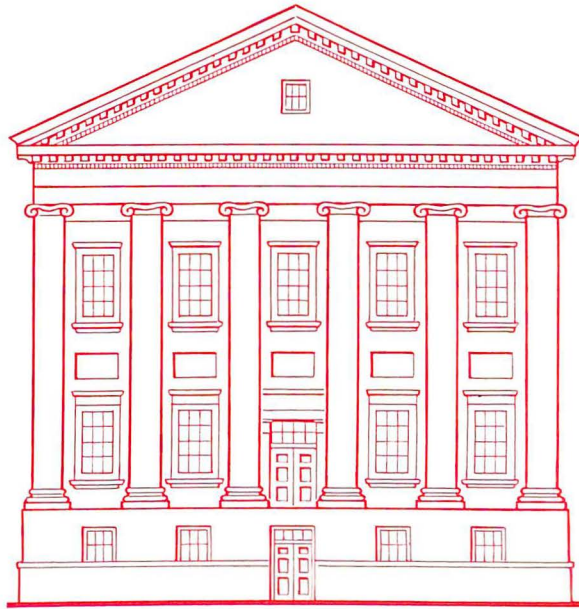




A Second Term
for
Delegate
Willis M. Anderson
in the
Virginia General
Assembly
Jan. 1966 - Dec. 1967



INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

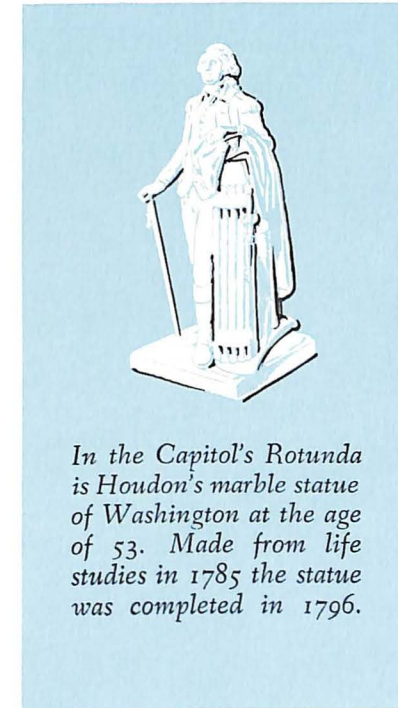


RICHMOND ☆ VIRGINIA ☆ JANUARY 15, 1966



The Governor's Mansion with its brick paved courtyard shaded by crisp green magnolias, is a part of the capitol grounds and the resident home of the Governor. It is of Federal architecture and was completed in 1813. The first official occupant was the Hon. James Barbour, twenty-second Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THE COVER: The illustration of the Capitol's south portico on the cover is a simulated drawing representing the capitol as constructed during Thomas Jefferson's lifetime. Mr. Jefferson through the services of Charles Louis Clérisseau, a French architect, had the capitol designed after a Roman temple, the "La Maison Carrée," in the French city of Nîmes. The tier of stone steps which was a part of the original design was not completed until several decades later. The inside center spread shows the capitol as it appears today.



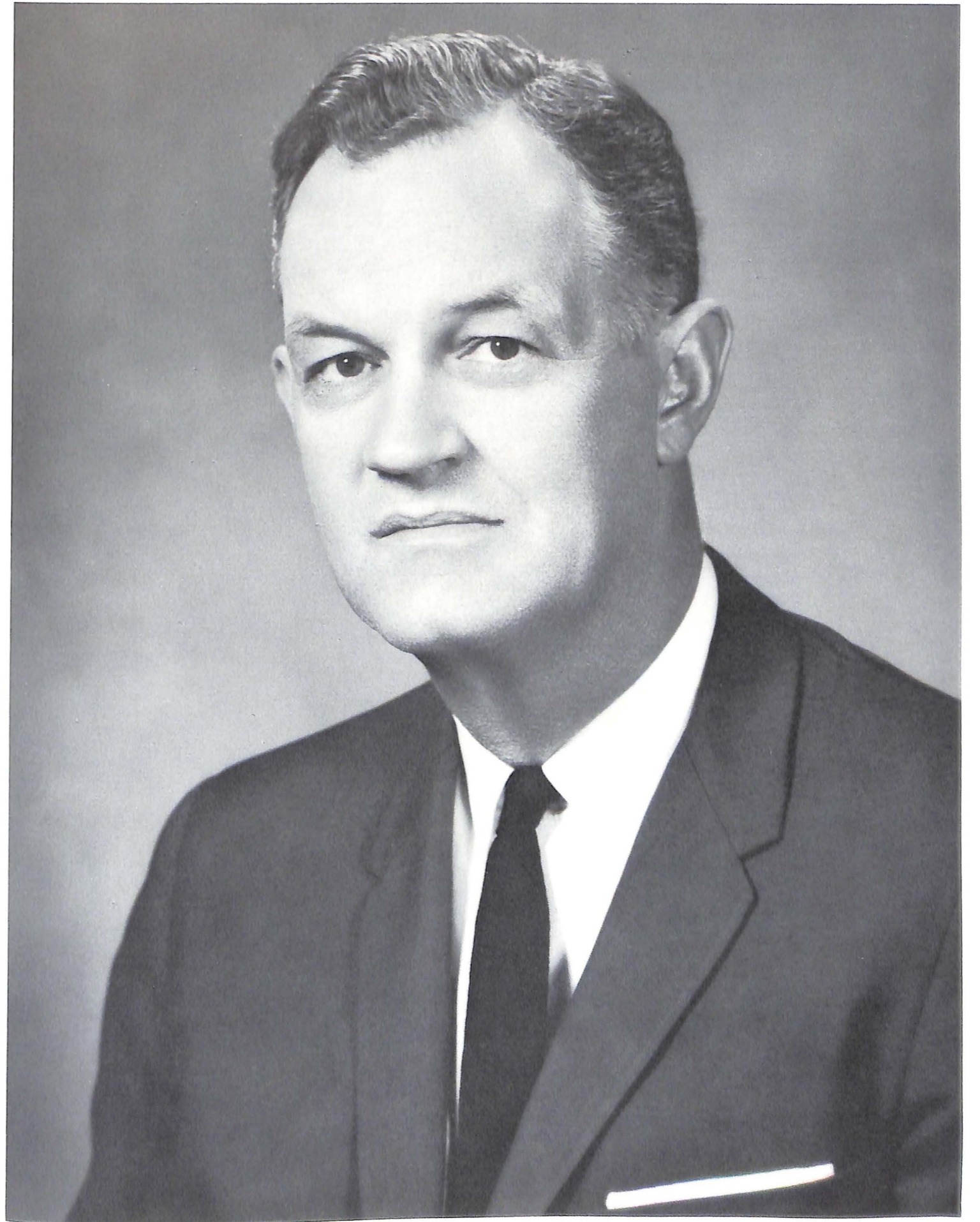
In the Capitol's Rotunda is Houdon's marble statue of Washington at the age of 53. Made from life studies in 1785 the statue was completed in 1796.

PROGRAM OF THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES
MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.
 GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

The Capitol at Richmond, Virginia, January 15, 1966

Walter G. Gardner Jr.

THE SEVENTIETH GOVERNOR OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



Fred G. Pollard

TWENTY-EIGHTH LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
SINCE 1852

*In 1852 the office of
Lieutenant Governor and office of President of the
Senate were combined in the same person.
Before 1852 Governors who died in office or
who resigned were succeeded by the senior member
of the Council of State.*



Robert T. Sutton

THIRTIETH ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
SINCE 1852

*From 1776 to 1852 Attorneys General were
elected by the General Assembly
for indefinite terms.*





ORDER OF EXERCISES

11:00 A.M.

The Senate and House of Delegates called to order in their respective Halls.

11:15 A.M.

Joint Assembly in Hall of House of Delegates.

11:30 A.M.

Reception of following Officials by Joint Assembly:

- A. Former Governors.
- B. Members of Congress of the United States.
- C. Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.
- D. State Corporation Commission.
- E. State Industrial Commission.
- F. Judges of State and Federal Courts.
- G. Mayor of the City of Richmond.
- H. Former Speakers of the House.
- I. Presidents of Constitutional Conventions.
- J. Other Distinguished Guests.

12:00 NOON

Joint Assembly and invited guests go to South Portico of Capitol.



INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

SOUTH PORTICO OF CAPITOL

11:00 A.M.

Inaugural Committee accompanies Governor Albertis Sydney Harrison, Jr., to John Marshall Hotel.

11:30 A.M.

Governor-elect Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr., Lieutenant Governor-elect Fred Gresham Pollard and Attorney General-elect Robert Young Button, with military escort, leave John Marshall Hotel with Governor Albertis Sydney Harrison, Jr.

12:15 P.M.

Governor-elect Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr., Lieutenant Governor-elect Fred Gresham Pollard, and Attorney General-elect Robert Young Button escorted from the old hall of the House of Delegates to the South Portico of Capitol.

Prayer by the Rev. Dwight W. Moore, A.B., B.D., Pastor of Oakland Christian Church, United Church of Christ, Chuckatuck, Virginia.

Oath of office administered to Attorney General Robert Young Button by Justice Harold Fleming Snead of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Oath of office administered to Lieutenant Governor Fred Gresham Pollard by Justice Thomas Christian Gordon of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

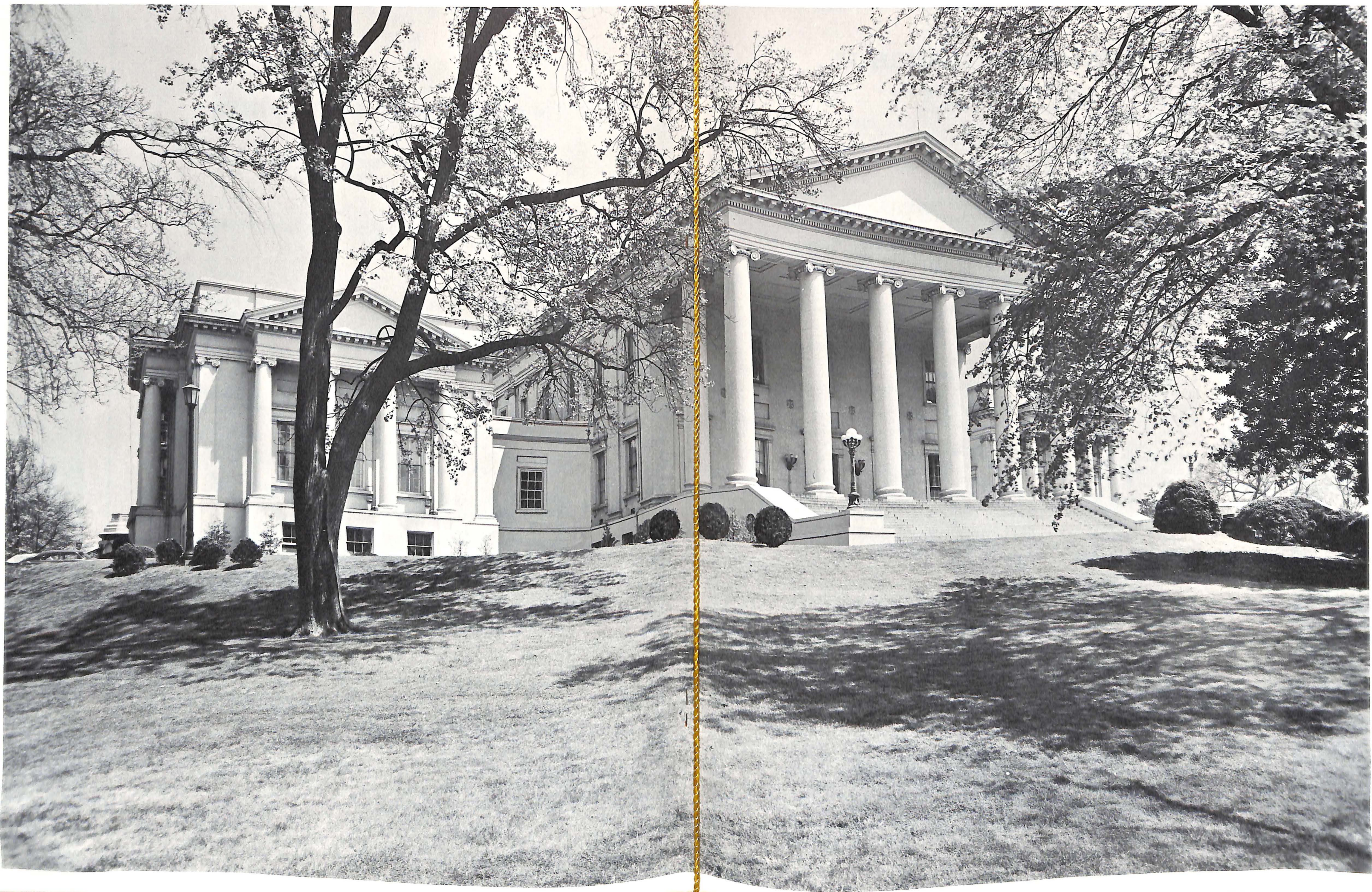
Oath of office administered to Governor Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr., by Chief Justice John William Eggleston of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Governor's Salute by 2d Howitzer Battalion, 111th Field Artillery of Richmond.

Inaugural address by Governor Godwin.

Governor Godwin reviews the parade.

Benediction by Dr. Richard F. Perkins, Th.D., Minister of Bon Air Presbyterian Church, Bon Air, Virginia.





ORDER OF MARCH

MAJOR GENERAL PAUL M. BOOTH
The Adjutant General of Virginia
Parade Marshal

Mounted Squad, Richmond Police
Major General Archibald A. Sproul, Virginia Army National Guard, Commander of Troops, with Staff
Suffolk High School Band, Suffolk, Virginia
Guard of Honor: Battery A, 3d Automatic Weapons Battalion (SP), 111th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard, Captain Curtis P. Williams, Commanding, Suffolk, Virginia
The Queen's Guard of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
Massed Colors, 29th Infantry Division (Va. Part), Virginia Army National Guard
Officer Candidate School, Virginia Army National Guard
Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Virginia Army National Guard
1st Squadron, 183d Cavalry, Virginia Army National Guard
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 29th Infantry Division, Virginia Army National Guard
Monticello Guard, Virginia Army National Guard
90th Army Band, Virginia Army National Guard
2d Battalion, 116th Infantry, Virginia Army National Guard
1st Battalion, 116th Infantry, Virginia Army National Guard
1st Battalion, 116th Armor, Virginia Army National Guard
Brunswick High School Band, Lawrenceville, Virginia
Headquarters, 29th Infantry Division Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
1st Battalion, 111th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
Cradock High School Band, Portsmouth, Virginia
1st Battalion, 246th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
2d Battalion (HJ), 246th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
Composite Battalion, Special Troops, 29th Infantry Division (Hq. and Hq. Co. 29th Infantry Division (Va. Part), 129th Signal Battalion, 29th Aviation Battalion, and Main Support Platoon, 29th Administration Company, 121st Signal Company, 684th Signal Company), Virginia Army National Guard
Staff, 80th Division (Training), United States Army Reserve, Colonel William W. Brock, Assistant Division Commander, Commander of Troops
Massed Colors, 80th Division (Training)
80th Division Band
318th Regiment (BCT)(-), 80th Division (Training)
320th Regiment (AIT)(-), 80th Division (Training)
Kecoughtan High School Band, Hampton, Virginia
Brigadier General Marvin T. Ball, Jr., Commanding 107th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense), Virginia Army National Guard, with Staff
Headquarters Battery, 107th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense), Virginia Army National Guard
Massed Colors, 107th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense), Virginia Army National Guard
3d Automatic Weapons Battalion (SP), 111th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
3d Automatic Weapons Battalion (SP), 246th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
1173d Transportation Company (SA), Virginia Army National Guard
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 224th Artillery Group, Virginia Army National Guard
2d Howitzer Battalion, 111th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
5th Howitzer Battalion, 111th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
6th Howitzer Battalion, 111th Artillery, Virginia Army National Guard
Colonel Arnold W. Ellis, Commanding 176th Engineer Group (Combat), Virginia Army National Guard, with Staff
1030th Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Army), Virginia Army National Guard

(Continued on opposite page)



INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

DR. JAMES DAVIS HAGOOD
President Pro Tempore

GARLAND GRAY
EDWARD L. BREEDEN, JR.

MACON MELVILLE LONG
EDWARD O. MCCUE, JR.

CHARLES R. FENWICK
EDWARD EUGENE WILEY

MICHAEL M HALE COLLINS
FITZGERALD BEMISS

FRED WILLOM BATEMAN
PAUL W. MANNIS

WILLIAM VINCENT RAWLINGS
On the Part of the Senate

E. BLACKBURN MOORE
Speaker

CHARLES KUNKLE HUTCHENS
JOHN WARREN COOKE

JOHN HANNAH DANIEL
ARTHUR HARRIS RICHARDSON

SAMUEL ELIBA POPE
JAMES WALKER ROBERTS
WILLIAM ROY SMITH

THOMAS NEWTON FROST
EDWARD E. LANE
JAMES MCILHANY THOMSON

GARNETT ST. CLAIR MOORE
DANIEL FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.
GEORGE NOTTINGHAM McMATH

JOHN LEWIS RAWLS, JR.
WILLIS MARTIN ANDERSON
On the Part of the House of Delegates

(Order of March—continued)

276th Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Army), Virginia Army National Guard
Composite Battalion, 176th Engineer Group (Combat) (189th Engineer Company (FB), 3647th Ordnance Company (DS), 684th Ordnance Company (DS)), Virginia Army National Guard
Composite Group, Virginia Air National Guard, Lt. Colonel Percy O. Gravatt, Jr., Commanding
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia: Band, Colors and Color Guard, Regimental Commander with Staff, Corps of Cadets
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia: Band, Colors and Color Guard, Regimental Commander with Staff, Company I and Gregory Guard
Corps of Cadets, George Wythe High School, Richmond, Virginia, with Band
Virginia State College Marching Band, Petersburg, Virginia
Corps of Cadets, Armstrong High School, Richmond, Virginia, with Band
Corps of Cadets, John Marshall High School, Richmond, Virginia
Booker T. Washington High School Band, Suffolk, Virginia
Corps of Cadets, Maggie Walker High School, Richmond, Virginia, with Band
Corps of Cadets, Thomas Jefferson High School, Richmond, Virginia, with Band
Medical Section, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 276th Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Army), Virginia Army National Guard, with Ambulance

J. W. Hagood, M.D.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE



Ed Blackburn Moore

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES



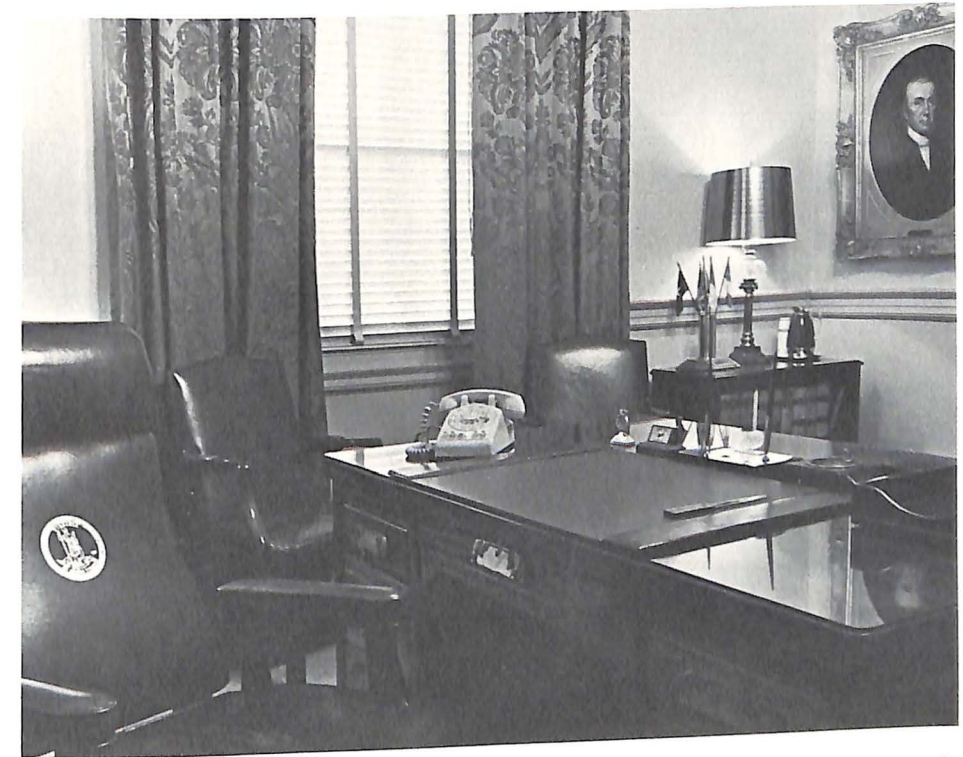
John Haven Locke

FLOOR LEADER OF THE HOUSE

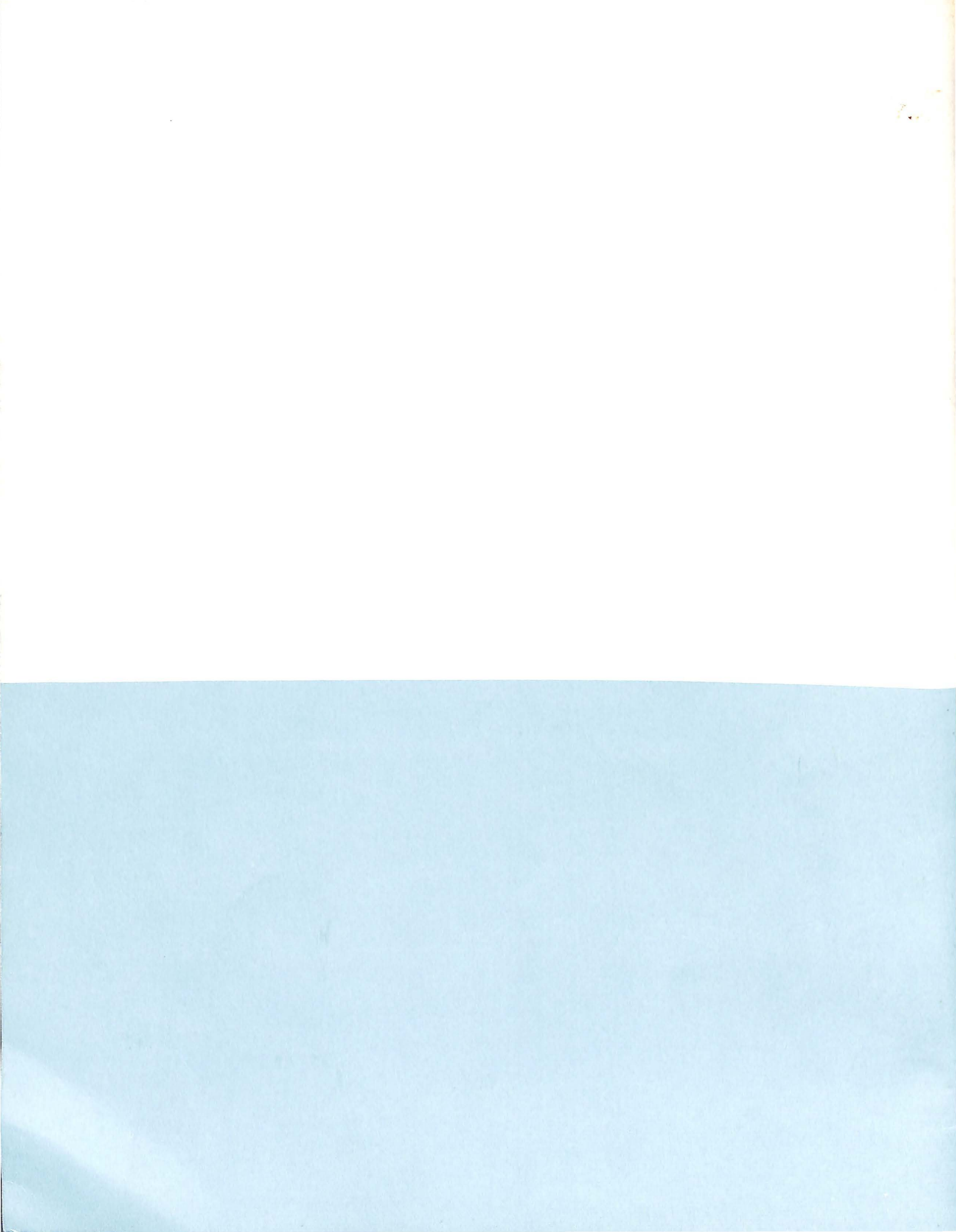




Also in the Rotunda is a copy of Houdon's Thomas Jefferson, a bust in marble by Attilio Piccirilli. The original, made in 1789, is in the New York Historical Society collection.



Above is the Governor's private office in the State capitol. Among portraits of early Virginians who have served the Commonwealth and a short distance away from the various state departments, this small office is his workshop and his refuge.



Since one good term deserves another, Delegate Willis M. Anderson will return to Richmond on January 12, 1966. Here he will help guide Virginia through another two years of growth as a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia's General Assembly.

A Friend



Integration Resistance Discussed

1/4/66
Area Legislators

Favor Dropping

Program Opposition

A group of Roanoke area legislators appears in agreement that several remnants of Virginia's "massive resistance" program against school integration should be abandoned.

Seven area members of the General Assembly expressed their views on this and other issues at a luncheon yesterday with Roanoke District Methodist ministers and laymen.

A majority endorsed recommendations made by the church's Committee on Christian Social Concerns that: 1. a uniform compulsory attendance law should be restored; 2. the State Pupil Placement Board should be abandoned; and 3. the present system of tuition grants should be dropped or drastically amended.

Legislators speaking at the churchmen's luncheon at Huntington Court Methodist Church were Sens. Hale Collins of Covington and William B. Hopkins of Roanoke City, and Dels. Russell L. Davis of Rocky Mount, Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke City, Robert W. Spessard and John W. Hagen of Roanoke County.

Asked their views on improving the state's program for the mentally ill, Sen. Hopkins and Del. Spessard placed emphasis on the need for facilities and personnel to deal with the mentally ill in their own localities. All the speakers endorsed increased state expenditures in this area.

That the recommendations of the recent study commission on mental health will strongly influence action in the General Assembly opening next week.

Most of the legislators agreed with the official Methodist church position in opposition to any liquor-by-the-drink sales in Virginia. But Sen. Collins left the door ajar for sales in those clubs and similar establishments where, he said, it is now being served, and Del. Anderson said he was inclined to give consideration to those who believe that local option may be the answer for places like Norfolk.

The Rev. Ted Ashby, pastor of Locust Grove Methodist Church and district director of Christian Social Concerns, introduced the legislators.

Democrats Plan 'Open' City Election

1/5/66
Roanoke City Democrats last night decided on an "open" city council election, meaning the party will not pick a councilmanic ticket.

Two years ago, the same method was used and three Democrats won in a field of 10, including three Republicans.

City Chairman Howard E. Musser criticized the committee for not acting in time to have allowed the Democrats to hold a primary.

That deadline was Dec. 17. Under state law, the State Board of Elections would have to have been notified by that date.

Musser noted that the committee voted in December to defer a decision on a primary until January despite a warning that it might be forfeiting the right to hold a primary.

Among those favoring a convention or mass meeting to pick a Democratic slate and speaking were Mrs. Holman Willis Jr., candidate for mayor two years ago, and Ralph Masinter. Supporters of an open election included two members of council, James E. Jones and Murray A. Stoller. John L. Thompson made the motion for an open election.

City Republicans have already said they'll pick a council ticket.

Fennie Brown, a committee man, protested to the committee that despite two years of trying no Negro has been appointed an election judge in Eureka precinct where more Negroes than whites vote.

The committee instructed Musser to appoint a committee to confer with the City Electoral Board. He appointed Holman Willis Jr., chairman, along with Brown and two councilmen—Stoller and Jones.

Musser also appointed Clifton A. Woodrum III chairman of a committee to arrange a fund-raising dinner.

And Del. Willis M. Anderson announced 6th District Democrats will have a reception at the Hotel Richmond West from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 15, following the inauguration of Gov.-elect Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Kostel, Anderson May Get Key Post

1/10/66
By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Democratic leaders think either Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke or Del. George Kostel of Clifton Forge will be appointed to fill one of the seven vacancies on the House Appropriations Committee when the General Assembly convenes Wednesday.

Committee assignments are made by the speaker—Del. E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville. He has held this key position since 1950 and, it appears now, is certain of reelection.

One of the vacancies on Appropriations, which handles budgets, was created by the decision of Del. Thomas R. Glass, a newspaper executive, not to seek re-election in Lynchburg last year. Neither did Del. Earl Brown, a Lynchburg lawyer, who was on the House Finance Committee.

Their retirements leave Anderson and Kostel, along with Del. Lacy E. Putney of Bedford County, the only Democrats from the 6th Congressional District with any seniority in the House. Both served their first full terms two years ago but Kostel, technically, has a little seniority on Anderson, having been elected first to a special session of the legislature in '63. Putney has been in the House since 1962.

Somebody from the 6th appears certain to get Glass' seat on Appropriations but there is less certainty whether a freshman House member from the 6th will get Brown's seat on Finance—always a choice assignment but one that will be in the limelight more than ever this year with the coming fight over sales taxes.

Del. Putney is on Finance now. Putney also is on Priv-

leges and Elections, a prestigious member of the House.

The word was passed during last fall's campaign that the Appropriations Committee vacancy created by Brown's retirement would go to Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg, if he won re-election. But Devore was beaten by Del.-elect John N. Dalton of Radford, one of the eight freshmen Republican members of the House.

These developments projected Anderson, a former mayor of Roanoke, and Kostel into the limelight in speculation over Moore's appointment of Glass' successor on Appropriations. Both are lawyers.

Anderson is now on Counties, Cities and Towns; also Welfare. Kostel is on Education; also Insurance and Banking. Significantly, both men got good committee assignments for freshmen House members two years ago.

There will be three freshmen Democrats in the House from the 6th—Robert W. Spessard, who will be representing Roanoke and Roanoke County; William M. Dudley, who will represent Lynchburg, and Donald G. Pendleton, who will represent Lynchburg and Amherst.

Normally, the choice committee assignments are given to Democrats.

There will be three Republicans in the House from the 6th—M. Caldwell Butler from Roanoke; John Hagen from Roanoke County; and Russell L. Davis, a first-termer from Rocky Mount whose House district includes Floyd County.

With rare exceptions Moore relegates Republicans to minor committees which seldom, if ever meet.

Area Legislators Oppose VALC Plan For Statewide Tax

By Frank Hancock
The personal property tax on household goods. He said he is not convinced the state should assume the entire cost of minimum teacher salaries, as the VALC proposed. "This would further erode local autonomy," he explained. "I think part of the minimum contribution should be provided by localities to give them a stake in education and an awareness of its importance."

At present, Anderson noted, the state pays 60 per cent of minimum teacher salaries. He would like to see the percentage boosted to 75 per cent.

Del. Hagen is against the VALC proposal because, he said, it is not fair to towns and counties.

"There's no doubt we will have a sales tax," he said, "but I am convinced it won't come but like the VALC wants it to. There will be a lot of compromise."

Hagen said the formula to give localities a one per cent return is "ridiculous."

He noted that many Virginia cities now have the right to levy

2 per cent sales taxes and towns, including Salem, "are upset because they don't have the right to tax. "A 1 per cent option wouldn't help, he added. The only equitable tax, in Hagen's view, would be a 3 per cent statewide levy, with part of the proceeds divided among the localities on a population basis as Alcoholic Beverage Control Board funds are now shared.

Hagen said that Roanoke Mayor Benton O. Dillard commented on a radio program

recently that city folks need more money to live because farmers raise part of their food and can do with less.

"Do you penalize people because they live in the county?" Hagen asked.

Hagen said he feels the multitude of tax proposals "will all be compromised."

"At this moment, the county forces still have control of the legislature and you can be sure they will be looking out for themselves."

Legislature Will Be Asked To O.K. Charter Changes

By Mag Poff
World-News Municipal Writer

Del. Willis M. Anderson said today that the Roanoke legislators in the General Assembly will introduce proposed changes in the city charter as soon as they are received from the city attorney.

The proposed changes were requested by Roanoke City Council in a formal resolution adopted yesterday following a public hearing which generated surprisingly little opposition.

Anderson said he expected no problem in receiving the resolution and presenting it to the House and Senate for their approval.

Only four speakers appeared at the hearing and not all of them were critical of the proposed changes.

Rumblings of Discontent Follow VALC Tax Plan

Official outcries arose from three areas of Virginia Monday over provisions of a study committee's plan for a statewide sales tax.

In Roanoke, Del. Willis M. Anderson says he favors a 2 per cent sales tax with 1 per cent shared by the localities. Del.

John Hagen of Roanoke County favored a 2 per cent state tax with localities sharing 1 per cent on a population basis.

Anderson said that from Roanoke City's standpoint, he still favors the basic formula of the so-called Donahoe plan which would be a 2 per cent statewide tax and a 1 per cent local option tax.

Distribution of the state-collected funds would take into consideration local efforts made in betterment of schools.

Anderson said this plan should be conditioned on removal of the personal property tax on household goods.

City Asks State Aid For Parks

1/11/66

Council to Seek Support From Other Va. Cities

Roanoke City Council will attempt to rally support from other Virginia cities to win state matching grants for park projects in urban areas under the federal open space program.

Council passed a resolution yesterday calling on the General Assembly to make open space programs, generally used in urban areas, eligible for 25 per cent state matching grants.

The recent report of the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission proposed state aid only for programs under the federal land and water program, generally designed for regional and county recreation developments.

Both federal programs would provide 50 per cent federal matching funds. But Planning Director Dexter Smith told city council yesterday that only Carvins Cove and Wiley Drive would be eligible for an additional state grant if the report is approved in its present form.

Most city parks will be acquired and improved under the open space act, he said.

Council instructed City Manager Julian Hirst and City Atty. James Kincaid to take up the matter with the Virginia Municipal League at a meeting in Richmond Friday. Copies of council's resolution will also be sent to local legislators and State Sen. Fitzgerald Bemiss, chairman of the commission which prepared the report.

Roanoke Del. Willis M. Anderson said today he is aware of the problem and has already discussed the matter with Bemiss. He said Bemiss seemed receptive to the proposal, noting that the senator represents a city himself. Bemiss is from Richmond.

Anderson said he and other Roanoke legislators are hopeful that any state law passed by the General Assembly will include grants for open space programs.

He called city council's request "perfectly reasonable" and in harmony with the intent of the commission's report on recreation.

Anderson added that the Virginia Municipal League should be an appropriate group to press for inclusion of the program in state legislation.

Council's resolution also praised the work of the commission in preparing its report.

1966 General Assembly Has Younger Look

1/11/66
By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Virginia General Assembly will have a younger look than usual when it opens its 1966 session at noon tomorrow.

That's because of the large number of old-timers who won't be returning and the big bloc of youthful legislators elected last fall.

But there's little likelihood the young folks will be taking over the State Capitol. The older, more conservative legislators will still constitute a majority where it counts—as heads of the most important committees.

Because of the large turnover in the legislature, the younger members have jumped sharply in seniority. Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, beginning his second term, has gone up from 16th to 10th in seniority on the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

As usual, lawyers predominate in the legislature. There are 80 of them, the majority of whom attended the University of Virginia Law School.

Harrison Plan Draws Cautious Reaction

Times Legislative Bureau Press Room, State Capitol
RICHMOND — The reaction to the distribution formula recommended Wednesday by Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. in proposing a statewide sales tax was mixed.

But a cross-section of General Assembly members, asked for their opinions following the governor's speech, reflected a conciliatory attitude.

"I still am of the opinion a 2 per cent state tax with 1 per cent local option would be preferable, but I recognize that there must be some flexibility on the part of all members," Del. Willis M. Anderson from Roanoke said. He is a Democrat.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Re-

publican minority leader from Roanoke, said Harrison's distribution formula "is not immediately acceptable to me but I'm not called on to make a final judgment at this time."

(City council in Roanoke has enacted a 2 per cent sales tax to start March 1).

Del. Garnett S. Moore, Democrat who represents Pulaski and four other counties, said he wants to see what the formula means to each of the counties. Basically, Moore said, he prefers the one-fourth based on point of sales advocated by Harrison over the one-half recommended by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council.

"I really feel we should go all the way with a 3 per cent sales tax at this time," Sen. D.

Woodrow Bird of Bland said. Bird also said he feels localities should get half the revenue and "point of sale" should not be a factor in the distribution formula.

34-Minute Calm Precedes Storm



Sen. W. P. Kellam (left), Virginia Beach ...
... Greets Del. W. M. Anderson, Roanoke

The legislators weren't gathering votes for favorite bills — at least in public. That, too, would come later.

Two Roanoke area delegates, Willis Anderson, a Democrat, and John Hagen, a Republican, were walking together and weren't talking politics.

1/13/66
They were just thinking out loud about walking up so many flights of stairs and how nice an escalator would be.

A woman told Anderson, of Roanoke City, that he looked nervous. He looked at Hagen and said: "I'm not nervous, I'm just worried about John here." Hagen represents Roanoke County.

Along with the friendly atmosphere there was confusion, too. The hallways at the Capitol were packed and the galleries for watching the legislators were full.

The members of the House added to the confusion. They wanted to visit a bit too much.

Clerk George R. Rich had to bang his gavel three times and on each time ask the delegates to be seated before business could begin.

After the brief business sessions of the two governing bodies there was more confusion as the Senate and House met in joint session.

Area Legislators Oppose VALC Plan For Statewide Tax

By Frank Hancock
World-News Staff Writer

A 3 per cent statewide sales tax proposal made by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council has brought objections from Roanoke City and County representatives in the General Assembly.

Del. Willis M. Anderson said he still favors a 2 per cent state tax and a 1 per cent option for localities.

The Roanoke City Democrat added that "no one should take an inflexible position at this time."

Del. John Hagen, Roanoke County Republican, said the VALC recommendation is unfair to towns and counties and will be rejected.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke said he wants time to "evaluate how Roanoke and other urban areas would fare under the plan" before commenting.

He said he does favor a statewide tax rather than allowing local option.

"I want time to take a hard look at any plan before I make a decision," he commented.

Other legislators in the Roanoke area were unavailable for comment. Many of them are busy winding up personal affairs in preparation for convening of the General Assembly Wednesday.

The VALC, composed of ranking members of the General Assembly, proposed that the state take over the entire cost of teachers salaries, enact a 3 per cent sales tax and divide 1 per cent of it among cities and counties.

Del. Anderson said he doesn't favor the VALC proposal but "we will have to work with them and come up with the best solution we can."

