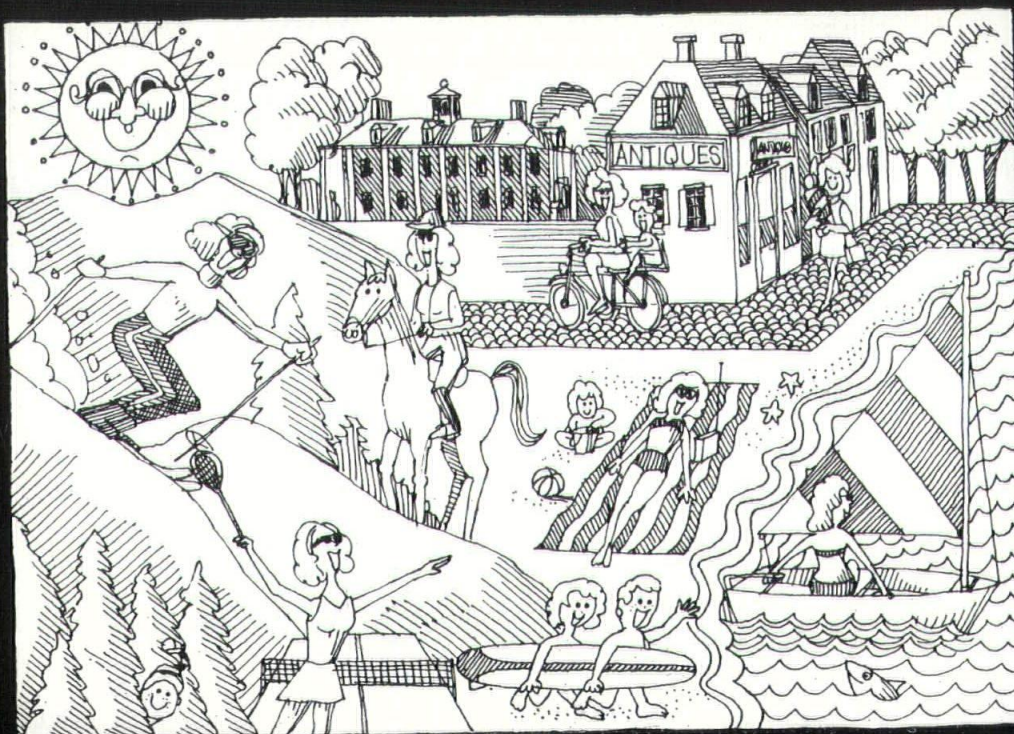


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— N —		Schlueter Electric Co.	66	Western Waterproofing Co., Inc.	
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— O —		Sprinkle Masonry, Inc.	69	Williams Paving Co.	
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— P —		— T —		J. B. Wine & Son, Inc.	
John P. Pettyjohn & Co.	70	Talley Neon & Advertising Co.	10	Winebarger Corp.	
Phoenix Concrete Products, Inc.	70	D. R. Thomas, Inc.	73	Wise-Hundley Electric Co., Inc.	
Raymond E. Pierce, Inc.	72	W. A. Thompson	63	— Z —	
Pleasants Hardware	63	Q. M. Tomlinson, Inc.	82	Zonolite Div., W. R. Grace & Co.	
Pompei, Inc.	3	Trumbo Electric, Inc.	41		
The Poole & Kent Corp	26	J. M. Turner & Co., Inc.	46		
W. C. Powell	67	— V —			
— R —		Varney Electric Co., Inc.	26		
RECO Constructors, Inc.	51	Virginia Concrete Co.	81		
R. G. Reeves Construction, Inc.	66	Virginia Glass Co., Inc.	62		
— S —		Virginia Roofing Corp.	40		
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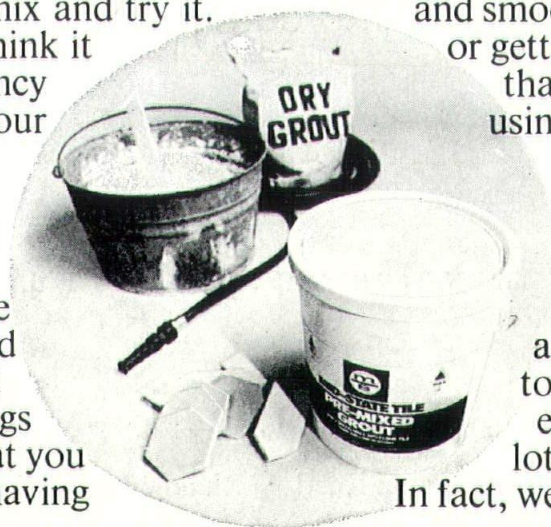
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