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OCTOBER

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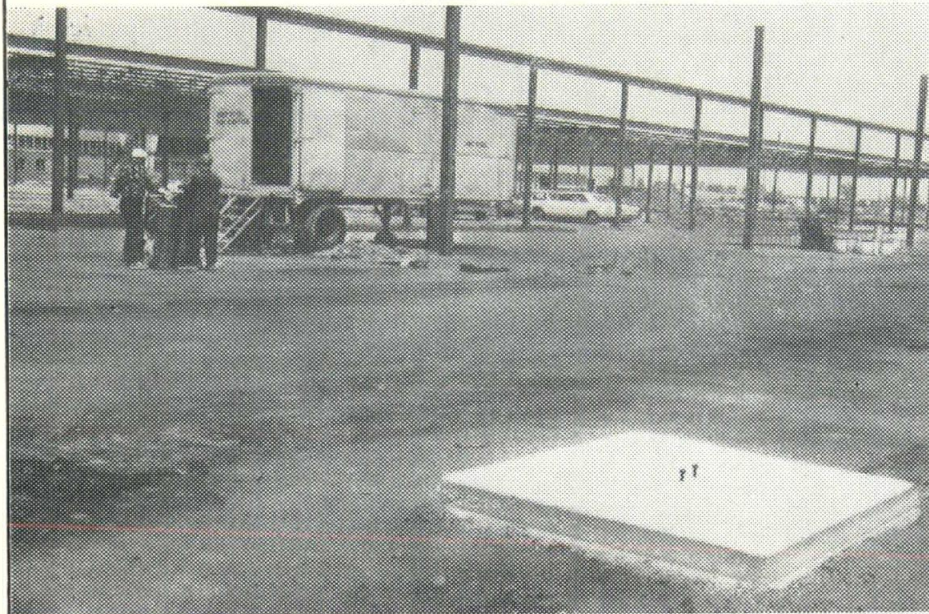
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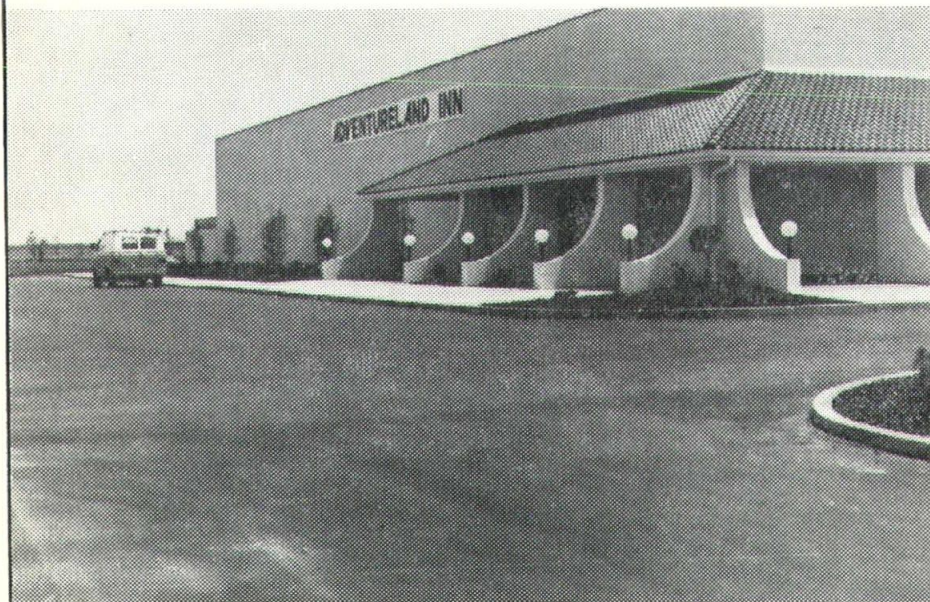


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Published Monthly at the State Capital  
By Virginia Publishers Wing, Inc.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: 301 EAST FRANKLIN STREET  
Phones: 644-2722 or 644-6717

Vol. 96—No. 10

OCTOBER 1974

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1 Year \$3—2 Years \$5

Per Copy 50¢

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O. Drawer 2-Y, Richmond, Va. 23205

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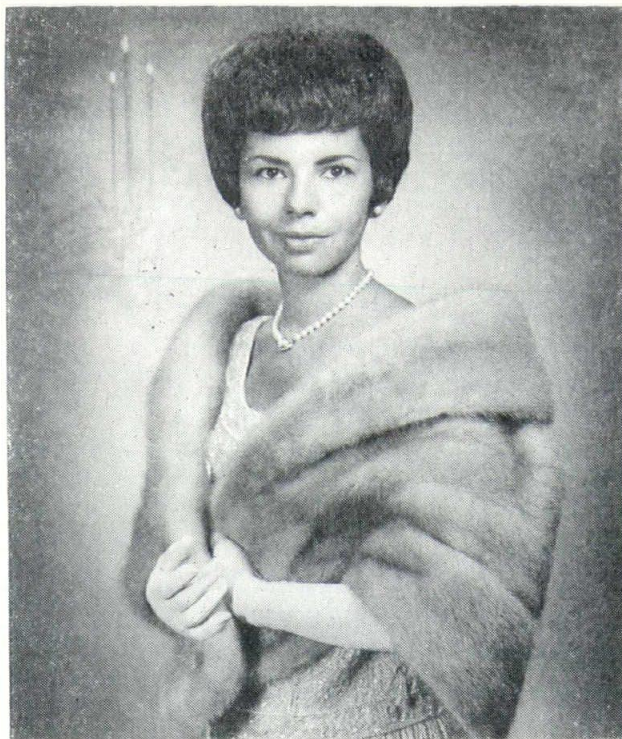
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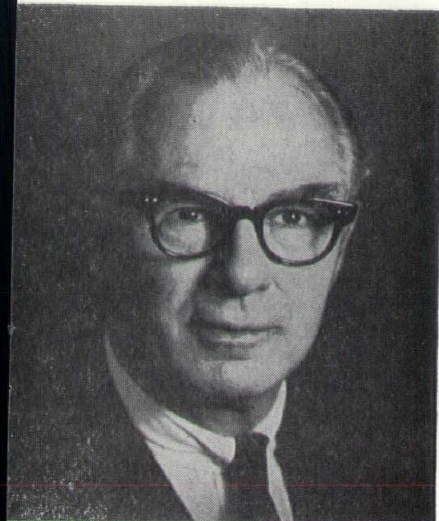
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Clifford Dawley

## Un-merrily We Roll Along

STEWART ALSOP'S moving *Stay of Execution* consists of more or less unorganized reflections and reminiscences occasioned by his mid-life confrontation with death by leukemia. Among the reflections that interested me was his observation that the influence of the Eastern Establishment—particularly in American foreign policy and in Washington style—had ended with the death of Dean Acheson. Alsop narrowed his meaning of the Eastern Establishment, or the heart of it, to products of such schools as Groton—from which had graduated Roosevelt, Sumner Welles, Dean Acheson and Alsop himself—and of Harvard and Yale; Chip Bohlen was St. Paul's and Harvard.

Of course, those were in the days before Harvard became a single-institution "melting pot" and when then rich students arrived with their personal servants to occupy suites and seemed more intent on keeping people (like F. D. Roosevelt and novelist John Marquand) out of Porcellian than in accepting members.

This world of those schools (which someone lumped together as St. Grottlesex) and the tone-setting rich at pre-World War II Harvard and Yale has been too remote from my experience for me to comment on Alsop's observation, although the State Department and its policy certainly underwent a great change with the advent of Eisenhower and Dulles, and all observers agree that style in Washington is now most noticeable by its absence. There is no question about Alsop's point that these schools, patterned on English boarding schools, instilled an anglophilia in their alumni and those in Washington regarded as of vital importance a close alliance with Britain as a great power.

Then I happened upon Peter Schrag's *The Decline of the WASP*, followed by his *The End of the American Future*, which covered much of the same ground from a different approach. Here Alsop's Eastern Establishment was only a minuscule part of the pervasive influences of the WASPs. Not only dominating such establishments as old-line Wall Street firms and prestigious law firms, the WASPs, as a concept, offered the model of the stable American middle class, with its traditions and virtues and values, to which the ambitious aspired in their efforts to confirm the American promise of opportunity for all. The WASPs, as they gave its character to the middle class, served particularly as models for those in the ethnic minorities whose purpose was to be assimilated as unhyphenated Americans. Since Mr. Schrag speaks of himself as a German Jew who went from Brooklyn to a WASP sanctuary at Amherst College, he is writing from subjective experience—as well as nationwide travels of sociological observations—in his judgments on ethnic minorities in relation to the mythic middle class.

Now, he believes that the model of the WASP middle class is as extinct as Stewart Alsop believed to be the WASP elite in the Eastern Establishment. Schrag (among others) views what is currently called the middle class as not being the successor of the old middle class, but quite different from it. Its definition, he wrote, "is so vague and broad as to include almost anyone above the poverty level . . . a sociological fiction composed of amorphous groups of undifferentiated and increasingly insecure people lumped together for political convenience." He quotes Andrew Hacker, the Cornell political scientist, as saying, "their rightful forebears are . . . the proletarians of another time." Certainly no one refers to the "working class" today.

(Continued on page 24)



*Protecting Virginia For Virginians*  
**COUNCIL ON THE ENVIRONMENT**  
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(Va. Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development photo)



*"The air, water and land resources of Virginia exist for the benefit, enjoyment and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth."*

By  
GERALD P. MCCARTHY  
*Chairman/Administrator*  
*Council on the Environment*



THE air, water and land resources of Virginia exist for the benefit, payment and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth. These resources are converted by private and public enterprise to produce results such as jobs, housing, and high standard of living. The processes of conversion also can result in misuse and waste of these resources, and pollution of the environment. The Commonwealth's government is mindful of the need to reduce and eliminate the source abuse, waste, goal of clean air, water, and the use and enjoyment of adequate public lands, waters, and other resources. The Virginia Constitution and statutes declare the Commonwealth's public policy to promote the use of its air, water, land and other natural resources and to protect them from pollution, impairment or destruction so as to improve the quality of Virginia's environment.