Anderson said that from Roanoke City's standpoint, he still favors the basic formula of the so-called Donahoe plan which would be a 2 per cent statewide tax and a 1 per cent local option tax.

Distribution of the state-collected funds would take into consideration local efforts made in betterment of schools.

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1/11/66
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The recent report of the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission proposed state aid only for programs under the federal land and water program, generally designed for regional and county recreation developments.

Both federal programs would provide 50 per cent federal matching funds. But Planning Director Dexter Smith told city council yesterday that only Carvins Cove and Wiley Drive would be eligible for an additional state grant if the report is approved in its present form.

Most city parks will be acquired and improved under the open space act, he said.

Council instructed City Manager Julian Hirst and City Atty. James Kincanon to take up the matter with the Virginia Municipal League at a meeting in Richmond Friday. Copies of council's resolution will also be sent to local legislators and State Sen. Fitzgerald Bemiss, chairman of the commission which prepared the report.

Roanoke Del. Willis M. Anderson said today he is aware of the problem and has already discussed the matter with Bemiss. He said Bemiss seemed receptive to the proposal, noting that the senator represents a city himself. Bemiss is from Richmond.

Anderson said he and other Roanoke legislators are hopeful that any state law passed by the General Assembly will include grants for open space programs.

He called city council's request "perfectly reasonable" and in harmony with the intent of the commission's report on recreation.

Anderson added that the Virginia Municipal League should be an appropriate group to press for inclusion of the program in state legislation.

Council's resolution also praised the work of the commission in preparing its report.

Brace up, folks, for sparkling yarns

Memo to all news staffers.
From your managing editor.
Subject: how to cover the General Assembly.

Gentlemen:

As many of you know the Virginia General Assembly will convene in Richmond, Virginia, this week.

Our paper plans to give it more and bigger coverage than ever. That is, we plan to run bigger pictures of the reporters we're sending down there and we plan to run them more often. If we do not have a picture of you, please see the boys in the photo department and when posing, please look as alert as Albertis Harrison. On second thought, just try to look alive.

Now, our coverage of the Assembly gets better and better each year. It is especially good during the odd years when the Assembly doesn't meet. Of course, this is the way it should be. Because that's when the Assembly gets the most done.

We have had a splendid meeting of our editors--sort of a brainstorming session--and have come up with some stemwinders that are sure to catch the attention of our readers.

Of course, the big story as always is the lobby of Hotel Richmond. Readers just love this yarn and I want our paper to be the first to report about the lobby of the hotel. In preparation for this coverage our paper has purchased a revolving door so that each of you can practice before going to the hotel.

Whenever writing about this colorful hotel you should remember to refer to it as "the legislators' second home," which I personally think is quite catchy. However, our publisher has come up with an alternate that has tremendous appeal. It's "the legislators' home away from home."

When referring to the hotel's rooms, you should always identify the room by stating a past occupant. For example: "Meanwhile behind the doors of Room 434 in the Hotel Richmond, the legislators' home away from home, there

was a called meeting and some recalled that this is the exact room once occupied by Del. Sam Pope when he first proposed the sales tax in 1948."

This sort of colorful detail fascinates our readers and, quite frankly, I think we're tops in the business when it comes to socking them with beautifully useless facts.

This brings me to the hair of the members of the General Assembly. No area of our reporting demands more careful attention. We must be extremely cautious in referring to Mills Godwin or we will have him with a "flowing white mane." This is the memorable phrase I personally coined when I saw Gov. Almond and, of course, it was later stolen and used to refer to Gov. Harrison.

In all stories please refer to Mr. Godwin's hair as "black turning a distinguished grey that shows the strains of his important office."

Only a couple of other vital things to remember. I repeat them because I am afraid some younger members of our staff may try to get too original or cute and file an important story on a piece of pending legislature. We certainly want to be the first in the state to write a gemdandy piece on the "oldest and the youngest" members of the Assembly. Please ask each member of the Assembly to produce his birth certificate. Also please remember that Floyd Landreth has retired and that Willis Anderson was Roanoke's youngest mayor--not the youngest assemblyman. Caution. Caution.

I will keep you informed on colorful coverage and what this newspaper expects of each of you. We have a responsibility to keep our readers informed. Never have we been more aware of that than we are now. It is this very awareness of our journalistic duty that has prompted an important action on our part--

We have hired little Becky Godwin, the governor's lovely little daughter to head our Richmond bureau. Her series, "A 12-Year-Old in the Lobby of the Richmond Hotel," promises to be a winner.

Cordially,



The General Assembly of Virginia

requests the honour of your presence

at the Inauguration of

Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr.

Governor of Virginia

Fred Gresham Pollard

Lieutenant Governor of Virginia

and

Robert Young Button

Attorney General of Virginia

Saturday, January the fifteenth

Nineteen hundred and sixty-six

at twelve o'clock

South Portico of Capitol

Richmond, Virginia

Public Reception
four to six o'clock
Rotunda of Capitol



Del. Willis Anderson models morning suit he will wear when he escorts Godwin to inauguration



JAN • 66



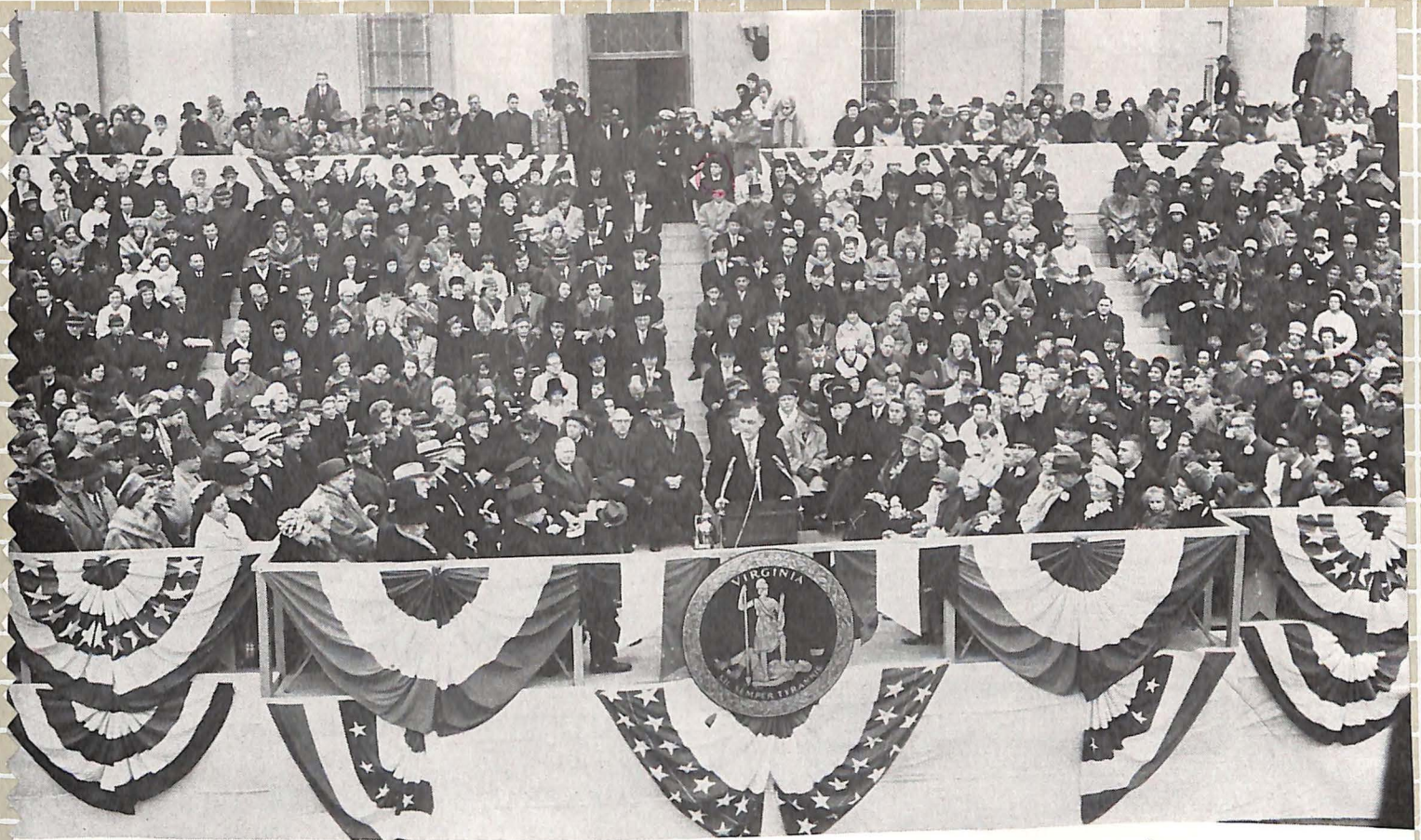
JAN • 66



JAN • 66



Inaugural Ceremony Takes Place on South Portico of Historic Virginia Capitol

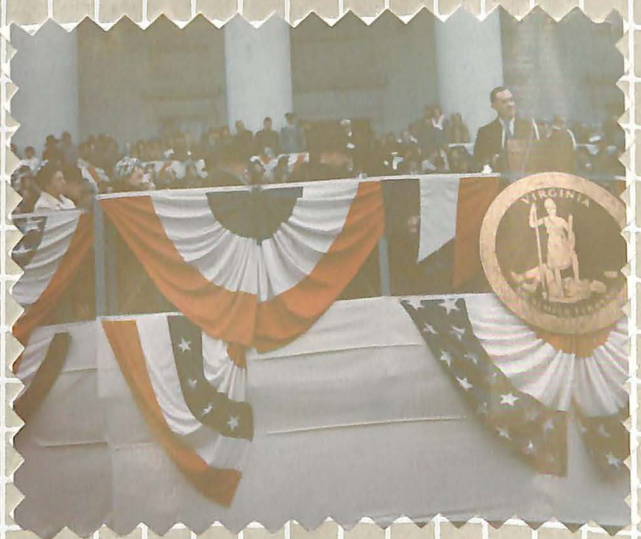


Governor Godwin is shown delivering his inaugural address on the steps of the Capitol in Richmond to the people of Virginia.

Virginia Journal of Ed.



Crowd Shivers in 32-Degree Temperature





WILLIS M. ANDERSON

MEMBER
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
ROANOKE CITY
1966

SHENANDOAH BUILDING
ROANOKE, VA.



WILLIS M. ANDERSON
ROANOKE CITY
SHENANDOAH BUILDING
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RICHMOND

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
ROADS AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION
PUBLIC PROPERTY
COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS
MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES

FRIENDS OF C. HARDAWAY MARKS
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND

A Champagne Party

IN HIS HONOR

AFTER THE INAUGURATION ON JANUARY 15TH

FROM 2:00 P.M. TO 3:00 P.M.

AT THE HOTEL RICHMOND'S
COMMONWEALTH AND MANSION ROOMS

4 Area Delegates Assigned Choice Committee Posts

World-News Capitol Correspondent
RICHMOND—Dels. Garnett Moore, George J. Kostel, Charles W. Gunn and Lacey E. Putney apparently fared best of any Southwest Virginians today in House of Delegates committee assignments.

Moore, of Pulaski, and Kostel, of Clifton Forge, were named to the Privileges and Elections Committee. Putney, of Bedford, and Gunn, of Lexington, were named to the Appropriations Committee.

Gunn also was named to the Roads Committee.

Del. Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke County was named to General Laws and Del. Willis Anderson of Roanoke to Roads. Dels. Russell Davis of Rocky Mount, and John N. Dalton of Radford, both Republicans, were named to the Labor Committee.

Republicans, as usual, fared poorly, in the assignments.

Speaker E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville said his job in making committee assignments this year was the hardest ever.



In Thermal Warmth, A Governor Emerges

into a yellow convertible—one cop down—in front of the magnolia-framed executive mansion.

Harrison and his tag, both in a bubbling mood. Somebody wanted to know if the governor was ready to say whether or not he was wearing thermal underwear. The governor said no. He said he wished he had some, though.

Godwin, with the temperature near 30, was wearing newly

incoming governor back to the inaugural platform.

“I promised them back home, I’d send them one,” Frost said modestly. He posed and the shutter clicked.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke was among them. Anderson wore a coat without tails.



Committee Assignments Listed in House

RICHMOND — The complete list of committee assignments announced Tuesday in the House of Delegates:

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
 Cooke, Hutchens, Thomson (of Alexandria), Clark, Harrell, Slaughter, Daniel (of Danville), Andrews, Putney, Moore (of Pulaski), Fidler, White (of Norfolk City) and Kostel.

COURTS OF JUSTICE
 Moore (of Pulaski), Carneal, Mann, Allen, Dalton (of Tazewell), Dervishian, Anderson (of Halifax), Philpott, Harrell, Owens, Gwynn, Marks, Rawls, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Levin, Farley, Gray (of Chesterfield), and Caton.

EDUCATION
 Pope, Smith (of Petersburg), Hill, Allen, Dalton (of Tazewell), Dervishian, Pennington, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Daniel (of Danville), McMath, Kostel, McDiarmid, Slaughter, Walker, Speer, Marshall and Middleton.

GENERAL LAWS
 Richardson, Phillips, Fidler, Fugate, Gibson, McMath, Farley, Walker, Harrell, Daniel (of Danville), Speer, Galland, Spessard, Pendleton (of Richmond), Eastwood, Bagley and Middleton.

ROADS AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION
 McMurrin, Richardson, Roberts, Cantrell, Thompson (of Campbell), Frost, Anderson (of Goochland), Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Bradshaw, Smith (of Petersburg), McMath, Gunn, Anderson (of Roanoke City), Yates, Short, Johnson and Dickson.

FINANCE
 Hutchens, Cooke, Cleaton, Phillips, Clark, Andrews, Owens, Pennington, Gibson, Daniel (of Danville), White (of Norfolk City), Paxson, Baker, Dudley, Reynolds, Campbell and Williams.

CLAIMS
 Cleaton, Allen, Anderson (of Goochland), Marks, Moore (of Pulaski), Rawlings, Baker, Gray (of Chesterfield), Short, Yates, Bacon, Durland and Pendleton (of Amherst).

MILITIA AND POLICE
 Roberts, Hutchens, Frost, Dervishian, Daniel (of Danville), Andrews, Reynolds, Johnson, Durland, Moss, Reiber, Sacks and Geisler.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
 Carneal, Dalton (of Tazewell), Gunn, Rawlings, Spessard, Eastwood, Yates, Sears, Williams, Pendleton (of Amherst), Duval, Hansen and Davis.

LABOR
 Thompson (of Campbell), Moody, Cleaton, White (of Virginia Beach), Farley, Mason, Durland, Dickson, Sacks, Davis, Dalton (of Radford), Hansen and McCoy.

PUBLIC PROPERTY
 Cantrell, Phillips, Gwyn, Pennington, White (of Norfolk City), Anderson (of Roanoke City), Reynolds, Caton, Bryan, Bagley, Moss, Butler and Funkhouser.

CURRENCY AND COMMERCE
 Moody, Cleaton, Gibson, Paxson, Walker, Caton, Gray (of Hampton), Sears, Lightsey, Butler, Funkhouser, Geisler, and Roller.

AGRICULTURE
 Pope, Smith (of Lunenburg), Frost, Phillips, Slaughter, Putney, Anderson (of Goochland), Fugate, Cooke, Anderson (of Halifax), Rawls, McMath, Eastwood, Bacon, Reiber, Roller and Earman.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANIC ARTS
 Andrews, Daniel (of Charlotte), Levin, Pendleton (of Richmond City), Campbell, Williams, Butler, Giesen, Davis, Dalton (of Radford), Funkhouser, Hansen and McCoy.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS
 Smith (of Lunenburg), Cantrell, Moody, Gwathmey, Dervishian, Anderson (of

Halifax), Paxson, Sutton, Anderson (of Roanoke City), Carneal, Fugate, McDiarmid, Galland, Mason, Bryan, Gray (of Hampton) and Pendleton (of Amherst).

CAPITOL
 Gibson, Bradshaw, Sutton, Gray (of Chesterfield), Eastwood, Johnson, Campbell, Reynolds, Bacon, Williams, Pendleton (of Amherst), Reiber and Hansen.

EXECUTIVE EXPENDITURES
 Lane, Anderson (of Halifax), White (of Virginia Beach), Owens, Pennington, McMath, Baker, Spessard, Dudley, Duval, Dickson Earman and McCoy.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY
 Thomson (of Alexandria), White (of Virginia Beach), Fugate, Farley, Daniel (of Charlotte), Dudley, Duval, Hagen, Giesen, Dalton (of Radford), Earman, Geisler and McCoy.

FEDERAL RELATIONS
 McMurrin, Phillips, Philpott, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Pendleton (of Richmond City), Caton, Short, Yates, Sears, Bacon, Lightsey, Moss and Roller.

ENROLLED BILLS
 Mann, Fidler, Gwyn, Bradshaw, Rawls, McDiarmid, Rawlings, Sutton, Spessard, Bagley, Camebell, Duval and Hagen.

IMMIGRATION
 Hill, Roberts, Mann, Levin, Sears, Marshall, Bryan, Gray (of Hampton), Moss, Dickson, Sacks, Hagen and Giesen.

CHESAPEAKE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
 Cooke, McMurrin, Carneal, Hill, White (of Virginia Beach), Fidler, White (of Norfolk City), Rawls, Walker, Baker, Gray (of Chesterfield), Mason and Bryan.

INSURANCE AND BANKING
 Cleaton, Hill, Lane, Mann, Gwathmey, Philpott, Bradshaw, Kostel, Moody, Clark, Gwyn, Marks and Sears.

APPROPRIATIONS
 Daniel (of Charlotte), Roberts, Frost,

Smith (of Petersburg), Thompson (of Campbell), Lane, Thomson (of Alexandria), White (of Virginia Beach), Slaughter, Dalton (of Tazewell), Pope, McMurrin, Dervishian, Anderson (of Goochland), Putney, Levin and Gunn.

WELFARE
 Carneal, Lane, Clark, Gwathmey, Sutton, Rawlings, McDiarmid, Gray (of Hampton), Lightsey, Durland, Reiber, Roller and Funkhouser.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES
 Moore (of Pulaski), Dalton (of Tazewell), Gwyn, Kostel, Anderson (of Roanoke City), Speer, Cantrell, Johnson, Hagen, Giesen, Dalton (of Radford) and Geisler.

GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES
 Hill, Mann, Thompson (of Campbell), Smith (of Lunenburg), Gwathmey, Richardson, Gunn, Speer, Philpott, Sutton, Dudley, Bacon and Lightsey.

HOUSE EXPENSES
 Smith (of Lunenburg), Marks, Allen, Mason and Marshall.

RULES
 Moore (of Clarke), Hutchens, Cooke, Daniel (of Charlotte) and Richardson.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS
 Harrell.

LIBRARY
 Paxson, McDiarmid, Galland, Marshall and Middleton.

PRINTING
 Putney, Walker, Bagley, Sacks and Butler.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION
 Galland, Short, Durland, Middleton and Earman.

AUDITING
 Allen, Smith (of Petersburg) and Pendleton (of Richmond City) and

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World-News Capitol Correspondent

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In Thermal Warmth, A Governor Emerges

1/16/66

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — It was thermal underwear weather in Richmond Saturday and some wore it and some didn't. The incoming governor wore it. The outgoing governor didn't.

But one of the liveliest persons on the premises on a cold, snow-threatened Saturday in January was former Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr., who admitted the lack of the hunter's best friend beneath his morning clothes.

There were no statistics on anybody else's choice for warm inauguration-going.

There were an estimated 12,000 people there, most of them on cold bleachers set up in

a semi-circle in front of the South Portico of the Capitol. Some of them were there before 9 a.m. and waited more than three hours for Godwin to raise his right hand.

In a 12-minute inaugural address, interrupted three times by applause, Mills E. Godwin moved up to the top state spot in Virginia state government from lieutenant governor. Godwin was sworn in by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Minutes before Fred G. Polard took the oath as lieutenant governor and Robert Y. Button was sworn in for another term as attorney general.

Harrison got the formalities started shortly before 11 a.m. when he and Mrs. Harrison got into a yellow convertible—the pop down—in front of the magnolia-framed executive mansion.

The governor stepped smartly out of the mansion, keeping his top hat on although the picture-takers asked him to wave it. He waved his hand instead.

Harrison and his lady were both in a bubbling mood. Somebody wanted to know if the governor was ready to say whether or not he was wearing thermal underwear. The governor said no. He said he wished he had some, though.

Godwin, with the temperature near 30, was wearing newly

bought thermal underwear under his morning clothes.

By 12:30 p.m.—having gone to the Hotel John Marshall to pick up Godwin in the tradition of such occasions, Harrison was an ex-governor and he looked like he was enjoying it. He and Mrs. Harrison escaped the inaugural platform and entered the Capitol through a side door before the hour-long inaugural parade was well along.

Inaugurations are usually cold and they always bring about the always unusual sight of members of the Virginia House and Senate—or members of a committee representing—putting on morning clothes and top hats. They put these unusual clothes on to look right when they escort the outgoing governor down to the hotel and bring the incoming governor back to the inaugural platform.

They were there — amidst catcalls and humorous insults—Saturday morning.

Del. Tom Frost of Warrenton was among them. He asked the picture-takers to snap one of him.

"I promised them back home, I'd send them one," Frost said modestly. He posed and the shutter clicked.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke was among them. Anderson wore a coat without tails.

House

Smith (of Petersburg), Thompson (of Campbell), Lane, Thomson (of Alexandria), White (of Virginia Beach), Naughtner, Dalton (of Tazewell), Pope, McMurrin, Dervishian, Anderson (of Goochland), Putney, Levin and Gunn.

WELFARE
Carneal, Lane, Clark, Gwathmey, Sutton, Rawlings, McDiarmid, Gray (of Hampton), Lightsey, Durland, Reiber, Keller and Funkhouser.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES
Moore (of Pulaski), Dalton (of Tazewell), Gwyn, Kostel, Anderson (of Roanoke City), Speer, Cantrell, Johnson, Nasen, Giesen, Dalton (of Radford), David and Geisler.

GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES
Hill, Mann, Thompson (of Campbell), Smith (of Lunenburg), Gwathmey, Richardson, Gunn, Speer, Philpott, Sutton, Dudley, Bacon and Lightsey.

HOUSE EXPENSES
Smith (of Lunenburg), Marks, Allen, Mason and Marshall.

RULES
Moore (of Clarke), Hutchens, Cooke, Daniel (of Charlotte) and Richardson.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS
Frost, Slaughter, Owens, Pope and Harrell.

LIBRARY
Paxson, McDiarmid, Galland, Marshall and Middleton.

PRINTING
Putney, Walker, Bagley, Sacks and Butler.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION
Galland, Short, Durland, Middleton and Earman.

AUDITING
Allen, Smith (of Petersburg) and Pendleton (of Richmond City).

- COURTS OF JUSTICE**
Moore (of Pulaski), Carneal, Mann, Allen, Thomson (of Alexandria), Anderson (of Halifax), Philpott, Harrell, Owens, Gwynn, Marks, Rawls, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Levin, Farley, Gray (of Chesterfield), and Cato.
- EDUCATION**
Pope, Smith (of Petersburg), Hill, Allen, Dalton (of Tazewell), Dervishian, Pennington, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Daniel (of Danville), McMath, Kostel, McDiarmid, Slaughter, Walker, Speer, Marshall and Middleton.
- GENERAL LAWS**
Richardson, Phillips, Fidler, Fugate, Gibson, McMath, Farley, Walker, Harrell, Daniel (of Danville), Speer, Galland, Spessard, Pendleton (of Richmond), Eastwood, Bagley and Middleton.
- ROADS AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION**
McMurrin, Richardson, Roberts, Cantrell, Thompson (of Campbell), Frost, Anderson (of Goochland), Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Bradshaw, Smith (of Petersburg), McMath, Gunn, Anderson (of Roanoke City), Yates, Short, Johnson and Dickson.
- FINANCE**
Hutchens, Cooke, Cleaton, Phillips, Clark, Andrews, Owens, Pennington, Gibson, Daniel (of Danville), White (of Norfolk City), Paxson, Baker, Dudley, Reynolds, Campbell and Williams.

- MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANIC ARTS**
Andrews, Daniel (of Charlotte), Levin, Pendleton (of Richmond City), Campbell, Williams, Butler, Giesen, Davis, Dalton (of Radford), Funkhouser, Hansen and McCoy.
- COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS**
Smith (of Lunenburg), Cantrell, Moody, Gwathmey, Dervishian, Anderson (of

- INSURANCE AND BANKING**
Cleaton, Hill, Lane, Mann, Gwathmey, Philpott, Bradshaw, Kostel, Moody, Clark, Gwyn, Marks and Sears.
- APPROPRIATIONS**
Daniel (of Charlotte), Roberts, Frost,

Committee Assignments Anger GOP Legislators

1/19/66

In addition to complaining about how the Republicans fared, Butler put in a word for a Roanoke colleague—Del. Willis M. Anderson.

Anderson, said Butler, should have been assigned to the important House Appropriations Committee.

There had been speculation that Anderson would be named to appropriations; instead, he was named to roads. Last session he was put on counties, cities and towns; a major committee.

Only one Republican, ultra-conservative Richard Middleton of Charlottesville, is on a major House committee.

Western Virginians Given Top Assignments in House

1/19/66

—Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke got a second top committee assignment. He has been on Counties, Cities and Towns and was given another assignment—Roads.

They Deserve a Better Break

1/20/66

House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore's rigidity in denying the Republicans any voice in the work of the important committees in the House of Delegates is inexcusable.

With the GOP now constituting 12 per cent of the House membership, it ought to be getting better treatment.

In the current session, as a result of Mr. Moore's assignments, the Republicans — and the communities which they represent — will lack a voice on such committees as appropriations (which writes the budget), finance (which acts on all tax proposals), privileges and elections (which considers election law changes), and several others, including roads; counties, cities and towns; insurance and banking; and courts of justice.

Mr. Moore makes no attempt to conceal his purpose, awarding important committee assignments only to Richard Middleton, an arch conservative Republican whose political views conform with the Speaker's. Del. Middleton, who was given a place on the education committee two years ago, receives an additional reward in the 1966 session, during which he will also serve on the general laws committee.

(In fairness to the Speaker, however, it must be noted that many of the Republicans, lacking seniority, did not expect to be given seats on prestigious committees.)

The Speaker's most glaringly partisan action involved Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler, an articu-

late and capable lawmaker who has been elected three terms, twice leading the city's Democratic member of the House, Willis M. Anderson, now serving only his second term. Mr. Anderson, despite his shorter tenure, has been given major committee assignments; Mr. Butler, designated by Republicans as their floor leader, has been given none.

In the State Senate, Republicans generally have been afforded fair treatment in the distribution of committee posts, possibly because they are given by a standing committee representing every section of the state. In the House, where the Speaker is given sole authority for naming committees, this has not been the case.

The Republican party, and the citizens it represents in the state Legislature, deserve a better break from the autocratic presiding officer of the House. Otherwise, the voters are likely to give increased support to the underdog in future elections, if only out of sympathy with the treatment given House Republicans.

33 Democrats Back Move To Eliminate Poll Tax

1/20/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Thirty-three Democrats in the House, including two from Roanoke, Wednesday introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment to abolish Virginia's poll tax which now can be used only in state and local elections.

The resolution was sponsored by the delegation from northern Virginia with Del. William R. Durland of Fairfax as the chief patron. But it got support from delegates representing other areas of the state.

(Co-patrons include Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and Del. Robert W. Spessard who represents both Roanoke and Roanoke County).

It was referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee which, in previous sessions, have killed all efforts to abolish the poll tax.

An amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed the poll tax in Virginia and other states as a condition for voting in presidential and congressional elections.

A similar effort was begun Tuesday in the Senate with the introduction of two repeal resolutions varying only in technical

details. Co-patrons on both resolutions, each of which had 16 signers, included Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke and Sen. George M. Cochran of Staunton. No public hearings have been set.

Anderson And Spessard Join House Try To End Poll Tax

1/21/66

From Staff Dispatches
RICHMOND—Two Democrats from Roanoke are among 33 in the House of Delegates who have called for abolishment of Virginia's poll tax.

They introduced a resolution yesterday which asks a constitutional amendment to eliminate the tax, which now can be used only in state and local elections.

The resolution was sponsored by the delegation from northern Virginia, with Del. William R. Durland of Fairfax as the chief patron. But it got support from delegates representing other areas of the state.

Co-patrons included Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and Del. Robert W. Spessard, who represents both Roanoke and Roanoke County.

Cecil Edmonds' File 13

Our local legislators got their usual fine committee appointments. M. Caldwell Butler got appointed to the printing committee. That's better than he did last time when he was named to the Tazewell Port Authority.

Del. Willis Anderson was named to the Esquire Committee. He will model all formal attire to be worn by assembly members.

Del. John Hagen was named to the Preservation of the Virginia Buffalo Committee. It meets every two years--even years-- in Wyoming. By a quirk in scheduling the meetings take place exactly when the General Assembly is in session.

Bob Spessard was named to the Craig Urban Renewal Committee to study overcrowding.

All in all our assemblymen came out pretty good. We should be proud of them.

1-21-66

City Delegate 'Gratified' by School Aid Bill

1/25/66
Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND — Del. Willis M. Anderson says he's gratified that the emergency appropriations bill passed by the House yesterday had such generous allocations for two Roanoke schools.

The schools are Roanoke Technical Institute and the Roanoke Center of the University of Virginia.

"Roanoke," he said, "fared as well as any area in the state."

He said that getting funds for the UVa center "represents the culmination of months of cooperative endeavor by Roanoke City Council, the university, both in Roanoke and Charlottesville, the governor's office and the city's legislative delegation."

The Roanoke schools between them will get nearly \$2 million for buildings and other projects.

The money will be available immediately since the appropriations bill was passed as emergency legislation.

Rural, Urban Groups Urge Sales Tax

1/25/66
Del. Willis M. Anderson said people seemed to be either for a sales tax or resigned to one. Generally, he said, he found sentiment for a statewide sales tax, with an appropriate return to localities.

"So far as I can learn, there is virtually no support for the Godwin-Harrison plan," he said.

City Charter Change Bill Is Introduced

1/25/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A bill making changes in Roanoke's city charter requested by city council was introduced in the house by the city's three-man delegation — Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Del. Willis M. Anderson and Del. Robert W. Spessard.

It was referred to the house committee on counties, cities and towns of which Anderson is a member.

Butler, the chief patron, said the bill was drafted by city attorney James N. Kincanon.

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke said a similar charter bill will be introduced by him in the Senate later this week.

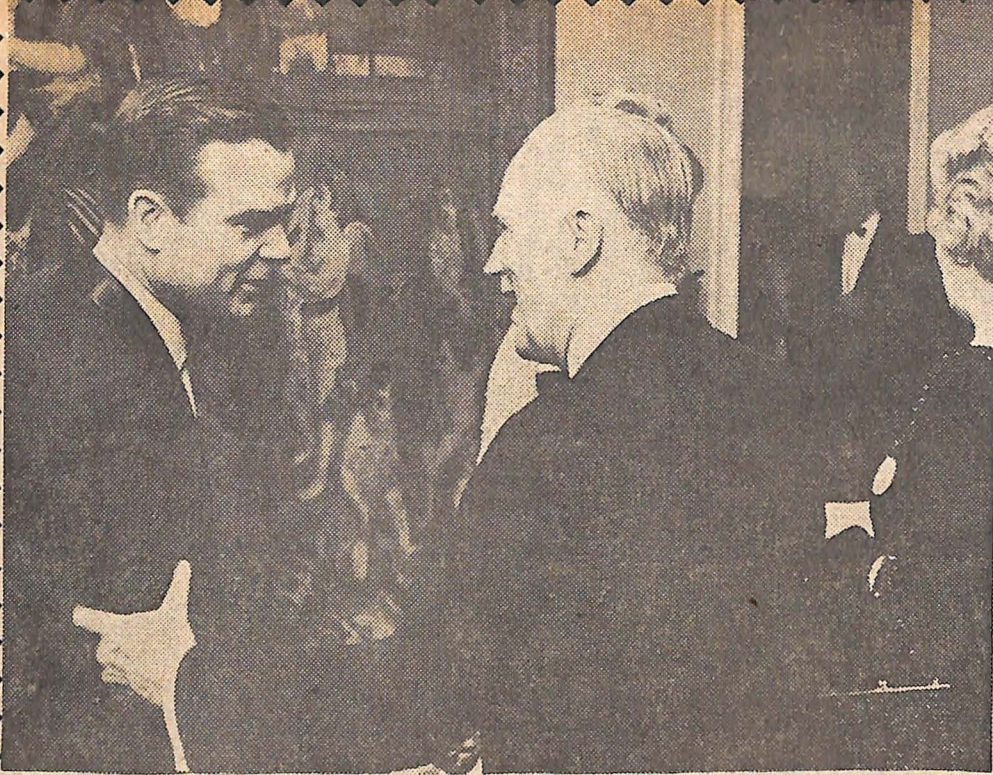
One of the most important of the changes is one which allows all qualified voters in the city to cast ballots in bond issue referendums—such as the ones in the past to build a civic center.

Presently, only property owners, or freeholders, can vote in such elections.

The changes also would eliminate the last trace of the city's "frozen tax rate." They would erase all references to limitations on the use of real estate tax revenue.

Also included are pay raised from the mayor: from \$4,800 a year to \$6,000; and for councilmen: from \$1,800 to \$3,000.

The charter changes also would give the city power to control pollution from diesel engines; permit council to name an assistant city manager and allow members of council to serve on authorities.



1/27/66 Del. Anderson at Museum Dinner

Del. Willis M. Anderson (left) of Roanoke is greeted by Walter S. Robertson, president of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, at a reception and dinner Monday in Richmond, given by the trustees of the cultural

center for members of the General Assembly. The legislators were told of the need for a proposed \$5.6 million expansion of the headquarters building so the museum can accommodate its growing collection.

Committee Approves Development Group

1-28-66
Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND—A measure to create a Roanoke Development Authority was approved for floor action yesterday by the House Committee on Counties, Towns and Cities.

An industrial development authority for Roanoke was proposed last fall by Councilman James E. Jones and endorsed by city council.

An authority would issue revenue bonds to build buildings for new industries. The industries would repay the money over a period of years in the form of rent.

Sponsors of the proposal were Dels. Willis M. Anderson, Caldwell Butler and Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke.

Roanoke Would Receive \$904,656 Yearly in Plan

1-28-66

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent
RICHMOND — Roanoke City would get less than \$1 million a year under the sales tax bill presented today by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

The estimate—compiled by the governor's office for fiscal 1968—is \$904,656.

This is assuming that half the proceeds of a two per cent statewide sales and use tax would be distributed among counties and cities on a school-age population basis.

Roanoke would fare much better if proceeds were returned

to localities on the basis of county or city from which collections were received.

Under that plan, the city would get \$1,563,394 (again using fiscal 1968 figures).

Under the Godwin bill, Roanoke County would get \$826,542.

But the county would get only \$652,064 based on the collections plan.

It appeared obvious that localities will fare worse under the latest distribution plan than they would under one which would give localities money on the basis of both school age population and collections.

Three members of the Roanoke delegation in the assembly said they are pleased with Godwin's bill, because it allows the city to adopt a 1 per cent sales tax.

"Better, but still not good

enough," said Sen. William B. Hopkins. Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler agreed.

Other western Virginia localities would get the following under the Godwin distribution formula (fiscal 1968 estimates):

Bedford County, \$342,348; Bland, \$59,878; Botetourt, \$187,436; Floyd, \$112,142; Franklin, \$302,116.

Giles, \$198,763; Henry, \$557,373; Montgomery, \$360,396; Patrick, \$179,869; Pulaski, \$292,716; Wise, \$601,882; Wythe, \$247,737.

Western Virginia cities would get the following:

Clifton Forge, \$55,319; Covington, \$105,844; Galax, \$51,747; Lynchburg, \$533,074; Martinsville, \$227,104; Radford, \$90,334.

Under the Godwin plan, towns will not be permitted to levy local sales taxes. If the towns operate a separate school system, however, they will share in the benefits.

Committee Approves Industrial Authority

1/28/66

RICHMOND — Proposals to create the Roanoke and the Halifax-South Boston Industrial Development Authorities were approved for floor action Thursday by the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

An industrial development authority for Roanoke was proposed last fall by Councilman James E. Jones and endorsed by city council.

An authority would issue revenue bonds to build buildings for new industries. The industries would repay the money over a period of years in the form of rent.

Sponsors of the measures in Richmond were Dels. H. P. Anderson of Halifax and W. M. Anderson, Caldwell Butler and Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke.

The committee killed a bill by Del. Stanley Owens of Manassas and others which would have abolished the use of tie-breakers for county boards of supervisors.

House Approves Industry Authority

2/2/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The House passed 90-0 Tuesday a bill which will allow city council in Roanoke to create an industrial development authority to issue revenue bonds to build manufacturing facilities.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke called the enabling legislation "a desirable working tool" in the city's industrial development efforts.

The bill was passed two years ago allowing Danville, Virginia Beach and Fairfax County to create the authorities and at this session Del. H. P. Anderson introduced a bill expanding its coverage to Halifax County which he represents.

Willis Anderson, a former mayor of Roanoke, got Roanoke as well as Halifax County included under the bill when it was before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Anderson emphasized that the bill is only permissive, that the decision on whether to create an authority in Roanoke rests with city council which, he said, requested the authority.

The bill now goes to the Senate where little, if any, opposition is anticipated since the principle was established two years ago.

The House also passed, on a voice vote, and brought up for a final vote Wednesday a bill which will allow "spot clearance" in Roanoke of undesirable property and which Anderson said avoids the necessity of "mass clearance" of all property in a redevelopment project.

Proposals introduced in the General Assembly Tuesday would:

Double the state income tax deduction for a dependent and thus afford, its patron said, some relief for low income families for the impact of a proposed state sales tax.

Permit school boards to grant sabbatical leaves to teachers after seven years of service for further study.

Allow the State Department of Conservation and Development to use tourist promotion funds for the establishment of information centers outside the commonwealth.

Provide funds for preservation of Scotchtown, the Hanover County home of Patrick Henry.

In the Senate, Fairfax Sen. Robert C. Fitzgerald offered legislation he said would provide needed relief from the burden of a sales tax large families with low incomes. His bill would double the present \$200 per

dependent deduction for state income tax purposes.

The House proposal for sabbatical leaves as an added incentive to attract quality public school teachers came from Del. Donald G. Pendleton of Lynchburg.

Pendleton's bill provides that local school boards grant such leaves for additional study with the teacher to receive full pay up to one year.

Sen. George M. Warren Jr. of Bristol was the sponsor of a bill to permit use of tourist promotion funds for establishing information stations outside Virginia.

The proposal has the endorsement of the conservation department, and would empower the department to use the funds to purchase or lease lands or buildings and to set up the stations.

Del. Robert R. Gwathmey III of Hanover put in the House bill to appropriate \$50,000 in the next biennium for preservation of Henry's Hanover home. The patron said earlier appropriations fell "far short" of the restoration goal.

Under the measure, the requested funds would be administered by the Hanover County Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Also introduced were bills by: Del. Donald G. Pendleton and five co-patrons, to raise the uninsured motorist fee from \$20 to \$100. Pending in the Senate is a bill to raise the fee to \$50.

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, to provide special motor vehicle license plates for persons willing to pay an extra \$25 for the special plates.

Sen. William P. Kellam of Virginia Beach and five others, to provide for tuition assistance for law officers taking college courses in law enforcement.

House Favors Clinch Valley 4-Year Bid

Committee which is headed by Sen. Lloyd C. Bird of Richmond, who was chairman of the

Butler said it would be a "real mistake" to make Clinch Valley a four-year college because, to do so, "jeopardizes" the new community college program recommended by the commission.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, said he was going to vote for the George Mason bill but could not because of the Clinch Valley amendment.

The bill, with the amendment, "scraps" the recommendations of the Commission on Higher Education, Anderson argued.

3 Area Delegates Oppose Liquor Bill

2-3-66
Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND — Three Roanoke and Roanoke County delegates have indicated they will vote against the local option whisky-by-the-drink bill when it comes up in the House.

A third delegate left himself free to vote for the bill, which

Related story on page 1

applies only to Norfolk and Virginia Beach.

Those who said they will oppose the bill include Dels. Robert W. Spessard, who represents both Roanoke City and Roanoke County; Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke; and Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County.

However, Del. Willis M. Anderson, who represents Roanoke City, said he preferred to wait until the bill comes up in the House before indicating how he will vote.

The bill, which came out of committee 8 to 6 in a surprise Tuesday, applies only to Norfolk and Virginia Beach. However, sponsors of the measure

invited other delegates to include their communities with floor amendments.

All four of the Roanoke City-County delegates said they have no intention of seeking such amendments.

Nevertheless, an amendment to the bill reportedly is being considered which would allow all cities and counties with more than 80,000 population to vote in a referendum for liquor by the drink. This would make Roanoke City eligible to vote.

Del. Junie L. Bradshaw of Richmond is the man reportedly considering the amendment which would allow other areas to be tacked on.

House Approves Industry Authority

2/2/66

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Sen. William P. Kellam of Virginia Beach and five others, to provide for tuition assistance for law officers taking college courses in law enforcement.

House Favors Clinch Valley 4-Year Bid

2/2/66

Times Legislative Bureau Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The Southwest's delegation won the first round Tuesday in a fight in the House to make Clinch Valley in Wise County a four-year college beginning in September, 1968.

By a 46-38 vote the House accepted a floor amendment expanding Clinch Valley. The amendment was added to a bill making George Mason in rapidly growing Fairfax County a four-year college beginning this September.

The move headed by Del. Orby L. Cantrell of Wise County came as a surprise and it picked up the support of enough House members from across the state to win the first test by eight votes.

Clinch Valley, which pioneered the community college movement in Virginia, was called the "gem of the mountains" by Del. Edgar Bacon, freshman House member from Lee County, as he and Del. Grady W. Dalton of Tazewell County joined Cantrell in the floor fight.

The Clinch Valley amendment drew strong protest from Del. Sam Pope of Southampton County, chairman of the House Education Committee, and Del. D. French Slaughter of Culpeper.

3 Against Opposes Bill

Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND — Delegates to the Roanoke County joined Cantrell in the floor fight.

The Clinch Valley amendment drew strong protest from Del. Sam Pope of Southampton County, chairman of the House Education Committee, and Del. D. French Slaughter of Culpeper.

Both argued that the Clinch Valley amendment would destroy the concept of the new community college system envisioned by the Commission on Higher Education in its study, which Pope said cost \$150,000.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. will send a bill to the General Assembly in the next few days taking the community colleges, including Clinch Valley, from under control of their parent institutions and putting them under a new state board to be created by the legislation.

Both George Mason and Clinch Valley will remain under the University of Virginia in the bill over which the House fought Tuesday and which will be up for a final vote Wednesday in the House.

If it passes the House the George Mason-Clinch Valley bill will go to the Senate Education Committee which is headed by Sen. Lloyd C. Bird of Richmond, who was chairman of the commission on higher education.

Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise County introduced a bill earlier in the session making Clinch Valley a four-year college under the University of Virginia and his bill is now in Bird's committee.

After the House added the Clinch Valley amendment, it rejected 61-23 a move by Pope to have the bill referred back to his House Education Committee.

Roanoke's two House members, often at odds, joined in opposing the Clinch Valley amendment.

But Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the Republican caucus, lost most, if not all, his GOP bloc as the other Republicans voted for the amendment and against referring the bill back to the House Education Committee.

Butler said it would be a "real mistake" to make Clinch Valley a four-year college because, to do so, "jeopardizes" the new community college program recommended by the commission.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, said he was going to vote for the George Mason bill but could not because of the Clinch Valley amendment.

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Bradshaw of man report- ing the amend- ed allow other ked on.

Valley Legislators Plan No Bid for Liquor Vote

2-3-66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — No effort will be made to include Roanoke or Roanoke County in the "local option" whisky-by-the-drink bill when it comes up for its first test in the House Thursday.

The bill, which came out of committee 8-6 Tuesday, applies only to Norfolk and Virginia Beach but sponsors invited other delegates to include their communities with floor amendments.

All four House members from the city and county said they have no intention of seeking a floor amendment but Del. Willis M. Anderson, who represents Roanoke, left himself free to vote for the bill granting "local option" to other parts of the state.

"I'd rather wait until then," Anderson said when reporters inquired how he will vote.

(However, an amendment to the bill reportedly is being considered by Del. Junie L. Bradshaw of Richmond which would permit all cities and counties with more than 80,000 population to vote in a referendum for liquor by the drink.

This would make Roanoke City eligible to vote.)

The bill would have passed by a narrow 8-7 margin in the General Laws Committee had not Del. Robert W. Spessard, who represents Roanoke and Roanoke County, been snow-bound Tuesday at his wife's home in Floyd County.

Spessard, a member of the committee, said Wednesday he would have voted not to report the bill.

"There is no doubt in my mind how the people feel," Spessard said, pointing to a stack of 35 letters on his desk. All of the writers, Spessard said, oppose the bill.

Spessard said he tried to get out of Floyd County both Sunday and Monday but was stuck because the drifting snow was so deep snow plows were useless. The State Highway Department finally brought in a blower, he said.

Both Del. M. Caldwell Butler, who represents Roanoke, and Del. John Hagen, who represents Roanoke County, said they will vote against the Norfolk-Virginia Beach bill. They are Republicans.

"I'm committed to vote against it; that is all there is to it," Butler said. Butler said that during the House campaign in Roanoke last fall he told voters he was opposed to the legislation.

"I'm voting against it," Hagen told inquiring newsmen.

The Norfolk-Virginia Beach bill will be on second reading in the House Thursday. It is debatable and amendable then and if it passes its first test it will be up for a final recorded vote Friday before House members head home for the weekend.

Should the bill pass the House it will go to the Senate where a similar bill, now in the Senate Welfare Committee, was introduced by the Norfolk-Virginia Beach delegation too.

Bill Introduced in Va. To Curb Auto Pollution

2-4-66

RICHMOND—A bill has been introduced in the Virginia General Assembly requiring that all motor vehicles be equipped with air pollution control devices.

But no action has been taken on the bill, according to its patron, Del. Edward E. Lane of Richmond.

The law would apply to motor vehicles made in 1967 or thereafter and registered in Virginia.

Lane indicated today that he is not going to push the legislation.

Apparently, air pollution of the type his bill is concerned with would be taken care of if recommendations of a Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) Committee are followed.

This committee recommended the setting up of a state air pollution control board.

It would be concerned with air pollution problems of all kinds.

The board would not only study air pollution problems, but would have enforcement powers such as that granted to state agencies such as the State Water Control Board.

"There is now no legislation in Virginia applying to air pollution in general," said Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, a member of the VALC study committee.

There are local ordinances, he noted, but these actually are more or less "smoke control" laws.

The VALC study committee

drew up legislation that would set up the board it recommended.

This legislation is expected to be considered during the 1966 session of the legislature.

Liquor Bill: What About Roanoke?

2-3-66

Liquor-by-the-drink bills in the Virginia General Assembly, even those providing only for local option in one or two localities, are normally laid quietly to rest in committee.

Both House and Senate members thereby are spared the anguish which accompanies having to take a firm position and cast a recorded vote on this highly emotional issue.

But this General Assembly now in session is a new breed and for the first time one branch — the House of Delegates — will have to vote, unless some parliamentary maneuver can be found through which to escape a showdown.

If the issue does come to a vote, as anticipated, the House members representing the Roanoke Valley will find their positions particularly uncomfortable. With the exception of Del. Willis M. Anderson, all are committed to opposing this kind of legislation.

But the bill scheduled to come before the House adds a new aspect to the situation insofar as the City of Roanoke is concerned. The way the bill is drawn it would permit only Norfolk and Virginia Beach to decide for themselves if

they want to legalize by the drink sales in licensed establishments.

Now as anybody who knows anything about the travel and convention business will tell you, Norfolk and Virginia Beach already constitute formidable competition for Roanoke as convention centers. And convention business is important business for Roanoke. It is estimated that more than \$25 million has been spent in the Roanoke Valley by convention-goers in the past 10 years.

Roanoke could not afford to give Norfolk and Virginia Beach or any other city in the state the advantage in attracting conventions which liquor-by-the-drink would afford. This advantage when combined with Roanoke's lack of a large gathering place such as a civic center would provide could hurt everybody's pocketbook in the valley.

And thereby hangs the dilemma for the valley legislators. They are under heavy pressure from a vocal minority back home to vote against all liquor-by-the-drink legislation. But if the bill should pass without Roanoke being included they would be strongly criticized as not looking after the valley's interests.

We could cheerfully vote for liquor-by-the-drink on a statewide local option basis because we don't think it is a temperance issue. But then we don't have to run for reelection. Pity the poor politician. Like the policeman's life, his is not a happy one.

Move by Godwin Raises Hopes for Clinch Valley

Opposition to Clinch Valley becoming a four-year college melted quickly after the word was passed that Godwin had left it out of institutions in the community college system bill. The lone vote against the bill on final passage was by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke. "I don't think a floor amendment is any way to start a four-year college," Anderson said. He and other legislators opposed Clinch Valley being added, by a floor amendment, to the original bill making George Mason a four-year college because they feared it would jeopardize the new community college program.

Assembly's Irresponsible Action Threatens Community College Plan

The system of Virginia community colleges proposed by the Higher Education Study Commission headed by *Sen. Lloyd C. Bird* is well on the road to being wrecked before it gets started.

It is now obvious that members of the General Assembly are disregarding the excellent Commission report which, unfortunately, did not reach them until Christmas week. Earlier this week without waiting to hear the recommendations of *Gov. Godwin*, the House of Delegates went completely berserk, like the fabled general, and rode off in all directions.

Northern Virginians put in a bill to make George Mason Community College in Fairfax County a four-year institution under its parent, the University of Virginia.

Southwestern Virginians took the cue and rammed through a floor amendment making Clinch Valley Community College a four-year college, also remaining under the University.

The Bird Commission had recommended the establishment of four-year colleges in Northern Virginia and in the northern Hampton Roads area, suggesting that George Mason and Christopher Newport (a branch of William and Mary at Newport News) might form the foundations for the expanded institutions. The Commission did not recommend that Clinch Valley College in Wise County become a four-year school.

While the House of Delegates was pushing through by a 93-1 vote the George Mason-Clinch Valley bill, *Gov. Godwin* was sending down his recommendations for the community college system—recommendations which departed still further from the commission's plan and thereby additionally endangered hopes of establishing a reasonable plan for the development of higher education in Virginia.

Apparently, *Gov. Godwin* has been under strong pressures since the Bird report appeared and endeavored to compromise with contending forces with the result that the community college system hardly would be a system at all but only a few far-flung existing schools plus any new ones organized henceforth. In his budget message he had strongly endorsed the Bird report.

The Godwin plan leaves George Mason and Clinch Valley under the University; Christopher Newport and Richard Bland under William and Mary and Danville Technical Institute under VPI.

The University would lose Patrick Henry, Lynchburg and Eastern Shore colleges to the independent college system while VPI would give up its Roanoke Tech, Clifton Forge-Covington and Wytheville branches.

While the Bird report recommends combining Roanoke Tech and the University Center, no action has as yet been taken in this direction. Under the Godwin bill RTI would go into the community college system. (*The World-News* will discuss this particular problem more in detail Monday afternoon).

If the pending bills are approved, the resulting system will be at worst a horrible hodge-podge and at best a return to the unsatisfactory 1962 division of the state into three zones of influence between the University, VPI and William and Mary with a weak orphaned independent junior college system competing on the side.

The House of Delegates by precipitate action demonstrated an utter lack of leadership. Only Roanoke's *Del. Willis M. Anderson* kept his head with the declaration: "I don't think a floor amendment is any way to start a four-year college." He's so right.

The most alarming thing from the viewpoint of finances and educational planning is the stampede toward setting up more four-year colleges—something Virginia was trying to get away from.

The Commonwealth already is supporting 11 four-year colleges—VPI, the University, William and Mary, VMI, Old Dominion, Richmond Professional Institute, Virginia State, Longwood, Madison, Mary Washington and Radford. It is having difficulty furnishing capital funds for these and supporting their operation properly.

There is grave danger that creation of additional four-year, degree-granting institutions will spread available funds so thin that there will be nothing left for junior colleges.

As conceived by the Commission, there would be a two-year community college within reach of every youth in the state. Those of capability and ambition who finished their work there then could transfer to a four-year college.

Let us hope that reason will prevail in the Senate Education Committee over which *Sen. Bird* presides. It should scrap the House action, look askance at the Governor's plan and start all over again with the Commission report as a foundation. Unless it does this Virginia's high hopes for a genuine statewide system of community colleges will be dashed to pieces on the rocks of politics and sectionalism.

If these differences cannot be resolved and an orderly, well-distributed two-year college system evolved without adding to the strain of four-year institutions, it would be better for the Assembly to put the whole question aside for its 1968 session pending a restudy.

Anderson Criticizes Assembly

New College Plans Being Undermined, Roanoker Contends

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—The General Assembly "has started to torpedo" the program recommended by the Higher Education Study Commission before considering it, *Del. Willis M. Anderson* of Roanoke, said yesterday.

He said further that the governor himself is partially abandoning the recommendations of the commission by exempting three colleges from coming under a new department of community colleges.

Anderson's remarks followed a House vote that would make Clinch Valley College (CVC) in Wise County a four-year college.

The vote was 93-1, with Anderson casting the only "no." He said his vote did not reflect how he feels about Clinch Valley College.

"I'm as much for the school as anybody else," he said.

But he noted that the Higher Education Study Commission did not recommend that the college be made a four-year institution.

Also, he said, he thought it was establishing a bad precedent to set up a four-year college by a floor amendment.

The Higher Education Study Commission reported in December to the governor after making a two-year study that cost \$50,000.

It recommended, among other things, that a four-year college be established in northern Virginia.

But when the bill to establish such a college came up in the House earlier this week, an amendment was tacked on making Clinch Valley College a four-year college also. It was this bill that the House passed 97-1. *Del. Orby L. Cantrell* of Pound, who led the fight for the amendment, said he didn't have time to draw up an amendment to go through the regular committee channels.

He said his part of Virginia needs a four-year school since other states are siphoning off students who, in most cases, never return to the area.

"If we can educate them there, we can keep them there," he said.

He added that "we had no choice but to disagree with the commission."

Cantrell said it is hoped that the emphasis at CVC will be on training men teachers.

"If we can get CVC expanded to a four-year institution, it will do a tremendous job," he said. "It's doing a good job now."

Reportedly, some voted for the bill with the CVC amendment tacked on because they feared that if they voted against it, this might jeopardize the chances of *Gov. Mills E. Godwin's* community college bill.

Anderson said he did not intend to imply that the General Assembly should adopt, without question, the recommendations of the Higher Education Study Commission. He added: "We must recognize that education is the principal issue in this session of the General Assembly."

"In recent months and particularly during the campaign (last fall) we heard more about the needs of higher education than about anything else.

"It's essential that we establish a priority of setting up four-year colleges."

Plan Proposed To Consolidate RTI, UVa. Unit

2-9-66

From Staff Dispatches

RICHMOND — Merger of Roanoke Technical Institute (RTI) and the University of Virginia's Roanoke Center into a single community college is provided for in a bill approved yesterday by the Education Committee of the House of Delegates.

The bill, as amended by the committee, envisions a consolidated physical plant under the over-all direction of the State Board of Community Colleges.

The new community college would absorb all the first and second year college level courses now offered by the UVa. center and permit the university to continue to offer extension work at the third and fourth year and post-graduate levels.

Where feasible, the courses offered by the university would be taught in buildings on the campus of the community college.

All existing RTI and UVa. Center buildings would be absorbed by the new community college system on July 1, 1967, unless some agreement is reached permitting earlier absorption.

Approximately \$1.5 million has been appropriated by the General Assembly to construct a second building on the RTI campus and a new building for the UVa. Center on a site just across Colonial Avenue from RTI.

If Gov. Godwin releases these funds, Va. Tech, which operates RTI, and UVa. presumably will proceed with construction, turning over all buildings to the community college system no later than July 1, 1967.

The proposals approved by the House Education Committee generally follow recommendations of the Higher Education Study Commission, headed by Sen. Lloyd C. Bird of Richmond.

Under the proposed merger of RTI and the UVa. Center, the Virginia Extension Service in

Roanoke could not offer courses similar to those of the community college, except with approval of the State Council of Higher Education.

The merger of RTI and the center into one community college naturally would mean the loss of the individual names. One delegate suggested that the new name might be something like the Community College of Roanoke.

As things now stand, the state community college network, in addition to the Roanoke institution, will consist of:

The Patrick-Henry Branch of

UVa. at Martinsville; the Eastern Shore Branch of UVa.; the Lynchburg Branch of UVa.; the Clifton Forge-Covington Branch of Virginia Tech; the Wytheville Branch of Tech; and three technical colleges established, or being established.

The six technical colleges proposed for the next biennium and others deemed necessary in the future by the new state board also will come under the community college network.

The institutions would be comprehensive in that they

would offer both technical-vocational training and two years of college work transferable to a four-year college.

The state study commission that recommended setting up this system suggested that Clinch Valley College at Wise be part of it, but the House voted last week to make Clinch Valley a four-year college.

The University of Virginia's Roanoke Center was not named in legislation that Gov. Godwin submitted last week to create the new community college system.

But, an amendment was submitted at the Education Committee's meeting yesterday to include the Roanoke Center in the system.

The amendment was submitted by Del. D. French Slaughter of Culpeper for the governor.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said he did not object to the amendment.

But, he said he knows that the advisory board of the center in Roanoke will.

(Henry E. Thomas, chairman of the board, said in Roanoke that he believes the board members will be skeptical of the plan.

(He said that the board will meet tomorrow and that the proposed combination sought by Gov. Godwin "will certainly come up for discussion."

(Thomas said he believes the board members will fear that combination of the two educational facilities into an independent two-year college may jeopardize present plans to enhance extension course facilities with a new building on Colonial Avenue, SW.)

The board can, of course, be heard when the bill is considered by the Senate Education Committee.

Apparently, the university will still offer extension courses, limited to junior, senior and graduate levels.

The governor's community college program remained essentially intact, although there were vigorous efforts to change the community college bill that he sent down.

State Sen. William Stone of Martinsville, Del. A. L. Philpott of Bassett and Del. Robert L. Clark of Stuart sought to have Patrick Henry at Martinsville taken out of the community college system, as proposed in the governor's bill.

Patrick-Henry is now under the university.

"We think it would be a catastrophe to be separated from the university," said Philpott.

"We'll be doomed to educational mediocrity," said Sone.

But, the committee voted to put Patrick-Henry under the community college system.

The same thing happened to the Eastern Shore branch of the University of Virginia, even though Del. George McMath of Onancock and Sen. Elmer Ames of Accomack made strong pleas to have their school left under UVa.

Del. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge sought to have Richard Bland, Petersburg and the Danville Branch of Virginia Tech brought under the community college system—as recommended by a higher education study commission.

His motion was defeated.

The governor's community college bill is regarded by many as one of the most important being considered by this session of the General Assembly.

In fact, Del. Anderson noted that yesterday two of the most important measures to come before the legislature were being considered at the same time—the governor's college bill and the sales tax bill.

The commission in its report recommended the two facilities in Roanoke be combined into one community college under the new state board which the legislation creates. 2-9-66

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke asked the committee "in fairness to all" not to act on the consolidation amendment until the advisory board of the UVa center has had an opportunity to come to Richmond and be heard.

An emergency appropriations bill passed in the early days of this session of the General Assembly carries funds for a second building on the RTI campus and a new center building across the street on Colonial Avenue, SW, on land donated by the city.

No buildings can be started with these funds until they are released by the governor, however.

The community college bill, as instructed, put RTI in the community college system but omitted the UVa. center, raising hopes that the university might get a separate building in view of the emergency appropriations. RKE Times

Bill Offered

2/11/66

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke introduced a bill to allow Virginia-based insurance companies to compete with out-of-state companies selling "variable" annuities. He said the action was requested by Shenandoan Life Insurance Co. and the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia.

Life Insurance Bill Introduced in House

Times Legislative Bureau Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A bill allowing Virginia-based insurance companies to compete with out-of-state companies selling "variable" annuities was introduced in the House Thursday by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke. Anderson said the legislation was requested by the Shenandoah Life Insurance Co. and the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia. Out-of-state companies are now selling this type of annuities in Virginia.

The bill was assigned to the House Committee on Insurance and Banking.

College Bill Passes House In 94-0 Vote

2/11/66

RICHMOND (AP)—Gov. Godwin's program for a bold new system of community colleges throughout the state sailed out of the House of Delegates today on a 94-0 vote.

The unanimity was in marked contrast to the sometimes heated debate which ranged

through the chamber yesterday. And it came after Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke urged a "unanimous or near unanimous" vote.

"If our aspirations for Virginia children are to be realized," Anderson said, "we must get this program moving." He said

there had been some misunderstandings over just what the bill does, but added that its main purpose "is to bring the advantages of advanced learning to all that now are available to some."

The victory of the community college program came as

the General Assembly embarked on the second half of its biennial 60-day session.

The program was approved on second reading yesterday, and passage by the House today seemed assured.

Debate on the bill ranged from one side of the House chamber to the other yesterday, but the chief patron, Del. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper, held the line against any changes.

The bill would create a board to oversee two-year community and technical colleges to be established in various areas of the state.

The fight was over the bill's provision to add six existing two-year institutions to the community college setup.

Fugate Opposes Bill by Anderson To Liberalize Truck Weight Law

2/11/66

RICHMOND (AP) — Virginia's highway commissioner expressed the fear Thursday that federal road funds might be jeopardized if weight exceptions continue to be granted to heavy trucks.

Douglas B. Fugate told the House Roads Committee that in Utah, where weights were increased, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads has threatened to cut off federal aid.

He said the same thing could happen in Virginia if the bureau objected to overweight trucks. And, he said, the bureau is

taking an increasing interest in this matter.

Virginia law now sets 32,000 pounds as the maximum weight for a truck's rear double-tandem axles. In past sessions the General Assembly has granted exceptions to coal haulers, concrete mixers and trucks carrying vegetable crops on the Eastern Shore.

The tandem axle weight for these is 36,000 pounds.

"It's a shame, in my opinion," Fugate said, "we ever gave a special privilege to any group."

Up for hearing was a bill by Del. W. M. Anderson of Roanoke

to add trucks hauling construction materials to the exempted list. Fugate told the committee that "I certainly must oppose this."

Meanwhile the Senate Roads Committee approved legislation to increase from 50 to 55 feet the maximum length for trucks permitted on Virginia highways.

It killed two bills offered by Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton. They provided for a new numbering system for license plates for various state officials and a combination lettering-numbering system to indicate locality of residence of motor vehicle owners.

Road Chief Opposes Truck Weight Bill

2/11/66
From AP Dispatches

RICHMOND—A bill by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke to liberalize the truck weight law was opposed yesterday at a House Roads Committee hearing.

Anderson's measure would add trucks hauling construction

materials to the list exempted from the law which sets 32,000 pounds as the maximum weight for a truck's rear double-tandem axles.

Douglas B. Fugate, highway commissioner, in opposing Anderson's bill, expressed the fear that federal road funds might

be jeopardized if weight exceptions continue to be granted to heavy trucks.

Fugate told the roads committee that in Utah, where weights were increased, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads threatened to cut off federal aid.

★ ★

He said the same thing could happen in Virginia if the bureau objected to overweight trucks. And, he said, the bureau is taking an increasing interest in this matter.

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"It's a shame, in my opinion," Fugate said, "we ever gave a special privilege to any group."

Godwin Rules Out Delay at Colleges

2/12/66



DEL. WILLIS M. ANDERSON Urges Unanimous Approval

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. said Thursday after the House passed his Community College Bill 94-0 that he is "confident" there will be no delay in construction of facilities for which money has been appropriated.

The governor said he will ask parent institutions of the community colleges to work with the new state board so the new facilities can be ready for use by the 1967 sessions.

He said as soon as the new board determines the "appropriate facilities" he will release funds already approved for new buildings at Roanoke, Martinsville and Wytheville.

There is \$1.6 million earmarked for Roanoke where Roanoke Technical Institute and the University of Virginia center are being combined into one institution and put under the new board.

"In the case of Roanoke, the two emergency appropriations would remain available and subject to release as determined by the State Board for Community Colleges," the governor said in a prepared statement. Virginia Tech President T. Marshall Hahn has urged that the funds be combined and one large building constructed.

The statement, which came after the House passed the bill, was issued because of what Godwin described as "some concern" that creation of the community college system will "unduly delay" construction of new facilities for which money has been appropriated already.

"I am confident such delay can be avoided," he said.

The governor said that although the present branches going into the new system remain with the University of Virginia or Virginia Tech until July 1, 1967, the parent institutions may request immediate review and revision of buildings plans by the state board.

Godwin said too he will ask the parent institutions and the state board to work closely together to expedite the construction.

Before the unanimous vote in the House, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said in a floor speech he feels members not only have a responsibility to support the legislation but to explain to the public its "objectives, its important mission . . ."

But the legislation bringing six branch colleges and three technical colleges, with more to

be built, into a new state system may face more opposition in the Senate than it did in the House.

"We haven't given up yet," Sen. E. Almer Ames from the Eastern Shore said after the final action in the House.

Another effort will be made in the Senate, he said, to get the bill amended to let the University of Virginia and Virginia Tech decide whether they want to keep each branch or let it go

into the Community College System.

Some senators, it was learned, feel they may have enough votes to get the amendment but they face strong opposition from Godwin because the Community College System is a major objective of his new administration.

Anderson, in a speech on the floor before the final vote in the House, called the bill "an important part of the record we will write. . . ."

"We are embarking on a bold new program for Virginia," Anderson said. He conceded that the community college program like any new program, brings "doubts and apprehensions."

As an example, Anderson said, there is an unfounded "rumor" in one community that under the new program its community college will be closed and its facilities used for "a school for dropouts."

Anderson in appealing for "unanimous, or nearly unanimous" support for the legislation suggested House members have an obligation not only to vote for the bill but "another obligation" to acquaint the public with what the program will accomplish for higher education in Virginia.

(The facilities of Roanoke Technical Institute and the University of Virginia center in Roanoke will be combined into a new two-year community college. In addition UVA will use the buildings for extension courses at the junior, senior and post graduate level.)

Anderson Seeks Study Of State Aid to Aviation

2/13/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A resolution for a Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) study to see what the state government can do to help with airport financing and promote better commercial airline schedules will be introduced in the House Monday by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke.

Anderson said airport development has been financed in Virginia with federal aid from Washington plus money from the cities in which they are located although they are an economic asset to neighboring communities.

Anderson also observed that no city in Virginia west of Richmond has direct airline service to New York or Chicago. And Dulles International

Airport, near Washington, is not being "sufficiently utilized," he said.

The wording of the Anderson resolution asks the VALC to "study and report on what it deems to be the commonwealth's proper responsibility in all matters relating to aviation." It includes formation of a statewide plan for airport development, financial assistance to localities, and the advisability of creating a state department of aviation.

Roanoke Delegation Still Finds Fault With Sales Tax Bill

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND — Roanoke's General Assembly delegation was not entirely happy today with the governor's sales tax bill, but there is no indication any of them will join in a fight against it. The bill probably will come up for House debate this week.

"I'm going to support it," Del. Robert W. Spessard said.

Spessard said he has heard from Roanoke City, Roanoke County, Salem and Vinton and the word from those localities he represents is that "they can live with the bill."

"I think this is a good compromise," said Spessard, "and as good a bill as we will get."

He added that the state must have a sales tax if Virginians are to get the state services they say they want.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke objected to two parts of the bill, which came out of the House Finance Committee late last week.

One is the provision which calls for an additional 1 per cent in 1968.

The other is the distribution formula.

Under Gov. Mills E. Godwin's bill, localities will get one per cent of the two per cent tax that would go on this year. The money would be distributed to the localities on the basis of school age populations.

"I think at least part of the formula should take into account point of sales," said Anderson.

★ ★

Cities would get more if part of the money were returned to them on the point of sales.

Anderson emphasized that he thinks "we need a sales tax bill this session — the state needs more money and the localities definitely do."

He said that he wants to get the most acceptable sales tax bill possible.

Sen. William B. Hopkins said

"I do not intend to vote for the additional one per cent in 1968."

"Generally speaking, the governor's bill otherwise is a reasonable compromise, but I would prefer the VALC (Virginia Advisory Legislative Council) bill."

Under the VALC plan, a three per cent state sales tax would be imposed. The state would pay the entire cost for minimum teachers' salary, instead of 60 per cent as now. One per cent of the tax would be divided on the basis of average daily attendance.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler would say little more than that "we're disappointed in the governor's bill."

Republicans are studying the bill, and are expected to come up with a policy statement on it. A fight reportedly is developing in the General Assembly with a group trying to get the legislature to adopt the VALC tax plan rather than the governor's.

Bill for Firms To Sell Annuities Get Initial O.K.

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A bill permitting Shenandoah Life Insurance Co. of Roanoke and the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia to sell variable annuities was reported out of the House Insurance and Banking Committee Tuesday.

"With today's emphasis on an increasing economy and a less stable dollar, more people are interested in obtaining an income from variable annuities," said William S. Hubard, vice president and general counsel of Shenandoah Life.

Annuities sold by insurance companies now are in fixed dollars, Hubard said, but the firms are seeking permission to sell amounts varying according to the investments of the company.

Everette S. Francis, state deputy commissioner of insurance, said his office backed the measure. Two out-of-state companies have been licensed to sell variable annuities, he said, and this would permit domestic firms to compete with them.

The bill was introduced by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and Del. Robert W. Spessard of the city and county.

Flags and Fuel

How about American and Virginia flags? Asked Del. Junie Bradshaw of Richmond. Shouldn't they be exempted?

"If you put a tax on these two items, you're putting a tax on patriotism," he said.

And food? Del. William R. Durland of Fairfax couldn't understand why there wasn't an over-all exemption for it.

Durland noted that food purchased by airlines and sold to their passengers is exempt from the sales tax, but the food bought for hospitals is not.

Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke sought exemption for textbooks bought by students who attend privately owned business colleges.

Would such an exemption, Del. George Kostel of Clifton Forge asked, apply to books bought for those persons taking dancing lessons at Arthur Murray's?

To that, Anderson replied he wasn't aware that Arthur Murray's was a school of learning.

Roll Call Vote On Killing 1968 Sales Tax Hike

RICHMOND (AP)—The roll call vote by which the Virginia House trimmed the 3rd per cent for 1968 off Gov. Godwin's sales tax bill:

YEA (47)
Allen, H. P. Anderson, W. M. Anderson, Andrews, Bagley, Bradshaw, Butler, Cantrell, J. N. Dalton, Dervishian, Dickson, Dudley, Durland, Duval, Earman, Farley, Funkhouser, Galand, Geister, Giesen, J. D. Gray, Gunn, Hagen, Hansen, Hill, Johnson, Kostel, Lane, McDiarmid, McMurray, Mann, Marshall, Mason, Middleton, Moss, E. B. Pendleton, Putney, Rawlings, Reiber, Reynolds, Roller, Sacks, Short, R. M. Smith, Sutton, J. M. Thomson, and Mr. Speaker.

NAY (46)
M. G. Anderson, Bacon, Bryan, Carneal, Caton, Clark, Cleaton, Cooke, J. H. Daniel, W. C. Daniel, Eastwood, Fidler, Frost, Fugate, Gibson, F. T. Gray, Gwathmey, Gwyn, Harrell, Hutches, Levin, McMath, Marks, Moody, G. S. Moore, Owens, Paxson, D. G. Pendleton, Pennington, Phillips, Pope, Rawlis, Richardson, Roberts, Sears, Slaughter, W. R. Smith, Spessard, L. R. Thompson, Walker, J. W. White, P. B. White, Williams, Yates, and Davis.

NOT VOTING (7)
Baker, Campbell, G. W. Dalton, Lightsey, McCoy, Philpott, and W. C. Thompson.

House Drops 1% Escalation In Sales Tax

1-17-66

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. got his sales tax bill through its first test in the House in the face of long hours of debate Wednesday with only one change.

Speaker E. Blackburn Moore cast the deciding vote as the House knocked out a section of the bill which would have raised the 2 per cent state tax to 3 per cent in 1968.

The vote was 47-46.

But the governor's floor leader succeeded in fighting off other changes including an effort by a bloc, which some thought might have 40 members, to substitute a 3 per cent tax with the state taking over the entire cost of teachers' salaries.

It went down in defeat 74-26 and the die was cast.

Weary, hungry House members adjourned at 8:44 p.m. until noon Thursday when the bill will be up for a final vote which will send to the Senate legislation giving Virginia its first major tax change in nearly 20 years.

They had been in session since 11 a.m. with the exception of an hour off for lunch in early afternoon.

The real test of strength came on the substitute VALC plan which Del. Lewis A. McMurrin Jr., of Newport News, the chief patron, said would give the General Assembly its "last chance" to assume full responsibility for minimum teachers' salaries.

The distribution formula in the governor's bill, with the state paying 60 per cent of basic teacher's salaries, was backed by the Virginia Education Association.

Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr., of Arlington, one of the architects of the VALC bloc opposition, said it will be the teachers in

(Continued from Page One)

the years ahead who will suffer under the governor's sales tax.

"The teachers will conclude that they have been sold down the river by their professional staff," Mann declared.

Del. W. Roy Smith, of Petersburg, one of the floor leaders for Godwin's bill, said the VALC plan does not distribute the sales tax revenue "either wisely or well."

He claimed that the VALC plan, if adopted, would "choke off" money to meet the rising cost of state government, including colleges and mental hospitals, in the future.

There was opposition from the beginning to making the state tax three per cent effective in two years.

Opponents, including some loyal House members willing to support Gov. Godwin all the way otherwise, felt the decision should be left to the 1968 General Assembly which will be in session before the tax increase would have gone into effect.

Del. T. Coleman Andrews Jr., of Richmond, who presented the amendment killing the additional 1 per cent, said, "I see no justification for levying a tax effective more than two years from now."

"If the governor needs it we've surely been operating in a peculiar way in the eight years I've been in the legislature," Andrews said.

Speaking for the Andrews' amendment, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said that "if the governor needs additional revenue he can request that an increase be provided by the 1968 assembly."

Adoption of this amendment, Anderson said, will permit some to vote for a sales tax who otherwise would oppose it.

At the end, Del. Samuel E. Pope of Southampton County, who headed the floor leadership for the governor's bill, had scored a victory.

He appealed for no change in the bill at the beginning of the debate, calling the legislation "fair and equitable."

And, in fighting off amendment after amendment, Pope told the General Assembly, "We have to draw the line somewhere."

Floor Leader John Warren



SPEAKER E. B. MOORE
Cast Deciding Vote

the past, said the revenue to finance the Godwin envisions will "embark (Virginia) on a period that will add more glory to her past."

Cooke was chairman of the VALC subcommittee that made the tax study which was picked up by the opposition—a point made by McMurrin and Mann during the running debate.

Del. John H. Daniel of Charlotte Court House, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said the McMurrin-Mann group tried to use this as a "smokescreen."

One of the amendments would have exempted purchases made by churches and religious organizations. It was defeated 50-44.

Del. J. Sargeant Reynolds of Richmond, chief patron of the amendment, said he does not feel Virginia is in such bad financial shape that it has to tax churches. They are exempt in 35 of the 39 sales tax states, he said.

One of the hottest debates came on a move to exempt all food except that served in restaurants and drive-ins.

The food exemption amendment, which would have reduced the sales tax revenue an estimated \$20 million a year, was defeated 57-28.

"We haven't done anything for the little man at this session," Del. Junie L. Bradshaw of Richmond, the sponsor, argued in pointing to \$25 million

a year savings he said the tax bill gives merchants on their state licenses.

The only recorded vote came as the House voted down, 60-37, an amendment which would force cities and counties to repeal their local personal property taxes on household furnishings in order to receive their share of the state sales tax.

Opponents argued that the state constitution gives the localities this taxing power and it should not be taken away.

Pope said he personally hopes the localities repeal these taxes.

The debate started in mid-afternoon on an amendment by Del. George Rawlings of Fredericksburg which would set up a system of tax refunds to low income families. It was rejected 72-19.

As the long afternoon wore on, with the administration forces holding the line, the House rejected efforts to exempt fuel oil, supplies bought by nonprofit hospitals—even American and Virginia state flags.

Del. Anderson tried to get an amendment exempting textbooks bought by students at business colleges and other private schools—an exemption allowed students at state institutions and other colleges.

"Somewhere along the line you have got to draw the line," Pope objected and the House voted down Anderson's amendment 51-40.

Anderson was joined by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke who said that unless the House adopted the Anderson amendment it was "drawing a distinction" between students at privately operated schools and those attending state or charitable schools.