The Council on the Environment was created by Act of the General Assembly in 1972 to coordinate the implementation of Virginia's environmental policies (see Appendix A — Policy Statements and Legislation). The Council is headed by a full-time Chairman/Administrator and includes as members three citizens appointed from the state at-large, and the Chairman of the Air Pollution Control Board, the State Water Control Board, the Board of Conservation and Economic Development, the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, the Marine Resources Commission, and the Commissioner of Health.

When the Council was formed, there was no collection of information about the condition of Virginia's environment and the agencies and programs responsible for maintaining it. Various agencies exercised certain separate responsibilities, but no one agency knew what each of the others did; and no one knew the total scope and detail of state environmental resource activity. Further, no one had defined accurately just what the problems peculiar to the Commonwealth of Virginia were.

The Council had its members document their programs, activities, problems, and legal authority. One result of this was the identification of various problem areas and the delineation of authority of the various agencies to deal with them. However, there was a significant class of problems for which no one was responsible; being the partial responsibility of many, they were the overall responsibility of no one, and for the most part, were being ignored. All of these problems—and recommendations for attending to them—were documented in the Council's 1971 report, "The State of Virginia's Environment." This report is updated annually.

In 1973 the General Assembly added the responsibility of evaluating the environmental impact of all state construction projects costing over \$100,000, except highways. And, as a result of Chapter 354 Acts of the Assembly 1974 (House Bill 374), the Council has overall responsibility for coordinating the Commonwealth's environmental activities—including policies, plans, programs, budgets, permit deci-

sion-making procedures, project evaluations, and citizen information services.

The Council's purview extends to all state agencies and includes the specific mandate for assuring that all existing and proposed state policies are consistent with environmental policy.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Council's overall purpose is to establish the viability of Virginia's environmental policy. Our intent is to enable the government to balance the competing demands for natural resources so as to protect what we value in our environment while meeting the essential needs of a dynamic state—by including the examination of all facets of a problem, considering all reasonable alternatives, reaching sensible decisions, and facilitating constructive actions.

### GOALS

To that end the Council has established the following Goals:

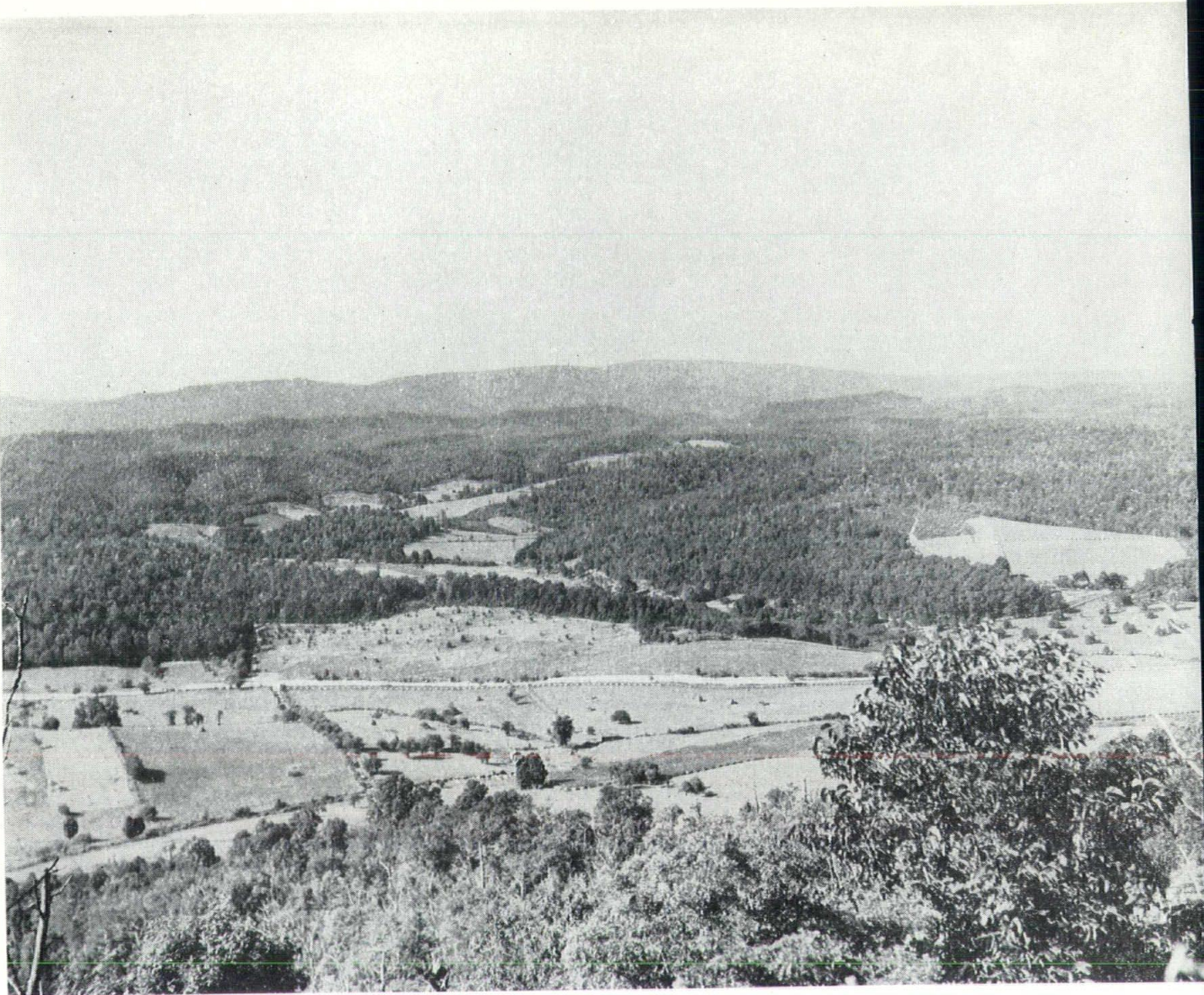
1. To implement the environmental quality policy of the Commonwealth.
2. To change the way state government makes decisions to account more completely for environmental effects.
3. To identify, initiate, improve and coordinate the environmental goals, policies, plans, programs, budgets, and functions of the State.
4. To inform and listen to the public.

### OBJECTIVES

1. Advise the Governor, General Assembly and other public bodies on environmental quality matters and effectiveness of state actions and programs with respect thereto.
2. Develop a broader view of environmental matters than that possessed by or expected of any one environmental agency, and to provide policy guidance to state environmental agencies.
3. Develop an overall environmental strategic plan and program, budget

*NOTE: As of July 1, 1974 the Council on the Environment assumed new responsibilities and authority to coordinate the environmental management and protection activities of the Commonwealth of Virginia's government. The Council structure and membership was also expanded and includes the following members: Gerald P. McCarthy, Chairman and Administrator; FitzGerald Bemiss of Richmond; Richard D. Robertson of Staunton; T. Edward Temple of Richmond; and the Chairman of the Boards of the Marine Resources Commission, Game and Inland Fisheries Commission, Air Pollution Control Board, Water Control Board, Conservation and Economic Development Department, and the State Health Commissioner.*





- and program-monitoring capability that matches specific plans, activities and budget priorities to stated policies and facilitates policy implementation.
4. Identify important, but previously unrecognized areas of state interest, such as the use of land and overall long-term energy policy.
  5. Initiate and supervise research programs.
  6. Coordinate all state communications on environmental matters with federal agencies.
  7. Review and comment to the Governor on environmental impact reports for state construction activities, and to federal agencies for federally-sponsored projects.
  8. Review and coordinate the evaluation of and permit decisions about major projects requiring multiple state permits.

9. Prepare an annual environmental quality and management report including an assessment of environmental choices, trends and implications and recommendations for insuring the wise use and protection of the state's natural resources.
10. Initiate and supervise programs to educate citizens on ecology, pollution control, technology, and environmental quality.

NOTE: The Administrator/Council does not do the things that the specialized agencies are given the responsibility to do. Rather, he facilitates those activities and coordinates separate viewpoints on matters beyond the authority of any one agency.

The Council, per se, can be most

effective by serving as a visible pul forum for resolving issues and evaluating projects, for encouraging age cooperation, and for assuring inter policy consistency.

#### FUTURE PRIORITIES

In a sense the progress of the p was a relatively easy accomplishment because it was based on solving problems, which after all, is not more th restoring normality to situations. t should have been avoided in the f place. Now the situation is complica by the reality of many interests a needs competing for the same resour —which are becoming increasing more scarce for an ever-growing, a equally valid set of demands.

Virginia is becoming urbaniz Whether it can continue to do so a retain the good aspects of its herita



the bargain is a question deserving most serious attention.

Virginia citizens have to face the reality of growth, and have to accommodate it for the foreseeable future. We may regulate it; we may even deny it in certain selected locations—but we are not yet arrived at a time when we can make it vanish, even if we would. The use of land, the supply of energy, capital and labor, and the management and protection of natural resources—each relates to and influences the others, and must be balanced equitably and sensibly if the dual goal of a healthy environment and a sound economy is to be achieved. Our environment and our economy are inseparably related, and the implications of that are only beginning to be understood. Central to the task of balancing ecological and economic realities is their common bond—the wise and efficient use of natural resources. It is no accident that the central thesis of both economics and ecology is that there is no such thing as a “free lunch.”

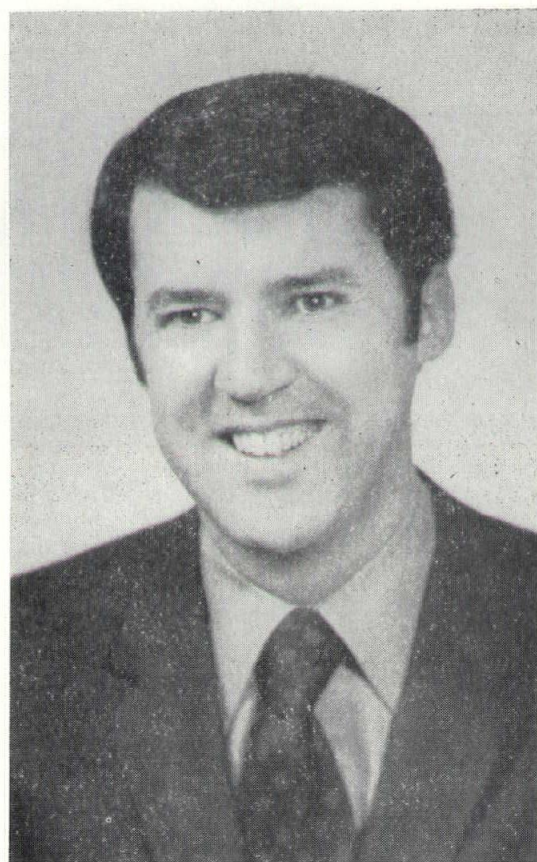
#### URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

As Virginia's urban areas continue to grow and are, in fact, “the environment” of more and more Virginians, a sound and sensitive approach to environmental problems will have to respond to this reality. Furthermore, not only will an “urban environmental policy” respond to the needs of the urban citizen, but also, it will if conceived and implemented soundly, provide the key to solving many other problems. The city is the key; if one wants to save the countryside, one must of necessity regulate the growth and enhance the quality of life in the city.

#### BALANCED GROWTH

We are now at the point when we as a society must get serious about facing the hard choices in front of us that will determine whether in fact we can achieve and sustain a balanced growth in economic development and environmental quality. Fortunately, the stage has been set for genuine accomplishments in the decade ahead. We are moving into an era of shortages and

## MEET GERALD P. McCARTHY



**G**ERALD McCarthy, the youthful Administrator of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Council on the Environment was born in New York City on March 23, 1943, he is married and has two children. Despite a demanding schedule, he holds memberships in a number of National and State organizations.

Mr. McCarthy received his Bachelor of Engineering degree from Manhattan College, New York, N. Y. in 1965. Later, in 1967, he obtained his Master of Science in Engineering from University of Washington in Seattle, Washington. In 1968, he went on to Graduate Studies in Public Administration at University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, while he was a Project Officer in the Biophysics Division, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, USAF.

His service career—1966-1970—also encompassed the Nuclear Power Branch and the Physics Division of the Albuquerque facility. During his service at the latter post, he received the Air Force Commendation Medal.

In September 1970, Mr. McCarthy was named Executive Director of the Governor's Council on the environment, a post he was to hold until June 1974.

Listed in the 1971 edition of “Outstanding Young Men of America,” the energetic and personable McCarthy was named, in July 1974, Chairman and Administrator of the Council on the Environment, Commonwealth of Virginia.



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discipline in the use of our natural resources, with the concomitant need for realistic planning for their allocation. We are moving into a time when the aspirations of all sectors of society must increasingly be pulled together, balanced, and decided for the benefit

of all. It is not going to be easy, but is certainly going to happen, and might as well decide how we can do it, not whether we should.

Priorities will have to be chosen regarding the use of land, the allocation of energy, the development of a transportation system, and the development of parks and recreational areas. The development and proper protection of the resources of the Chesapeake Bay area, for example, will require operative efforts among Maryland, Virginia and Delaware (and the District of Columbia). Also, the development of environmental goals and the participation of those who will make the goals realities is essential if we are to use our resources wisely.

Finally, if the Commonwealth is to merit its historic position of influence and capability in the Federal system, it must be able to do more with less. This will require a degree of communication and cooperation within, between and among governments, and between government and corporate and individual citizens, because the problems of the environment, the ones that really make a difference, are not separate in time or occasion or effect.

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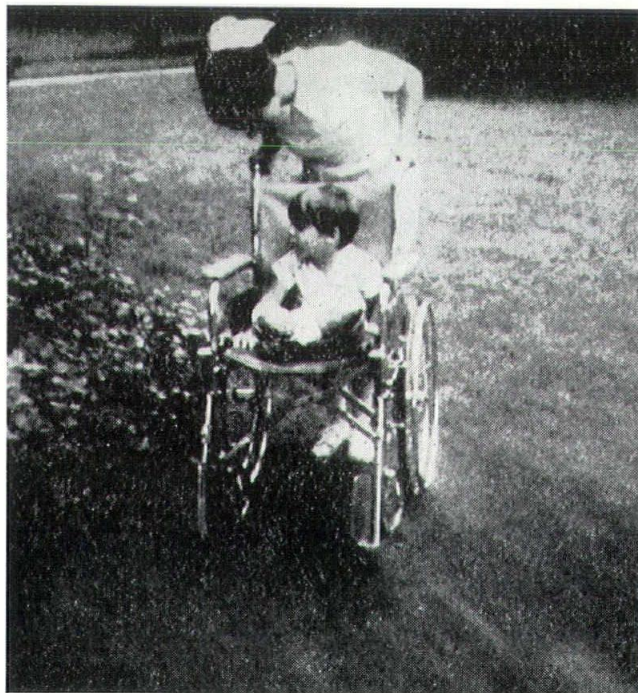
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# COUNCIL ON THE ENVIRONMENT

## 1974 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The 1974 session of the General Assembly considered over 200 environmental bills. Many were passed; several were killed; and a few were held over for further consideration by the 1975 Session. Of particular interest and significance are the actions pertaining to *environmental management* in the Commonwealth. House Bill 64 expands the authority of the *Council on the Environment* to coordinate the activities of State environmental agencies. It provides for an Administrator of the Council on the Environment; specifies the Council membership; expands the responsibilities of the Council; and defines the duties of the Council's administrator. As a result of this bill, the Secretary of Commerce and Resources will be responsible for the Council on the Environment, as well as the other state environmental agencies. Membership of the Council will include three citizens appointed by the Governor, the Chairman of the State Water Control Board, Board of Conservation and Economic Development, Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, Marine Resources Commission, State Air Pollution Control Board and the Commissioner of Health. The Administrator of the Council will serve as chairman.

Other legislative measures dealing with environmental management include H.J.R. 49, which directs the *Virginia Advisory Legislative Council* to continue its study of the environmental agencies, and H.B. 490 which repeals the *Environmental Coordination Act of 1973*.

*Land Use* served as the focus of a number of bills. H.J.R. 24, directs the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to continue its study of land use policies, focusing particularly on economic and population growth, and changing population patterns, as well as the relation of real estate tax policies on land use and the water resources of the Commonwealth. H.J.R. 120, directs the Virginia Housing Study Commission to study the effects of *sewer and water moratoria*, etc.

As a consequence of S.B. 226, the Highway Commission can now designate any highway as a *scenic highway* or as a Virginia byway in cooperation with the Commission of Outdoor Recreation without securing the individual agreement of the governing body of each county or city affected. Legislation (S.B. 219) was proposed to designate and plan for *critical environmental areas* but was killed by the Senate Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources Committee. S.B. 520, authorizing the issuance of Commonwealth of Virginia *Outdoor Recreation Bonds*, was held over until 1975.

There was increased legislative emphasis on energy transportation and solid waste disposal. S.J.R. 34 directs the *Commission to Study the Energy Crises in the Commonwealth* to continue its study in order that a final report may be made to the Governor and General Assembly in 1974. S.J.R. 56 provides for the appointment of a *Governor's Council on Transportation*, and S.B. 113 provides for the disposition of *junked and abandoned automobiles*. However, S.B. 30, the "*Bottle Bill*", which would require that certain beverage containers have a refund value of \$.05 and provide penalties for those who violate the act, was referred to the Solid Waste Study Commission for yet another year of study.

Legislation relating to the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries includes H.B. 597 and S.B. 245, amending fees and establishing a new fee schedule for various hunting and fishing licenses, trip fishing licenses, hunting stamps and fees for issuing special stamps. The bills provide for an increase in both license and permit fees.

Additional bills of interest which passed follow:

### LAND USE—GENERAL

- HJR 37      Memorializes Congress to take no legislative action on the National Land Use Policy Act of 1973 or any other legislation of similar purport, because this is properly the function of State and local governments.
- HB 235      Grants authority to public bodies to acquire property for use as open space land and to acquire title to the easements on such property subject to reservations for at least thirty years. Permanent easements also remain possible.
- HB 127      Adds wetlands to the definitions of "open-space land" as used in the "Open-Space Land Act."
- HB 1011      Defines the terms used in erosion and sediment control law to provide that "land distributing activity" shall not include: areas less than 10,000 square feet; installation of posts and poles; shore erosion control projects on tidal waters recommended by Soil and Water Conservation Districts in which the projects are located; and emergency work to protect life, limb or property and emergency repairs.
- SB 25      Increases dollar amounts of certain incentive grants by the State Forester to landowners to reforest land.
- SB 183      Amends the bill relating to special assessments for agricultural, horticultural, forest, or open real estate primarily by requiring that an application be submitted whenever the use or acreage of land previously approved changes.
- HB 189      Authorizes the Governor to convey certain land used as a memorial commemorating the birth place of John Marshall to Fauquier County for inclusion in that county's park system.
- SB 75      Authorizes the Governor to convey certain land adjacent to the terminal point of the George Washington Memorial Parkway at Mount Vernon in Fairfax county to the U. S. of America for use by the Department of the Interior.

### LAND USE: BUILDING AND ZONING

- HB 664      Guarantees the consideration of concerns of local governments in the decision-making process regarding the location and construction of electrical transmission lines. However, the final decision regarding the facilities is left up to the State Corporation Commission, and cannot be vetoed on the basis of local zoning ordinances.



- HB 108 Requires State agencies to submit Environmental Impact Reports on major facilities to the Council on the Environment instead of the Commissioner of Conservation, Development and Natural Resources.
- HB 984 Declares a housing policy for the Commonwealth, creates an Office of Housing and provides for its composition, organization, executive office, functions, duties and powers. It also substitutes the Chairman of the State Board of Housing for the Director of the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs as one of the seven commissioners of the Housing Development Authority and redefines several terms, including the "Review Board" and its membership and expense schedule.
- SB 490 Relates to permitted provisions in zoning ordinances. The decision regarding amendment of the regulations or district maps must be made within not more than 12 months of the date of adoption or filing unless the property owner concurs in a deferral of decision.