Sales Tax Bill Clears House by 81-19

2-18-66

Vote

ALLEN	FUNKHOUSER	PENDLETON B.G.
ANDERSON H.P.	GALLAND	PENDLETON E.B.
ANDERSON R.S.	GEISLER	PENNINGTON
ANDERSON W.H.	GIBSON	PHILLIPS
ANDREWS T.C.	GIESEN	PHILPOTT
BACON	GRAY F.T.	POPE
BAGLEY	GRAY J.D.	PUTNEY
BAKER	GUNN	RAWLINGS
BRADSHAW	GWATHMEY	RAWLS
BRYAN	GWYNN	REIBER
BUTLER	HAGEN	REYNOLDS
CAMPBELL	HANSEN	RICHARDSON
CANTRELL	HARRELL	ROBERTS
CARNEAL	HILL	ROLLER
CATON	HUTCHENS	SACKS
CLARK	JOHNSON	SEARS
CLEATON	KOSTEL	SHORT
COOKE	LANE	SLAUGHTER
DALTON	LEVIN	SMITH R.M.
DALTON J.N.	LIGHTSEY	SMITH W.R.
DANIEL J.H.	MCCOY	SPEER
DANIEL W.C.	MCDIARMID	SPESSARD
DAVIS	MC MATH	SUTTON
DERVISHIAN	MCMURRAN	THOMPSON L.R.
DICKSON	MANN	THOMPSON W.C.
DUDLEY	MARSH	THOMSON
DURLAND	MARSHALL	WALKER
DUVAL	MASON	WHITE J.W. JR.
EARMAN	MIDDLETON	WHITE P.B.
EASTWOOD	MOODY	WILLIAMS
FARLEY	MOORE G.S.	YATES
FIDLER	MOSS	
FROST	OWENS	
FUGATE	PAXSON	MR. SPEAKER



Tally Board Lights Up With Votes ...
... Approving Sales Tax Measure

The vote by which the House passed the bill:

YEAS

Allen, M. G. Anderson, W. M. Anderson, Andrew, Bacon, Bagley, Baker, Bradshaw, Bryan, Butler, Campbell, Cantrell, Carneal, Caton, Clark, Cleaton, Cooke, J. N. Dalton, J. H. Daniel, W. C. Daniel, Davis, Dervishian, Dudley, Duval, Fidler, Frost, Fugate, Galland, Geisler, Gibson, Giesen, F. T. Gray, J. D. Gray, Gunn, Gwathmey, Gwynn, Hagen, Harrell, Hill, Hutchens, Johnson, Kostel, Lane, Levin, McDiarmid, McMath, McMurrin, Marks, Marshall, Mason, Moody, G. S. Moore, Moss, Owens, Paxson, D. G. Pendleton, E. B. Pendleton, Pennington, Phillips, Philpott, Pope, Rawlings, Rawls, Reynolds, Richardson, Roberts, Roller, Sacks, Sears, Short, Slaughter, R. M. Smith, W. R. Smith, Speer, Spessard, L. R. Thompson Walker, J. W. White, P. B. White, Williams, Yates.

NAYS

H. P. Anderson, G. W. Dalton, Dickson, Durland, Earman, Eastwood, Farley, Funkhouser, Hansen, Lightsey, McCoy, Mann, Middleton, Reiber, Sutton, W. C. Thompson, J. M. Thomson, and Mr. Speaker.

Sales Tax Measure Strengthened

By Removal Of Escalation Clause

The statewide retail sales tax sent to the Senate yesterday by the House of Delegates is all the stronger because of the amendment adopted on Wednesday eliminating an automatic 1 per cent increase from 2 to 3 per cent on July 1, 1968. The measure should have fairly smooth sailing from now on.

There never was any sound excuse for the 1 per cent escalation and it was not clear why former Gov. Harrison suggested it in his final budget message or why Gov. Godwin endorsed it in his maiden speech. There is some suspicion that Mr. Godwin wanted it as a bargaining point.

In the past our General Assembly has adhered religiously to the principle that one Assembly does not bind another except where circumstances require it, especially in the field of taxation. This not only has been good legislative principle but it avoided the error of unnecessarily projecting problems for those who would have a later mandate from the electorate.

★ ★

As Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke pointed out during the lengthy floor debate: "If the Governor needs additional revenue he can request that an increase be provided by the 1968 Assembly." We agree.

The revenue anticipated in the 22 remaining months of the 1966-68 biennium after the tax becomes effective Sept. 1 is at best rough estimate. Although based on the experience of other states, it may well be that the amount of money derived will far exceed the estimates of Tax Commissioner C. H. Morrisett and Budget Director L. M. Kuhn. In that event there would be no need for boosting the tax so soon after it is instituted.

It should not be overlooked that the \$26.9 million being set aside from this source to assist in highway construction may not be a continuing item. It could become available for general fund purposes after the first two years,

should other fund-raising methods be found to supplement the titling tax on automobiles as proposed by the Governor.

The fact that the House turned down so many amendments which would have created exemptions from the tax is even more reason to believe that the yield may exceed expectations.

Of course, it was necessary to reject most of the amendments in order to retain a revenue measure of any real scope but in the opinion of *The World-News* some deserved approval. A good example was the losing effort of Del. Anderson to gain exemption for textbooks sold at private institutions. Such exemption is granted state supported schools and the tax will create an unnecessary burden on students attending the others.

There is also grave question whether purchases by churches and church related organizations should be taxed. Reportedly 35 of 39 states with sales taxes make such exemption.

On the whole, however, the bill as passed by the House is a good one. Certainly it is preferable to the proposed substitute of a 3 per cent tax, of which a third would be returned to localities without strings and which would compel the state to assume the entire cost of teacher salaries.

★ ★

It is highly significant that Speaker E. Blackburn Moore cast the deciding vote; otherwise the move to kill the escalation clause would have lost on a 46-46 tie. Not in years has the Speaker broken with the governor over a major issue. The result would seem to indicate that Moore, the conservative and original Byrd man, is not prepared to go all the way with Godwin's new progressivism.

Next week will see the Senate Finance Committee going over the House version with a fine tooth comb but with the escalation clause omitted there is no cause to expect major changes. Such a thing would likely stir an inter-house battle that nobody wants.

Virginia appears well on the way to enactment of its first major change in tax policy since passage of the tax segregation act of the Byrd administration 40 years ago.

Anderson Offers Annexation Bill

2/21/66

By Ozzie Osborne

World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke introduced legislation today that would make major changes in Virginia's annexation law.

Its object is to reduce the cost of annexation and to make certain adjustments in procedures. One change would permit the naming of judges of city courts to the annexation court.

At present, judges of city courts of record, such as Hustings and Law and Chancery, cannot serve on annexation courts.

A second change would allow the annexation court to have the city or town seeking to annex give an outline of its case in a pretrial conference.

The court could permit the city or town to change its pleading. It could also, at this point, dismiss the case if it was not satisfied that the town or city had a bona fide case.

Under Anderson's bill, an annexation trial would be divided into two general parts.

The first would be concerned with proving the necessity and expediency of annexation. If this were not proved, the case could be thrown out.

The second part would go into other pertinent matters, such as the value of the property involved and the financial position of the city or town.

"The provision would make the trial less cumbersome and lengthy and save both sides money," Anderson believes.

Another provision would let the court reduce the amount of money a city or town would have to pay the county from which it annexed land.

This could be done under the theory that the persons living in the territory being annexed had helped pay for the improvements—thus costs could be reduced in proportion to the number of persons being annexed.

If a city or town failed to comply with the order of the annexation court, the court could rescind its order.

At the last regular session of the legislature, several major changes in annexation laws were proposed. They passed the House, but not the Senate.

Today was the final date to introduce bills and among those introduced by Roanoke are a legislators were:

1. Conflict of interest legislation. Identical bills were introduced by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and Sen. James C. Turk of Radford. The bills provide, among other things, that Commonwealth's attorneys would do all the legal work of the State Highway Department.

2. All Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board decisions could be appealed.

3. The ABC Board would include Republicans among its membership. The latter two bills were introduced in the House by the Republicans.

City Charter Changes Get Senate O.K.

2/22/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The General Assembly gave Roanoke a new charter Monday and it will be in effect with the signature of Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. — possibly by the end of the week.

It had no opposition in the House earlier in the session and passed the Senate 35-0 with the backing of the entire Roanoke delegation in the General Assembly.

The biggest change will allow all qualified voters in Roanoke to vote on bond issues for a civic auditorium and other municipal facilities — not just property owners, as in the past.

Mayor Benton O. Dillard's salary is raised from \$4,800 to \$6,000 a year and the annual salaries of members of City Council are raised from \$1,800 to \$3,000 in the new charter.

Changes from the older charter also give the city control over air pollution from diesel engines, allow council to name an assistant city manager, and allow members of council to serve on authorities.

The House and Senate Monday agreed on a bill which will allow City Council in Roanoke and the Board of Supervisors in Roanoke County to appoint industrial development authorities with the right to issue revenue bonds to finance new manufacturing plants and expand old ones.

Del Willis M. Anderson, who represents Roanoke, introduced a bill Monday making major changes in Virginia's annexation laws. One would permit the judge of a city court to sit on an annexation case involving this city.

Another would permit the annexation court to reduce the amount a city or town would have to pay the county for annexed territory on the theory, Anderson said, that residents of the annexed area had helped pay for the improvements.

The bill was assigned to the House Committee on counties, cities and towns of which Anderson is a member.

Anderson said the objective of the changes "is to reduce the cost of annexation and to make certain adjustments in procedures."

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Wednesday, February 23, 1966

'Home City' Annexation Judge Sought

RICHMOND—Roanoke together with other cities of the state has a vital interest in annexation legislation introduced in the House of Delegates on Monday — final day for offering new bills.

Dels. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and James M. Thomson of Alexandria are the sponsors of similar measures which seek to bring about a greater degree of fairness in annexation suits, particularly as to the composition of the court.

Under the Constitution one of the judges automatically must come from the circuit court of the county affected while the other two members selected by the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court of Appeals must reside in remote areas. The home judge almost invariably becomes chairman of the court panel and carries tremendous weight with his fellows.

This constitutional provision pointedly excludes having a judge from the petitioning city. Thus, the city has one strike against it before the hearing of evidence starts.

★ ★

Anderson's bill would "permit" the judge of a city filing an annexation suit to sit on the court. Thomson's measure goes a bit further, stating that if the circuit judge of a county subject to having an area annexed is appointed to the annexation court then the judge of the Hustings or Corporation Court of the annexing city "must" be appointed to the panel of judges.

In some instances the circuit judge presides in both city and county courts, as is the case in Roanoke, and this further complicates the matter. Very few instances occur where the local judge disqualifies himself, which probably would be preferable.

The ideal annexation court would be constituted of three

judges all from a distance and with no interest in either city or county involved. A bill which contains this proposition is awaiting action by a Senate committee.

There is a strong likelihood that the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns might combine features of the Anderson and Thomson bills when it meets Thursday but whether a measure will see daylight on the floor of the House is still doubtful. Cities gained strength under the last reapportionment of seats but urbanized county areas remain likely to side with the counties rather than with the cities in a showdown.

★ ★

Incidentally, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke received only tacit support from his city colleague, Del. Anderson, as Butler's pet scheme of a Roanoke Valley governmental study commission again was reported out of the same committee to the House floor with only so-so chances of ever being enacted.

Anderson declined to be a patron, although he moved approval of the bill, because he fears it may be used by opponents of valley-wide consolidation, which he strongly favors.

Butler's bill has been offered twice before—in 1962 and 1964—being passed by the House in 1964 but dying in Senate committee. It would require the approval of all four governments in the valley before a study commission could be created. The only new feature now is that such a study would be eligible for federal assistance funds. Mr. Butler apparently has little faith that current efforts toward consolidation will get anywhere.

This leaves the question of whether a study commission would prove of any value if voluntary approaches already have failed.

M.C.A.

The Assembly:

2-23-66
Study commission may slow Roanoke Valley consolidation movement, Del. Anderson says.

PAGE 17

Study Commission May Slow Merger, Anderson Believes

2-23-66

By Ozzie Osborne

World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Setting up a Study Commission could slow the consolidation movement in the Roanoke Valley, Del. Willis M. Anderson said yesterday.

He made the comment when Del. M. Caldwell Butler's bill that would allow the setting up of a commission came before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

★ ★

Anderson, a member of the committee, said that despite his misgivings, he would like to move that the committee report the bill out. It did unanimously.

Anderson said that he declined to go on the bill with Butler when asked, even though he thinks the bill "could be used as a vehicle for progress in the valley."

He said, however, that he wanted the bill to be "Mr. Butler's and not mine."

Anderson said he believes in the objectives of the Butler bill and thinks it could be useful in promoting valley cooperation.

Anderson said also that "I favor consolidation (in the valley) and have for years."

Butler's bill now goes to the Senate Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

A similar bill of his died there in 1964.

Sen. William B. Hopkins, who is on that committee, declined to say yesterday whether he favors Butler's bill.

He said he has not read it and

therefore couldn't comment on it intelligently.

He noted, however, that legislation has already been introduced calling for a state-wide study of annexation and consolidation.

Butler told the House Counties, Cities and Towns Committee yesterday that he would never bring a similar bill back, even if the people of Roanoke City "in their good wisdom" see fit to send him back to the House.

★ ★

The commission as proposed by the legislation introduced by

Butler would be made up of 11 members.

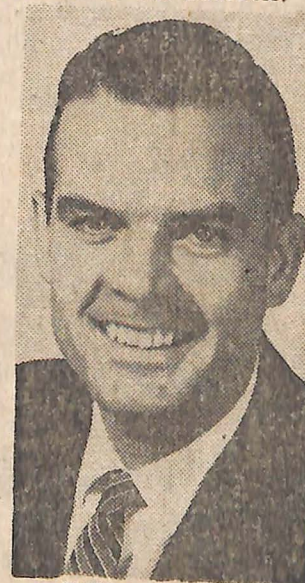
It would study governmental operations in Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County and determine if, in the interests of efficiency, some functions of the subdivisions could be combined.

The commission could also make valley-wide studies of such things as natural resources, transportation, housing, land use and economic development.

The commission would become active upon the adoption by the four governing bodies of resolutions stating that such a commission was desirable.



M. Caldwell Butler
His bill debated



Willis M. Anderson
Has misgivings

Anderson Resolution Concerns Handicapped

3-1-66

RICHMOND—Dels. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and Harold H. Dervishian of Richmond have introduced a resolution

that asks that special consideration be given handicapped persons in the construction of state buildings.

The consideration would apply to such factors as acoustics, lighting, ramp-stair-lift arrangements, doorways, passageways and turns.

The Assembly:

3-1-66
Bill on automobile insurance renewals passed by Senate. Page 5.

Roanoke Dels. Anderson and Butler oppose sales tax escalation clause. Page 9.

Anderson, Butler Oppose Clause To Escalate Tax

3/1/66
By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler were leaders in the unsuccessful fight yesterday to keep the House from putting the 1 per cent escalation clause back in the governor's sales tax bill.

Related Story on Page 1

During the debate, Butler, Republican minority leader, and Del. John Warren Cooke

of Mathews, Democratic majority floor leader, tangled mildly.

Anderson was the lead-off speaker against the escalation clause — which calls for imposing an additional 1 per cent sales tax in 1968.

He said he yields to no one in support of the governor's program, but added that by voting against the additional 1 per cent "no violence will be done to the governor's program . . ."

He said he is convinced that

the 1968 General Assembly will be equal to putting on another 1 per cent if it is shown then that more money is needed.

"If I'm here in 1968 and more money is needed then, I will vote for it," he said.

He said he thinks further that the people of Virginia will better accept a sales tax without "this escalation clause."

Butler said he's opposed to a 4 per cent sales tax and "that's what the people back

home are going to call it and that's what I'm going to call it."

(In addition to imposing a 2 per cent sales tax this year and an additional 1 per cent in 1968, the governor's bill will let localities impose a 1 per cent sales tax.)

Butler said no one campaigned on a 4 per cent sales tax last fall.

"If we had, we wouldn't be here today."

Butler called on members of the House not to be "switchers" — and told them if they turned out to be such they would have to explain their positions to the folks back home.

(The escalation clause was rejected by a one-vote margin in the House last week. Butler was appealing for those who voted against the clause last week to hold firm.)

He noted that in 1964 many "switched" in voting on a vehicle tag increase, at first voting against the increase and later, when the bill was voted on again, voting for the increase.

"I'm sorry more of those who switched then aren't here today," he said.

Butler noted that Cooke two years ago opposed a sales tax, saying it would lead to profligacy in government.

"I haven't heard a single word about that this time," he said.

When Cooke got up, he said that Butler sat in on House Finance Committee meetings. Cooke is a member of that committee.

He said that sometimes Butler's suggestions were accepted there, but sometimes they weren't — "about 99 per cent of the time, I'd say."

He then reiterated his reasons for wanting the 1968 1 per cent, saying that it will be needed if Virginia is to give the services her citizens demand and move along with her sister states.

Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr. of Arlington said he was glad to see that times have changed and that Cooke is now behind a sales tax.

He noted that for years he repeatedly asked C. H. Morrissett, state tax commissioner, why Virginia couldn't have a state income tax withholding system.

He said "the Judge," as Morrissett is called, always said it wasn't possible — that is, until 1960.

But, in 1960, said Mann, Morrissett asked that such a plan be adopted.

Mann asked Morrissett why it was possible to have a tax withholding plan in 1960, but not before.

He said Morrissett just grinned and said "times have changed, times have changed."

Sales Tax Escalator Wins House Approval

3-1-66

RICHMOND — Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. racked up a stunning legislative victory Monday when the House, with a 66-33 vote, agreed with the Senate that the imminent 2 per cent state sales tax should be raised to 3 per cent in 1968.

Seventeen Democrats who voted against the built-in increase when the tax bill was up in the House switched to give the new governor the additional 1 per cent which he and his supporters claim is "absolutely essential" two years from now.

Debate on changes made by the Senate required all day Monday and forced the House into a night session — the first of several it faces between now and adjournment in two weeks.

Speaker E. Blackburn Moore and 21 Democrats, along with 11 of the 12 Republicans in the

By
**Melville
Carico**
Times
Political
Writer



House, voted against enacting the 1 per cent now.

The House agreed on all of the Senate changes except two — one which would freeze city and county retail merchants' license and the other exempting rental uniforms, linens and diapers.

This necessitates the tax bill going back to the Senate Tuesday and if the Senate insists on its amendments, a committee of conference will have to be set

up to iron out the differences — relatively minor in the scope of the multimillion dollar legislation.

When the House members put the 66 green lights on the big board accepting the Senate's 1 per cent amendment it was all over.

With the signature of Gov. Godwin after the minor differences is ironed out, Virginia will become the 35th sales tax state and the General Assembly will have made the first major change in Virginia's tax structure in a generation.

The governor expressed pleasure at the decisive change-of-heart in the House.

"Naturally, I am much pleased with the action of the House in restoring the 3 per cent provision for 1968," Godwin told a reporter. "This, of course, will make it possible to have a

more orderly budgeting procedure for the 1968 biennium."

With the sales tax debate out of the way, the House Finance Committee deferred until Tuesday morning a vote on the automobile-truck excise tax. The committee is split on whether the 2 per cent tax should be on the list price or the cash difference between it and the trade-in allowance.

The question of whether the General Assembly should freeze local retail merchants license taxes may be the thorniest issue to be settled before the tax bill goes to the governor's office.

The Senate amendment was rejected, 49-47, by the House.

"We should not put an arbitrary limit on our localities," Del. Carrington Williams of Fairfax County protested.

The amendment was sought by the Virginia Retail Merchants Association. The tax bill abolishes the state wholesale and retail merchants' license tax, and merchants are afraid localities will increase local taxes in the face of this savings.

The other disputed amendment requires companies renting uniforms and linens, also diapers, to pay a sales tax on their purchases but levies no sales tax on the price they charge customers. Opponents claim customers should be charged too, just as customers of rental cars.

The House rejected the Senate amendment on rental services, 68-24.

Del. Willis Anderson, Democrat, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican, who represents Roanoke, spoke against raising now the tax to 1 per cent in 1968.

Anderson said the money is not needed for the governor's program the next two years and it would be "far wiser" to wait and let the next assembly decide whether the 1 per cent is needed for 1968-70. He argued too that it is "entirely possible" the state's share of 2 per cent will suffice.

By enacting the extra 1 per cent now, Butler charged, this legislature will be "abandoning its legislative functions to the executive branch . . ."

With cities and counties allowed to enact a 1 per cent sales tax of their own beginning sept. 1, Butler said in "reality" this legislature is talking about "a 4 per cent sales tax by 1968."

"You cannot stand up and say that you are concerned and disturbed about the poor and vote for the 1 per cent escalator," Mrs. Baker declared.

Most of the 17 who switched were from Northern Virginia, Richmond and the Lower Peninsula.

The vote by which the 3 per cent escalator was approved:

Yea (66)—Allen, Anderson M. G., Andrews, Bacon, Bagley, Bryan, Campbell, Cantrell, Carneal, Capon, Clark, Cleaton, Cooke, Daniel J. H., Daniel W. C., Davis, Dervishian, Dudley, Eastwood, Fidler, Frost, Fugate, Galland, Gibson; Gray F. T., Gray J. D., Gunn, Gwathmey, Gwyn, Harrell, Hill, Hutchens, Lane, Levin, Lightsey, McDiarmid, McMath, McMurrain, Marks, Mason, Moody, Moore G. S., Owens, Pendleton D. G., Pendleton E. B., Pennington, Phillips, Philpott, Pope, Rawls, Reynolds, Richardson, Roberts, Sears, Short, Slaughter, Smith W. R., Speer, Spessard, Thompson L. R., Thompson W. C., Walker, White J. W., White P. B., Williams, Yates.

Nay (33) — Anderson H. P., Anderson W. M., Baker, Butler, Dalton G. W., Dalton J. N., Dickson, Durland, Duval, Earman, Farley, Funkhouser, Geisler, Giesen, Hagen Hansen, Johnson, Kostel, McCoy, Mann, Marshall, Middleton, Moss, Paxson, Putney, Rawlings, Reiber, Roller, Sacks, Smith R. M., Sutton, Thompson J. M., and Mr. Speaker.

Butler charged too that any Democrat or Republican who votes for the 1 per cent would be "breaking faith" with voters because, he claimed, all promised that they would enact a sales tax only if they were convinced it was necessary. He asked how anyone can claim the 1 per cent will be "necessary" two years from now.

Del. Joseph P. Johnson Jr., Freshman Democrat from Abingdon, said he is not convinced the money will be needed and declared that House floor leader John Warren Cooke and Del. Samuel E. Pope, chief patron of the governor's sales tax bill, were asking the legislature to "buy a pig in a poke."

"How can I tell my people I voted to increase the tax 1 per cent in 1968 because Mr. So-and-So said it is needed," Johnson asked.

The Senate Finance Committee announced Monday that in a session Sunday night it reported out a bill barring cities and counties from enacting a 1 per cent "local option" sales tax or putting an excise tax on utility bills unless they first abolish the personal property tax.

So far this is the only move by administration leaders in the area of "tax relief" in the face of the sales tax.

Del. Inez Baker of Portsmouth told the House she could not in "good conscience" vote for a "3 per cent tax that will be 4 per cent in two years" and "not give some relief for those who have to pay the tax."

Not voting—(1)—Bradshaw. Those who switched from against to for the escalator in Monday's vote were:

Dels. Allen, T. C. Andrews, Bagley, Cantrell, Dervishian, Dudley, Galland, J. D. Gray, Gunn, Hill, Lane, McDiarmid, McMurrain, Mason, E. B. Pendleton, Reynolds and Short.

Four members who abstained on the Feb. 17 vote favored the 3 per cent for 1968. They were Dels. Campbell, Lightsey, Philpott and W. C. Thompson.

Three first time non-voters were against—Dels. Baker, G. W. Dalton and McCoy. Del. Paxson who voted for it the first time voted against Monday and Del. Bradshaw, against it originally, was absent Monday.

House Committee Kills Annexation Proposal

3-2-64
Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND — Del. Willis M. Anderson's annexation bill, which he said would make annexation cheaper, fairer and simpler, was killed yesterday afternoon by the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns by a 6-4 vote.

The bill would have, among other things:

—Allowed a city judge to sit on an annexation court.

—Required a city or town to outline its case at a pretrial conference. If the court was not satisfied the city had a bona fide case, it could have been thrown out at that conference.

—Let an annexation court cut the amount a city or town would have had to pay a county in proportion to the number of people annexed.

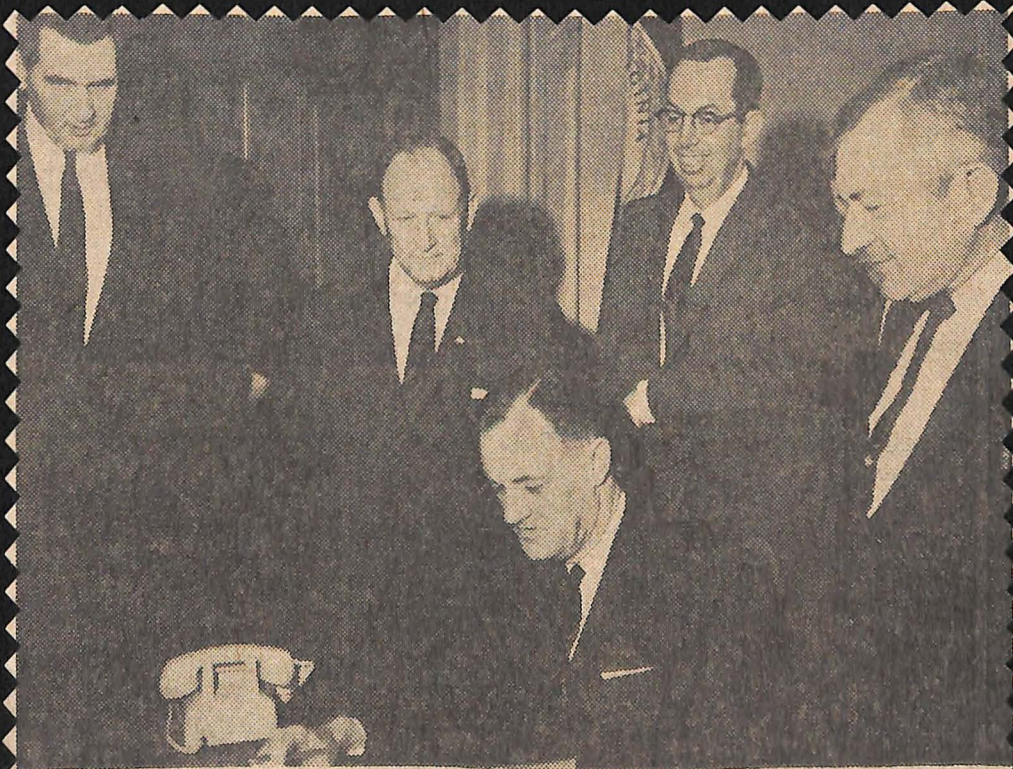
—Allowed an annexation court to rescind its order of annexation if a city or town did not comply with the court's annexation orders.

Anderson said his bill was similar to legislation proposed in 1964 by a state study group.

"It is not my bill," he said. "It is the bill of this distinguished group that worked two years."

Del. T. Dix Sutton, Richmond-Henrico County, and a representative of the Virginia Association of Counties were the main ones talking against the bill.

The committee reported out a bill sponsored by Dels. John W. Hagen and Robert W. Spessard which would allow the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors to appoint one of its members to any special authority.



Staff Photo by Ozzie Osborne

3-3-64 At Signing of Charter Bill

Gov. Mills Godwin affixes his signature to a bill permitting a number of changes in Roanoke's charter. Looking on, from left, are Del. Robert W. Spessard, Mayor Benton O.

Dillard, Del. M. Caldwell Butler and Sen. William B. Hopkins. Out of sight, but on hand behind Hopkins, was Del. Willis M. Anderson.



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LEGISLATIVE REPORT

As a result of our correspondence with our State Legislators we have been informed of their support concerning legislation before the General Assembly. They specifically indicated support of the bill requiring PKU testing. We received indications of support from M. Caldwell Butler, Robert W. Spessard, and Willis M. Anderson. We appreciate their support of legislation concerning the mentally retarded.

House Kills Bid For City Judges On Annex Courts

3-5-66

RICHMOND—A move to put a city judge on annexation courts was killed in the House of Delegates yesterday by a coalition of urban county and rural delegates.

Before the vote, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke argued that the bill would "return the delicate balance" to a situation which has become "grossly imbalanced."

The bill was killed 56-29 after a debate in which Roanoke's unsuccessful annexation case against Roanoke County was interjected.

Under present annexation laws, the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals appoints two judges from distant circuits to sit with the judge of the county against which the annexation suit is brought.

The vote split the Roanoke Valley delegation down the middle.

Voting "yes" were Anderson and Del. M. Caldwell Butler. Del. John W. Hagen, who represents Roanoke County and Del. Robert W. Spessard, who represents both the city and the county, voted "no."

★ ★

Hagen and Anderson engaged in an exchange on the floor during the debate.

"Would you say that when you

were mayor (of Roanoke) you were frustrated by the annexation laws?" Hagen asked Anderson, who was mayor at the time Roanoke lost its annexation suit.

"Not any more than other cities in the state..." Anderson replied.

Opponents of the legislation sponsored by Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria argued that the controversial annexation legislation should be left for study by the metropolitan area study commission being created by this session of the General Assembly.

Anderson recalled that the shift in the makeup of the annexation court was recommended by a commission following the 1962 session of the General Assembly which declared a two-year moratorium on all annexation suits in Virginia.

A similar bill passed the House in 1964 but was killed in the Senate.

The legislation came out of the House Courts of Justice Committee 9-8 and chairman Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski spoke against the legislation.

"It repudiates, by inference the integrity of the judges and their honesty," he said.

Moore said he does not believe the presiding judge would be prejudiced because he is the judge of the circuit court of the county and suggested that in the Roanoke-Roanoke County case "It was something else" that caused Roanoke to lose.

Moore recalled that Councilman Benton O. Dillard, who is now mayor, "testified against the city."

"If we are going to change the system it might be better to leave off both local judges," Moore declared in arguing against hasty action.

Western Museum

3-29-66

Roanoke Del. Willis M. Anderson yesterday gave his support to a proposed museum in western Virginia that would emphasize native arts and crafts. Anderson noted that the present Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has a great reputation and is an asset. But, he told the

House Rules Committee, this museum offers limited opportunities to craftsmen and native Virginia arts.

Anderson was speaking in behalf of a resolution which would direct the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) to study the advisability of creating a western Virginia museum.

Anderson Pushes Museum Resolution

3-9-66

RICHMOND—Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke told the House Rules Committee Tuesday that Virginia needs a museum which would emphasize native Virginia crafts and arts.

Anderson was speaking in behalf of a resolution, offered by himself and 12 other western Virginia legislators, which would direct the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to make a study of the advisability of establishing a museum of arts and crafts in the western part of the state.

Anderson said the present Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has a great reputation and is an asset to the state, but it offers limited opportunities to craftsmen and native Virginia artists.

He said the western Virginia museum would not duplicate the

facilities of Museum of Fine Arts but "would fill a void."

The Rules Committee took no action on the resolution but Anderson said it will have to act soon. The current General Assembly session ends Saturday.

Anderson said that in the event his resolution is not reported out of the committee, he will seek to get a new commission which will survey the state's cultural assets "to give specific attention" to the museum proposal.

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Wednesday, March 9, 1966

Compromise Plan Apparently Saves Basic Community College Program

RICHMOND . . . Virginia has been guaranteed the beginnings of a creditable community college system but for a time yesterday association of Colleges and Schools.

★ ★

Opponents have continued to contend that such accreditation could not be achieved without the "umbrella" of the parent institution. How well founded their fears may be is at best a speculative matter.

The act as amended by the committee yesterday makes impossible any foot dragging by the parents by requiring that they cooperate. It also directs the state board to request individual accreditation of the present branches as soon as feasible.

For the uninitiated, accreditation is based upon a number of things including ratio of faculty to students, library square footage per student, museum of the university and Danville Technical Institute of VPI.

By untimely floor action defiant of both commission and governor, the House led the way in cutting loose not only George Mason but Clinch Valley and making them four-year colleges forthwith. This, as *Del. Wick Anderson* of Roanoke asserted, is no way to launch a four-year institution.

★ ★

With these four schools included, the system could have been much stronger. Nevertheless, a fair start is being made and the system is bound to grow as the population

State Parks Aid To Be Available After July 1

3-16-66
Roanoke and other Virginia cities can apply after July 1 for state as well as federal aid for qualified park and other open space projects.

The Commission on Outdoor Recreation created by the General Assembly will have the authority to provide 25 per cent state grants for city projects aided under the federal Open Space Act, *Del. Willis Anderson* said Tuesday.

The federal government pays 50 per cent of the cost of park and other open space programs under the act. State participation would reduce the city's cost from 50 to 25 per cent.

The state recreation commission will operate under a two-year \$9.6 million budget starting July 1, *Del. Anderson* said. Most of the money will be used to acquire and develop state park land.

The commission will have authority to aid local projects, however, depending on "relative priorities" of applications, he said.

Assembly's Inaction Criticized

3-24-66
By Frank Hancock
World-News Staff Writer

The Virginia General Assembly drew criticism from some of its members today for not abolishing the poll tax before the time for such consideration.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said the death of the poll tax will require extensive changes in election laws to provide "additional safeguards as to eligibility to vote."

He said the General Assembly should probably take the matter up at a special session, but there is no particular rush since the high court decision will not affect this year's federal elections.

★ ★

Anderson said he welcomed an end to the poll tax, but he was not happy in the manner in which it was done.

Assembly's Inaction Criticized

From Page 1

He said it is another example of the court ruling on matters of state sovereignty.

The state constitution provides that the state shall determine qualifications of voters, he said, and "the court rules after all these years that this is not true."

Del. M. Caldwell said the poll tax will enable Virginians to "elect new legislators more responsive to the needs of the state."

★ ★

In voicing his fears of new "devices" to make voting difficult, *Howell* said he would warn against those who say a constitutional convention is necessary to change the state's election laws.

The only reason such a constitutional convention is necessary, *Sen. Breeden* quipped, is that a group of 25 senators who tried in vain to pry a repeal measure out of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

Poll Tax Ban May Affect June Election

Del. Willis M. Anderson said he would have preferred that the legislature end the poll tax and predicted its death will require extensive changes in the election laws to provide "additional safeguards as to eligibility to vote."

Authorities O.K.'d

3-16-66
A bill that would permit all localities to form industrial development authorities empowered to issue revenue bonds was passed by the House. An amendment by *Del. Willis M. Anderson* of Roanoke, which permits two or more localities to establish joint development authorities, must be accepted by the Senate for final passage of this bill.

Basic Community College Program

RICHMOND . . . Virginia has been guaranteed the beginnings of a creditable community college system but for a time yesterday the program espoused by Gov. Godwin was perilously close to the legislative rocks.

It required some real academic statesmanship on the part of Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, president of VPI, and a rewriting of portions of the original bill as it came from the House of Delegates, before the Senate Education Committee by unanimous action cleared the measure for floor action.

Notwithstanding the fact that the program was brought forward by a study commission of which he was chairman, Sen. Lloyd C. Bird had been unable to pry it out of his Senate Education Committee after favorable House action.

Accreditation — a word which means very little to the layman but a great deal to the educator — loomed as a barrier in the path of smooth sailing.

★ ★

Because of fears undoubtedly engendered by the University of Virginia that the quality of instruction offered might suffer, key citizens supporting the branches on Eastern Shore and at Martinsville (Patrick Henry) continued hostile to the idea of transfer to a new State Board for Community Colleges.

To overcome this fear and hostility it was necessary to arrive at a sensible compromise. This was done over the past weekend with Dr. Hahn carrying the ball and achieving teamwork from heads of the two other major institutions with branches — President Edgar Shannon of the University of Virginia and Davis Y. Paschall of the College of William and Mary.

Three features went into the compromise:

1. The seven branches previously designated for inclusion in the community system continue destined for transfer—the two already mentioned, plus the University's Lynchburg branch and its Roanoke Center and VPI's Covington-Clifton Forge, Wytheville and Roanoke Technical Institute branches.

2. An advisory committee to the State Board for Community Colleges is created to study and advise the board and the governor on all matters relating to accreditation. This body will consist of two legislators and three others to be named by the governor, who also shall appoint the chairman.

3. Guarantee is given that no branch shall be transferred to jurisdiction of the community college board until it has demonstrated requirements necessary for accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

★ ★

Opponents have continued to contend that such accreditation could not be achieved without the "umbrella" of the parent institution. How well founded their fears may be is at best a speculative matter.

The act as amended by the committee yesterday makes impossible any foot dragging by the parents by requiring that they cooperate. It also directs the state board to request individual accreditation of the present branches as soon as feasible.

For the uninitiated, accreditation is based upon a number of things including ratio of faculty to students, library square footage per student as well as number of books, classroom and laboratory space, minimal standards of curriculum, and basic requirements for degree, or certification in the case of nondegree institutions.

As noted by Gov. Godwin, the redrawn bill which now moves to the Senate floor and which eventually must return to the House for concurrence, gives "reassurance to the communities concerned that they will continue to have quality programs of education at whatever time their institutions become a part of the community college system."

While several of the branches—all from VPI, incidentally—are ready for transfer almost immediately, the target date for system launching remains July 1, 1967. Provided the board is set up and ready to go, these might be transferred earlier.

On the other hand, it is obvious that the two branches protesting most vociferously—Patrick Henry and Eastern Shore—are not ready. As the governor phrased it:

"According to the best information available to me, it appears that branches in at least two of the communities where the greatest concern has been evidenced would not, in all probability, be certified for transfer prior to July 1, 1967."

Sen. William F. Stone, of Martinsville, a last-ditch fighter against inclusion of Patrick Henry, sees July 1, 1969, as the earliest date his school can be ready for transfer. It was upon this assurance that he finally capitulated during the education committee's lengthy closed session, thus clearing the way for Senate floor acceptance, probably on Thursday.

★ ★

As far as Roanoke is concerned, RTI, already accredited as a technical school, must achieve new recognition as a community college. Meanwhile, the University Center, moving forward with its building program across Colonial Avenue, will be ready for inclusion of its first and second year classes in the community college while continuing to offer third and fourth year classes along with graduate courses.

The system being created as an emergency action is far from perfect but it is the best that could be rescued from an onset of local and sectional politics which threatened total debacle for a while.

Unfortunately, the original administration bill exempted Christopher Newport and Richard Bland colleges of William and Mary as well as George Mason of the University and Danville Technical Institute of VPI.

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By expanding the board from 12 to 15 members in another amendment, the Senate committee paved the way for a governing body of statewide complexion. With competent supervision the system can achieve its two-fold purpose of providing the first two years of education in the arts and sciences to greater numbers and of preparing those qualified for transfer to four-year institutions.

Virginia is making a late start on the vital obligation of bringing education on the college level within reach of all but it is a worthy effort which, given a fair opportunity, can produce the desired results within a reasonable time. M. C. A.

Roanoke and other Virginia cities can apply after July 1 for state as well as federal aid for qualified park and other open space projects.

The Commission on Outdoor Recreation created by the General Assembly will have the authority to provide 25 per cent state grants for city projects aided under the federal Open Space Act, Del. Willis Anderson said Tuesday.

The federal government pays 50 per cent of the cost of park and other open space programs under the act. State participation would reduce the city's cost from 50 to 25 per cent.

The state recreation commission will operate under a two-year \$9.6 million budget starting July 1, Del. Anderson said. Most of the money will be used to acquire and develop state park land.

The commission will have authority to aid local projects, however, depending on "relative priorities" of applications, he said.

Poll Tax Ban May Affect June Election

Del. Willis M. Anderson said he would have preferred that the legislature end the poll tax and predicted its death will require extensive changes in the election laws to provide "additional safeguards as to eligibility to vote."

Authorities O.K.'d

A bill that would permit all localities to form industrial development authorities empowered to issue revenue bonds was passed by the House. An amendment by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, which permits two or more localities to establish joint development authorities, must be accepted by the Senate for final passage of this bill.

Compromise Plan Apparently Saves Basic Community College Program

RICHMOND . . . Virginia has been guaranteed the beginnings of a creditable community college system but for a time yesterday the program espoused by Gov. Godwin was perilously close to the legislative rocks.

It required some real academic statesmanship on the part of Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, president of VPI, and a rewriting of portions of the original bill as it came from the House of Delegates, before the Senate Education Committee by unanimous action cleared the measure for floor action.

Notwithstanding the fact that the program was brought forward by a study commission of which he was chairman, Sen. Lloyd C. Bird had been unable to pry it out of his Senate Education Committee after favorable House action.

Accreditation — a word which means very little to the layman but a great deal to the educator — loomed as a barrier in the path of smooth sailing.

★ ★

Because of fears undoubtedly engendered by the University of Virginia that the quality of instruction offered might suffer, key citizens supporting the branches on Eastern Shore and at Martinsville (Patrick Henry) continued hostile to the idea of transfer to a new State Board for Community Colleges.

To overcome this fear and hostility it was necessary to arrive at a sensible compromise. This was done over the past weekend with Dr. Hahn carrying the ball and achieving teamwork from heads of the two other major institutions with branches — President Edgar Shannon of the University of Virginia and Davis Y. Paschall of the College of William and Mary.

Three features went into the compromise:

1. The seven branches previously designated for inclusion in the community system continue destined for transfer—the two already mentioned, plus the University's Lynchburg branch and its Roanoke Center and VPI's Covington-Clifton Forge, Wytheville and Roanoke Technical Institute branches.

2. An advisory committee to the State Board for Community Colleges is created to study and advise the board and the governor on all matters relating to accreditation. This body will consist of two legislators and three others to be named by the governor, who also shall appoint the chairman.

3. Guarantee is given that no branch shall be transferred to jurisdiction of the community college board until it has demonstrated requirements necessary for accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

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Opponents have continued to contend that such accreditation could not be achieved without the "umbrella" of the parent institution. How well founded their fears may be is at best a speculative matter.

The act as amended by the committee yesterday makes impossible any foot dragging by the parents by requiring that they cooperate. It also directs the state board to request individual accreditation of the present branches as soon as feasible.

For the uninitiated, accreditation is based upon a number of things including ratio of faculty to students, library square footage per student as well as number of books, classroom and laboratory space, minimal standards of curriculum, and basic requirements for degree, or certification in the case of nondegree institutions.

As noted by Gov. Godwin, the redrawn bill which now moves to the Senate floor and which eventually must return to the House for concurrence, gives "reassurance to the communities concerned that they will continue to have quality programs of education at whatever time their institutions become a part of the community college system."

While several of the branches—all from VPI, incidentally—are ready for transfer almost immediately, the target date for system launching remains July 1, 1967. Provided the board is set up and ready to go, these might be transferred earlier.

On the other hand, it is obvious that the two branches protesting most vociferously—Patrick Henry and Eastern Shore—are not ready. As the governor phrased it:

"According to the best information available to me, it appears that branches in at least two of the communities where the greatest concern has been evidenced would not, in all probability, be certified for transfer prior to July 1, 1967."

Sen. William F. Stone, of Martinsville, a last-ditch fighter against inclusion of Patrick Henry, sees July 1, 1969, as the earliest date his school can be ready for transfer. It was upon this assurance that he finally capitulated during the education committee's lengthy closed session, thus clearing the way for Senate floor acceptance, probably on Thursday.

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As far as Roanoke is concerned, RTI, already accredited as a technical school, must achieve new recognition as a community college. Meanwhile, the University Center, moving forward with its building program across Colonial Avenue, will be ready for inclusion of its first and second year classes in the community college while continuing to offer third and fourth year classes along with graduate courses.

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State Parks Aid To Be Available After July 1

3-16-66
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Women's rib cotton knit "poor boy" polos

Assembly's Inaction Criticized

3-24-66
By Frank Hancock
World-News Staff Writer

The Virginia General Assembly drew criticism from some of its members today for not abolishing the poll tax before the U.S. Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional.

Most of those contacted said they were pleased to see the poll tax eliminated as a prerequisite to voting, but said the state legislature had not met its responsibility.

One predicted a special session of the General Assembly will be required to write new voting laws.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin made this brief comment:

"I have not seen the court's opinion but as a practical matter its effect apparently will be to put elections for state and local officers on the same basis as elections for federal offices insofar as the poll tax is concerned.

"The legal impact will be carefully examined with the attorney general."

Godwin was meeting with the attorney general on another matter when the court's decision was announced. He remained closeted with him for more than an hour before issuing his statement.

The governor said at a news conference last week he had no plans to call a special session of the General Assembly on the poll tax if the court's decision was adverse. He indicated that when the decision came would be time for such consideration.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said the death of the poll tax will require extensive changes in election laws to provide "additional safeguards as to eligibility to vote."

He said the General Assembly should probably take the matter up at a special session, but there is no particular rush since the high court decision will not affect this year's federal elections.

★ ★
Anderson said he welcomed an end to the poll tax, but he was not happy with the manner in which it was done.

Assembly's Inaction Criticized

From Page 1

He said it is another example of the court ruling on matters of state sovereignty.

The state constitution provides that the state shall determine qualifications of voters, he said, and "the court rules after all these years that this is not true."

Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler said he is pleased that the poll tax has been outlawed, but "it's something the state should have done for itself."

The effect of the decision, he added, "is to throw our whole election law system out of balance. It is regrettable that the General Assembly did nothing to prepare us for it."

Del. Robert Spessard, who represents both Roanoke City and Roanoke County as a floater delegate, said:

"I am only sorry that the General Assembly didn't take action first. I would feel much better."

Spessard noted that he had backed a bill at the recent session which would have repealed the poll tax.

State Sen. Henry Howell of Norfolk, one of the most outspoken critics of the poll tax, said the majority of Virginians will welcome the decision.

But he voiced fears that "certain political leaders" may attempt to "set up devices" in new election laws which would be a hindrance to voting.

He said it is now up to the General Assembly to enact up-to-date election laws which will "make the state government, as well as the federal government, completely responsive to the will of the voters."

He said the death of the poll tax will enable Virginians to "elect new legislators more responsive to the needs of the state."

★ ★
In voicing his fears of new "devices" to make voting difficult, Howell said he would warn against those who say a constitutional convention is necessary to change the state's election laws.

The only reason such a convention would be called, he said, would be to do away with the system of permanent registration of voters. This registration, he added, is "the greatest protection" the people have in assuring they can vote.

State Sen. Edward L. Breedon of Norfolk, who has tried several times to have the General Assembly take action on removing the poll tax, said the Supreme Court "has done what I believe the Virginia legislature should have initiated many years ago."

He said most Virginians will applaud the decision, "although many, like myself, will regret it had to be done by judicial rather than by legislative and popular action."

At this year's session of the legislature, Sen. Breedon quarterbacked a group of 25 senators who tried in vain to pry a repeal measure out of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

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3-21-66
A bill that would permit all localities to form industrial development authorities empowered to issue revenue bonds was passed by the House. An amendment by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, which permits two or more localities to establish joint development authorities, must be accepted by the Senate for final passage of this bill.

Chances Appear Dim For Poll Tax Action

By BILL JOHNSON

Associated Press Writer

RICHMOND (AP)—The days of the Virginia General Assembly are waning fast, and so apparently are prospects for action on the state's poll tax.

The fate of the legislation probably will rest with the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, and Chairman Garland Gray of Waverly said Thursday he doesn't contemplate another meeting before Saturday's adjournment.

It's always possible for the committee to meet and clear the House resolution for floor action. But a Senate poll tax measure died Thursday in a House committee.

(If the Senate P&E Committee does not meet before adjournment, it also may mean the death of a move for annual sessions, which was revived in the House Thursday. See separate story.)

With the deadline for adjournment drawing ever closer, the House of Delegates met for the second consecutive night Thursday in an effort to clear the calendar of Senate bills. There were about 120 measures awaiting action when the House convened at noon, and just about half had been disposed of by the time of the dinner recess.

Prospects seemed good that the major matter to face the legislature—the \$2.2 billion appropriations bill—might clear the Senate Finance Committee Friday.

Sen. J. D. Hagood, the committee chairman, set a session for 9 a.m. Friday to dispose of some other matters and then receive the report of the subcommittee which has been working over the bulky bill sent it last week by the House.

Hagood said he was hopeful the bill could get to the Senate floor for action before the day is out.

During its daytime floor session the House gave final legislative approval to one measure designed to help the State Highway Department build roads where they are needed. But it killed another that backers said would help hold down the cost of right-of-way acquisition.

The Senate, meanwhile, amended slightly and passed the child abuse bill introduced by Del. Bernard Levin of Norfolk and a companion measure patroned by Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg. Both must return to the House for acceptance of the Senate amendments.

And the House agreed to a committee of conference on a disputed amendment the Senate tacked on an automotive liability insurance bill from Del. Stanley Sacks of Norfolk.

The collision over the poll tax had been in prospect for several weeks. It became a reality Thursday when the House Privileges and Elections Committee killed a bill sent over by the Senate.

This measure, with Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton as chief patron, would have called for a poll tax study with a report due by the end of the year. Then a referendum would have been held early next year with voters asked whether they wanted the poll tax repealed as a voting prerequisite and whether they wanted a constitutional convention convened to do it.

The committee's action came only a day after the House gave overwhelming approval to its own measure creating a 25-member commission to study the poll tax and all of the state's election laws. It is this resolution which now is resting in the Senate.

In the House, 71-15 approval was given to a Senate measure which would permit the state



(Times Photo)

Amendment Writers

Dels. Garnett Moore of Pulaski, Lyman Harrell of Emporia, and A. L. Philpott of Bassett draft an amendment to a bill that would have permitted the highway department to tie up land for three years before deciding if it was needed for a right-of-way. The amendment passed, but the bill was killed.

highway commission to allocate on this basis of needs alone the approximately \$70 million in new road money to be raised by acts passed by this assembly.

Highway money from current sources is allocated on a percentage basis among the various highways systems. Before approving the bill, the House turned down a floor amendment proposed by Del. George Rawlings of Fredericksburg which would have required that at least 30 per cent of the new money must be allocated to the secondary system.

Defeated 46-38, though, was a bill which would have permitted the highway department to tie up land for three years before deciding finally whether it was needed for rights-of-way.

Del. W. C. Thompson of Pittsylvania, who handled the bill on the House floor, said the purpose was to prevent a landowner from erecting costly structures and, in effect, holding up the department once he learned his land was in the way of future road construction.

But a series of opponents contended that the idea, rejected by the House on a one-vote margin two years ago, had the effect of depriving the landowner of his land without adequate compensation.

The House also passed a bill which would permit all localities to establish industrial development authorities which could

issue revenue bonds. Some localities now have this right under special action of the legislature.

A House amendment offered by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke to permit two or more localities to establish joint development authorities must be accepted by the Senate for final passage.

The Levin child abuse bill passed by the Senate would require physicians to report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect to the authorities. The companion measure would make it a misdemeanor for a parent or guardian to refuse or conspire to refuse medical aid to an injured child.

The Senate amendments to both bills would exempt Christian Scientists.

City May Get Park Funds From State

3-15-66

Roanoke Del. Willis M. Anderson said today that he believes one of the bills passed by the General Assembly provides 25 per cent state grants for city programs aided under the federal Open Space Act.

Anderson, who returned from Richmond yesterday, said that in his opinion the federal act is encompassed under one of the bills passed during the session.

Roanoke City Council had sought the 25 per cent state grants for park development programs under the federal government's 50 per cent matching open space program.

A report by the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission had originally proposed state grants only for projects under the Land and Water Conservation Act, used for regional or county parks.

Anderson said that Fitzgerald Bemis, commission chairman, told him during the assembly session that the bills as passed included open space programs. This would reduce the city's share of park development to 25 per cent.

Anderson added that an opinion can be requested from the attorney general if any question develops later.

Legislators Trim Their Pay Boost

3-12-66

RICHMOND (AP) — The House agreed to Senate amendments on the legislative pay raise bill 62 to 13 Saturday to boost the members' compensation from \$1,800 to \$3,300 beginning in 1968.

Instead of the present \$18 per day and \$12 expenses the legislators receive during the 60-day biennial session, members of the 1968 Assembly will receive a flat \$35 a day while in session plus \$600 a year.

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria who sponsored the original proposal that would have given the legislators \$100 a month when not in session — or \$4,300 for the biennium — asked the House to agree to the Senate reduction on the "half a loaf is better than none" premise.

The vote on final passage for pay raises effective in 1968:

Yeas: W. M. Anderson, Andrews, Bagley, Butler, Caton, Clark, Cooke, G. W. Dalton, J. N. Dalton, W. C. Daniel, Davis, Dervishian, Dickson, Durland, Duval, Farley, Fidler, Galland, Geisler, Giesen, F. T. Gray, J.

D. Gray, Gunn, Gwathmey, Gwyn, Hagen, Hansen, Hutchens, Lane, Levin, Lightsey, McDiarmid, McMath, McMurrain, Mann, Marks, Marshall, Mason, Middleton, Moody, G. S. Moore, Moss, Owens, Paxson, Phillips, Philpott, Rawlings, Rawls, Reiber, Reynolds, Roberts, Sacks, Sears, Short, W. R. Smith, Spessard, Sutton, L. R. Thompson, J. M. Thompson, Walker, P. B. White, and Yates.

Nays: Baker, Cantrell, Earman, Eastwood, Frost, Fugate, Funkhouser, D. G. Pendleton, Richardson, Slaughter, R. M. Smith, W. C. Thompson, and J. W. White.

Not voting: Allen, H. P. Anderson, M. G. Anderson, Bacon, Bradshaw, Bryan, Campbell, Carneal, Cleaton, J. H. Daniel, Dudley, Gibson, Harrell, Hill, Johnson, Kostel, McCoy, E. B. Pendleton, Pennington, Pope, Putney, Roller, Speer, Williams and Mr. Speaker.

Hopkins Won't Run Boothe Campaign

3/31/66

Many state legislators will no doubt follow the same tack as Dels. Willis M. Anderson and Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke.

"I'm not planning to take an active part in the campaign," said Spessard.

Anderson said he never takes an active part in any primary campaigns other than his own and doesn't plan to this year.

Del. Anderson Seminar Speaker

Del. Willis M. Anderson will participate in a symposium on air at the 44th annual meeting of the Virginia Academy of Science in Harrisonburg tomorrow.

"Legal Aspects of Air Pollution" will be the Roanoke legislator's topic. Three others on a panel will discuss various aspects of air pollution control.

Anderson was a member of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council study committee on air pollution and one of the sponsors of the Air Pollution Act of 1966, approved at the recent session of the legislature.

Others on the panel will be Dr. Bruce V. English, consulting physicist; Dr. Edward S. Ray, professor of medicine of the Medical College of Virginia; and Jean J. Schueneman of the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Restaurant Gets City Water Despite Protests Of Stoller

4-12-66

City water will be extended to a Roanoke County restaurant on Williamson Road despite the protests of Councilman Murray Stoller.

Two Bristol men, who planned the restaurant before Roanoke City Council required all new water requests to come before it, sought an exemption from the water policy on that ground.

Stoller argued that council would "get into hot water" because other county landowners, caught in the same predicament, would make the same contention.

Council, Stoller revealed, has decided it is the best interest of the city to refuse to extend water. "We're at war," he said, referring to various annexation moves in the Roanoke Valley.

When Roanoke lost its annexation attempt several years ago, the court held annexation was not needed because the areas already had city services.)

It is clear from hindsight, Stoller contended, that prior councils made a mistake in "giving away" water and sewer services outside its borders. He added that the restaurant owners will pay \$4,000 to the Roanoke County Sanitation Authority for a sewer connection. (The city water connection charge is \$147 or \$403, depending on which of the two most likely meter sizes the restaurant chooses.)

★ ★

The city manager was instructed to obtain more information on a request from Sealtest Foods for service to a new office in the county. A move by Stoller to take the

matter under consideration, as most requests have been, failed for lack of a second.

In other action, council: Sent to a committee bids on a fence at Woodrum Airport.

Sent to the budget commission a request from the Roanoke Valley Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a gift of \$3,000 in the next budget and a council-approved request from Roanoke Valley Council of Community Services for a grant toward a study of welfare programs in the valley.

Filed a letter from the Jamison School PTA requesting a study of school crossing guards.

Appropriated \$5,000 for overtime in the public works department after City Manager Julian Hirst said the matter is being studied because manpower is not handled in the best way possible.

Filed a report on personnel changes in the police and fire departments.

Set over for a week a decision on whether a local industrial development authority should be created under a general state law or a special state enabling act applying to Roanoke.

Approved hiring of Willis M. Anderson to assist with legal work in connection with expansion of the East Gate landfill. Mayor Benton Dillard revealed that Anderson is already at work.

Passed on final reading a measure setting a \$7 million limit on the bond issue referendum and another measure setting the voting date on June 14.

And asked Hirst to determine whether the U.S. Navy is willing to guarantee in its lease for the reserve building here that no storage buildings detrimental to beautification of the city will be erected. The Marine Reserve recently erected a building on Wiley Drive which councilmen found objectionable but were unable to have moved.

Leader Named By Democrats

J. T. Hopkins Jr. became chairman of the Roanoke Democratic Committee Wednesday night, succeeding Howard E. Musser who resigned to devote more time to campaigning for election to city council.

Hopkins, president of 7-Up Bottling Co. in Roanoke, was vice chairman of the committee and automatically became chairman but on a motion by Willis M. Anderson, a vote was taken and Hopkins was elected unanimously.

William B. Spong Jr. and Armistead L. Boothe, candidates in the July Democratic primary to select U.S. Senate nominees, will speak at the dinner.

Woodrum said U.S. Sen. A. Willis Robertson will speak at the dinner barring a change in his schedule and Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. will be unable to attend due to a prior commitment but he will send a statement to the committee.

Among others expected are Willis M. Anderson, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Roanoke; Dr. William E. Eisenberg, a trustee of the college and editor of the official history, "The First Hundred Years," and now pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in Winchester; Dr. John H. Fray, president of Marion College; Harold T. Freed, editor of the N&W magazine.

The 50th anniversary of the Roanoke College student newspaper, the Brackety-Ack, will be observed Friday night at a reunion banquet at Hotel Roanoke. More than 100 people are expected to hear speeches by Henry H. Fowler, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, and the paper's first editor, Fred Board.

Spong Charges Robertson Helps Stunt State Growth

On the program with Spong were Armistead L. Boothe, who is opposing U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. in the primary, and State Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke.

Anderson said Virginia soon will feel the impact of the 1966 General Assembly in education, mental health and highway construction.

Anderson, using what he called the "vernacular of the space age," called 1965 in which Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and the General Assembly were elected "the year of countdown in Virginia," and this year's legislature "the year of the blastoff."

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"We must have unity, and on unity we will build strength," Anderson declared, adding:

"But I suggest to you that we must never become so preoccupied with unity that we neglect to discuss, to debate and to critically examine, for from these things come the vitality which is the lifeblood of the Democratic Party, and thus it is once again apparent in the primary campaign now unfolding.

U.S. Sen. A. Willis Robertson will be the keynote speaker at the annual "Husband's Night" banquet May 27 of the Women's Democratic Club of Roanoke.

The 6:30 p.m. gathering will be in the Shenandoah Room of Hotel Roanoke.

Among invited guests are Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., Lt. Gov. Fred E. Pollard, U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., state senators William B. Spong, William B. Hopkins and Hale Collins; delegates Willis M. Anderson, Robert Spessard and former state senator Armistead L. Boothe.

Butler, Anderson Picked to Attend Political Seminar

Two Roanoke City delegates to the General Assembly have been selected by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University to attend a seminar on improvement of government.

They are Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican.

The object of the seminar, to be held Aug. 7-14 in Key Biscayne, Fla., is to provide state senators and assemblymen with information and techniques "they can use to make state legislatures more effective," the institute said.

Thirty-six legislators from the 18 most populous states were chosen by a committee of legislators, professors and newspapermen after consulting with political reporters based in each of the 18 states, the Associated Press reported. The institute is dedicated to the study of government and public affairs.

Jaycees Elect Richmonder Over Lexington Man, 175-172

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke delivered the welcoming address at the convention's awards luncheon Saturday.

Hahn To Head Study of Cities

Times Staff Dispatch
RICHMOND — Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, president of Virginia Tech, has been named chairman of the new Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission by Gov. Mills Godwin.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke was also appointed to serve on the 15-man commission, created by the 1966 General Assembly to study the rapid growth problems of cities.

Leader Named By Democrats

J. T. Hopkins Jr. became chairman of the Roanoke Democratic Committee Wednesday night, succeeding Howard E. Musser who resigned to devote more time to campaigning for election to city council.

Hopkins, president of 7-Up Bottling Co. in Roanoke, was vice chairman of the committee and automatically became chairman but on a motion by Willis M. Anderson, a vote was taken and Hopkins was elected unanimously.

The committee also elected Vic Thomas as a new vice chairman and Mrs. Reba Dixon, who was already a vice chairman, will remain in the office.

Hopkins has been active in the Democratic Party in Roanoke for some time. In 1961 he was elected president of the Young Democrats Club.

C. A. Woodrum III, in announcing plans for the May 20 fund raising dinner at Dixie Taverns, said both State Sen.

William B. Spong Jr. and Armistead L. Boothe, candidates in the July Democratic primary to select U.S. Senate nominees, will speak at the dinner.

Woodrum said U.S. Sen. A. Willis Robertson will speak at the dinner barring a change in his schedule and Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. will be unable to attend due to a prior commitment but he will send a statement to the committee.

Among others expected are Willis M. Anderson, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Roanoke; Dr. William E. Eisenberg, a trustee of the college and editor of the official history, "The First Hundred Years," and now pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in Winchester; Dr. John H. Fray, president of Marion College; Harold T. Freed, editor of the N&W magazine.

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Spong Charges Robertson Helps Stunt State Growth

On the program with Spong were Armistead L. Boothe, who is opposing U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. in the primary, and State Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke.

Anderson said he is "honored" to share the platform with Boothe and Spong whom he called "good friends" and hailed "the primary in which they are engaged . . . another demonstration of the enduring vigor of the Democratic Party."

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Noted Guests Are On Reception List



Willis Martin Anderson

Former Roanoke Mayor Featured Speaker At Dinner

Willis M. Anderson, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Roanoke, will be the guest speaker on May 21 at a Democratic dinner to be held at the Pocahontas High School.

The affair, sponsored by the Tazewell County Young Democratic Club, Robert E. Burn, of Richlands, president, will begin at 7 p.m. DST.

The four contenders for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from Virginia in the

coming primary, Senator Harry F. Byrd Jr., Senator A. Willis Robertson, William B. Spong, Jr., and Armistead L. Boothe, have been invited to attend the dinner.

Congressman W. Pat Jennings will introduce Anderson.

Tickets for the affair, at \$3 each, can be purchased from club officers at the door.

Anderson was educated in the public schools of Bluefield, Virginia, Roanoke College and graduated from the School of Law at Washington & Lee in 1952.

Anderson is a member of the American Bar Association, Virginia Bar Association, and was a member of the board of directors of the Roanoke Bar Association from 1958 until 1960.

He is also a former Roanoke City Council member and served as that city's mayor from 1960 until 1962 and has also served on many committees as a member of the General Assembly.

Currently the president of the Washington & Lee Law School Association, Anderson was the recipient of the Roanoke Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award in 1960.

A guest list for the May 30 Roanoke reception in honor of Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke indicates that numerous local leaders, area educators and federal, state and local lawmakers as well as topnotch business and industry representatives will be among those persons greeting the U.S. ambassador to Spain.

Among those invited to the reception and dinner at Hotel Roanoke planned for 6:30 p.m. and sponsored by the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce are:

Judge and Mrs. Lindsay Almond, Willis Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Annas, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Burton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler, Sen. and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Cartledge, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Cole and Sen. and Mrs. Hale Collins.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Sam Crockett, the Honorable Ted Dalton and Mrs. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Darden Jr., Mayor Benton Dillard and Mrs. Dillard, Judge Richard T. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Finis Engleman, Judge and Mrs. Stanford L. Fellers, Mrs. J. P. Fishburn, Mr. and Mrs. John Fishwick, Judge and Mrs. Beverley Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Garden Jr., Mr. and

Mrs. Robert Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gills, Dr. and Mrs. T. Marshall Hahn, Dr. and Mrs. Dana Hamel, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Herrenkohl, Judge and Mrs. Fred Hoback, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Holmes III, Sen. and Mrs. W. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Don Jordan, Dr. and Mrs. Perry Kendig.

And Judge and Mrs. Dirk Kuyk, Dr. and Mrs. John Logan, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mannino, Dr. and Mrs. Charles K. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph McGuigan, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Muse.

Others are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Obenshain, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ould, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pevler, the Honorable Richard H. Poff and Mrs. Poff, Lt. Gov. and Mrs. Fred Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pond, Sen. and Mrs. A. Willis Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Shannon, Gen. and Mrs. George Shell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taubman, Mr. and Mrs. Glover Trent.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Trout, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Webber, Sam Weems, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. Henry I. Willett, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilkerson and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Wyatt.

Fine Metropolitan Study Choice

Governor Godwin's imaginative choice of Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, president of Virginia Tech, to head the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission guarantees an intensive and meaningful examination of urbanization's complexities.

From the vantage point of academia, Dr. Hahn will bring to the task force study a broad, impartial view of the state government's responsibilities in a time of unprecedented population growth, centered almost entirely within the state's six major metropolitan areas.

Despite a preponderance of Richmond-area leaders, the make-up of the "metro" commission is fully representative of the "New Virginia," including knowledgeable municipal government offi-

cial, several urban and suburban legislators (including Del. Willis M. Anderson, former mayor of Roanoke), and a Negro political leader-physician from Richmond.

The Hahn Commission's work will have far-reaching impact on Virginia, for never before has a state administration made such a significant effort to explore the unique problems and opportunities confronting the urban community, in which six of every 10 Virginians now reside. Just as 1964-66 interim studies of higher education and public recreation produced landmark appropriations and new programs in the 1966 General Assembly, the Hahn Commission can be expected to chart a new and possibly sweeping partnership role for the state government and its metropolitan areas.

In 1964, Dr. Hahn complained publicly that "Virginia is much prone to talk about its problems and make long studies of public policy before changing anything. Sometimes the talk and study is all that happens." That is not likely to be the case with the Hahn Commission.

Roanoke Legislators To Attend Seminar

Two Roanokers will attend a State Legislator Seminar in Key Biscayne, Fla., Aug. 7-14.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler and Del. Willis M. Anderson will attend the seminar.

The seminar, which is sponsored by the Eagleton Institute of Politics of Rutgers University, will instruct the legislators in combating the weakness and ineffectiveness of many state legislatures.

Eagleton is sponsoring the seminar through a three-year, \$140,000 grant from the Carnegie Corp.

Anderson and Butler To Attend Seminar

Dels. M. Caldwell Butler and Willis M. Anderson will attend a seminar in Key Biscayne, Fla., Aug. 7-14, to hear about ways to combat the weakness and ineffectiveness of state legislatures.

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460 Plan in Giles Rapped; Va. 100 Widening Urged

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

Virginia's policy of using existing roadways as part of the state's new arterial system was questioned Monday.

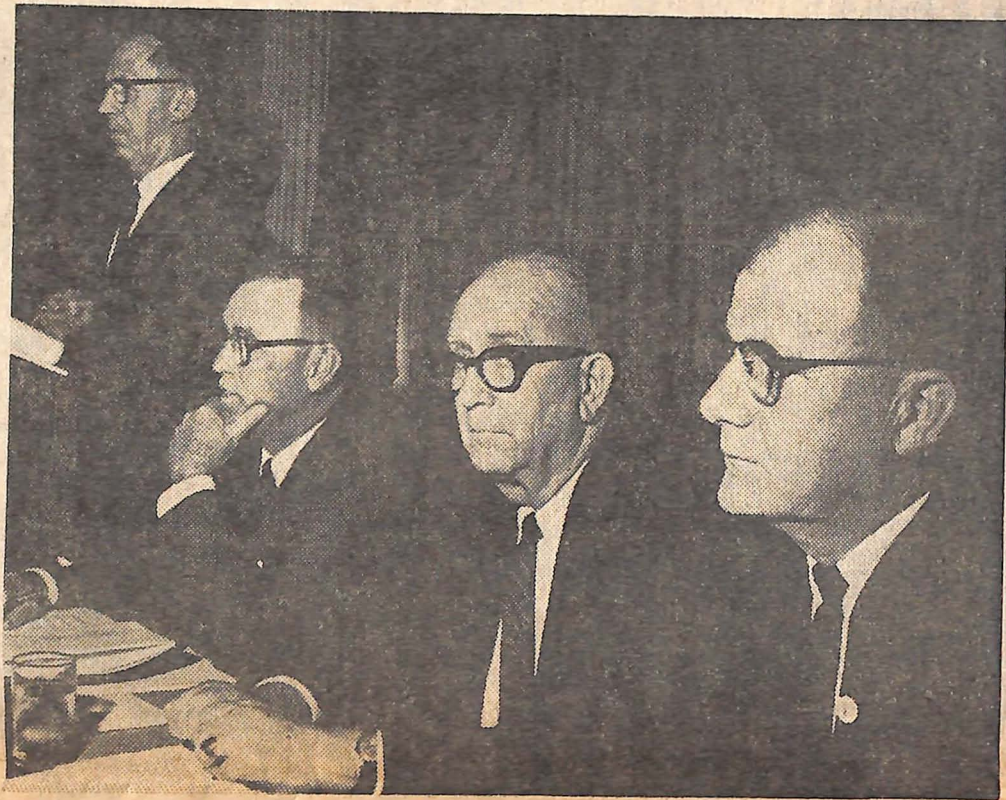
Paul L. Comer of Rich Creek in Giles County told the commission, opening three days of public hearings on its bigger-than-ever allocations for the new fiscal year, that use of existing U.S. 460 from Narrows to the West Virginia line as one corridor will result in a "substandard" section of the road.

Comer said the existing road has curves which will be dangerous although there will be one-way traffic on it. He called the present highway "a 1926 road."

But Comer's criticism was one of the few the commission heard as it held a hearing on more than \$18 million for interstate, primary and arterial work in the Salem District. With \$165.5 million to spend statewide, the most ever, there was a small crowd, a short hearing and the commission got more praise than it usually does at such hearings.

Highway Commissioner Douglas B. Fugate, answering Comer, said the idea of the four-laned arterial system was strongly based on the building of new two-lane roads to parallel present roads.

In some cases, he said, existing roads are substandard.



Times Photo

Road Money Hearings Open

Highway Commissioner Douglas B. Fugate, standing at left, and other members of the State Highway Commission opened two days of hearings on highway allocations Monday at Hotel Roanoke. Other com-

missioners shown are, from left, Earl A. Fitzpatrick, Roanoke, Robert S. Weaver Jr., Victoria, and W. Ransdell Chilton, Lancaster.

road problem in Giles County." He said he thinks highway department traffic counts on 100—measure the department uses to place priorities on road building—are "outdated."

Teel told the commission there are other needs in the New River Valley, too. He asked that it consider improving Virginia from Radford's west-

Martinsville banker who stepped down last year from the commission. He said he thinks the commission—armed with \$64

million in new money for the next two fiscal years—has "reached an all-time high in public acceptance."

State Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville told the commission "this is the smallest crowd I've ever seen" at an allocation hearing "never . . . has the highway department been in such good esteem."

Also appearing Monday was a

General Assembly, told the commission "a little money will go a long way" on 311.

Millard B. Souers, executive director of the Salem-Roanoke County Chamber of Commerce, said completion of a four-laned extension of Virginia 419 from Main Street in Salem to the Hanging Rock interchange with Interstate 81 is "by far our most

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Highway Commissioner Douglas B. Fugate, answering Comer, said the idea of the four-laned arterial system was strongly based on the building of new two-lane roads to parallel present roads.

In some cases, he said, existing roads are substandard, but the commission feels that "it is much better to have 400 miles of divided highway" than to have just 50.

When the arterial program is completed in 1975, Fugate said, he hopes the highway department "can come back and rebuild" the roads that need it. "If we stop now to build them," Fugate said, the system of four-lane divided roads can't be finished on schedule.

"We do hope you can find some way to handle that situation," Comer said.

Another member of the large Giles County delegation—which had more to say and more to ask for than those from other counties and cities in the district—said that he has heard that the department may place both lanes of U.S. 460 between Narrows and the West Virginia line on the present Norfolk and Western Railway bed on the north side of New River.

Construction of the two new lanes on the railroad bed, said Frank Heslep, a county supervisor, would "leave a lot of businesses hanging in mid air." Engineers said after the meeting, however, that plans approved last month by the commission—which puts only one lane on the railroad bed—haven't changed.

The 7.8-mile project between Narrows and the West Virginia line, one of the state's Appalachian economic development roads, would cost \$9.7 million. The present plan calls for relocation of about six miles of N&W tracks from the north to the south side of New River. Plans call for using the present westbound lane of 460 which is above the present railroad.

All of the Giles delegation also plugged for the four-laning of Virginia 100 between Dublin and Pearisburg.

And they were joined by Ward Teel of Christiansburg, president of the New River Valley Industrial Commission, who said the county hasn't received a single new industry, although a total of 25 have moved in or plan expansion in other parts of the valley.

Teel said Virginia 100 is "the only inlet and outlet to Interstate 81 and Interstate 77 south that Giles County has and for Giles County to be able to join the rest of the commonwealth's industrial growth, this is a must."

William D. Bane, president of the Giles County Chamber of Commerce, said money for 460 "answers only part of our



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Teel told the commission there are other needs in the New River Valley, too. He asked that it consider improving Virginia 605, from Radford's western corporate limits to the present No. 34 interchange of Interstate 81.

He said this is an "absolute necessity" for industries in Radford. Presently under construction at No. 35 interchange is Radford's four-laned spur route, Virginia 117.

Teel said there is also a need for completing 81 from Dixie Caverns to the present interstate road at Christiansburg. There is a good dual-laned highway (U.S. 11) from where 81 now stops at Dixie Caverns and the foot of Christiansburg Mountain, Teel said, but from there until the motorist hits 81 again there is a "short stretch of (three-laned) suicide highway."

Teel said "it has been rumored" that this stretch of 81 "will be the last leg of interstate construction in Virginia." Engineers said, though, that a grading project near the present completed highway is underway and that it will be completed ahead of the now uncertain target date for wrapping up all interstate construction in the state.

Some of the commission's highest praise at the hearing came from S. S. Flythe, a Martinsville banker who stepped down last year from the commission. He said he thinks the commission—armed with \$64

million in new money for the next two fiscal years—has "reached an all-time high in public acceptance."

State Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville told the commission "this is the smallest crowd I've ever seen" at an allocation hearing "never . . . has the highway department been in such good esteem."

Also appearing Monday was a Craig County delegation asking for improvements to Virginia 311, the main road into the county. They said the county now has no railroad connection and needs a good road for industrial development. Del. Garnett S. Moor of Pulaski, who represents the county in the

General Assembly, told the commission "a little money will go a long way" on 311.

Millard B. Souers, executive director of the Salem-Roanoke County Chamber of Commerce, said completion of a four-laned extension of Virginia 419 from Main Street in Salem to the Hanging Rock interchange with Interstate 81 is "by far our most important request."

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said he hopes the completion of the Interstate 581 spur to Elm Avenue can "hopefully be followed" by work on the city's Southwest Expressway. H. Cletus Broyles, Roanoke's director of public works asked favorable commission action on approval of industrial access funds for a bridge at 9th Street, SE, to the Roanoke Industrial Center.

Today, the commission, starting at 9 a.m., will hear from the Staunton, Lynchburg and Bristol Districts. Wednesday the other districts in the state will appear before a Richmond hearing. Approval of the allocations is expected Wednesday.

Anderson Says UVa Should Free Funds for Community College Use

8-4-66
The General Assembly intended for the University of Virginia to release part of its operating funds as well as part of its Roanoke operation for the new community college of Roanoke, Del. Willis Anderson of Roanoke said Friday.

UVa has relinquished its freshman and sophomore levels of the UVa Roanoke Center to be merged with Roanoke Technical Institute, but not a reported \$150,000 that was appropriated for the center's freshman and sophomore levels.

The Roanoke area community college has tentatively set its tuition at \$110 a quarter, more than twice the \$45 a quarter to be charged at the community college in Fairfax County.

Anderson indicated he believed the \$110 can be cut if the university can be persuaded to turn over the money voted for operation of its lower divisions here.

The General Assembly decided the university would continue to operate junior, senior and graduate programs here in the upcoming year. But the lower divisions would be merged with Roanoke Technical Institute to form the community college.

So far, a community college board official has said, the university has refused to turn over the funds.

Fee reduction might also be possible if the governor could be persuaded to part with some of his discretionary funds, Anderson pointed out.

Dr. Dana Hamel, executive director of the state's community college network, said Wednesday that he is making efforts to find enough money to make a significant reduction in the tuition fee charged by the Roanoke school.

He said he would explore the matter with the state budget director and the university in Charlottesville. More than \$150,000 is reportedly due the Roanoke school from the university, according to Roanoke officials.

Dr. Hamel's staff has discussed charging \$45 a quarter, the same fee charged by the Community College of Northern Virginia at Bailey's Crossroads, as a good target fee for the system.