#### LAND USE—MINING

- SB 271 Amends the law governing the surface mining of coal so as to increase coal surface mining fees and to allow for the use of these permit fees for the administration of the coal surface mining regulatory program as well as for regulation of orphaned lands.

- SB 66 Requires that operators of surface mines in the State shall obtain a permit from the Director of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development rather than from the Division of Mines of the Department of Labor and Industry. Also, the amount of bond for such operations will be changed from \$500 per acre to \$250 to \$1000 per acre of land which the operator estimates will be disturbed by the mining operations during the ensuing year.
- HJR 16 Directs the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to continue its study and report upon certain mining and related matters.
- HB 771 Provides that in the event a permit is revoked or bond forfeited, an operator of surface coal mines can appeal to the Board of Conservation and Economic Development for review of his case within 60 days.
- SB 272 Requires safety measures in deep mines, designate responsibility of owners and operators of mines, re-use piles, mine water and silt retainage dams, and designs, inspections and records.
- SB 450 Provides that the Division of Geology shall be renamed the Division of Mineral Resources within the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and that the head of that Division shall be called the Commissioner of Mineral Resources and State Geologist. The duties of the Division are enlarged to include mineral resources and materials.
- SB 25 Increases incentive payments to landowners under the Reforestation of Timberlands Act.
- HB 131 Allows State Forester to provide fire protection for Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge.

#### ENERGY


- HB 97 Gives the Governor energy emergency powers to include the function of emergency resource management as an expansion of the Emergencies Services and Disaster Law.
- HJR 63 Encourages all persons responsible for the planning, designing, construction and maintenance of State-owned buildings in Virginia to give special consideration to energy conservation.
- HJR 131 Directs the State Board of Housing to investigate the feasibility of promulgating insulation standards for the Uniform Statewide Building Code.

#### TRANSPORTATION

- HB 667 Creates the State Highway and Transportation Commission to consist of eleven members, including one from each Highway District, one from a rural area and one from an urban area, in addition to the Highway Commissioner. It describes their duties to include developing and coordinating balanced and united transportation system plans.
- HJR 54 Directs the Secretary of Transportation and Public Safety to make a study of the feasibility of using existing rail lines for commuters in metropolitan areas in Virginia.
- SB 335 Authorizes any county not a member of a transportation district, to create, operate, maintain or contract for a system of public transportation if it's not able to reach a reasonable agreement with an existing transportation district.



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- JR 11 Expresses the sense of the General Assembly favoring the early completion within the Commonwealth of Interstate Route 66.
- HB 845 Provides for the establishment of bicycle trails and paths; penalties for violations.

#### RECYCLING AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

- HJR 79 Directs the Commission to study and advise upon the Disposal of Solid Wastes to study and report on the feasibility of establishing regional centers for recycling products throughout the Commonwealth.
- HB 358 Places responsibility for solid waste disposal on each city and county, including the towns as part of the county, rather than as separate units for the purposes of this bill.
- HJR 48 Urges all governmental agencies in the Commonwealth to use recycled products.

#### GAME AND FISH

- HB 683 Empowers Game Wardens to make arrests for certain felonies and misdemeanors committed in their presence.
- HB 686 Makes willfully ignoring a summons for a game and fish law violation a misdemeanor.
- HB 634 Exempts landowners from the presumption of spot-lighting deer or elk by mere possession of a gun and light while protecting their property.
- HB 691 Exempts persons voluntarily reporting the accidental killing of a beardless turkey when taking only bearded turkeys is permitted from paying the replacement cost of said bird.
- HB 684 Modernizes the advertisement, amendment and adoption of game and fish regulations.
- HB 690 Relates to licenses for shooting preserves.
- HB 228 Provides fishing permits for groups of patients resident in Veteran's Administration Hospitals.
- HB 718 Reclassifies certain species of wild animals and establishes the class of nuisance species.

#### WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES

- HB 735 Provides that the Water Control Board shall not disclose any secret formula, method or process used by an owner to any person other than the appropriate officials in the Environmental Protection Agency. Provides penalties for violations of the provisions of the State Water Control Law.
- HJR 50 Memorializes the U. S. Congress to assist the states and localities by reimbursing owners who have pre-financed water pollution abatement facilities when federal funds became available, and to grant a grace period for the construction of secondary treatment plants required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 until federal funds for assistance are available.
- HB 32 Allows for non-resident trawling within three-mile limit during the same time as allowable for residents, provided there is in force a reciprocal agreement with non-resident's state.

- HB 134 Removes certain areas in Northumberland County from the natural oyster beds, rocks and shoals and to continue certain private leases shown to exist in these areas. The areas in question being set aside pursuant to Chapter 559 of Acts of Assembly of 1894 and not a part of the Baylor Survey.

- HB 140 Gives the Marine Resources Commission permission to remove abandoned or derelict wharves, piers, pilings, bulkheads, or boats. If lawful owner can be ascertained then such owner may be required to remove the abandoned property.

- HB 160 Makes the responsibility of any person, firm, or corporation erecting any structure on State-owned sub-aqueous bottom to remove such structure upon its abandonment or disrepair. Responsibility imposed upon grantees or assignees for value. Except that public service corporations may abandon certain items upon prior approval of Marine Resources Commission.

- HB 148 Provides for the operator of any boat to be the person presumed to have ejected any garbage or trash observed thrown from such boat. This presumption is similar to that imposed upon the driver of a motor vehicle observed littering.

- HB 207 Prohibits the importation of any fish or shellfish intended for placement into State waters unless, 1) the species is one listed as approved and is coming from a state listed as approved, or 2) written permission is granted by the Commissioner of Marine Resources.

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HB 505 Clarifies old language which prohibited the placing of any fishing device within three hundred yards of any other fishing device by restricting new language to the placing of any net within three hundred yards of any fixed fishing device.

SB 261 Provides that an annual sum not to exceed fifty thousand dollars be paid from the unclaimed tax on motor fuels used for boating purposes to the Marine Resources Commission for the improvement of commercial and sports fisheries of the State.

HB 292 Grants the Potomac River Fisheries Commission the power to authorize and regulate an experimental oyster hatchery program including the setting aside of barren natural rocks and dredging same. A similar act must be passed by Maryland. It also grants the Potomac River Fisheries Commission the power to authorize and regulate dredging of oysters with hard scrapes. A similar act must be passed by Maryland.

### MISCELLANEOUS

SB 358 Permits municipal corporations to regulate noise.

Bills of interest which were killed:

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

HB 680 Would have provided for environmental management in State government by creating a Department of Environmental Protection by combining the Air Pollution Control Board, Marine Resources Commission, Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Water Control Board and the Bureau of Solid Wastes.

### LAND USE

HB 764 Related to tax receipts and effect of change in land use under the Land Use Valuation Tax.

SB 219 Would have created a Critical Environmental Areas Commission.

HJR 32 Would have urged Virginia's Congressional delegation to protest the issuance of any permits for construction and operation of a petroleum refinery on the Potomac River.

### RECYCLING

HJR 98 Would have directed the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to study and report on methods of encouraging the recycling of natural resources.

### MARINE RESOURCES

HB 268 Would have provided for exemptions from provisions of the Wetland Act.

SB 18 Would have established a single license for most gear now licensed separately for the taking of fish and shellfish.

HB 174 Would have changed legal dates of crab dredging season.

SB 6 Would have lowered the maximum allowable quantity of clams to be taken without a license and made legal to sports-harvest oysters and clams on Sunday.

### MISCELLANEOUS

HB 491 Would have provided for assistance by local health officials in inspections and investigations by the Air Pollution Control Board and the Water Control Board.



of interest which were held over for further consideration by 1975 Session:

#### LAND USE

- 369 Would provide for the promulgation of a Minimum Subdivision and Site Plan Review Ordinance.
- 923 Would provide that local governing bodies may require environmental impact statements to be filed with request for land use involving a high-density development.
- 761 Would expand the findings of the General Assembly under the Erosion and Sediment Control Law to consider flood-prone lands and related sound land and water use management practices. Consequently, several definitions would have been expanded relating to "land disturbing activities," specifications, "conservation plan" and State and local erosion and sediment control programs.
- 72 Would provide for the designation of the Staunton State Scenic River — authorize the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries to protect and maintain the Staunton Scenic River in accordance with the Scenic Rivers Act and to administer the river.

#### TRANSPORTATION: AIR QUALITY AND NOISE

- 250 Would authorize counties, cities and towns to spend up to two per centum of highway funds for the construction and maintenance of bicycle ways.
- 668 Would amend the emission control standards for motor vehicles; provide for tests of exhaust emissions by official inspection stations and related separate approval stickers to be furnished by the Department of State Police. Would provide penalties for violations.
- 1018 Would amend the law relating to pollution control systems or devices to change the requirement to apply to all motor vehicles registered in the State rather than only those manufactured for the model year 1973 and subsequent model years. The types of devices acceptable to meet the standards would be expanded to include any type prescribed for use upon the particular vehicles by federal or State laws and regulations (in addition to standard factory equipment or comparable devices).
- 1015 Would require commercial parking rates for employee parking in certain counties, cities and towns.
- 699 Would provide noise limits for motor vehicles, with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 6,000 pounds, motorcycles, and certain combinations of vehicles.

#### SOLID WASTE

- 882 Would provide for State aid to localities for the recovery of useable resources from solid waste.

#### WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES

- 171 Would provide for powers and duties of the State Water Control Board. Major factors such as pollution control and population growth, past and probable, would be included in the plan used as a basis for fi-

nancial assistance programs (water control facilities) administered by the State Water Control Board.