Sam Crockett, head of the university center in Roanoke, said his office has received more than two dozen telephone calls and visits from parents anxious to know whether a fee cut is in sight this year.

Tuition Drop Expected At Community College

8-6-66
By Charles Cox
World-News Education Writer

Dr. Dana Hamel, executive director of Virginia's community college network, has told The World-News that he expects tuition at the college in Roanoke to be cut from \$110 to \$45 a quarter.

He said he will recommend the reduction to the Community College Board when it holds its second meeting Friday in Richmond.

He added that he sees "no reason whatsoever," why the board would do anything but approve the reduction.

The cut would mean that the parent of a student enrolled would pay tuition of \$135 for the year, not \$330, a saving of \$195.

* * *
If 1,000 students enroll, the minimum number college officials expect, the cut would mean a total saving to parents of \$200,000. Some officials think enrollment may go as high as 1,400.

Earlier this week The World-News disclosed that the now organizing school was informing prospective students they would have to pay the \$110, the same charged at Roanoke Technical Institute last year, and somewhat less than paid by students at the Roanoke Center of the University of Virginia.

But the \$110 quarterly fee, as college officials here pointed

out, was more than twice as much as the \$45 set by the Community College of Northern Virginia at Bailey's Crossroads.

When the General Assembly passed the community college law in the spring, backers of the system said they would charge low tuition as a means of encouraging enrollment of practically any high school graduate who applied.

Roanoke Valley's college is the result of a merger of RTI and the freshman-sophomore division of UVa's Roanoke Center.

Part of the story behind the \$110 fee, Dr. Hamel's staff members have said, has been the failure of the university to turn over to the community college money appropriated by the legislature for the university's premerger operations in Roanoke.

Dr. Hamel said negotiations to secure release of this money to the community college board will be pursued next week.

How much new money is needed to bring about the reduction in tuition is still to be worked out by his fiscal experts, Dr. Hamel said.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke suggested yesterday that funds might also be found by tapping Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.'s discretionary fund. The governor was unavailable for comment.

City Legislators Ask Additional Staff Assistance

8-16-66
Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler think that Virginia legislators need more secretarial help, more space for work and staffers to do research for them on pending bills.

These would help General Assembly members do a better job in Richmond, the two said after they returned from attending a legislative conference at Key Biscayne, Fla.

The conference was sponsored by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University and financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

Anderson said there was a feeling legislators should initiate more programs, not just approve or reject ones sponsored by governors and state agencies and departments.

Butler said that annual sessions of legislatures are becoming more popular. Legislation was introduced this year providing for Virginia to hold annual sessions, but it was defeated by a Senate committee after being overwhelmingly passed by the House.

Butler, Anderson Agree Assembly Needs Changes

8-16-66

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Roanoke's two members of the House of Delegates, just back from a weeklong legislative conference at Key Biscayne, Fla., agreed Monday the mechanics of Virginia's General Assembly can be improved.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican, were selected by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University to represent Virginia at the conference financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

Both returned with impressions based on their talks with legislators from other states that members of the General Assembly should have more staff help and research facilities available to them.

Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus, said there was a lot of talk about "professionalization of legislators" and Anderson said there was a widespread concern about the "image" of state legislatures which conference members felt is "pretty bad."

Anderson, a former mayor of Roanoke, said there was a feeling legislatures should initiate more programs and not merely approve or reject programs sponsored by their governors, departments, and state agencies.

Generally, Butler and Anderson, in separate interviews, voiced the belief that Virginia legislators could do a better job if there were staff people to do research for them on pending bills, they had more space in which to work, and more secretarial help.

(The 100 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate have to meet constituents and dictate correspondence at their chamber desks to secretaries from a steno pool—about one secretary for each eight members.)

There were two legislators from each of the 36 largest states and the state-by-state differences proved eye openers to the Virginians.

Butler said annual sessions of the legislatures are becoming more and more popular.

Massachusetts' legislature is a full time job because it is in session 12 months of the year—a fact Anderson blamed on a requirement that it consider every bill that is introduced since a committee cannot kill a bill. It

is limited to reporting it approved or disapproved and the legislature itself has to act. On the other hand New Jersey's Legislature is in session 12 months a year too, but it holds sessions only on Mondays.

But, apparently, it was the feeling that the need for staff help for the General Assembly, particularly to do research work, that impressed the Virginians most.

"If I want to make a legislative judgment I ought not to have to dig out the facts myself," Butler commented.

Anderson said they found that

in Wisconsin legislators get a separate file on each bill which not only includes the bill but an analysis of what changes the bill would make. A summary of the "pro" and "con" arguments on the legislation before the committee also is in the file before the legislators vote.

Both Butler and Anderson said the conference, believed the first of its kind, was helpful and illuminating because none of the legislators had had an opportunity to discuss problems with representatives in other states.

The conference, Anderson said, "was concerned with the legislature as an institution."



Willis M. Anderson



M. Caldwell Butler

Anderson To Offer Constitution Changes

Del. Willis M. Anderson is expected to suggest certain amendments to the Constitution of Virginia during a speech before the Roanoke Bar Association at 12:30 p.m. Sept. 13 in the Panel Room of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

Directors of the association will meet at noon.

Va. Constitution To Be Discussed

Willis M. Anderson, a member of the State House of Delegates from Roanoke, will discuss "The Constitution of Virginia" at a luncheon meeting of the Roanoke Bar Association at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Anderson will review the history of the constitution and proposals for amendments during the meeting at the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

Roanokers At Bar Meeting

The 76th annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association convened July 28-30 at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Roanokers attending included A. N. Apostolou, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rodney Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hopkins, Richard F. Pence, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ammen, Willis M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Apostolou, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest W. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce A. Beam, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings T. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Burks, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Claytor, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian H. Cocke Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Purnell Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kossen Gregory, Mr. R. H. Hahn.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. Morton Honeyman, Mr. and Mrs. Talfourd H. Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Courtney King, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Koontz Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B. Lewis, Mr.

and Mrs. John H. Locke, Fielding L. Logan Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Roberts Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Marshall Mundy, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard G. Muse, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Plunkett Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William B. Poff, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Rakes, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Rakes, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll D. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. John Renick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Rogers.

Also, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Michael K. Smeltzer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Sterzing, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Thornton Jr., Dr. and Mrs. William P. Tice, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Turbyfill, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Walker Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John L. Walker Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Winston Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clifton A. Woodrum III, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Young.

Also in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Stuart B. Carter and James M. Roe Jr. of Fincastle.

THE CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA: THEN AND NOW

The Constitution of the United States is, I assume, still required reading in high school American government classes. Certainly, no college student of political science can escape at least some exposure to it. The preamble to that Constitution often serves as a memory exercise for pupils of more tender years. And, of course, the decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting that Constitution have touched the life of every individual and been widely discussed in every quarter of the land.

To the average citizen of Virginia the Constitution of his State seems somehow remote and is a document with which he has little familiarity. Part of the reason for this is its length. It was a long document when adopted in 1902 and it has grown longer by the process of amendment.

Long, detailed and comprehensive state constitutions were in vogue throughout the country at the turn of the century. In addition, certain conditions and attitudes peculiar to Virginia and to the South at that time contributed to the length of the document.

The Constitution of 1902, as extensively revised in 1928, is the organic law which governs us as citizens and by which we practice as lawyers today. Virginia, however, has had other Constitutions which merit at least a brief reference here.

In the summer of 1619 -- a year before the Mayflower sailed from England -- the first General Assembly of Virginia convened in a small wooden church at Jamestown. Two burgesses from each of eleven settlements met to consider the Charter brought over by Governor Yeardley from the Virginia Company in London. In true legislative fashion the burgesses appointed a committee to study the Charter and later accepted it with a few minor changes. This Charter thus became Virginia's first Constitution and also the first in America.

The Charter of the Virginia Company of London was followed by a succession of Royal charters throughout the colonial period. In the eventful year of 1776 a Virginia Convention was called and proceeded to dissolve all political connections between England and Virginia. This Convention also sent delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was born, and then wrote a Constitution for newly independent Virginia that was to remain in effect until 1829.

In the early years of the 19th Century following Independence, strong frictions began to develop between those Virginians who lived west of the Blue Ridge with those who lived to the east. The westerners were demanding greater representation in the General Assembly and universal male suffrage.

Largely in response to these demands, a Constitutional Convention was held in Richmond in 1829 and, in a sense, was the last hurrah of Virginia's Golden Age. Certainly, no state constitutional convention anywhere, before or since, could be compared with it.

The chairman of the convention was James Monroe, former president of the U.S. Among the delegates were former President James Madison, the Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, John Randolph of Roanoke, cabinet members, former ambassadors, members of Congress and the State Legislature.

Surprisingly, this brilliant assembly failed to resolve the burning issues. The Constitution of 1829 was a compromise that pleased no one. The western counties received increased representation, but not as much as they felt entitled to. The westerners also failed to win universal manhood suffrage. Instead, the Constitution limited the electorate to freeholders and, for the first time, to leaseholders.

Another Convention in 1851 finally granted open suffrage demanded by western Virginians, and provided for the election of the governor by vote of the people.

In 10 years the Civil War would begin, and four years later, Virginia lay in ruins. As a part of the Reconstruction legislation, Congress in 1867 called for the election of delegates to a State Convention to write a new constitution for Virginia. Adoption of a constitution acceptable to the Federal authorities was a condition to Virginia's readmission to the Union.

In 1867 Virginia was Military District No. 1 and registration of voters took place under the auspices of the U. S. Army. Since all former slaves were eligible to vote and all Confederate veterans and others who supported the Southern cause were barred from voting, the results were predictable.

The 105 delegates to the Convention included 25 Negroes, 31 new arrivals from other states, and a large contingent of native Republicans. Deliberations at times were turbulent and many delegates carried pistols to the sessions.

The President of this Convention was John C. Underwood of New York, who had been sent to Virginia as a federal district judge by President Lincoln.

The document that emerged from this convention became known as the Underwood Constitution. Many years were to pass before the conservative leadership of Virginia regained sufficient control of affairs to call a new convention and discard the Underwood Constitution.

A referendum in 1889, and again in 1896, for the purpose of calling a convention failed to win approval. A third attempt in May of 1900 was successful. The voters agreed to a convention by a margin of 77,000 to 60,000.

Election of the 100 delegates took place in May of 1901, and the convention began its work the following month by naming as its president, John Goode of Bedford County.

By all accounts the Convention contained some very able men. Among them were Senator John Warwick Daniel, Congressman Hal Flood, young Carter Glass of Lynchburg, Henry Carter Stuart of Russell County and John Garland Pollard of Richmond, both later to become governors of Virginia, Preston W. Campbell of Washington County, later to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Craig County, Roanoke County and Roanoke City, comprising one district, had two delegates: James W. Marshall of Craig and W. Gordon Robertson, former judge of the Roanoke Hustings Court.

With occasional recesses -- to escape the hot weather of August and to spend Christmas at home -- the Convention labored earnestly for one year to produce a new Constitution. The debates of the Convention, edited and abridged, fill two large volumes.

Keenly aware of what the secession crisis and the ravages of war and Reconstruction had done to Virginia in the second half of the 19th Century, the delegates were determined that Virginia would enter the 20th Century with a Constitution worthy of a new era. In keeping with the times the Constitution covered every aspect of State government and left little to chance, or to later legislative determination.

The salient features of the new Constitution included increased authority for the governor, institution of the poll tax as a prerequisite to registration and voting, required segregation of the races in the public schools, and creation of the State Corporation Commission with its extensive regulatory and administrative powers.

One issue which produced perhaps the longest and most spirited debate in the Convention was whether to submit or to proclaim; that is, to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification, or to adopt and proclaim it as the new Constitution without ratification.

The vote of the Convention was 47 to 38 in favor of proclamation. Final adoption came on June 6, 1902, by a vote of 90 to 10.

Under the new Constitution women became eligible to hold the office of notary public. Governor Montague's first official act after the effective vote of the Constitution was to appoint Miss Carrie Gregory of Lynchburg a notary public.

Though the Constitution has been amended from time to time over the years, its only major revision took place in 1928 during the administration of Governor Byrd and was a key part of his reform efforts.

A special Commission to study Constitutional revision reported to the General Assembly at the extra session of 1927, proposing more than 60 amendments to the Constitution. These amendments were approved a second time by the Assembly at the regular session of 1928 and ratified by vote of the people the same year.

These changes introduced to Virginia the "short ballot" election, abolished many state agencies, bureaus and departments and consolidated others, made the governor of the State a "business manager" as well as chief executive, centralized the budget making process, and permitted greater flexibility in the forms of local government.

It is inevitable that resort frequently must be had to the amending process for any Constitution as detailed as ours.

At this point it might be appropriate to review the two ways by which the Constitution can be amended. Section 196 provides that an amendment or amendments may be proposed in either house and, if approved by both houses, referred to the General Assembly at the first regular session following the next election. In other words approval by two sessions of the Assembly, separated by an election, is required before submission to the people for final acceptance or rejection.

Section 197 authorizes the Convention method. It provides that the General Assembly may submit to the voters the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" According to the Court of Appeals in the case of Staples vs. Gilmer, 183 Va 613, 33 S. E. (2nd) 49, the Assembly may propose an unrestricted convention or it may limit the convention to a particular question, or questions, as it did for the Conventions of 1945 and 1956.

If the convention as proposed is approved by the voters, the next step is the election of delegates to the convention, the number to be fixed by act of the Assembly. When duly constituted the convention may proceed to amend the Constitution within the limitations of the call. Ratification by the voters is not required.

Section 196 -- the first of the two methods -- is the most frequently resorted to for the purpose of amendment. At the election this November the voters will be asked to approve an amendment whose chief purpose is to change the name of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Proposals to amend the Constitution were introduced at this year's session of the Assembly in record numbers -- some 36 in all. Eleven suggested amendments were approved by the Assembly and referred to the 1968 session for consideration a second time.

These amendments would:

Abolish the prohibition in Section 170 against assessments for public improvements on abutting landowners in localities of 500 or more people per square mile.

Abolish the requirement in Section 111 that new magisterial districts in counties have at least 30 square miles.

Delete the provision in Section 50 that no tax law may be enacted which requires a reference to any other law or any other tax.

Provide in Section 53 that laws enacted at any regular session of the General Assembly take effect on July 1, rather than 90 days after adjournment.

Permit in Sections 169 and 183 the removal from local taxation of household goods and personal property as defined by the General Assembly.

Permit the Assembly to guarantee secured loans to build industrial plants by adding a new paragraph to Section 185.

Permit in Section 125 cities and towns to grant air rights for periods not exceeding 60 years.

Abolish the requirement in Section 70 that returns of the election for governor be opened by the Speaker of the House of Delegates and counted in the presence of the General Assembly.

Enlarge the State Board of Education from seven to nine members.

It is apparent that while some of these amendments involve policy, most of them could be described as "housekeeping" changes.

In any event, if all of these proposals are approved by the Assembly for a second time in 1968 the voters will have quite a bit to consider when they go to the polls in November of that year.

Perhaps it is now appropriate to pose this question: How adequate is the Constitution of Virginia to the needs of a changing and growing State?

In searching for an answer we first should consider what a state constitution is supposed to be. I support the view that a constitution should be a document that spells out basic rights, imposes only essential limitations and prohibitions, and provides a solid framework for the structure of state government. Filling out that framework is the function of the legislature and the legislative process.

When a Constitution is too restrictive and too detailed, legislatures find themselves "locked" in as they strive to keep pace with the changing times.

It has been said that "A State Constitution is a restraining instrument; the Federal Constitution is a granting instrument. The legislative body of a State has all the powers not prohibited to it by the State or Federal Constitution; Congress has only such powers as are granted to it by the Federal Constitution. A State constitution is the measure of what the legislative body of the State may not do; the Federal Constitution is the measure of what the Congress may do. It is inaccurate to say that our State Constitution grants power to the General Assembly. It does not grant power in a single instance; it takes away power in many instances. While we frequently find such phrases in the Constitution as The General Assembly may do this or that, or The General Assembly shall have the power to do this or that, yet it is understood that these so-called grants of power are either purely declaratory and confer no power whatever, or are in fact restrictions." (See Note to Section 63, Constitution of Virginia).

In other words, a constitution should say what a legislature may not do, and in some instances what it must do. It is wholly superfluous for a constitution to say what a legislature may do.

I am, therefore, led to the conclusion that Virginia needs a new . . . constitution.

To be sure, much that is in the present Constitution has proved its worth -- particularly some of the changes of 1928 -- and should be retained. But a re-examination of all of the 17 Articles and more than 200 sections clearly is indicated.

I would offer the following reasons:

First, a number of sections of our Constitution have been rendered inoperative by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Section 140, for example, declares that white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school.

Some 20 sections of Article II are concerned with elective franchise and most of them deal with the poll tax. Although payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting has been barred, the tax must still be levied until the Constitution is changed.

Second, other sections of the Constitution are clearly obsolete. Section 23 excludes from registration and voting any person who has fought a duel with a deadly weapon, sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, conveyed such a challenge or in any way aided in the fighting of a duel.

Article VIII, dealing with organization and government of cities and towns, spells out at considerable length a provision for city councils composed of two branches, whose members are elected by wards, and for an elected mayor to serve as chief executive with power to veto council ordinances. Indeed, one of the longest sections in the Constitution (Section 123) details the method of exercising the mayor's veto and the procedure by which the council may override the veto.

All this is interesting but is no longer of any importance. Section 117 says that the General Assembly may ignore the form of city government outlined in other sections of the Constitution and provide alternate forms by general law or special act, the special act having reference to municipal charters. To my knowledge, no city in Virginia still uses the old form of city government found in the Constitution.

There is a third and more compelling reason for general constitutional revision. I refer to the need to examine some questions of fundamental policy.

There no longer is any doubt in my mind that legislative sessions of 60 days every two years, as set forth in Section 46, are woefully unequal to today's requirements. I would suggest a change to permit annual sessions of up to 90 days, with any further limitations to be prescribed by statute.

I do not intend to burden you with my views on other changes I consider desirable, for that is not the purpose of this paper. But let me give you a few other illustrations of the kind of fundamental policy questions I'm talking about.

Query: Should the governor be permitted to succeed himself, as he is in all but 14 states, and if so should this be limited to one additional term?

Query: Should the Constitution provide for an intermediate appellate court, and should there be any change in the method of electing judges?

Query: Should Virginia's traditional "pay as you go" fiscal policy, as declared in Section 184, be altered to permit the issuance of general obligation bonds for certain purposes, or for any purpose, and, if so, subject to what limitations?

Let us now consider one final question. If we are able to agree that a general Constitutional revision is necessary, by which of the two routes provided in the present Constitution do we proceed?

The convention method offers certain advantages and is the procedure most often suggested by advocates of constitutional revision. It should be remembered, however, that once the people agree to call a convention and elect the delegates, the matter then is beyond their reach. The new Constitution will be whatever the Convention determines it will be. There is no appeal.

My own inclination is to utilize the procedure in Section 196, as was done in the general revision of 1928. The first step would be creation by the General Assembly of a Commission on Constitutional Revision. For such an important task the best minds in the Commonwealth could be recruited.

The work of this Commission would then be received by the General Assembly, debated, perhaps changed in some respects, and hopefully, approved at two sessions before submission to the people.

The people of Virginia would have an opportunity to express their views to the Study Commission at public hearings to be held throughout the State, to their elected representatives in the General Assembly, and finally to make an informed judgement when the new Constitution is submitted for ratification.

The route we take is of secondary importance. What is important is that we decide to go. The time to begin has arrived.

Governor Silent On Revision Of Constitution

RICHMOND — Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. had no comment Wednesday on Roanoke Delegate Willis Anderson's suggestion for a revision of the state Constitution.

"I have not heard about his remark," the governor said.

"But I was aware that some members of the General Assembly have been thinking in this direction," he said.

Anderson told the Roanoke Bar Association Tuesday night that Virginia should begin thinking about a major overhaul of the Constitution.

He said such revision should include a re-examination of the pay-as-you-go financing policy, a consideration of annual legislative sessions and the deletion of provisions nullified by the courts or by changing times.

Meetings

The Roanoke chapter, American Association of University Women, will have its first fall meeting Monday at 8 p.m. in the Hustings Court room.

Del. Willis M. Anderson will speak on Virginia's judicial system. The program is part of a year's study relating to justice, judges, juries, crowded dockets and citizen involvement, according to Mrs. Joseph Vasiliou, chairman.

It is sponsored by the committee on the law and the citizen.

Community College Tuition Can Be Cut, Anderson Says

Del. Willis Anderson said today that the General Assembly intended for the University of Virginia to turn over to the community college of Roanoke all funds appropriated for operation of the university center's freshman-sophomore programs in Roanoke.

"That was the assembly's intent, and I assume that was the governor's," said Anderson.

This was his reaction to the report appearing in The World-

News that the community college has tentatively set its tuition at \$110 a quarter—more than twice as much as will be charged by a sister institution in northern Virginia.

Anderson indicated he believed the \$110 can be cut if the university can be persuaded to turn over the money voted for operation of its lower divisions here.

The General Assembly decided the university would continue to

operate junior, senior and graduate programs here in the upcoming year. But the lower divisions would be merged with Roanoke Technical Institute to form the community college.

So far, a community college board official has said, the university has refused to turn over the funds.

Fee reduction might also be possible if the governor could be persuaded to part with some of his discretionary funds, Anderson pointed out.

Today a spokesman in Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.'s office had no comment to make on the situation. There might be a statement on the question later, he said.

Dr. Dana Hamel, executive director of the state's community college network, said Wednesday that he is making efforts to find enough money to make a significant reduction in the tuition fee charged by the Roanoke school.

He said he would explore the matter with the state budget director and the university in Charlottesville. More than \$150,000 is reportedly due the Roanoke school from the university, according to Roanoke officials.

Dr. Hamel's staff has discussed charging \$45 a quarter, the same fee charged by the Community College of Northern Virginia at Bailey's Crossroads, as a good target fee for the system.

Sam Crockett, head of the university center in Roanoke, said his office has received more than two dozen telephone calls and visits from parents anxious to know whether a fee cut is in sight this year.



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Anderson Urges Major Changes in State Constitution

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Virginia should begin thinking about making major changes in its 64-year-old State Constitution, Del. Willis M. Anderson said in a speech Tuesday to the Roanoke Bar Association.

Anderson, who is a member of the bar, said some sections have been nullified by court decisions, others have been made obsolete by changing times, but, more important, Virginia "needs to examine some questions of fundamental policy."

He suggested pay-as-you-go financing and every-two-year sessions of the General Assembly as examples of "fundamen-

tal policy" which should be re-examined.

And, Anderson said, lawyers should take the lead because "obviously the issue of constitutional revision is not going to arouse much popular feeling."

Anderson, a former mayor of Roanoke who now represents the city in the House of Delegates, said whether changes are made in a referendum or by a constitutional convention "is of secondary importance."

"What is important is that we decide to go and the time to begin is now," Anderson told the Roanoke lawyers.

Personally, he voiced a preference for a referendum to a constitutional convention, be-

cause once a convention has been called and delegates elected "the matter is beyond their (people's) reach—the new constitution will be whatever the convention determines it will be."

Anderson advocated appointment, by the General Assembly, of a Commission on Constitutional Revision composed of "the best minds" that "could be recruited" to make a study, hold hearings, and propose changes to the legislature.

Questions submitted to voters in a referendum first would have to be passed by two sessions of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly meets for 60 days every two years and

Anderson said this time limit is "woefully unequal to today's requirements."

Anderson said he would suggest annual sessions up to 90 days each with any further limitations to be prescribed by law.

Anderson suggested too, that in addition to annual sessions, these questions ought to be examined:

"Should the governor be permitted to succeed himself, as he is in all but 14 states, and if so should this limit be one additional term?"

"Should the Constitution provide for an intermediate appellate court, and should there be any change in the method of electing judges?" (They are

now elected by the General Assembly.)

"Should Virginia's traditional 'pay-as-you-go' fiscal policy . . . be altered to permit the issuance of general obligation bonds for certain purposes, or for any purpose, and, if so, subject to what limitations?"

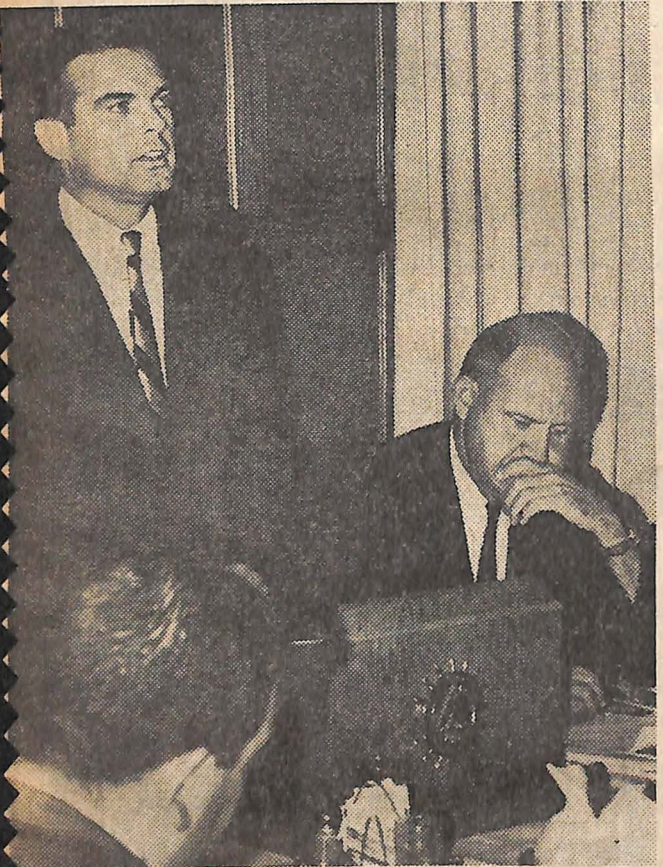
Virginia's present Constitution was drafted and proclaimed by a constitutional convention in 1902. It was revised in 1928 and, since then, amendments have been added.

There were 36 amendments proposed in the 1966 General Assembly which approved 11 and referred them to the 1968 legislature for consideration the required second time.

But, Anderson said, these involve in the main what he called "housekeeping changes" in emphasizing what he sees as the importance of a new look at "fundamental policy" of the state government.

"I support the view that a constitution should be a document that spells out basic rights, imposes only essential limitations and prohibitions, and provides a solid framework for the structure of state government," Anderson said.

"When a constitution is too restrictive and too detailed, legislatures find themselves 'locked in' as they strive to keep pace with changing times," Anderson continued.



Times Photo

Del. Willis M. Anderson (left) Speaks . . .
... At Roanoke Bar Association Meeting

Anderson Echoing GOP On Changes To State Constitution, Butler Says

Del. M. Caldwell Butler said today that Del. Willis M. Anderson, in suggesting that revisions of the Virginia Constitution be considered, "is picking up the official Republican line."

"We appreciate his support, but we wonder where he was when the (1966) General Assembly was in session," said Butler.

He added that the Republican minority introduced then a bill calling for an unrestricted constitutional convention.

It, like practically all the other legislation proposed by the Republicans, was killed.

Butler is leader of the Republican minority in the legislature; Anderson is a Democrat. Both are Roanokers.

Anderson made his comments on the State Constitution in a talk to the Roanoke Bar Association yesterday.

He advocated appointment of a Commission on Constitutional Revision to propose changes.

Anderson said he would suggest annual General Assembly sessions, an idea that gained support in the 1966 session of the legislature.

Anderson suggested too, that in addition to annual sessions, these questions ought to be examined:

"Should the governor be permitted to succeed himself, as he is in all but 14 states, and if so should this limit be one additional term?"

"Should the Constitution provide for an intermediate appellate court, and should there be any change in the method of electing judges?" (They are now elected by the General Assembly.)

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"I support the view that a

constitution should be a document that spells out basic rights, imposes only essential limitations and prohibitions, and provides a solid framework for the structure of state government," Anderson said.

"When a constitution is too restrictive and too detailed, legislatures find themselves 'locked in' as they strive to keep pace with changing times," Anderson continued.

Another city legislator, State Sen. William B. Hopkins, agreed with Anderson and said "I think it's essential that we modernize our constitution."

He said revisions are needed specifically in the areas of finance, including the state's traditional pay-as-you-go policy, county and city government voting "and provisions pertaining to the legislature itself."

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Monday, September 19, 1966

Del. Anderson's Constitutional

~~Re-writing a Idea Merits Support~~

paper prepared for the University of Virginia *News Letter* of Dec. 15, 1965.

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They arrived, however, at different conclusions on the modus operandi. Mrs. Stone favors a constitutional convention with the people voting in referendum on the proposals submitted. Mr. Anderson wants the work done by a blue ribbon commission of the best legal minds whose work would be subject to endorsement by the Assembly and then by popular referendum. Either method is legal under the existing Constitution.

Mr. Anderson, with some justification, shies away from having an unrestricted convention which could proclaim the result of its labors in effect.

Aside from *George Mason's* Declaration of Rights which serves as Article I, there is nothing sacred about the Constitution, our fourth since independence.

The first document, embodying many of the colonial and English

what we have now—an overly long document of 17 articles and more than 200 sections. This was proclaimed in effect by the convention and not adopted by the people because it included such things as the poll tax.

The last substantial revision was in 1928 when Gov. Byrd put through his program of the short ballot and pay-as-you-go financing. There were minor revisions by conventions in 1945 and 1956.

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Of course, the basic law should be amended from time to time as necessary, but the need of overall modernization becomes evident when we learn that the 1966 Legislature passed on first reading 11 proposed amendments out of 63 submitted which, if approved again in 1968, will go to the electorate in referendum. We must confess that this disclosure was news to us so we doubt if many citizens are aware of it. We had heard of only two or three.

Frequent referendums on constitutional changes serve merely to confuse the voters and often lead to rejection of desirable ideas.

The World-News believes Del. Anderson has opened the door to constitutional updating. We trust that reverberations of the shot will be heard around the Commonwealth.

Butler Claims Anderson Favors Republican Line

7-14-66
Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler said Wednesday that Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat, is "picking up the official Republican line" in suggesting revisions in the Virginia Constitution.

Butler, commenting on a speech to the Roanoke Bar Association Tuesday in which Anderson suggested the revisions are needed, said, "We appreciate his support but we wonder where he was when the (1966) General Assembly was in session."

Butler said the Republican minority in the legislature introduced a bill at the past session calling for an unrestricted constitutional convention.

The bill was killed.

Anderson and Butler both represent Roanoke in the House of Delegates.

VIPs To Be on Hand for Game

9-23-66
A number of distinguished school and government officials will occupy special boxes in Victory Stadium for the Harvest Bowl game.

Lt. Gov. and Mrs. Fred Pollard are expected from Richmond, as are Judge and Mrs. Lindsay Almond. Rep. Richard Poff is to join them with G. Tyler Miller, president of Madison College, and his daughter; Dr. Perry Kendig, president of Roanoke College, and Mrs. Kendig; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fanning, representing the University of Georgia.

Others will be Del. Willis M. Anderson, Roanoke; Del. M. Caldwell Butler and Mrs. Butler; former Gov. and Mrs. Albertis Harrison Jr. of Lawrenceville; F. Churchill Jones, Richmond; Rep. and Mrs. Charles W. Gunn Jr., Lexington; Sen. William B. Hopkins, Roanoke, and Mrs. Hopkins; Del. Robert Spessard, Roanoke, and Mrs. Spessard; former Del. Joseph H. Poff, Floyd.

Del. Anderson's Constitutional Rewriting Idea Merits Support

9-19-66
Del. Willis M. Anderson's call for a new Virginia Constitution deserves statewide attention. Numerous decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and the changing times in which we live have made it a pressing necessity.

Anderson, one of the bright rising new stars of the General Assembly, did his state an outstanding service with a cogent and well-documented presentation before the Roanoke Bar Association last Tuesday.

★ ★
Among other things, he suggested taking a new look at pay-as-you-go financing, at the current biennial sessions, the one-term limit on governors, at the need for an intermediate appellate court, at the present method of electing judges and most of all, at the very length of the existing document.

Several sections are dead, killed by court decisions such as abolishment of the poll tax as a voting prerequisite, public school racial segregation, and districting under the "one-man, one-vote" axiom. Others have been made obsolete by practice and events.

It is intriguing to note that virtually the same proposals, although in different language, were advanced by Del. Kathryn H. Stone of Arlington in a brilliant paper prepared for the University of Virginia *News Letter* of Dec. 15, 1965.

★ ★
They arrived, however, at different conclusions on the modus operandi. Mrs. Stone favors a constitutional convention with the people voting in referendum on the proposals submitted. Mr. Anderson wants the work done by a blue ribbon commission of the best legal minds whose work would be subject to endorsement by the Assembly and then by popular referendum. Either method is legal under the existing Constitution.

Mr. Anderson, with some justification, shies away from having an unrestricted convention which could proclaim the result of its labors in effect.

Aside from *George Mason's* Declaration of Rights which serves as Article I, there is nothing sacred about the Constitution, our fourth since independence.

The first document, embodying many of the colonial and English

laws in effect since 1619 when the first legislative assembly in America met at Jamestown, was adopted in 1776 after the Revolution began.

That document was replaced with another in 1829, written, as Mr. Anderson reminds us, by a remarkable assemblage of Virginia greats. Former President *James Monroe* presided and among the delegates were former President *James Madison*, father of the U.S. Constitution; Chief Justice *John Marshall* and *John Randolph of Roanoke* as well as many U.S. cabinet members, former ambassadors and congressmen.

But even that Constitution failed to provide enough rights such as the franchise for western Virginia's frontiersmen. This was revised in 1851.

★ ★
In the wake of the Civil War, Virginia was Military District No. 1 and federal bayonets forced adoption of a new Constitution by a convention including 65 Negroes, 31 carpetbaggers and a president who was a New York judge sent down by *President Johnson*.

That document remained in effect after the end of Reconstruction until 1902 when a convention lasting more than a year produced what we have now—an overly long document of 17 articles and more than 200 sections. This was proclaimed in effect by the convention and not adopted by the people because it included such things as the poll tax.

The last substantial revision was in 1928 when Gov. Byrd put through his program of the short ballot and pay-as-you-go financing. There were minor revisions by conventions in 1945 and 1956.

★ ★
Of course, the basic law should be amended from time to time as necessary, but the need of overall modernization becomes evident when we learn that the 1966 Legislature passed on first reading 11 proposed amendments out of 68 submitted which, if approved again in 1968, will go to the electorate in referendum. We must confess that this disclosure was news to us so we doubt if many citizens are aware of it. We had heard of only two or three.

Frequent referendums on constitutional changes serve merely to confuse the voters and often lead to rejection of desirable ideas.

The World-News believes Del. Anderson has opened the door to constitutional updating. We trust that reverberations of the shot will be heard around the Commonwealth.

Butler Claims Anderson Favors Republican Line

9-14-66
Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler said Wednesday that Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat, is "picking up the official Republican line" in suggesting revisions in the Virginia Constitution.

Butler, commenting on a speech to the Roanoke Bar Association Tuesday in which Anderson suggested the revisions are needed, said, "We appreciate his support but we wonder where he was when the (1966) General Assembly was in session."

Butler said the Republican minority in the legislature introduced a bill at the past session calling for an unrestricted constitutional convention.

The bill was killed. Anderson and Butler both represent Roanoke in the House of Delegates.

Indifference Still Problem In Cancer Fight, Doctor Says

7-23-66

Dr. Smith was named president, succeeding Dr. Richard R. Chamberlain. It was also announced that last April's crusade goal of \$35,000 was exceeded by a wide margin, with \$40,319.80 being contributed despite what one spokesman described as a campaign month "in which income taxes became due and money was tight."

Since 1960 the total contributed each year the crusade has more than \$40,000 reported at the meeting.

Speaking on "The American Cancer Society from a Volunteer's Point of View," Dr. Smith said the most important part of the educational phase of the battle against cancer is teaching

heart," Dr. Smith added, "to hear some smart kid make a jeering remark about 'having to see that same old film against cigarette smoking again,' or to discover a woman who has been indifferent to the preliminary signs of breast cancer." From 15 to 25 per cent of breast cancer treatments, he said, are delayed, because of ignorance or indifference, to a point where the ailment is no longer curable.

Concerning lung cancer, the speaker said: "We know as well as we know anything that if we can cut down on the volume of excessive cigarette smoking we can reduce the incidence of lung cancer. Our record of cures for lung cancer still isn't very good

Richard Jr., Mrs. Armand L. Sanderson, Mrs. A. H. Shackelford, Mrs. Philip W. Turner Jr. and Mrs. S. H. Watson.

Five directors were re-elected for two-year terms: Mrs. Theo E. Long Sr., Mrs. Robert W. Sowder, Lewis P. Thomas, Mrs. Gertrude P. West and Dr. Robert Wisman. Mrs. Edna T. Weaver remains as executive secretary. Terms of 15 other board members will expire next year.

Members of standing committees were announced as: Public Education—Miss Dorothy Gibboney, chairman, and Miss Jeane Bentley, vice chairman; public information, Hiram J. Herbert, chairman; service, Mrs. A. H. Shackelford, chairman, and professional education, Dr. James E. Comer.

Trophies, plaques and certificates of different types were presented to outgoing officers and board members, persons who were active in the crusade, and members of 10 years or more service. Outgoing board members receiving certificates were Willis M. Anderson, Dr. John K. Cobb, S. Spencer Edmunds, Mrs. William F. Hatcher, Mrs. Frank K. Hill Jr., Dr. Byron John, Dr. Philip C. Kistler and Dr. George

Prevention Best Way To Combat Mental Illness, Valley Group Told

7-29-66

By JIM WALSH
Times Staff Writer

More and more, emphasis is being placed on preventing mental illness rather than trying to cure it after it develops, the Roanoke Valley Mental Health Association was told Thursday at its annual meeting, in the Patrick Henry Hotel.

The speaker, Judge J. William Davenport of the Spartanburg, S.C., Probate Court and a member of a South Carolina legislative committee dealing with mental problems, spoke on "Mental Health—Everybody's Business" after the association had unanimously re-elected Mrs. Harry L. Rosenbaum to serve another one-year term as president.



J. William Davenport

"Although mental health is everybody's business, too few people," Judge Davenport said, "know the real meaning of mental health in its broad sense."

"The first thing most people think of, when they hear mental health mentioned, is a mental institution, but institutions are only a little part of the mental health picture," Judge Davenport said. "There is a lot of difference between being mentally ill and having an emotional disturbance. I have more trouble at my office in South Carolina about people who are emotionally upset than about those who are obviously in need of institutional treatment."

Judge Davenport defined good

mental health as "a way of life."

To develop and retain good mental health, he said, the individual should think positively, have a hobby, develop a philosophy of life, share his thoughts with others, honestly face his fears, balance fancy with fact, beware of "alluring escapes" such as alcohol and drugs, get plenty of exercise, "love, but love wisely" and not unduly put off seeking help when it is needed.

"I believe," Judge Davenport

said, "at least 65 per cent of the people who become mentally ill get that way by living contrary to these basic rules. It is hard, to my way of thinking," he added, "to define alcoholism truthfully as 'nothing but a disease'."

"The more money that is spent on problems of mental health and retardation," the judge said, "the less it's going to cost per person to cure the mentally ill and make them contributors to society instead of a burden on it." He expressed gratification that last year, thanks to an intensified program, South Carolina released more persons than were committed to mental institutions.

Other officers elected at the meeting attended by 125, were Dr. Max E. Bortholf, first vice president; Willis M. Anderson, second vice president; Mrs. Franklin H. Pritchard Jr., secretary, and Mrs. Gilbert Rich, treasurer. Miss Jane Furman continues as executive director.

Board members re-elected for their second three-year terms were Mrs. Marcus Kaplan, Ralph Masinter, the Rev. James Murr and Mrs. Rich.

New members elected to fill three-year terms: David B. Ayres Jr., Rabbi Donald K. Berlin, the Rev. Richard E. Dollard, George A. Kollmer, Dr. Dan Leavitt and Mrs. Pritchard.

New members elected to fill unexpired one-year terms were Jack Chamberlain and C. A. Woodrum III.

Retiring board members receiving certificates of appreciation were: Miss Bertha Starritt, R. Franklin Hough Jr., Thomas R. Gagnet, Robert L. Lynn Sr., the Rev. J. Virgil Lilly, Miss Mary Ribble, Mrs. Charles E. Via Jr., and Julian R. Moore.

Others given certificates for services were: Mrs. William E. Campbell, Miss Sallie Nichols, Mrs. John E. Beall, Mrs. Gilbert J. Rich, Mrs. F. H. Pritchard Jr., Dr. M. Cornelius Hoffman, and Christ Episcopal Church.

Indifference Still Problem In Cancer Fight, Doctor Says

7-23-64

By JIM WASLH
Times Staff Writer

Despite intensified and unremitting research, cancer still causes about 15 per cent of American deaths and ranks second only to heart disease as a killer, the Roanoke City-County unit of the Virginia Division of the American Cancer Society was told Thursday at its annual membership meeting.

The speaker, Dr. David Smith, University of Virginia pathologist and second vice president of the Virginia Division, said cancer takes the lives of about 4,600 Virginians each year.

But, on the brighter side, Dr. Smith added that while only about one case of cancer in five was cured in the 1930s, the ratio is now one out of three.

Also, he said, there has been a reduction in the incidence of stomach cancer, "but nobody has the vaguest idea why. It's just happened."

The Charlottesville physician's address was one of the highlights of the meeting, which saw new officers elected. Mrs. Glover M. Trent was named president, succeeding Dr. Richard R. Chamberlain. It was also announced that last April's crusade goal of \$35,000 was exceeded by a wide margin, with \$40,319.80 being contributed despite what one spokesman described as a campaign month "in which income taxes became due and money was tight."

Since 1960 the total contributed each year the crusade has more than \$40,000 reported at the meeting.

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Judge Davenport defined good



MRS. GLOVER M. TRENT
Heads Cancer Unit

the average man how to deal with the malignancy problem if it strikes him or his family.

"Ignorance and indifference," he said, "are two of the most discouraging aspects of the work."

"It almost breaks your heart," Dr. Smith added, "to hear some smart kid make a jeering remark about 'having to see that same old film against cigarette smoking again,' or to discover a woman who has been indifferent to the preliminary signs of breast cancer." From 15 to 25 per cent of breast cancer treatments, he said, are delayed, because of ignorance or indifference, to a point where the ailment is no longer curable.

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"I believe," Judge Davenport

and it remains one of the top kinds of killing cancer, especially among men. Surgery is still the best lung cancer treatment," Dr. Smith added.

Bernard Woodahl, executive director of the American Cancer Society's Virginia division, spoke briefly on activities of the national organization and some phases of localized Virginia work. Woodahl said about \$18 million out of the national society's annual \$45 million income is being spent on research, "and we hope to reach \$25 million for research by 1970."

Other new officers, installed by Mrs. Stanley Bailey at a board of directors meeting following the membership session, included Heman A. Marshall Jr., who served as chairman of the successful crusade; first vice president; Dr. James E. Comer Jr., second vice president, and Mrs. William H. Robertson, secretary. Byron Yost was re-elected treasurer.

Ten new directors were elected for two-year terms: Miss Jeane Bentley, Mrs. Charles A. Hefner, Hiram J. Herbert, Dr. Robert L. McClanahan Jr., H. A. Marshall, Dr. David P. Ichman Jr., Mrs. Armand L. Sanderson, Mrs. A. H. Shackelford, Mrs. Philip W. Turner Jr. and Mrs. S. H. Watson.

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Convention Method Urged For Changing Constitution

DELEGATE Anderson's call for constitutional change in Virginia and your editorial endorsement are timely. These actions are part of a national ferment that since 1960 has engaged over 30 states. Michigan, Connecticut, and New Jersey have held constitutional conventions during this period. Rhode Island currently has one going. Maryland and New York have summoned conventions to assemble next year. Other states have brought change by amendment through the legislature.

The principal reason for this ferment is to remove many of the shackles placed upon state government in the constitutions written between 1865 and about 1915. These restrictive constitutions which placed "handcuffs and strait jackets" upon government have been among the more prominent reasons why so many have rejected the states as effective units of government and have turned to the federal government. Cities particularly have increasingly by-passed state capitols and sought refuge and sympathy in Washington. The cry of "states rights" has often been hypocritical because it has not been accompanied by effective efforts to make the states able and willing to do the jobs demanded by the people.

Virginia with its Constitution is much better off than many states but its Constitution after more than half a century can bear careful study. Let's hope that the statements by you and Delegate Anderson will set off a campaign by citizen groups to up-date our constitutional structure.

★ ★

Both you and Delegate Anderson hedged a bit on the wisdom of calling a constitutional convention as a means of bringing the desired change. Both of you seemed to lean toward a "blue ribbon" commission which would make recommendations to the legislature, which would in turn propose amendments to the people. Perhaps even a new constitution might come via this route. I hope you will reconsider this position.

True, the Virginia Convention of 1901 promulgated the present Constitution without seeking the approval of the people. But those were extraordinary times. The chance of that happening again is remote. It is inconceivable to me that the people of Virginia would again put up with such high handed action. In no other state in recent years has this been an issue, and the constitutional theory is clearly against such action.

To allay such fears, however, this problem can easily be taken care of. The enabling legislation calling the convention may specify that the product be submitted to the people. Or the requirement can be written into the statement if the question of calling a convention is submitted to the people.

★ ★

It is no criticism of the legislature to urge a convention. The function of a legislature is to legislate—within the confines set by the constitution. It has a big enough job to do just meeting the day-to-day prob-

lems of the state without being saddled with the awesome responsibility of studying the fundamental law.

It is no criticism of politicians to urge that the constitution is too important to be left solely to the politicians. A convention provides the opportunity for drawing into public service—on a temporary and limited basis—well qualified citizens who might otherwise not care to pursue a political career. A judicious sprinkling of such people among the more professional political types would provide a desirable leavening.

Finally, the constitution ideally is an expression of what the people believe is fundamental. Let the people express this as directly as possible. Let them choose delegates for the express purpose of reviewing the constitution and for making proposals for change in turn to them. Let us have a convention upon which the attention of the public can be focussed as opposed to the legislature where constitutional efforts may be lost sight of in the daily activities of legislating.

★ ★

May I suggest the recent experience in Maryland for consideration. In 1965 the Governor appointed a blue ribbon commission of 23 members to study the state constitution. That commission was to make recommendations concerning whether a convention should be called and in what ways the constitution might be improved. That commission has proved most energetic and effective in its 15-month life. It recommended a convention and it has brought out many first rate analyses of constitutional issues. And this month the people of Maryland voted 5 to 1 to call a convention to assemble in Annapolis a year from now.

That convention will be an agent of the people free to make whatever recommendations it chooses subject to approval by all the people in a referendum. But it will begin its work far ahead of other conventions because of the sound research and public education which has been carried on and will continue to be carried on by the commission. This to my way of thinking is the best way to utilize a blue ribbon commission and eliminates many of the pitfalls in the constitutional revision efforts of the past. I hope Virginia will consider this approach.

JOHN P. WHEELER
2429 Richelieu Ave. SW

Editor's Note: Mr. Wheeler is a consultant to the National Municipal League on constitutional affairs and recently served as consultant to the Maryland Constitutional Convention Commission.

Legislators Differ on Loan Rate

Most Are Cautious About Convening A Special Session

10-14-66
By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Some Roanoke area legislators are sympathetic with Virginia real estate men who are complaining about the state's ceiling on interest rates.

But most were cautious about calling a special session of the General Assembly to raise the rates.

Del. George J. Kostel, of Clifton Forge said he is not sure whether an increase in the interest rate ceiling would "loosen up" money in Virginia, noting that the "tight money" situation seems to be nationwide.

He said he wouldn't discount the possibility of a special session being called, adding that he would withhold any further comments until a special money and interest study commission reports.

The commission, which will hold a public hearing on Oct. 24, said it hopes to report to Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. before Christmas.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said "It's my guess that the commission will recommend, among other things, an increase in interest rates."

"The situation," he said, "appears to be one that might warrant a special session."

★ ★

Anderson said that if the interest rate ceiling in Virginia is raised to 8 per cent — as many real estate men are asking — he doesn't think the rate would go that high.

"People wouldn't pay it," he said.

Anderson said that if a special session is held, he hopes it won't be confined to a discussion of interest rates.

He said a revision of election laws and a modification of the state's pay-as-you-go policy are two subjects that might well be considered.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke said "I don't think the situation now would justify a special session."

He said that some adjustment is going to have to be made in the Virginia ceiling—which is now 6 per cent — but when it is many factors are going to have to be considered.

Hopkins guessed that more money will soon be available in the mortgage market if certain tax incentives for business investment are suspended, as asked by President Johnson. The effect of this would perhaps not be felt until next spring, Hopkins said.

"This action would free more money than raising interest rates," said Hopkins.

The President suggested that the tax incentives for business investment be suspended for about 16 months.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke declined to say whether he would favor a special session of the General Assembly.

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He said he would be at the Oct. 24 public hearing and would "anxiously await" the commission's recommendations.

"I don't think the real estate men are exaggerating the problem . . . my thinking right now is there's no question about us being in a tight situation," he said.

The strongest opposition to the calling of a special session has come from Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr. of Arlington, who has so written the governor.

But the Virginia Real Estate Association, meeting in Roanoke yesterday, voted to try to get Godwin to call such a session.

Area Conferences Planned To Discuss Va. Education

10-6-66

By Charles Cox
World-News Education Writer

The first Governor's Conference on Education ended in Richmond yesterday with a call for a series of regional conferences to assess shortcomings of state schools and discuss ways for improvement.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and a half dozen big-name speakers insisted the job must be done if Virginia is to prosper. All agreed the cost would be high. Banker Thomas C. Boushall's proposal that Virginia end pay-as-you-go financing for public

education projects, seen as a trial balloon sent up so that legislators can find out what the public thinks, was immediately endorsed by Del. Willis Anderson and State Sen. William Hopkins of Roanoke. Boushall called for amend-

ment of the state constitution to make this possible.

Anderson, who backed the proposal in a speech to the Roanoke Bar Association last month, said today that "chances of favorable action (by the General Assembly) are good as of today, particularly if Gov. Godwin lends his support."

Anderson was one of several dozen Roanokers at the conference.

In final remarks, Gov. Godwin, speaking at the Mosque where the meeting was held, said he would move quickly to appoint a Citizens Committee on Education to arrange the regional conferences.

* *

These are intended to give every part of the state the in-depth treatment of educational problems that the state as a whole got yesterday, State Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton said. Sen. Andrews proposed the regional conference idea from the floor of the state meeting.

Andrews' resolution, prepared in advance, was passed without a dissenting voice.

Legislators at the conference said they considered the gathering as the beginning of the necessary buildup if the 1968 General Assembly is to be persuaded to spend more money for public education.

The governor apparently was pleased at the way things went. About 1,800 delegates, several hundred more than anticipated, streamed into the Mosque, and were joined by nearly 600 observers who sat in the balcony.

Government officials, educators, school board members, laymen, former governors Albert S. Harrison Jr. and Colgate Darden Jr. and throngs of newsmen made up the audience.

Said the governor: "Few of us can hope to become saints in one revival meeting, nor can we transform Virginia education at one conference.

"Therefore, at your urging, it shall be my purpose to implement your resolution (offered by Andrews) as quickly and thoroughly as I can."

Boushall, chairman of the board of the Bank of Virginia, three college presidents and other speakers, stressed the need:

- To give every school boy and girl in the state quality education, meaning an end to the disparity in the level of instruction in richer and poorer school systems.

- To get a good start on public kindergartens in 1968, when the first state funds become available for this purpose, and to expand them rapidly.

- To strengthen the new community college system, to open new four-year colleges and to greatly broaden graduate school opportunity in the state.

Godwin admitted it will take two years for Virginia just to catch up with the levels already attained in neighboring states.

Club to Hear Del. Anderson

11-7-66

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke will speak to the Roanoke County Young Democrats Club tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the community room of the Farmers National Bank in Salem.

He will discuss suggestions he has made for updating the Virginia Constitution.

Murray A. Stoller, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 6th District, will be a guest.

TV Executive Heads Pageant

11-10-66

Horace Fitzpatrick, an executive of WSLs-TV, has been re-elected president of the Miss Virginia Pageant, Inc. of Roanoke.

Next year's Miss Virginia Pageant was tentatively set for July 11-15. Other officers named at a board meeting yesterday were Edgar Thurman, vice president, and Jack Smith, secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected are: Roy Webber, Robert L. Lynn, Frank Koehler, Mrs. Ann Ingram, Willis Anderson, Mrs. Harold Garst, John Martin, Mrs. Ola Thrasher, Edward Lassiter, John J. Butler, Mrs. Andrew Turner, Mrs. Frances Long, Mrs. Becky Edmunds, David Lisk and Ronald Higbee.

Roanoke, Virginia

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

September 1966

The Committee on Law and the Citizen will present its first program Monday, September 26, at the Hastings Courtroom in the municipal building at 8 p.m. State Senator Willis Anderson, the speaker, will describe Virginia's judicial system. A good attendance is urged, for this is the kickoff of a year's study relating to justice, the judges, the jury, crowded dockets, and citizen involvement. A study group will be formed for more detailed investigation. Announcements regarding the Radford Workshop, November 11-12, will be made.

Francis Vasilion

Anderson Presses Proposal For Modernizing Constitution

Del. Willis M. Anderson said today reaction had been good to his proposals for modernizing the Virginia Constitution and he hopes something would be done about them at the next session of the General Assembly.

He first made his proposals in a talk to the Roanoke Bar Association in September. He has since given the talk to several local groups and Dec. 15 he will address the Fairfax Bar Association.

Copies have been sent to members of the General Assembly and to top state officials, including the governor.

Anderson said that if a special session of the legislature is held, as has been proposed, legislation setting up a commission on constitutional revision could be passed.

The commission would hold public hearings and make recommendations to the legislature on changing the Constitution.

The State Constitution can be changed by convention or by approval of two sessions of the General Assembly, followed by approval by state voters.

Anderson contended that several sections of the Constitution

are obsolete and that others have become ineffective because of U.S. Supreme Court decisions. He believes also that some questions of fundamental policy should be examined.

These include such questions as whether the governor should be permitted to succeed him-

self; whether the current method of electing judges should be changed; and whether the state's pay-as-you-go policy should be altered.

One definite change that is needed, he said, would permit annual sessions of the legislature of up to 90 days.

Anderson Plan For Constitution Gets Backing

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said Wednesday he has received good reaction to his proposal for modernizing the State Constitution.

Anderson, who made his proposal in a talk to the Roanoke Bar Association in September, said he hopes the next session of the General Assembly will do something about the changes he suggested.

Anderson said that if a special session of the legislature is held, as has been proposed, legislation setting up a commission on constitutional revision could be passed.



Times Photo by Howard Hammersley

Deana Ellen Beach of Roanoke County ... Enjoys a Ride on Hobbyhorse

Councilmen Ride Uncertain Course On Hobbyhorses

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

The people who run coin-operated hobbyhorses asked for a tax break Monday and, although it is Christmas week, Roanoke City Council would not say yes—or even no—immediately.

Mayor Benton O. Dillard said there are too many of the horses around shopping centers and stores now; that council shouldn't tamper with the city's revenue code and "in the name of children great crimes are committed."

"The kiddies," the mayor added, "are not getting much good" out of the horses anyway.

Council sent the request for reduced license taxes on to a committee although City Auditor J. Robert Thomas, asked about it, said he thinks the revenue loss to the city by such a reduction would be "infinitesimal."

Willis M. Anderson, a lawyer for the people who run the coin-operated rides—most of them are horses—said the city currently charges \$30 a year for licenses. The average gross for such a ride, he said, is \$180-a-year and the operator has to pay 40 per cent to the store in which the ride is located. Besides that, Anderson said, the operator has to pay installation and maintenance costs.

Anderson said he thinks the slot machine section of the code he wants amended was made tough to discourage pinball and other coin-operated amusements which aren't as socially nice as the horse.

Pinball machines, Anderson told councilmen, "don't serve any particularly useful social purpose." And, said Anderson, the horses "help keep the kids entertained while mothers are shopping."

Anderson, who didn't mention the figure the operators want, said there would be a lot more hobbyhorses around if the taxes on them weren't so high.

Councilman Roy R. Pollard Sr. said he thinks \$5 would be enough for the license and he said council ought to try to keep the small operator in business.

The discussion also brought out what the hobbyhorse tax is in the county. It is \$25 a year.

The mayor said it's wrong to amend the revenue code every time anybody asks for it—even if it is only for hobbyhorses. Hobbyhorses or not, the mayor said, the requested reduction "involves total council policy."

There are about 10 or 12 of the rides in the city, council was told. Vice Mayor Vincent Wheeler said a recent commission which studied the city's tax

structure was concerned about all kinds of coin-operated machines and he suggested that council study that report instead of setting up another committee.

Councilman David Lisk said he would be for the reduction if it would give the operators more money to keep the rides in good condition. Lisk said he has put money in the slot and the horse wouldn't go.

Councilman James Jones suggested that Lisk was too heavy to ride such a horse.

The mayor said it looked like Lisk was in favor of the cut for "personal reasons" because Lisk has children who ride hobbyhorses.

Anderson said he hopes council can come up with something soon because it will be soon Jan. 1 and hobbyhorse tax time again.

Kiwanis Club Installs Officers

Stuart Franklin Jr., an associate in the firm of Eubank, Caldwell, Dobbins, Sherertz and Franklin, engineers and architects, today was installed as president of the Roanoke Kiwanis Club.



John J. Butler Franklin was installed as president-elect and Willis M. Anderson as vice president. Installed as directors were Kermit E. Allman, William F. Genheimer Jr., J. Wesley Mitchell, C. Lewis Pitzer, Jr., Landon E. Smith, Andrew L. Turner Jr., and Thomas C. Lee.

The installation ceremony was conducted by Roscoe Burroughs of Martinsville, incoming lieutenant-governor of the second division of the Capital District of Kiwanis International, at the club's weekly luncheon meeting at Hotel Patrick Henry.

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Stuart Franklin Jr., an associate in the firm of Eubank, Caldwell, Dobbins, Sherertz and Franklin, engineers and architects, today was installed as president of the Roanoke Kiwanis Club.



John J. Butler Franklin was installed as president-elect and Willis M. Anderson as vice president. Installed as directors were Kermit E. Allman, William F. Genheimer Jr., J. Wesley Mitchell, C. Lewis Pitzer, Jr., Landon E. Smith, Andrew L. Turner Jr., and Thomas C. Lee.

The installation ceremony was conducted by Roscoe Burroughs of Martinsville, incoming lieutenant-governor of the second division of the Capital District of Kiwanis International, at the club's weekly luncheon meeting at Hotel Patrick Henry.

Councilmen Ride Uncertain Course On Hobbyhorses

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

The people who run coin-operated hobbyhorses asked for a tax break Monday and, although it is Christmas week, Roanoke City Council would not say yes—or even no—immediately.

Mayor Benton O. Dillard said there are too many of the horses around shopping centers and stores now; that council shouldn't tamper with the city's revenue code and "in the name of children great crimes are committed."

"The kiddies," the mayor added, "are not getting much good" out of the horses anyway.

Council sent the request for reduced license taxes on to a committee although City Auditor J. Robert Thomas, asked about it, said he thinks the revenue loss to the city by such a reduction would be "infinitesimal."

Willis M. Anderson, a lawyer for the people who run the coin-operated rides—most of them are horses—said the city currently charges \$30 a year for licenses. The average gross for such a ride, he said, is \$180 a year and the operator has to pay 40 per cent to the store in which the ride is located. Besides that, Anderson said, the

structure was concerned about all kinds of coin-operated machines and he suggested that council study that report instead of setting up another committee.

Councilman David Lisk said he would be for the reduction if it would give the operators more money to keep the rides in good condition. Lisk said he has put money in the slot and the horse wouldn't go.

Councilman James Jones suggested that Lisk was too heavy to ride such a horse.

The mayor said it looked like Lisk was in favor of the cut for "personal reasons" because Lisk has children who ride hobbyhorses.

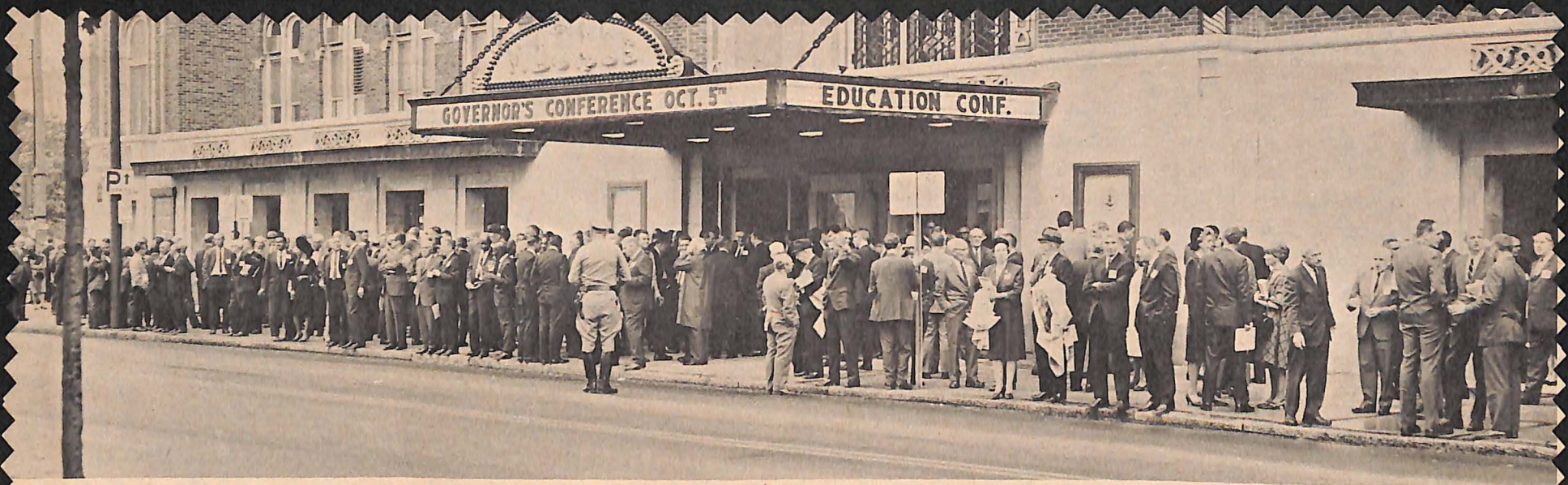
Anderson said he hopes council can come up with something soon because it will be soon Jan. 1 and hobbyhorse tax time again.

Anderson Plan For Constitution Gets Backing

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said Wednesday he has received good reaction to his proposal for modernizing the State Constitution.

Anderson, who made his proposal in a talk to the Roanoke Bar Association in September, said he hopes the next session of the General Assembly will do something about the changes he suggested.

Anderson said that if a special session of the legislature is held, as has been proposed, legislation setting up a commission on constitutional revision could be passed.



THE UNEXPECTEDLY LARGE TURNOUT of invited guests and observers at the Governor's Conference on Education numbered between 2300 and 2400 —a larger turnout than expected by officials. The Conference is covered on pages 3 and 4; editorial comment appears on page 2.

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VEA NEWS

Richmond, Virginia
Vol. VIII, No. 3
November, 1966

NEWSLETTER

11-7-66

Roanoke County Young Democrats Club

A mass meeting has been scheduled for November 2 in the Community Room of the Farmers National Bank in Salem. The meeting starts promptly at 7:30 p.m. and will last one hour. We hope you make every effort to attend.

Del. Willis Anderson of Roanoke will be the speaker for the evening. He will talk for about 20 to 30 minutes on his suggestions for changes in the state constitution. It should be very interesting.

New Voting Laws Needed

When the Virginia Constitution was thoroughly revised by amendment under Governor Byrd in 1928 we who were members of the Virginia Social Science Association tried to get the registration laws simplified and modernized. We failed and the government of Virginia has not to this day taken any steps to do so. There has been continuous talk and study but no action. Now that the courts have outlawed the poll tax the registration system must be overhauled.

Voting is the only action we in Virginia take for which we get no receipt. In most states when one votes he signs the book to prove he has voted.

A card registration system whereby one fills in a card giving name, age, sex, residence and any other information thought necessary would be signed by the applicant. His ability to read the card and answer would be proof of literacy. There could be a provision that he must state that he has completed the sixth grade of school.

New York State gives each registrant a card about the size of a credit card as indication he is registered and he signs it with the same signature he used when registering. One who goes to vote could be asked to show this card if there is any question as to his identity.

Some states require that one reregister every four or five years unless he has voted in the meantime. This would take care of those who do not vote over a period of years or who have died or moved away.

Some states — Kentucky is

one — require that when registering one list himself as Democrat, Republican or independent. When a party holds a primary only registered voters may vote in that primary. One may change his party listing any year several months before the next election.

Some states require that landlords or agents for rental properties notify the local registrar when a tenant moves. A printed card is supplied to such property owners. Morticians or coroners or doctors by card are also required to notify the registrar of the deaths of adults who may be on the registration lists.

Citizens may now request the judge of a circuit court to appoint a commission to purge the registration lists but this is seldom done.

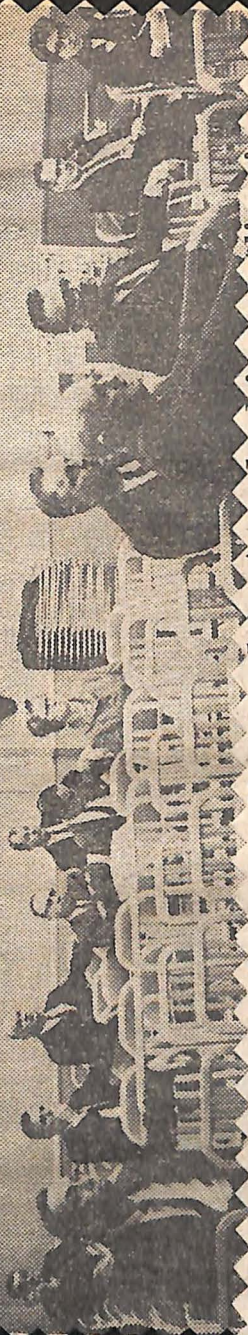
When one moves across a street he should call the registrar because that street may be the dividing line of voting precincts. When a woman marries she should change her registered name. Thus when Mary S. Williams marries Wilbur K. Jones she becomes Mary W. Jones for voting purposes.

The governor talks about these matters. Del. Willis Anderson has suggested that the election laws be overhauled. But the Virginia Constitution will have to be altered and that takes action of two legislatures and a vote of the people — a matter of three or four years at the earliest.

Let us begin to start to consider to study this matter now.

JULIUS F. PRUFER

1716 Hershberger Rd., NW



Hearing drew only a small crowd in Appalachian auditorium

Va. Study Group Hears Road Safety Suggestions

City's Young Democrats Elect Thomas President

Hampton W. Thomas, former president of the Roanoke Jaycees, was elected president of the Roanoke City Young Democrats Club at a meeting Wednesday night. He succeeds Clifton A. Woodrum III.

Thomas, a lawyer, has been active in local Democratic Party activities. He is on the Sister City committee, too.

Woodrum, a lawyer and grandson of the late Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum, was elected to the club's executive committee whose membership will include two officeholders—Del. Willis M. Anderson and City Councilman Frank N. Perkinson.

Richard H. Hahn and Richard L. Lawrence were elected vice presidents. Becky Stinnett was elected secretary; Anne Saunders, treasurer.

Others elected to the executive committee were Nancy Anderson, James Comfort, David Goode, Jennie Hicks, J. Granger Macfarlane, Jean Norfleet, Alton Prillaman, William B. Robertson, Jack Saunders, Virginia Sayers, Clara Shilling, Marshall Settles, Beth Stump, Victor Thomas, Marguerite Willis, Jesse Willis, Rhoda Wimmer

Smyth M. Meador, president Salem Motors Inc. was named "Boss of the Year" and Robert Carr, salesman for Allied Mills, was chosen as the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award at the annual banquet held by Salem Jaycees at Yearly Haven Monday night.

Delegate Willis Anderson of the Virginia House of Delegates was guest speaker.

Separation of Governments: Hot Potato for Assembly?

1-15-66

Hot Potato For Assembly?

(Continued from Page B-1)

many counties, already deeply in debt, in a precarious financial situation.

Although it is not a recommendation of the Metropolitan Area Study Commission, Anderson said he personally favors consolidating urban areas. This could be done either by force or by offering incentives he said.

The present system, he said, "has created animosity between cities and counties. There are too many primary units of local government. The answer is to consolidate these units in urban areas into one government."

Since any pressure the state could bring to bear in forcing consolidation would necessitate an act of the General Assembly, it would undoubtedly meet considerable opposition from local politicians seeking to protect their interests. Anderson said the Metropolitan Area Study Commission realizes this and also will offer means of implementing any recommendation it makes.

Although the problems concern localities, Anderson said, they are also matters of state interest. "I believe the state has a very vital interest in the development and growth of these localities," he said. "It should do what it can to reduce friction and halt further fragmentation of governments."

The National Committee for Economic Development (CED), sponsored by several foundations — including the Carnegie, Kellogg and Rockefeller Brothers funds—has recommended that 80 per cent of local governments in the U.S. be abolished.

The report showed that local governments spent \$20.1 billion in 1952, compared to \$55 billion 10 years later. The CED said the cost will probably double by 1972.

Specific trouble spots noted were: (1) battles between small towns; 2) battles between suburban and neighboring metropolitan cities; 3) battles among officials trying to protect vested interests and; 4) governments often run by low paid, untrained and incompetent amateurs.

Consolidation study committees have been appointed by both Roanoke and Roanoke County. Roanoke County's Board of Supervisors, however, appears for the moment to oppose consolidation.

A similar situation existed between Nashville, Tenn., and Davidson County before consolidation was authorized in a referendum in 1962. The area was consolidated into the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County in 1963.

An indication of how the populace viewed the move was given last year when Mayor Beverly Briley, who was instrumental in the change, was re-elected to head the combined governments. The man he beat in a run-off election was Ben West, formerly a mayor of the city. Observers viewed the election as a referendum on consolidation, even though it was not an issue in the campaign.

The Virginia Metropolitan Area Study Commission is scheduled to present its findings to the next General Assembly. It is almost certain to be one of the most important issues on which legislators in the Old Dominion must act.

By LEE BUTCHER
Times Staff Writer

Former Roanoke City Manager Arthur S. Owens, confronted by mounting nuances with Roanoke County, once suggested that Roanoke give up its city charter.

Although he said it jokingly, the independence of cities from counties in Virginia is evolving as an issue which may be second only to educational needs in the next session of the General Assembly.

Virginia is the only state in the union where cities are separated from counties per se. Baltimore and St. Louis are independent political units and there are other isolated examples. Yet most cities in the United States, even a metropolis such as Chicago, are parts of counties and pay taxes for its support.

The taxes cover all services and expenses normally incurred in maintaining a locality, such as water, sewage, streets and schools. In this, there is a parallel with Virginia towns.

Cities in Virginia, however, are by statute independent of counties, giving rise to frustrated and often bitter encounters among officials of the separate localities. Roanoke and Roanoke County, for example, are at loggerheads over water, sewer and annexation problems.

"Maybe Virginia is out of step," Paul Matthews, county executive officer, said. "It would be hard to think that one state is right and the other 49 are wrong. This plan is working well in the other states. It might do well for Virginia."

Mayor Benton O. Dillard's opinion clashes sharply. "I think it's a ridiculous idea," he said. "It would be like giving up the independence of the United States. I'm for one city and that's the City of Roanoke."

Reasons for the sharp differences of opinion are obvious: counties would gain revenue from cities under the system, taxes which cities do not want to pay.

Fear of annexation also hovers over county officials like a bird of prey. A point was discussed in a memorandum by Chester W. Bain, in the political science department at the University of South Carolina to Weldon Cooper, director of the institute of government at the University of Virginia. It was prepared for the Virginia Metropolitan Area Study Committee, appointed by the last General Assembly.

Bain wrote that when a city annexes, the remaining portion of the county is usually an area with the lowest economic base. This burdens the county since it is economically impossible to provide "anything resembling an effective program of local government."

"What happens in Virginia," Matthews said about annexation, "is it makes one portion rich and the other poor. They (cities) take residential areas, developed areas and areas with industrial potential. This destroys a county's economic base. I think everybody ought to have a right to his own economy."

Annexation in many states requires a referendum vote by both the county and city involved. And, even if annexation occurs, the county fares no worse because the city still pays county taxes, helping to support sparsely populated areas the county could otherwise not afford.

Virginia's separation of governments has been studied by political scientists as a model of simplicity and effectiveness, according to Bain. The most frequent argument heard for separation of cities and counties is that it eliminated duplication in numerous fields and prevents overlapping political authority.

Theoretically, the system should work perfectly. Bain points out, however, that theory and practice are not always the same. He said the system needs to be adjusted.

Communities with a population of 300 can incorporate as towns under provisions of the Virginia Constitution. Bain said this creates a hodgepodge governmental structure and should be eliminated.

Willis M. Anderson, Roanoke delegate to the General Assembly, agreed. This is one of his prime targets in arguing for a revision of the Virginia Constitution.

As a member of the Metropolitan Area Study Commission, Anderson has been probing intragovernmental difficulties throughout the state. He opposes eliminating independent cities and argues that consolidation is the only answer.

Bain wrote: "The major fault in Virginia local government today is the past and continued division of the state into small, primary political subdivisions, many of which are economically incapable of providing effective government."

Virginia has been particularly fortunate, he wrote, in that numerous towns which qualify, have not become cities. This may not be so for long, however, for two reasons: (1) a case before the U.S. Supreme Court contending that a locality with a population of 5,000 is a city and; (2) several towns are considering city status because of dissatisfaction with the distribution formula for the local county sales tax.

Should towns which qualify become cities, it would place

Meeting Slated By Democrats

Democrats who will hold a mass meeting in Roanoke tonight to elect a new city committee probably will delay a decision on a new committee chairman until next month, informed political sources disclosed Tuesday.

J. Thomas Hopkins Jr., president of the 7-Up Bottling Co., has told party leaders he wants to step down as chairman and in the last few days no top flight figure within the party has been found to take the chairmanship.

"There is really no hurry," one leading Democrat said in appraising the situation.

Officially, the mass meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at the Municipal Building is to elect a new city committee which will probably be reduced in size to 100 members.

And the new committee will meet after the mass meeting to reorganize, according to original plans, but the reorganization with the election of a new chairman probably will be postponed.

Party leaders also said a decision on whether or not to hold a primary or convention to nominate the city's Democratic candidates probably will not be made until next month either.

It likely will be a primary in which, as of now, State Sen. William B. Hopkins and Del. Willis M. Anderson will be unopposed. In fact there is no Democratic candidate for the city's other House seat or even speculation on a possible candidate.

Del. Robert W. Spessard, who holds the city-county floater seat in the House, likely will be unopposed for the Democratic nomination for a second term, too.

Whether the floater seat will be made in a convention or a primary is up to the chairman of the city and county committees. So far no discussions have been held but, it is expected, a primary will be used again this year.

The county Democratic committee, headed by J. M. Orndorff Jr., will hold its reorganization meeting in the near future, although no date has been set, and a decision on the floater seat nomination is not expected to be made until then.

The new county committee also will face a decision on whether to nominate Democratic candidates in Roanoke County for sheriff, commonwealth's attorney, clerk of court, commissioner of revenue and treasurer in a convention or primary.

Off Stage

With Jesse Chapman

Playgoers and one Roanoke attorney may recall pretty Kathryn Leigh Scott who was at the Roanoke theater for a short while, appearing in "Come Blow Your Horn," among others. Miss Scott is a regular member of the television daytimer, "Dark Shadows," on ABC-TV.

New members of the board of directors of the Mill Mountain Playhouse Company are Mrs. David B. Ayres Jr., Cecil Edmonds, Richard H. Hahn, Warner Dalhouse, John M. Chaney, Paul Umbarger, William B. Poff and Dudley L. Marsteller Jr.

Other members of the board continuing in their posts are Willis M. Anderson, Mrs. James E. Carr, Charles E. Cox, John Creasy, J. Thomas Engleby III, Mrs. J. T. Engleby III, R. N. Fishburn, C. D. Fox III, Mrs. Ann Fox, Dean G. Goodsell, Dr. Ronald B. Harris, J. W. Langhammer, Thomas B. Mason, Mrs. Leonard A. Muse, Jack C. Smith, Gus Trevillian, Fred W. Walker.

City Democrats Elect Committee, Tighten Rules

By MEVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

About 50 Democrats in a Wednesday night mass meeting at the Municipal Building elected a 100-member city committee for Roanoke and moved to tighten up on attendance at its meetings in the future.

With some applause, the mass meeting wrote into the party plan a rule requiring the committee to drop any member who misses three consecutive meetings without an acceptable excuse and appoint a successor.

"I know this may upset some . . ." State Sen. William B. Hopkins remarked in proposing the new rule.

The new committee will meet in February to elect a new city chairman succeeding J. T. Hopkins Jr., president of the 7-Up Bottling Co., who has notified party leaders he does not want to be elected for a two-year term.