- HB 756 Would provide for the regulation of certain dams and reservoirs in the Commonwealth; would provide penalties for violations and would appropriate funds. (The "Dam and Reservoir Safety Act of 1974".) Exempt from the Act would be (a) dams licensed by the State Corporation Commission, (b) dams owned or licensed by the U. S. Government and (c) dams which are designed, constructed or maintained by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service (d) obstructions in a canal used to raise or lower water.
- HB 268 Would eliminate exemption for governmental activities on governmental owned or leased wetlands, and would repeal the Grandfather Clause in the Wetlands Act.
- HB 606 Would add provisions further restricting exemptions granted under the Grandfather Clause in the Wetlands Act.

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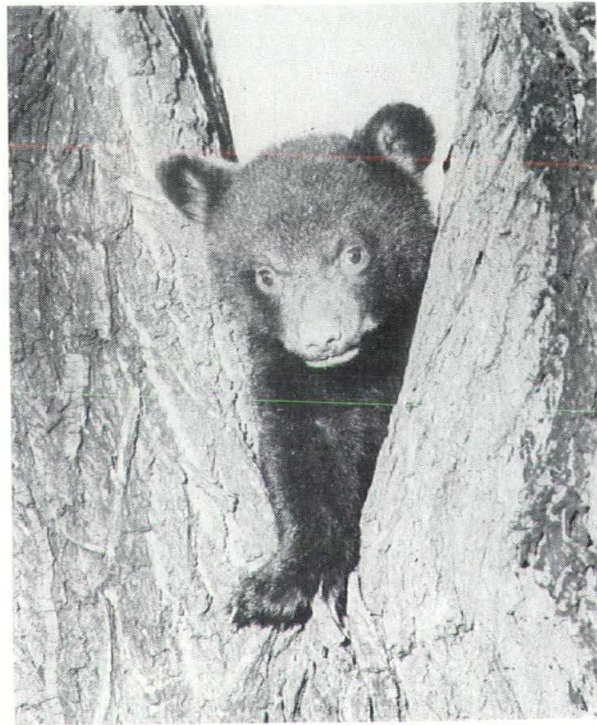
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# **A Success Story: THE VIRGINIA GAME COMMISSION**



*By*

MEL WHITE

*Outdoor Photography by L. G. KESTELOO, Va. Commission of Game & Inland Fisheries*



HIS is a success story, a yarn about wildlife and a state agency's done a great job for everyone in the Commonwealth and done it without touching the taxpayer where it hurts—in his wallet.

The Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, supported entirely by the sportsmen of the Old Dominion, now has 155,000 acres of land that is open to the public for recreational pursuits as well as 250,000 acres that are managed for hunting. The water oriented sportsman uses some 160,000 acres of lake and stream. And not, it should be noted, just water and land, but managed habitat that abounds with game and waters that provide the hunter with a good chance to test his hunting skill.

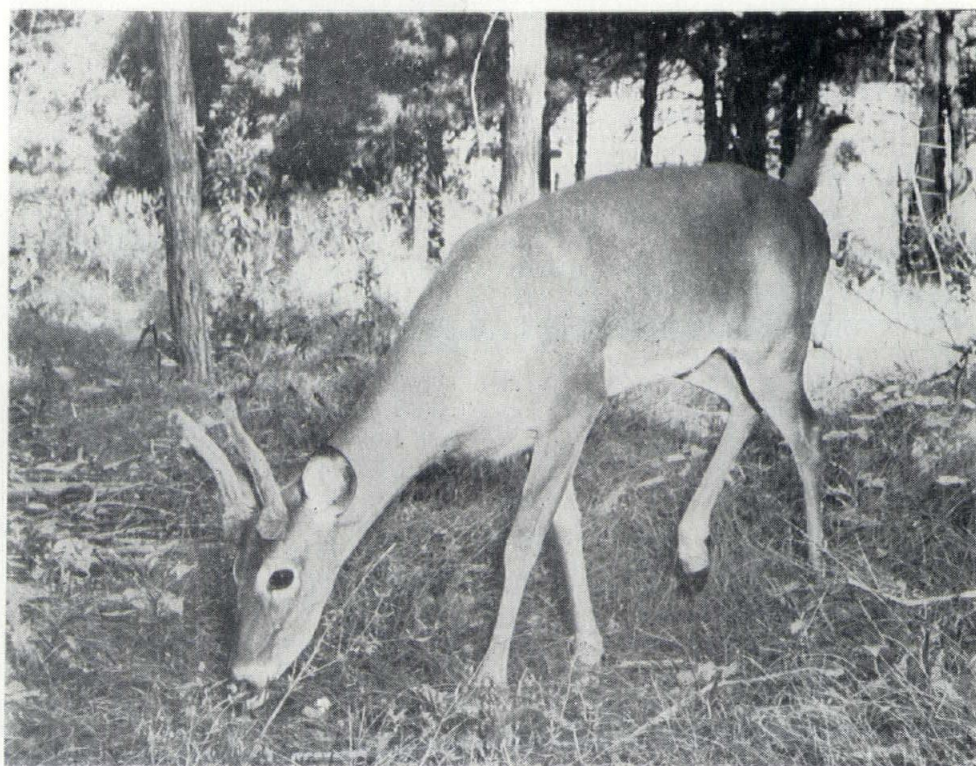
But we said a wildlife success story. Within the memory of some old-time hunters, those that can tell tales of game in Virginia becoming as scarce as a nickel cup of coffee today. Deer, particularly west of the Blue Ridge, were practically non-existent, turkeys were something the pilgrims ate for Thanksgiving dinner, and the passenger pigeon was extinct in the Commonwealth.

It had taken some considerable time for the "colonists" to run through the supply of available game and fish. Brought in the 17th and 18th centuries as a handy, and often necessary, source of food, it was also often a readily available moving target. Game laws of the 17th century encouraged the shooting of game as training in the use of firearms. The better you could shoot, the better protection against the Indians and some of the wildlife. It is, of course, far harsh to say that the early Vir-

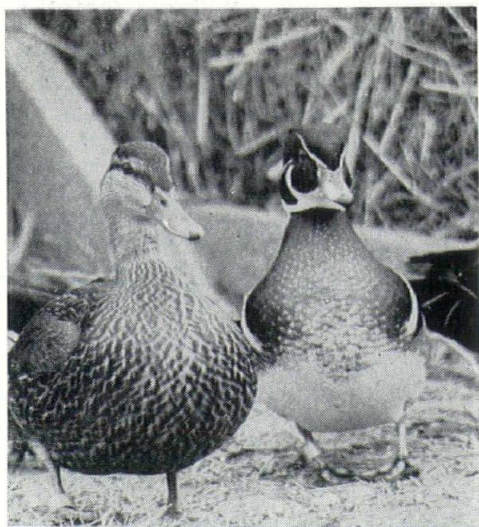
all the Virginia Story



*Chester F. Phelps, Director, Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. (Photo by Francis N. Satterlee)*







ginians were simply wanton slaughterers of game. They were, in the spirit of the times, bringing civilization to the wilderness and some of the things we hold precious today were merely nuisances. The tree lined streets of Virginia's 18th century capital at Williamsburg that shade the myriad tourists today are an example. In the 18th century you would have been hard pressed to find a tree of any substance on the Duke of Gloucester Street—they were cut down and gotten rid of. Preserve a tree? The next thing you know you'll be asking me to stop shooting hawks!

So went the wildlife of the Commonwealth, slowly to be sure, with some of the larger, more cooperative game like the buffalo, who often seemed to just stand there and wait to be shot, going first. In time, even the wary and numerous whitetail threatened to become a rarity.

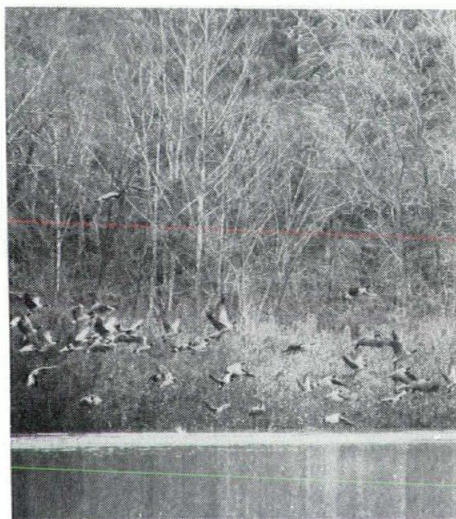
That was the turn of the century and overkilling had long since taken up arms with habitat destruction. Timber cutting to feed the mills and factories and industrialization with its then inevitable pollution, added to fire, flood and erosion, had combined to produce near disastrous effects on the general health of the state's wildlife.

Then as today, it was the sportsmen who went into action. Decrying the impending end of their sport, they made their voices heard in the legislature. By 1916 the outdoorsmen of the state convinced the general assembly that there was a need for an agency with the responsibility to protect what game was left. It wasn't a very auspicious start. The fledgling De-

partment of Game and Inland Fisheries (under the Commission of Fisheries) got a small room off the state Senate's chamber, a staff of three and a loan from the governor for a few months until the "Game Department" should support itself through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. The sportsmen who recognized the problem had also agreed to pay the bills.

Wardens were hired, men who knew their territory and were willing to work for at first uncertain wages, and began to form a defense for wildlife.

It was evident even then that wildlife needed more than simple protection through law enforcement, and in 1926 the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries was established much as we know it today and the proposition that Virginia's wildlife needed



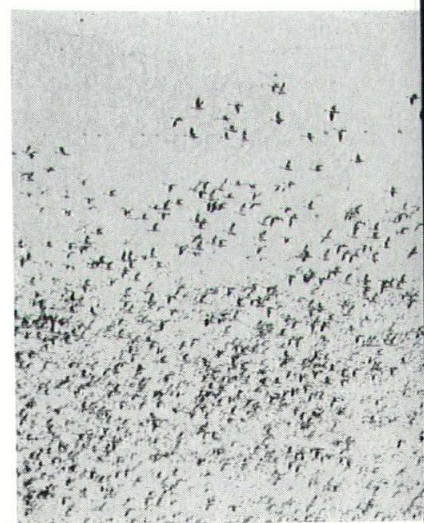
scientific management was firmly established. This involved improving the habitat as well as stocking both native and exotic game into suitable areas and management by proper seasons and bag limits.

With the change to a Commission came the responsibility of obtaining land for wildlife management, the construction of public fishing lakes and the construction of access facilities to public waters. Somewhat later, the Commission became responsible for the enforcement of the state's boating laws and has become the moving force for safer boating on the waters of the Commonwealth.

Given a clear mandate and the support of the sportsmen of Virginia, the Game Commission's success score to

date is impressive. This past season hunters harvested 60,000 white deer, over 4,000 turkeys, and so 300 black bear. And fishermen! Dominion anglers caught 1448 cital fish in 1973! That's not ordinary catches but lunker size, rod bust fish. In fact, new state records for brook trout, brown trout, channel cat, gar, Kentucky bass, muskellunge, northern pike, chain pickerel, striped bass, walleye, white bass, and white perch have been set during the year.

The beginning of this fantastic restoration dates from the late 19th century and credit must be given to the considerable help given by sportsmen groups. The release and careful protection of less than two thousand white-tailed deer in restored habitats started the comeback in the western areas of the state. Here west of Blue Ridge the native deer had virtually disappeared. Stocking and habitat improvement soon paid dividends as deer from the west began to show up prominently in the statistics. Of 10,877 deer harvested in the 1952 season, over five thousand were from areas west of the Blue Ridge. At the same time, of course, the deer herds in the eastern regions were also growing in numbers. Growing, it should be noted, in controlled numbers. To simply let deer increase as fast as nature can go would be folly. The farmer and forester are only two of many factors to be considered when the manager determines the carrying capacity of a deer range. Currently a good balance has been achieved, with the hunter taking an ample harvest while the landowner is relatively free from crop damage.





At this time there is both a spring and fall season on the wild turkey in Virginia. At first glance it would seem a easy thing to accomplish a turkey restoration project — just raise some turkeys and turn them out in a suitable habitat. It doesn't work that way, and the story of the Commission's pioneering efforts to determine successful methods of propagating "wild" turkeys is another fascinating success story.

Success? At one time the beaver was considered extinct in the Old Dominion, but a program beginning in 1948 has returned the beaver to abundance and trapping beavers for fur is again a profitable hobby in Virginia.

We noted earlier that the sportsman pays the bill through his purchases of hunting and fishing licenses. He also contributes heavily through the federal tax on firearms and ammunition. This money comes back to the states to be spent for wildlife restoration projects. These funds have enabled the state to employ additional highly trained biologists and engage in research projects. The research, naturally, leading to improved management and better harvests for the consuming sportsman.

The same type activities have been made possible for the Commission's fish division by the Federal tax included in the price of every item of fishing tackle. The funds have given the fish division a chance to get a handle on fish populations. Considerable time and effort by dedicated fisheries biologists have led to the many desirable programs now underway by the fish division.

Trout are currently the most stocked fish in the state with a million rain-

bows, browns and brook trout raised in the state's hatcheries each year and planted in appropriate waters. The fish culturists using efficient methods and high protein fish food are producing trout at about 40¢ per stocked rainbow. Some of these fish are stocked at the Commission's pay-as-you-go area at Clinch Mountain and in the trout lake at Douthat State Park.

Other interesting fisheries programs include the successful propagation of striped bass at the Brookneal Hatchery and a resulting landlocked striped bass fishery. Other "exotic" fish are also being raised; muskellunge, for instance, will provide increasing recreational fishing in the future.

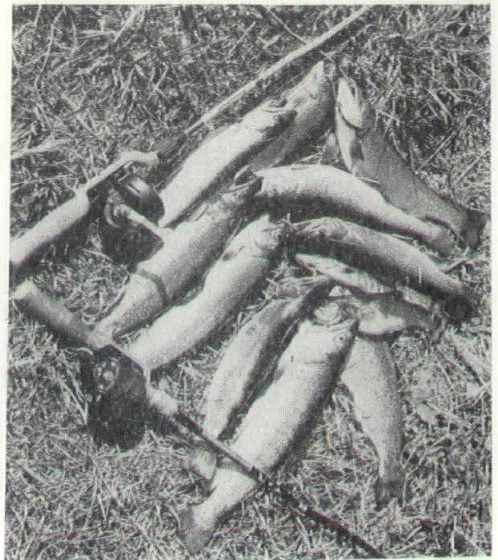
The services and projects of any of the Game Commission's divisions are far too numerous to report here, but for an overview of some of the Commission's current activities we talked to the Executive Director, Mr. Chester F. Phelps. Mr. Phelps is one of the foremost wildlife professionals in the country and has served as director of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries for sixteen years after supervising the Commission's game restoration programs in the earlier years as Chief of the Game Division.

Current projects, according to Mr. Phelps, include a program of major land acquisition. Hopes are to purchase thousands of additional acres of land for public hunting and recreational uses. "We are attempting to obtain lands that are within existing property already owned by the Commission. These inholdings are more preferable to us at this time than obtaining small tracts in other areas."

On the Commission's recent modest increase in license fees Mr. Phelps noted, "We've been running our operations on a license sales deficit for some time now and additional funds were sorely needed to maintain our general operating costs. Inflation and the need to continue our present programs made the additional operating revenue imperative.

"We are hopeful," continued Phelps, "that the additional income provided by the somewhat higher fees will allow us to meet our needs and provide us with money for needed capital outlay."

Phelps also noted that the new fees would mean more public hunting and fishing areas as well as improvements to existing areas. "We will also," said Phelps, "be able to expand our fisheries and wildlife management and research. This will be especially true in terms

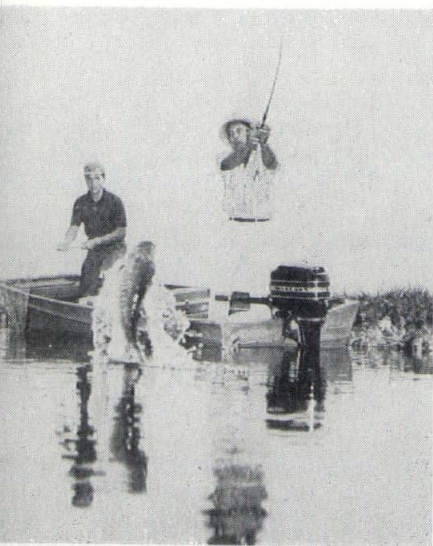


Trout

of our effort toward an improved warm-water fisheries program. We want to increase our ability to provide striped bass and to rear and plant muskellunge."

On the changing environment Phelps added, "Some of our waters that are being affected by environmental conditions are going to get more attention now. The James River, for instance, will be studied by the Commission along with the State Water Control Board and the Institute of Marine Science. This kind of cooperative research will help us provide the best possible fishery in the future," said Director Phelps.

With renewed support from the sportsmen of the Commonwealth in 1974, the Game Commission retains its vitality as a multi-faceted organization with fish and game divisions dedicated to providing game for the sportsman in keeping with capacities of the habitat—managing wildlife and other resources for the benefit of the people. These together with an efficient law enforcement division dedicated to the protection of wildlife and an education division which, through the use of radio and television, as well as the Commission's monthly magazine, This publication, *Virginia Wildlife*, keeps the Commonwealth apprised of the Commission's activities as well as the state of its wildlife, from deer that were once endangered to the smaller, non-game animals that currently make up the lists of creatures in trouble. Perhaps by offering them a measure of protection, the Virginia Game Commission will someday have a new success story on its hands.



Ass Fishing  
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## VIRGINIA MUSEUM RECEIVES MAJOR GRANT FOR AMERICAN MARINE PAINTERS EXHIBIT

● The Virginia Museum has been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to aid in the preparation of a major exhibition the Museum is undertaking in cooperation with the Mariners Museum in Newport News.

The exhibition, AMERICAN MARINE PAINTING, will be the first major survey of American marine painting undertaken in this country. It is planned for exhibit at the Virginia Museum from Nov. 8 to Dec. 12, 1976, and is designed to serve as part of the Museum's observance of the American Bicentennial.

The NEFTA grant is in the amount of \$18,325 and represents one half the total amount budgeted for the exhibition, \$36,650. The additional financing will be provided through private funds of both the Virginia Museum and the Mariners Museum. The director of the exhibition is Frederick R. Brandt, the Virginia Museum's Assistant Program Director.

The display will survey the development of marine painting in America from the 17th century to the 20th century and will include major works from public and private collections throughout the country. Approximately 70 works by the leading painters in the history of American Art will be included, featuring such names as Washington Allston, Frederick E. Church, Thomas Eakins, Lyonel Feininger, Winslow Homer, Albert Pinkham Ryder, Robert Salmon and John Marin.

Although the exhibition opening is still more than two years away, Brandt has already received guarantees from lenders for many of the works to be included in the show. Among the major lenders are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Detroit Institute of Arts, the St. Louis Art Museum, the Newark Museum, and many other in-

stitutions as well as individual collectors.

Professor John Wilmerding of Dartmouth College, art historian and author of many books and articles, including *A History of American Marine Painting*, will write the major catalog essay and will serve in an advisory capacity to the Museum staff for the content of the exhibition.

The directors of the Virginia Museum and the Mariners Museum are James M. Brown and William Wilkinson, respectively.

## BOSSERMAN JOINS SC&A

● The firm of Saunders, Cheng & Appleton, Architects-Engineers-Planners, of Alexandria, Virginia, announces that Donald Bosserman, AIA, CSI, is now associated with the firm as Projects Architect.

Mr. Bosserman has for the past three years maintained an independent architectural practice in Alexandria, specializing in construction documentation.

Mr. Bosserman has participated in the design of numerous building construction projects in the Washington metropolitan area and in states of the middle Atlantic Area. He has gained national recognition for his work, having received awards for excellence in specifications in the annual specifications competition of the Construction Specifications Institute. Among the works for which the awards were conferred are the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority Administration Building and the proposed clubhouse for Belle Haven Country Club; both of which are projects of Saunders, Cheng & Appleton.

Mr. Bosserman is a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects, having served on the Executive Committee of the Northern Virginia Section, and of the Construction Specifications Institute, presently serving as a Director of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Chapter.

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## Highway/Transportation Dept. Tries New Technique

Repairs to concrete highway pavement ordinarily require part of the day to be closed for 24 hours or longer, but the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation is experimenting with a technique that may cut time to two hours.

The new procedure involves the use of precast concrete patches that are manufactured in advance away from the work site, and then are set and sealed in place.

"We believe this technique may hold substantial promise, but a number of questions must be answered before we will be able to decide whether it can be applied on a wide-scale basis," said M. Wray, Jr., the department's director of operations.

The experiments now under way are intended to provide many of the answers, including one for perhaps the most crucial question: How durable will the precast patches remain under heavy traffic?

Such patches are being installed this year on two of Virginia's busiest highways—Interstate 95 in the Fredericksburg area and the Virginia Beach-Norfolk Expressway.

In the I-95 work, full-depth, eight-inch-thick patches six by 12 feet in size are being used. On the expressway, partial-depth patches about two inches thick and ranging in size from one by two feet to four by eight feet have been used.

The operations are being coordinated by the Highway and Transportation Department's maintenance division, with assistance from the Virginia Highway Research Council at Charlottesville, an agency sponsored jointly by the department and the University of Virginia.

Researchers explained that the conventional time-consuming process of making repairs involves removal of the deteriorated material and pouring wet concrete which must dry in place before a road may be reopened to traffic. This reduces a highway's capacity,

interrupts traffic, and sometimes frustrates motorists, they noted.

The experimental work is aimed at documenting the average time needed to remove the old concrete, insert the patch, and allow the sealing material to set sufficiently for the road to be reopened. Already, the department said,



*Precast Concrete Patch is placed on Interstate Rte. 95.*

it has completed this process in less than three hours; researchers believe it can be reduced to two hours utilizing new equipment which cuts out the old deteriorated material to precise measurements and shapes the hole for the patch.

Wray said the research project also is seeking to evaluate the available equipment, examine the cost of precast patching, compare the time and expense of both precast and conventional patching, and determine the durability of the precast patches.

In addition, researchers are exploring whether the precast patching operations can be conducted in an assembly line fashion, with one work crew cutting the holes and removing the deteriorated material and another placing the patches.

Wray explained that with heavy traffic volumes, particularly in urban areas, the Highway and Transportation Department is seeking more ways to minimize public inconvenience during times of essential road repair work. The patching experiment is a part of those efforts, he said.

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## Crenshaw Elected by Richmond Corp.

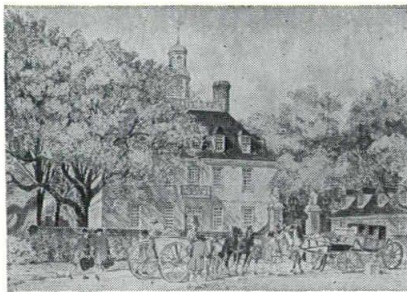
• Gordon L. Crenshaw, president and chief executive officer of Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, Inc., has been elected a Richmond Corporation director.

Crenshaw, a Richmond native, is a graduate of the University of Virginia. He joined Universal Leaf in 1946 and became a vice president in 1958. Elected a director in 1962, he was named president and chief executive officer in 1966.

Crenshaw also is a director of The Life Insurance Company of Virginia, United Virginia Bank, Virginia Industrial Development Corporation, and a member of the Board of Governors and

past president of the Tobacco Association of the U.S. He serves also on the boards of the National Tobacco Festival, Richmond Home for Boys, Boys Club of Richmond, The Salvation Army, and Richmond Memorial Hospital.

Richmond Corporation, with consolidated assets of more than \$1.2 billion, is a financial services organization with affiliates in life, health, casualty and title insurance; real estate development, sales and management; general insurance marketing; premium financing; mutual fund sales and management; actuarial consulting services; and computer software and facilities management.



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## New Energy Related Company Is Formed By Gulf Oil Corp.

• A company designed to facilitate the development of additional energy resources has been formed by Gulf Corporation.

The new company—Global Energy Operations & Management Company (GEOMAN)—will provide energy-related services on a contract basis to governments, government-owned companies and other clients.

J. M. Otts Jr., president of GEOMAN and Gulf's production coordinator, said the company will:

—Offer the world community a complete line of management and technical services normally found in a major energy company, and

—Provide financial, accounting, purchasing, administration guidance and training services, as required.

"There are many countries throughout the world," Mr. Otts remarked, "with good development potential which do not have the capability of performing the magnitude of operations required to explore for and develop their natural resources. GEOMAN has been formed to satisfy this need with expertise."

"Since world demands for energy have continued, "have outstripped the discovery and development of new supplies, a new approach must be devised to stimulate the discovery and development of new sources of energy. GEOMAN," he concluded, "is such a new approach."

Mr. Otts, production coordinator of the Corporation since December, 1971, said that GEOMAN's capabilities are not limited to petroleum operations.

Other officers of the new company are: D. A. Davis, vice president—Exploration; H. W. Letters, vice president—Marketing; Virgil D. Stone, vice president—Drilling; C. C. McKee, vice president—Gas and Gas Liquids; and O. L. Hopkins, manager—Financial & Advisory Services.

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# FVBC Lists Personnel Changes

Thomas K. Malone, Jr., executive president of First Virginia Bankshares Corporation, Fairfax County, Va., has been promoted to vice chairman of the corporation's board of directors and vice chairman of its executive committee, effective October 1, 1974. The announcement was made by Ralph A. Beeton, FVBC chairman and president.

Beeton stated that Malone will retain his positions as president and chief executive officer of First Virginia Bank, the largest headquartered in Northern Virginia. Succeeding Malone as FVBC's executive vice president is William V. Daniel, president of the \$100-million-asset Metropolitan National Bank, Richmond, Va. Daniel has been named chief administrative officer of the corporation, an FVBC director and a member of the corporation's executive committee.

Malone has nearly 28 years' banking experience in Virginia and the Washington metropolitan area. He joined Old Dominion Bank (a predecessor of First Virginia Bank) in Arlington in 1960, and was elected president there in 1962. The following year he was assigned to Norfolk as president of First Virginia Bank of Tidewater, but remained as president of Old Dominion Bank in 1966. The same year he was elected executive vice president of First Virginia Bankshares.

In 1969, when First Virginia Bank was formed from the consolidation of Old Dominion with Mount Vernon Bank and Trust Company of Alexandria and Falls Church Bank, Malone was elected president of the new bank. He was graduated with a BS degree from the University of Vermont in 1961 and is a graduate of the Advanced Management Course offered by the University of Virginia Graduate School of Business.

He is a member of the board of directors of both First Virginia Bank and First Virginia Bankshares, and currently is a director of the Northern Virginia Builders Association. Malone also was a past director of Northern Virginia Hospital Corporation and Arlington Chamber of Commerce, a former treasurer of the Arlington County Chapter of the Virginia Society for Handicapped Children and Adults, and a former key man for the United Givers Fund. He is married to the former Dorothy Marie Kines of Arlington, and they have three children.

ell the Virginia Story

First Virginia Bank has total assets of over \$455 million, is based at One First Virginia Plaza, Fairfax County, operates 51 offices in Alexandria, Arlington County, Fairfax, Fairfax County and Falls Church, and is the largest bank in the First Virginia Bankshares group.

First Virginia Bankshares is the oldest registered bank holding company in Virginia, has assets of over \$1 billion,

and also is headquartered at One First Virginia Plaza. There are 23 First Virginia member banks which operate 161 offices in 72 counties, cities and towns throughout the state, as well as an off-shore international branch on Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies. The First Virginia group also includes Arlington Mortgage Company, The Trust Company of First Virginia and several other member companies.

## Animals Are "Breeding" Lion Country Safari Success



last year," said Larry Mather, zoological manager. "Lions are by far the most prevalent of our arrivals; 148 cubs were born last year."

While the lions and antelope varieties are not on the official rare and endangered list, many of the births in Lion Country are. Zoologists recorded the arrival last year of eight cheetah, plus white rhinoceros, addax, Persian gazelle, Hartmann's Mountain zebra and scimitar-horned oryx.

Nearly 750,000 expected visitors may be aware of the park's role in wildlife conservation, but are primarily attracted by the peaceful confrontations between free-roaming animals and man. Visitors drive their own autos on a three-mile safari among a multitude of species—then walk into a Safari Village entertainment area.

Next year, the \$50 million Kings Dominion theme park will offer five individual theme areas—International Street, Old Virginia, Coney Island, the Happy Land of Hanna-Barbera and Lion Country Safari. A variety of rides and attractions, shops, foods, live entertainment and landscaping will mix to form the region's largest family entertainment center.

● With the birth of seventeen African animals at Lion Country Safari this summer, the Virginia wildlife preserve is fulfilling its goal as a center for the protection and propagation of many threatened species.

Since the park opened in late April of this year, eight lion cubs, five mouflon, and four blackbuck have been born within the 120-acre setting. Located 20 miles north of Richmond, the park expects even more arrivals.

"Over 500 animal births and egg hatchings were recorded in the four other Lion Country Safari preserves

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## Un-merrily We Roll Along

(Continued from page 5)

Schrag said that certain writers began, along with Nixon, to refer to America as "a middle class country." By this they meant it was a country of people who shied from excesses and "had enough of riots, assassinations, drugs, freaks, welfare, crime and upheaval." Schrag is right in saying that this new amorphous middle class had attributed to it the virtues and values of the traditional middle class, as when Nixon assumed the apathetic majorities (only 44% of the registered voters voting in the 1972 election) constituted "moral imperatives," or a mandate. Actually there is not enough identity, let alone solidarity, in the frightened, disillusioned taxpayers between the very poor and the very rich to establish any kind of imperative.

The one common element among the disparate segments lumped together in this inchoate, characterless sociologically defined "class" is fear—fear of losing what they have. It is thoroughly understandable why, as Schrag stresses, the ethnic minorities no longer see as a model the middle class which once reflected the WASP, or even the WASP himself. Today we do not hear of the ethnic background from which one strives to become an "American;" the ethnic background itself is emphasized.

Far from America having acted as a "melting pot," from the appeals of politicians one would get the impression that sections of the country are formed of hostile tribes: if one is courted, another is offended. In this way the politicians (especially at the national top)

tacitly deny the myth they are trying to propagate of America as "a middle class country." Even entertainment entrepreneurs have caught on to the ethnics' repudiation of the WASP ideal: while actors no longer have to change their names to something like Cary Grant or Tony Curtis, characters in new television series appear as *Kojak*, *Banacek* and *Colombo*. The long-ago *Frank Merriwell at Yale* would today be an oddity.

Schrag sees the traditional middle class, which existed until World War II, as suggesting "mobility, respectability, convictions, energy, enterprise and, most of all, an abiding confidence in the security and sanctity of its own place and its own possibilities: the sprawling Victorian house on the wide, elm-shaded street, the sturdy father going to work, the stable family, the pride of place, the ritual of holidays and summer vacations and family reunions, and an expanding cycle of growth, progress and success." To anyone who can remember, that is an accurate picture.

"The 1950s," Schrag believes, "were to be the realization of the dreams of the thirties and forties . . . the coming of the great affluent future that the middle class had always promised: every family in a little white house with a lawn and a picket fence, a station wagon, and a month at the beach every summer." But, in the synthetic middle class which arose, "the dreams of individual aspirations became collectivized in new developments, corporate jobs, pensions, security and universal white-collar status, the suburbs repre-

sented the all-purpose future and society replaced the individual as hero.

No one can reasonably argue with this contrast with the old middle class nor contend that the present so-called middle class is more than a definition of "political convenience."

In the 1960s Strag points that in rebellion of the young of this synthetic class, the rebels were embarrassed their origin and values. However, since they had rarely experienced the traditional middle class, they were at point of fact confused themselves about the meaning of the term against which they rebelled. But inadvertently they provided Nixon-Agnew politics with rallying-point which gave to the amorphous middle an illusion of coherence it did not possess. They were all against the same things, beginning with the counter-culture of the (often mindless) rebels.

In the sanctuaries of the all-white suburbs, what conceivably could there be in common between occupants of those ticky-tacky, frame row houses stretching monotonously in cheerless developments and the occupants of handsome homes set in large groups amongst well-to-do neighbors who were frequently members of the same class or in settings so private that the neighbors are beyond sight or hearing. While they all share opposition to change or invasion of their planned paradise, where do they go from there? Having gotten it made — free from crime in the streets, racial balance in busing in their schools, the contamination of urban blight—they have left behind the old expanding cycle of growth and progress which was a characteristic of the traditional middle class with its inherent promise of improved future.

As William H. Whyte, Jr., wrote some years ago in *The Organization Man*, no previous generation was well equipped as this "to cope with the intricacies of vast organizations . . . [and] to lead a meaningful communal life; none probably will be so adaptable to constant shifts in environmental organization life is increasingly demanding of them. In the better sense of the word, they are becoming the interchangeable of our society, and . . . are all, as they say, in the same boat. But where is the boat going? No one seems to have the faintest idea . . ."

Since at least the feeling of control of one's destiny, as well as "the pride of place," were implicit in the character of the old middle class, what have in the illusion of the current so-called middle class will not permit any examination from any standard

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ow, then, has the myth arisen in so  
 ef a time?

America has always prided itself—  
 ite without reason, as we know—on  
 ing a class-less society. Now that the  
 tion has become in fact classless, it  
 ould look as if some need exists to ac-  
 pt the phoney class created for po-  
 ical purposes. That is, despite our  
 ass-less myth, the actuality of the  
 rdy old middle class did provide cer-  
 nties, as it provided goals and mod-  
 . But calling the vast middle, eco-  
 mically between the very rich and  
 e destitute, by the name of the van-  
 ed traditional class cannot restore  
 ose lost goals and models.

In the last century the philosopher  
 etzsche wrote that "the aim of in-  
 stitutions — whether scientific, artistic,  
 litical or religious—never is to pro-  
 ge and foster exceptional examples;  
 stitutions are concerned, rather, for  
 e usual, the normal, the mediocre . . .  
 ut the goal of mankind is not to be  
 en in the realization of some terminal  
 te of perfection, but is present in its  
 blest exemplars." Nietzsche develops  
 at thought by saying, at some length,  
 at it is "the Great Man" among you  
 ho is "able to elevate you to your  
 ight" . . . and it is through "the  
 ht of such human beings that your  
 vn existence can be justified . . ."

Having fulfilled the institutional aim  
 mediocrity, with paltry personal  
 lues intertwined with narrowly ma-  
 rialistic ends, we will find strange and  
 d-fashioned the nineteenth-century  
 ncept of "noblest exemplars" and  
 he Great Man." In the institutions of  
 olitics and the arts, we are so accus-  
 med to the absence of great figures  
 at many of the middle segment, in  
 eir need for a leader to follow, have  
 olitics elevated to greatness pygmies  
 dubious personal ethics and insensi-  
 ivity in public morality; in religion, if  
 ere be great figures in the American  
 stitution, none exerts an influence  
 ose light could be said to justify one's  
 istence. In science, such a major por-  
 on of the advances have been devoted  
 eveloping a technological society of  
 irtual emptiness and gnawing unease  
 at recently scientific wonders have  
 st their preeminent position in the  
 ublic's respect and admiration.

From time to time, our people have  
 ught answers to their disillusion and  
 wilderment—to the frightening con-  
 tion of the nation's leaderless drift  
 to inflation and shortages—in each of  
 ese institutions; and while individuals  
 ave doubtless found comfort, the body  
 olitic no longer knows where to look.  
 In this atmosphere, obviously the last

thought in anyone's one mind is a goal  
 of producing the noblest exemplars.

Since the decline of Stewart Alsop's  
 Eastern Establishment, and with the  
 disintegration of Schrag's WASPs' mid-  
 dle class we hear much of "mid-Ameri-  
 ca" along with the political references  
 to the new spurious "middle class," and  
 sometimes these designations seem to  
 form a compound label of "Middle  
 America." One doesn't know precisely  
 whether this "Middle American" ap-  
 plies to a geographic location or a cast  
 of mind, or some of both, or some of  
 each and partly myth. Whatever it  
 means, obviously the Middle American  
 does not provide a model of emulation  
 and goal of aspiration as did the tra-  
 ditional middle class with its readily  
 recognizable characteristics, life style  
 and confidence in its self and its fu-  
 ture. Nor does the current society offer  
 any replacement for the model pro-  
 vided by that once cohesive, stabilizing  
 class.

Yet, although we would scarcely  
 choose our present apathetic society as  
 our permanent course, it is really dif-  
 ficult to imagine any force—composed  
 of a combination of fresh ideologies  
 and inspired individuals, or groups of  
 individuals—which could change the  
 nation's direction. Here we run into the

law of physics: once an object gains  
 the momentum of motion, its course  
 will not change unless diverted by an-  
 other force.

This is not to say that the country  
 is not capable of producing such a  
 counterforce. However, such a force  
 will not even be conceivable until we  
 recognize and face up to the serious  
 losses suffered by our society, as in  
 both the perpetuated values in the  
 traditional middle class and in the mod-  
 el it offered. Nor can we begin to  
 recognize the nature and consequences  
 of our losses until we get beyond the  
 influence of stale, obfuscating rhetoric  
 and false, misrepresenting assurances  
 that characterize so much of the pub-  
 lic attitudes of public persons. But for  
 that to happen we shall have to wait  
 until the older generation passes from  
 the scene, and hope that rising gen-  
 erations will in the future deal with  
 realities rather than with platitudes  
 and spurious designations designed as  
 opiates.

Until then, it does look as if we'll  
 continue un-merrily to roll along in the  
 shaky vehicle of obsolete beliefs, myths,  
 cynicism about our government and  
 political pabulum, and a belligerent  
 ignorance about our own history.

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

1. Title of publication: *Virginia Record*.
2. Date of filing: September 19, 1974.
3. Frequency of issue: Monthly.
4. Location of known office of publication: 301 East Franklin Street, (P. O. Drawer 2-Y), Richmond, Va. 23205.
5. Location of headquarters or general business offices of the publishers (not printers): 301 East Franklin Street, (P. O. Drawer 2-Y), Richmond, Va. 23205.
6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor and managing editor: publisher, Virginia Publishers Wing, Inc., 301 East Franklin Street, (P.O. Drawer 2-Y), Richmond, Va. 23205; editor, Clifford Dowdey, 2504 Kensington Ave., Richmond, Va. 23220; managing editor, Joe H. Young, 6553 Hagueman Drive, Richmond, Va. 23225.
7. The owner is: Southeastern Publications, Inc., 1907 White Oak Dr., Alexandria, Va. 22306; Roger A. Neuhoft, 1601 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036; Jack V. Harvey, 1907 White Oak Dr., Alexandria, Va. 22306; Joe H. Young, 6553 Hagueman Dr., Richmond, Va. 23225.
8. The known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: Central National Bank, Richmond, Va. 23219 (Acting for D. E. Goodman, Martinsville, Va.).
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Joe H. Young, Business Manager

10. Does not apply.

11. Extent and Nature of Circulation.

	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	Single Issue Nearest to Filing Date
A. Total No. Copies Printed (Net Press Run)	5,600	5,700
B. Paid Circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	70	81
2. Mail subscriptions	5,281	5,164
C. Total Paid Circulation	5,351	5,245
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1. Samples, Complimentary and other free copies	125	200
2. Copies distributed to news agents, but not sold	0	0
E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)	5,476	5,445
F. Office Use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	124	255
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Joe H. Young, Business Manager



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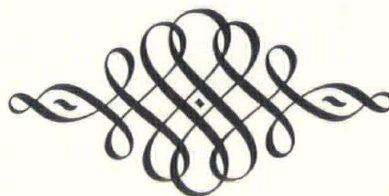
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