The new committee also will decide then whether to nominate Democratic candidates for

Roanoke's seats in the General Assembly by the customary primary or switch to a convention. A primary is almost certain to be chosen.

State Sen. Hopkins and Del. Willis M. Anderson are expected to seek re-election but so far there is no Democratic candidate for the city's other House seat now held by Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican, who is chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly.

The mass meeting, acting on the recommendations of a special committee, reduced the size of the city committee from 144 to 100 members plus all Democratic officeholders in Roanoke as ex-officio members.

The makeup of the new committee was selected by a special committee headed by Evans Jessee which was kept to nominate a successor to Hopkins and other committee officers at the February meeting. No date was set.

Other members of the com-

mittee are Jack Saunders, Victor Thomas, Larry Musgrove and Del. Anderson.

Anderson, in answer to a question, said all new members of the committee were contacted and agreed to serve but not all re-elected members since it was felt it was not necessary because of their past work for the Democratic Party.

The committee is composed of two members from each of the city's 37 voting precincts plus 26 members at large. The three meeting rule does not apply to officeholders automatically ex-officio members but Hopkins laughingly remarked that if they do not attend "they might get dropped in the next election."

Part of the meeting was devoted to checking Virginia's election laws to see if the February committee meeting would be too late to call a July primary to nominate the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. It was agreed February will be soon enough.

Anderson Cites Virginia's Start On Pollution Fight

YOUR EDITORIAL OF FEB. 9 on air pollution is timely in view of rising concern over this problem throughout the nation. You suggest that Roanoke's City Council "urge our representatives in the General Assembly to start working on it. This is being done in California, Michigan and other states, why not here in Virginia?"

The purpose of this letter is to tell your readers, very briefly, what has been and is being done in Virginia.

In 1964 the General Assembly directed that a study of air pollution be made by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council. This study lasted more than a year and was conducted by a special committee whose members included physicians, engineers and others of high technical competence.

The report and recommendations of this committee resulted in the Air Pollution Control Act of 1966, whereby Virginia became the 20th state to begin a program of statewide control.

★ ★

Pursuant to the Act, the Governor appointed a five-member Air Pollution Control Board, and the board, in turn, employed an executive secretary. Other technical assistants are being recruited. No person connected with any industry or governmental unit which may become subject to the rules of the board is eligible to serve on the board.

The board is given broad powers to abate and control air pollution in Virginia. Its first task, obviously, is to determine the extent and find the causes of pollution throughout the state. It will then embark on an educational program and begin to institute controls. The board will establish appropriate regulations and enforce these regulations, subject to court appeal.

As a part of its program, the board may create regional air pollution control districts, either on its own initiative or at the request of local governing bodies. These districts may include any combination of cities and counties, or parts thereof.

In Virginia, as in the nation, there is no time to lose in the battle for clean air. However, in view of your comments quoted above, I thought you should be aware of the important beginning that has been made.

WILLIS M. ANDERSON
Member, House of Delegates,
Roanoke City

Nothing Yet Being Done About Major Offenders In Contamination Of Air

We are pleased to direct attention to the letter printed on this page today from *Del. Willis M. Anderson*, outlining what has been done thus far by the Commonwealth of Virginia in combatting air pollution. The letter was in part a reply to our editorial of Feb. 9, suggesting that Roanoke City Council join in pressing the State for action.

It was not our intention to accuse the State of not having done *anything*. However, as we noted earlier, the mere opening of the State Air Pollution Control Board's offices in Richmond with *Richard W. Arey* as executive secretary, is but a gesture. The big job lies ahead.

★ ★

The board headed by *Del. Lewis W. McMurrin*, of Newport News, has authority to hire engineers and to launch a thorough study of the problem. Hopefully there is to be material for legislative steps next January. It is apparent that the new agency will have to move fast.

The biggest problem requiring statewide action, as we see it, is the contamination created by automobiles, trucks and buses. Localities can take care of the offenses by industry, business and private residence but only a state legislature can deal effectively with motor vehicles.

Our principal complaint has been the horrible emission of fumes by diesel-powered buses and trucks, both interstate, intrastate and local.

Several times we have been assured by the Safety Motor Transit Co., for example, that it is moving

to correct the situation in new rolling stock. Any citizen having to stand on a corner bus stop any length of time can attest that the situation remains critical. At times it is difficult to breathe.

The big interstate buses, proceeding through the streets, leave clouds of black, noxious smoke and fumes in their wakes. The same can be said for hundreds of big tractor trucks passing over the streets daily.

★ ★

Only a concerted complaint from Roanoke and other cities and towns can convince the General Assembly through the new APCB offices that something must be done. The answer undoubtedly lies in joint pressure by the states and federal government upon the manufacturers of motor vehicles.

Incidentally, *The World-News* wishes to correct the impression it gave that air pollution control is still under the building inspector's office where it was at one time on a temporary basis.

I. Jones Keller, air pollution control engineer, has separate offices, located in the old Telephone Building but is also charged with inspecting installation of heating plants in new buildings.

Either the latter duty should be returned to the building commissioner or Mr. Keller, a one-man department, should have help. The major part of air pollution is now from other sources and Mr. Keller obviously lacks time to deal with it. As far as motor vehicle offenses are concerned, he is powerless until there is state and city law on the subject.

City Democrats Plan Meeting

Candidates Lacking In Both Parties

All three incumbents — State Sen. William B. Hopkins and Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican — are expected to run.

Balance of Interests Urged In Combatting Air Pollution

2-23-67

By ROBERT B. SEARS
Times Staff Writer

Air pollution control is a matter of striking the proper balance between conflicting interests, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke told the quarterly meeting of the Roanoke Area Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association Wednesday night.

Del. Anderson was sponsor of the Air Pollution Control Act of 1966, which became effective June 23, 1966.

Lee A. Wood, chairman of the Christmas Seal Committee, reported that \$39,897.77 has been raised by the association in the sale of 1966 Christmas seals in the five-county area covered by the association. The goal was \$38,500.

A total of \$37,313.35 was raised in the year before, he said.

Anderson said that on one hand "industry claims the need to continue its output of socially useful products," while individuals assert that they are wronged by dirty air and claim legal redress.

Society, he said, demands the products of industry and also a smog-free atmosphere, while the Constitution states that all citizens are entitled to "equal protection and due process."

How far can we go, and how far do we want to go in requiring a specific offender to stop polluting the air? Anderson asked.

Is it socially desirable, or constitutional to put him out of business?

We may rid ourselves of some pollution at the cost of losing employment for some citizens, and curtailing the production of necessary goods, Anderson said.

Air pollution laws are very old, Anderson noted, pointing out that in the time of Queen Elizabeth of England only charcoal could be burned while Parliament was in session. The burning of ordinary coal was forbidden.

Spanish explorers, he said, noted that the haze of Indian camp fire hung over the present Los Angeles basin.

The power to enact antipollu-

tion legislation is part of the police power of the state, Anderson said.

Only the Constitution can limit the full police power of the state to control air pollution, Anderson added.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1916 that antismoke laws are valid, Anderson said, and Congress enacted the so-called "Clean Air Act" in 1955, adding amendments in 1963 and 1965.

Virginia became the 29th state in the union to enact air pollution control laws with its 1966 law, the speaker said.

The act creates an air pollution control board of five members, none of whom can be a city, town, county, or industry representative.

The board, Anderson said, will in practice be a quasi-legislative, quasi-executive, quasi-judicial, and quasi-administrative agency. ("Quasi" means "in some sense or degree," by definition).

The board may create air pollution districts within any area of the state, Anderson said.

Within an air pollution district, regulations of the state board will supersede local ordinances, he added.

Anderson said most of the present local ordinances on air pollution in Roanoke, Winchester, Fairfax, Newport News, Alexandria, and Danville, are concerned primarily with smoke control. Richmond recently enacted a more comprehensive ordinance, he said.

A large part of the board's work, Anderson said, will be education of the public on the dangers of air pollution.

The average adult requires 30 pounds of air each day to sustain life, he pointed out, compared to two and three-fourths pounds of food and four and one-half pounds of water.

Man can choose his food, and his water is usually purified, Anderson observed, but he must breathe the air as it comes to him.

Rulings of the air pollution board can be appealed to a court of record, the speaker pointed out, and from those courts to the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

Mrs. W. S. Murray, executive director of the TB Association, announced that Mrs. Gloria Lane, formerly of Suffolk, had joined the staff as a program associate.

She also announced that the association is assisting in tuberculin tests planned by public health officials in the public schools of Franklin and Bedford counties. The tests are aimed at finding the rate of infection in the first grade and among 14-year-old children.

The Roanoke Area TB and Respiratory Disease Association includes the five counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, Bedford, Franklin and Craig.

W. M. Minter of Fincastle, association president, presided.

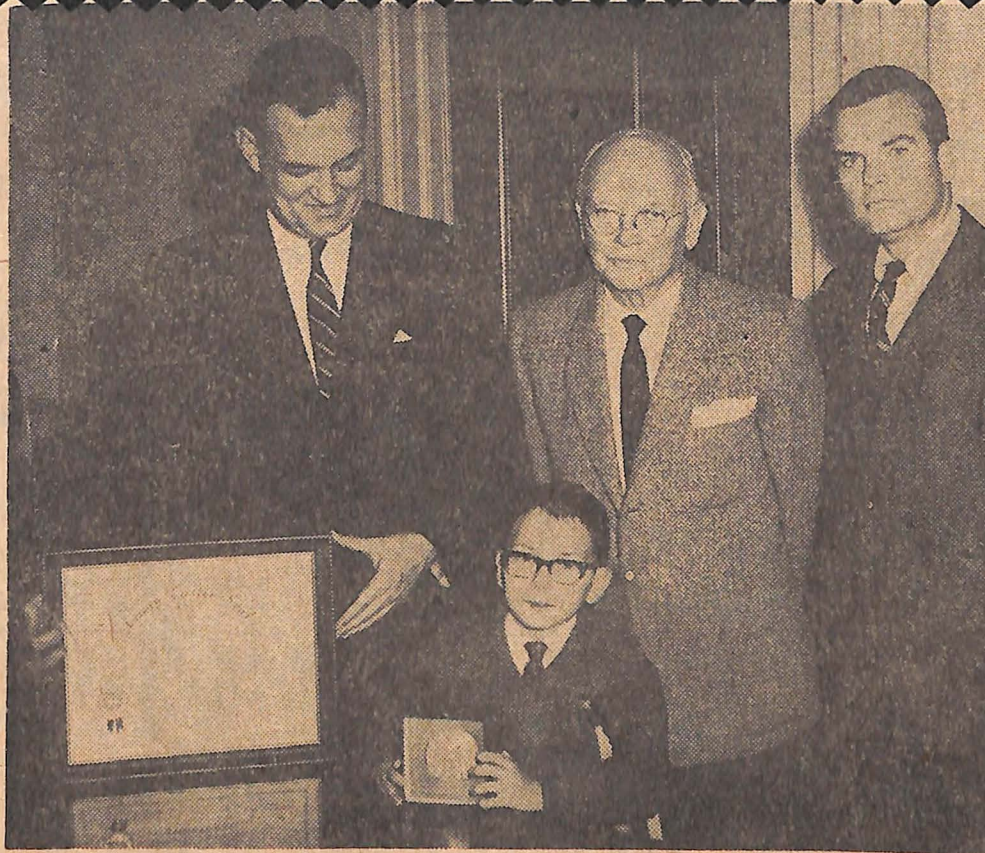
Legislative Backing Sought for College

Officials of Virginia Western Community College in Roanoke made a strong bid Wednesday for legislative support of the school's building program.

College officials estimate that up to \$9 million will be needed after completion of presently planned buildings in 1968.

Members of the General Assembly, representing the city of Roanoke and the counties of Franklin, Craig, Botetourt and Roanoke, heard Henry E. Thomas, vice chairman of the college advisory board, express optimism "that we will have the support of the people in this program."

Delegates attending the meeting were Willis Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, John Hagen and Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke County, George Kostel of Clifton Forge, Russell Davis of Rocky Mount, Archie Campbell of Wytheville and Garnett Moore of Pulaski.



Campaign Kickoff

To kickoff the Easter Seal drive Gov. Godwin poses with Bobby Doane (with baseball given him by Gov. Godwin), Dr.

Fletcher D. Woodward and Del. Willis M. Anderson (right) of Roanoke, who accompanied the Easter Seal Child to Richmond.

2-28-67

Easter Seal Drive Starts

The naming of Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. as an honorary camper at Camp Easter Seal has kicked off the annual fund campaign of the Virginia Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

The Easter Seal campaign will continue through March 26.

Bobby Doane, 10-year-old Roanoker, is this year's Easter

Seal child. Bobby, Dr. Fletcher Woodward of Charlottesville, the campaign chairman, and Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke made the trip to Richmond to present the governor with the certificate as honorary camper.

William Ditman of Roanoke is chairman of the campaign in the Roanoke metropolitan area

Mrs. Bette Garst is publicity chairman. The metropolitan chapter is headed by S. Saunders Guerrant.

Camp Easter Seal in Craig County is one of several treatment and training centers located in the state and financed and operated by the society. The society provides all types of services to handicapped children and adults throughout the state.



Del. Willis Anderson

Anderson Will Talk On Pollution

Willis M. Anderson, member of the General Assembly from Roanoke, will speak on the "Growing Problem of Air Pollution" at the quarterly meeting of the board of the Roanoke Area Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association Feb. 22 at 7:30 p.m.

Anderson was one of the sponsors of a resolution directing that a study of air pollution in Virginia be undertaken and he served as a member of a Virginia Advisory Legislative Commission (V A L C) study committee.

He was sponsor of the Air Pollution Control Act of 1966 and is a member of the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission.

Del. Anderson To Visit School

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke will visit the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University March 17-18 at the invitation of the institute.

Anderson will attend classes, meet informally with graduate students of political science and speak Friday evening at a dinner of Eagleton Fellows.

The legislator's visit is part of Eagleton's program of bringing together on the campus students of government and public officials. Some legislative leaders, including Speaker Jesse Unruh of the California Assembly, lecture regularly at Eagleton.

City Democrats Vote To Hold July Primary

The Roanoke City Democratic Committee voted Wednesday night to hold a primary election July 11 to choose nominees for the State Senate and House of Delegates.

The committee also voted to hold its next meeting on April 12, which is the deadline for candidates to file for the Democratic primary.

Democratic incumbents, Del. Willis M. Anderson and Sen. William B. Hopkins, representing the city, as well as Del. Robert W. Spessard, who holds the Roanoke City-Roanoke County floater seat, are expected to announce for re-election between now and April 12, or by April 12 at the latest.

No Democrat has announced for the other Roanoke City seat in the House of Delegates, now held by a Republican, Del. M. Caldwell Butler.

All officers of the City Democratic Committee were unanimously re-elected, although the chairman, J. Thomas Hopkins Jr., had earlier said he would not be a candidate for re-election.

The re-elected officers, in addition to Hopkins, are A. Victor Thomas, vice chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Mason, secretary, and Mrs. Florence C. Stump, treasurer.

The committee voted to join with the Roanoke County Democratic Committee in selling tickets to a special fund-raising performance at the Barn Dinner Theatre May 2 for the benefit of both committees. The play that night is an English comedy, "The Knack."

Sixty-three members of the City Democratic Committee attended the meeting in city council chambers and all were

Hopkins and Del. Willis M. Anderson, as of now, are unopposed for the Democratic primary nominations in Roanoke's primary. Neither has officially announced his candidacy, however.

urged to attend the dinner Saturday night at the Elks Club in Roanoke at which Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. will be the speaker.

Sen. Byrd's appearance is DI 2-3185.

Pollution Laws Are Called Sufficient

Del. Willis M. Anderson, who represents Roanoke, said if it is found stronger laws are needed, he will vote for them but he voiced the belief that what is needed "is stronger enforcement with sufficient personnel to enforce the (SWCB) orders."

"I certainly would like to see it (the lake) cleaned up," Del. Russell Davis of Franklin County said, adding:

"If more legislation is needed, I certainly would support it in the next session."

Anderson, Turk Want Road Probe

Two area legislators have called for a complete airing of charges of irregularities by road contractors and personnel of the State Highway Department.

State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford said that if there is any credible evidence of wrongdoing, "there ought to be a grand jury investigation."

He said he thinks a polygraph (lie detector) test would afford credible evidence.

Turk noted that the department handles more state funds than any other state agency and that, even with safeguards, some corruption might be expected.

The legislator doubted that the Virginia State Police would be qualified to investigate charges such as those made by two former employees of a road building firm, since the state

police has been getting part of its operating funds from the highway department.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a member of the House's roads committee, said he thinks charges that have been made should be thoroughly investigated and aired.

He said the methods are secondary, that an investigation could be made by a grand jury or by an independent investigative commission.

Anderson said an investigation should be made for the sake of the reputations of both the highway department and contractors.

Charges made by the former road building firm employees were investigated by the state police last year. But it found nothing to warrant bringing court action.

Parties Finding It Hard To Fill Slates

3-15-67

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Candidates are getting harder to come by, both of the major parties in Roanoke are finding.

Thus far, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats has found candidates willing to run against the city's three incumbent members of the General Assembly.

With the deadline for Democrats to file only four weeks away (April 12), the party has been unable to get anyone to give even a "definite maybe."

"We are giving it some consideration and we have hopes," said J. T. Hopkins

Jr., city Democratic chairman.

The Democratic problem is to get someone to oppose Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the minority leader in the General Assembly.

The Republicans got somewhat of a setback yesterday when A. Linwood Holton, the party's candidate for governor in 1965 said he would not run against State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat.

Joseph K. Ingram, the Republican city chairman, was obviously disappointed at Holton's decision.

Holton had said that he could not run for public office

since he has been named to a group to help Richard M. Nixon get the Republican presidential nomination.

Saying that work on the Nixon committee probably will not begin full-scale for some time, Ingram said he found Holton's reasoning "fallacious."

In addition to trying to find an opponent for Hopkins, the GOP also must try to get someone to oppose Del. Willis M. Anderson.

"As far as we see it right now, we don't know of anyone (to run for the legislature)," said Ingram.

Ingram noted that an in-

cumbent office holder practically always has the advantage over a challenger, usually being better known and having other factors in his favor "whether or not he does a good job."

In Roanoke, the situation is complicated by the fact that all incumbents are highly potent vote getters and are making—or have already made—names for themselves in the assembly.

Since being elected to the House in 1961, Butler has become one of the state's most highly regarded Republicans and frequently, as minority leader in the legisla-

ture, the party's spokesman on policy.

Last year he led the House ticket in Roanoke, getting 9,975 votes to Anderson's 9,308. James O. Trout, a Democrat, got the next closest vote—5,681.

Anderson, a former mayor and member of city council, was easily elected to the House in 1963 and in '65. He is regarded as one of the up-and-coming young men of the state's Democratic party.

Hopkins won a somewhat surprising primary victory in 1959, then went on to beat his Republican opponent by a large margin. Last year he

had no opposition.

Hopkins is considered one of the more knowledgeable members of the assembly on fiscal affairs and has received statewide attention for his efforts to get the state to modify its traditional pay-as-you-go policy.

All the incumbents might broadly be called progressives with essentially the same views on what they regard as Virginia's need to catch up in such fields as education, mental health and others. They differ, of course, along party lines as to whether the Democrats or Republicans can better run the state.

The difficulty of finding an opponent for an incumbent extends to the Roanoke City-Roanoke County floater seat held by Del. Robert W. Spessard, Democrat.

There Republicans are believed to have all but conceded they will be unable to find a candidate. Spessard, a non-political type politician, won the seat in 1965 15,376-10,994.

Democratic nominees for the legislature in the city and county will be picked in the July 11 primary. The Republicans will pick their nominees at still-to-be scheduled mass meetings.

Water Board Asked Needs

3-17-67

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Pointing to the latest pollution at Smith Mountain Lake, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke Friday asked the State Water Control Board (SWCB) if present laws are adequate and whether the board has a sufficient staff to "fulfill its important responsibilities."

Specifically, Anderson, a ranking member of the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, wanted to know if the SWCB feels additional legislation is needed.

Anderson's letter was directed to A. H. Paessler, executive secretary of the board, who said "public concern has been increasing with respect to continued pollution of Roanoke River and the effect that such pollution has on the quality of water in Smith Mountain Lake." Anderson said "much of this concern resulted from two recently publicized episodes," adding:

"During two heavy rains the Town of Salem was reported in the press to have bypassed the sewage metering station and discharged large quantities of sewage directly into the Roanoke River."

Anderson wrote that he un-

derstands the output from Roanoke's sewage treatment plant is satisfactory except for high chloroform concentrations which will be corrected by new equipment to be installed at the plant next fall. The legislator said he is sorry for this delay.

"The other phase of the problem—seepage and overflow from inadequate sewers—will be corrected by the installation of new sewer lines and is to be a part of the city's capital improvements program, subject to approval by the voters in a May referendum," Anderson wrote Paessler.

Anderson said he gathered from the SWCB's last report on Roanoke River that the board felt that "satisfactory progress was being made toward elimination of pollution by local industries located along the river."

Anderson said he feels the General Assembly will want to see the SWCB adequately staffed.

"I hope that the board . . . will see fit, in preparing its budget requests for the next biennium, to ask for whatever amount it feels necessary to do an adequate job of investigating, issuing and enforcing orders."

Water Official Warns Of Tighter Controls

3-17-67

By Frank Hancock
World-News Staff Writer

LEXINGTON—A warning of stricter enforcement of water pollution laws in Virginia with an expanded policing force was sounded today by A. H. Paessler, executive secretary of the State Water Control Board.

Noting that the board is currently setting quality standards to be maintained on state waters, Paessler said that "if the staff has its way, these limits (of pollution) are going to be enforced."

Likening rivers to highways, Paessler said that traffic violators must suffer consequences and the same rule applies to those who violate pollution laws.

"We hope the General Assembly will give us the traffic cops and radar needed to accomplish the job."

Paessler spoke at the annual meeting of the James River Basin Association on the VMI campus.

He indicated that he is preparing recommendations to the water board for additional personnel, equipment and reorganization.

He told a reporter he will present "some thoughts" on the matter to the board at its next meeting March 28-29 in Richmond.

★ ★

He declined comment on a letter from Del. Willis M.

stay within the speed limits to keep the federal traffic cop out of the picture," he said.

Paessler commented that some federal bureaucrats may stretch pollution laws to the breaking point but "the only state that has anything to fear is the state which doesn't expend every effort at this time, while the federal establishment is in somewhat a state

of flux, to push forward with the men, equipment and programs that are necessary for an aggressive and fast-moving water quality management program."

Other speakers included Col. Carroll E. Adams Jr. of the Norfolk District, Army Corps of Engineers, who gave a progress report on the Gathight Dam project;

Dr. William J. Hargis Jr., director of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, who discussed the role of oceanography in the development of the tidal portion of the James River;

And Lt. Col. John H. Reeves, associate professor of biology at VMI, who discussed the effort of forest management on watersheds

2 More Legislators Call for Full Probe

3-17-67

Two area legislators—a Republican and a Democrat—called Thursday for a complete airing of charges of irregularities on the parts of road contractors and State Highway Department personnel.

State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, a Republican member of the General Assembly, said that if there is enough credible evidence of wrongdoing "there ought to be a grand jury investigation."

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, a Democrat and a member of the House Roads Committee, said he thinks that the charges should be thoroughly investigated and aired.

And Del. John N. Dalton, Republican of Radford, made a similar call for a grand jury investigation at a meeting of the new Valley Republican Club in Roanoke County Wednesday night.

The comments of Turk and Anderson came as a Washington lie detector expert said in Richmond that tests made on Thomas D. Trevey, a former employe of a road contracting firm, showed Trevey to be telling the truth in allegations of gift-giving and bid-fixing between contractors and the highway department.

Turk said he believes a lie

detector test could afford credible evidence.

Turk said that the highway department handles more funds than any other state agency and that, even with safeguards, some corruption might be expected.

Turk said he has doubts that the State Police Agency—which made an investigation of the charges and concluded there was not enough admissible evidence for a prosecution—is qualified to make an investigation of charges by Trevey and other former employe of the building firm.

The agency, Turk said, has been getting part of its operating funds from the highway department. Legislation by the 1966 General Assembly, however, passed legislation which took State Police operations from the highway department and eventually will put them in the state's general fund.

Anderson said that the method of investigating the charges is secondary; that an investigation could be made by a grand jury or an investigative commission.

He said the probe should be made for the sake of the highway department and the contractors.

'Name Sales' Are Called Offensive

3-24-67

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Staff Writer

Some Roanoke area legislators dislike the idea of the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) being allowed to sell the names and addresses of Virginia's car owners each year and would like to see the legislature stop it.

"The practice to me is highly offensive," said Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke in the strongest comment on the subject.

He said he would support a bill to eliminate the practice.

Some legislators — including Anderson — were not aware of the DMV's practice, which Gov. Mills E. Godwin said at a press conference yesterday had been followed for 40 years.

Godwin said the General Assembly had "general knowledge" of the practice because the proceeds from sales have been listed in the state budget. He defended the practice.

State Sen. Hale Collins of Covington agreed generally with Godwin, although he said he hasn't studied the matter thoroughly.

"Since the legislature approves it, I wouldn't be against it," he said.

Del. Robert W. Spessard said he, too, would support legislation to make the DMV stop selling the names.

"I don't think it's right," he said.

The DMV has in recent years been selling the names to R. L. Polk & Co. of Detroit. Polk, a marketing firm, breaks the names and addresses down into various categories and sells them to firms doing direct mail advertising and soliciting. Such mail is frequently referred to as "junk mail."

The DMV advertises the list with the sale going to the highest bidder. Polk's recent

'Name Sales'

From Page 1

bids have been \$5.50 per 1,000, which means the state gets about \$11,000 a year from the firm.

Godwin said, in answer to a question at his news conference, that he doesn't agree with some that selling of the list amounts to an invasion of privacy.

The governor said he doesn't think he should stop the practice as that would be "overturning a policy of the General Assembly . . . it is a thing that ought to be left to the General Assembly."

Informed sources said that the DMV removes from the list it sells the names of top state officials and members of the legislature so they will not get the "junk mail" resulting from the sale of the list.

Anderson Announces 3-29-67 Plans to Run Again

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Del. Willis M. Anderson today announced he will run again for the Virginia House of Delegates.

Roanoke City Democrats will select their General Assembly nominees in the July 11 primary.

Anderson said he is running again "because I deem it essential that we maintain the momentum that has thrust Virginia ahead and brought a new resurgence throughout the commonwealth."

He said much of the thrust was provided by the 1966 General Assembly. The 1968 session will be no less significant, he said, adding:

"Of many vital issues to claim the attention of the legislature next year, none will exceed in long-range importance the recommendations of the Metropolitan Areas Study Commission.

"As one of the three members of the House on this commission. I will have a special responsibility in helping to secure legislative approval of the commission's program—a program which I am confident will have a profound influence on the future of our growing urban areas."

Anderson said he will also concentrate on getting through legislation leading toward a complete revision and modernization of the state Constitution.



Willis M. Anderson

Anderson, a former Roanoke mayor, was elected to the House in 1963 and re-elected in 1965. He is 38.

No Republicans have announced for the city House seats, although it is a certainty that Del. M. Caldwell Butler, leader of the Republican minority in the legislature, will run again.

Del. Robert W. Spessard, who holds the Roanoke City-County floater seat in the House, has said he will run again. Republicans have no potential candidate yet to oppose him.

Del. Anderson Plans To Seek Re-election 3-30-67

Del. Willis M. Anderson, who represents Roanoke City in the Virginia House of Delegates, announced Wednesday that he will seek re-election.

Democratic candidates for the General Assembly will be selected in the July 11 primary.

Anderson, 38, is a former Roanoke mayor. He was elected to the House in 1963 and re-elected in 1965.

Anderson said he is running again "because I deem it

essential that we maintain the momentum that has thrust Virginia ahead and brought a new resurgence throughout the commonwealth."

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Arts, Crafts Museum Called Big Area Need

By Margie Fisher
World-News Staff Writer

A museum for western Virginia was cited before the Virginia Cultural Development Study Commission today as one of the area's major cultural needs.

The Roanoke Fine Arts Center announced at today's meeting that it had established a Southwestern Virginia museum fund with \$18,000 from the sale of the old Fine Arts Center headquarters building.

Such a facility was backed by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, who told the commission that there is no adequate place in Virginia where arts and crafts can be created and taught.

"We need such a place," he said, "and it should be located to serve that portion of the state not conveniently served today by the Virginia Museum" in Richmond.

The call for establishment of a statewide organization for planning and administering funds for cultural activities was also echoed by several groups in presentations to the study commission at the Kazim Temple.

The commission, established by the 1966 General Assembly to make a comprehensive survey of the state's cultural and artistic development and future needs, conducted the regional hearing as one in a series of 10 being held across Virginia.

Sen. George M. Cochran of Staunton, commission chairman, emphasized in his introductory remarks that the commission has no power to appropriate funds but that its function is purely one of investigation, study and report.

More than 200 groups were invited to give an inventory report of their cultural activities and to air goals.

Speaking for the museum, Anderson said he was among several legislators who introduced a resolution in the General Assembly last year noting that native arts and crafts are a rich, significant part of the state's heritage and traditions.

The resolution asked that a feasibility study be made of establishing such a museum devoted to the creation and preservation of crafts and to the visual and performing arts indigenous to Virginia.

"I come today," Anderson told the commission, "to lay before you the same proposal. The need for such an institution is very clear to me."

Anderson praised the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts as one of the nation's finest but said "a void exists with respect to native arts and crafts and in the discovery and development of native talent."

He said he was not thinking of "a place with quaint little exhibits of native crafts . . . (but) a place where serious artists could do serious work and could teach others as well."

While noting that such a center would require extensive planning, work and money, he said the total resources it would offer would be "a source of cultural enrichment for all our people."

The Fine Arts Center, besides citing the need for the museum, recommended to the commission that a statewide unit be established to distribute state and federal grants-in-aid to local, regional and statewide cultural organizations.

Also, it recommended that a revolving fund be created from which such organizations could

borrow, without interest, funds for planning new facilities.

The arts center called for the initiation of a revenue plan whereby one cent of every dollar from the one cent state sales tax increase scheduled for the 68-70 biennium be earmarked as a partial subsidy for cultural programs.

The Junior League of Roanoke Valley also included some of these proposals in recommending a State Arts Council.

A number of the groups represented at the commission meeting also endorsed the arts center's proposal for a Southwestern Virginia museum.

Among those voicing support

was Miss Dorothy Gibboney, Roanoke school superintendent, who listed among other needs:

- A performing artist teacher, employed on a scholarship or grant, to teach and also work with the Roanoke Youth Symphony.

- A grant for preparation of superior television programs in the fine arts field. These instructive programs, Miss Gibboney said, could be aired by the Blue Ridge ETV Association.

- Creative dramatics in the elementary schools through a grant or foundation and an auditorium for performances.

Dr. E. W. Lautenschlager,

presenting a report from Roanoke College, called for expansion of such programs as the Artmobile of the Virginia Museum. He also urged that full evaluation be given to needs in other areas which could be provided through visiting artists. These areas would include visual art, music, drama, concert series, lecture series, and touring theater groups.

"Because of our natural association with youth," the college report added, "we do feel it imperative that the best of contemporary culture not be ignored."

Outlining Cultural Needs Of Virginia

Virginia's Cultural Development Study Commission, conducting in Roanoke one of a series of public hearings on Friday, received from a battery of 30 speakers full assurance that the great Southwest, of which the city is the hub, has an earnest desire to share in the better things of life.

When it has concluded the hearings, the commission will be able to sit down and assess the overall needs and aspirations of the State. The report, scheduled for completion next fall, then will provide the General Assembly with some guidelines for possible action.

Thanks to legislation conceived and sponsored by Roanoke's Del.

The Roanoke World-News

Willis M. Anderson, who took his cue from the inaugural address of Gov. Mills E. Godwin, the commission was authorized and a federal grant received to cover costs of the study. It was appropriate, therefore, that Mr. Anderson should be lead-off speaker, particularly in citing the need for a museum to serve this part of the state.

The long line of presentations thereafter, most of them carefully prepared and oriented toward a particular need, emphasized the general yearning for a more cultural atmosphere.

Frankly, we cannot even guess at this time what the commission will find or recommend. We hazard the opinion, however, that it will be able to make the state and particularly its legislators far better aware of Virginia's shortcomings together with some of the accomplishments that will be needed if it is to achieve a higher level of culture in the areas which proceed from finer public education.



Times Photo

Del. Anderson Addresses State Cultural Study Commission in Roanoke

Del. Willis M. Anderson (left) of Roanoke speaks of Virginia's arts and crafts needs before State Cultural Development Study Commission members (from left):

Donald J. Gonzales, Williamsburg; Robert Randolph, Norfolk; Alton L. Howell, Richmond; Mrs. Arthur M. Dunstan, Alexandria; John Thornton, Roanoke; Glenn

Yates Jr., Portsmouth; Sen. George Cochran, Staunton, chairman; George D. Morton Jr., Staunton, executive director; Joseph C. Smiddy, Wise; John Cook Wylie,

Charlottesville; Dr. William Higgins, Richmond; Mrs. Waldo Miles, Bristol, and Mrs. Ulrich Troubetzkoy, Richmond.

Cultural Commission Hears Pleas for Creativity in State

By JACK CHAMBERLAIN
Times Staff Writer

The trouble with Virginia, Dr. Louis D. Rubin Jr. of Hollins College told the Virginia Cultural Development Study Commission Friday, is that it is steeped in history and tradition but has little tolerance for creativity that is new and different.

Dr. Rubin, professor of English and creative writing at Hollins, said he is "gratified that a commission like this

exists . . . for the fine arts in Virginia need to be stimulated and deserve to be stimulated . . ."

He said the real job of the study commission is to find people "who know the difference between fostering real creativity and rewarding respectable mediocrity . . . for in general Virginia is not a state where creativity in the fine arts is very respectable."

Dr. Rubin was among 30

speakers who paraded before the study commission at the Kazim Temple in Roanoke, part of a series of public hearings the commission is conducting around the state.

While most of the speakers representing various local fine arts centers, symphony orchestras and societies in Western Virginia and talked of their specific activities and financial needs, Dr. Rubin made it clear he has "no ax whatever to grind" because he is leaving

Virginia for Chapel Hill, N.C., this summer.

He suggested that one of Virginia's greatest cultural needs is a change of atmosphere where contemporary arts can live and breathe.

"I want to say, first, that though there is a great deal of artistic activity going on in the state, much of it is sporadic and uncoordinated," he said, "for Virginia has not hitherto been a

state which ever paid much more than lip service to the fine arts."

Dr. Rubin said the establishment of the cultural study commission by the General Assembly is an encouraging sign of changing attitudes toward the arts in Virginia, "but it will take a great deal more than a study commission to convince me that the change is really taking place."

Several speakers noted that

arts centers, playhouses and symphony orchestras in the state usually don't have enough support from the general public to break even financially and asked for subsidies from the state to grow, or just to stay alive.

Mrs. English Showalter, president of the Roanoke Historical Society, and Stuart B. Carter, chairman of the Botetourt County Board of Supervisors, suggested that the state should help preserve the Town of Fincastle

and other historic sites in Virginia before they decay or become overrun by the 20th century.

Fincastle, they said, is more than 200 years old and was the county seat of Botetourt several years before Richmond became the capital of Virginia. In the 18th century, Botetourt County extended to the Mississippi River and included the site of Chicago and was one of the gateways to the West for the pioneers.

"Fincastle is a living museum," Mrs. Showalter said, and "could be a real cultural and economic asset to the state."

"We don't have to restore Fincastle," Carter said. "All we have to do is preserve and develop what is already there."

Mrs. Showalter warned that Interstate 81 has made land in and around Fincastle valuable for real estate developers and Virginia should act to preserve history before it is developed out of existence.

The plea to save Fincastle and Dr. Rubin's suggestion to establish a Virginia Academy of Letters for the state's literary artists drew applause from the 45 to 50 persons attending the hearing.

The Roanoke Fine Arts Center announced at the hearing that a Southwestern Virginia museum fund has been started with



Times Photo

Commission in Roanoke

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Plans for Creativity in State

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The plea to save Fincastle and Dr. Rubin's suggestion to establish a Virginia Academy of Letters for the state's literary artists drew applause from the 45 to 50 persons attending the hearing.

The Roanoke Fine Arts Center announced at the hearing that a Southwestern Virginia museum fund has been started with \$18,000 from the sale of the center's former headquarters at Carolina Avenue and 25th Streets in South Roanoke.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said Virginia needs a place for arts and crafts in that part of the state not conveniently served by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. He called for a "place where serious artists could do serious work and could teach others as well."

"Virginia has not paid much attention to its writers," Dr. Rubin said. He noted that Ellen Glasgow and James Branch Cabell, "two of the most outstanding novelists in the world," lived in Richmond and wrote about Virginia during the first 40 years of this century, but the state did nothing to honor or help them.

Dr. Rubin also cited William Styron, "one of the most highly regarded of all contemporary novelists," who was born and reared in Newport News.

"Has Virginia ever, as a state, showed the slightest interest in or encouragement of this young man's work?" Dr. Rubin asked. "Has the state ever shown any pride whatever in its authors, from Poe and John Esten Cooke down to the present? If so, I haven't heard of it."

A Virginia academy of letters, he suggested, would be an exclusive society of the best of Virginia's professionals in literature and would honor literary works by Virginians with medals and cash prizes and recognition "of the highest standing and prestige."

The literary academy also could sponsor statewide creative writing contests in the high schools and award scholarships to colleges and universities, Dr. Rubin said.

"In a state and country, and indeed a world, in which business and science and industrialization and technology are dominant," he told the cultural study commission, "you will be extending active and tangible encouragement to young Virginians in the field of writing . . . Nothing better in the field of literature could be done than such a scholarship program."

Privately, Dr. Rubin said such an academy and scholarship program could be established for music, art and other creative fields, too.

He suggested that the cost of annual literary prizes would be about \$10,000 a year and the cost of the scholarship program would be about \$20,000. Administration of the program might bring the total annual cost to \$35,000, he said, "the price, say, of blacktopping a few miles of secondary roads . . ."

Golden Words for Culture ... But No Money

4-2-67

By
Ben
Beagle



The Virginia Cultural Development Study Commission came to town last week and it became obvious immediately that here is as sturdy an organization as ever was created by a Senate Joint Resolution.

Without a single cry of pain or anguish; indeed with perfect Virginia grace and manners, the 15 members of the commission seated themselves on the platform in Kazim

Temple at 11 of a beautiful spring morning. They appeared to be in extreme good humor although the agenda said that 30 persons were going to speak.

The cultural commission is a new and refreshing—and perhaps not wholly understood—creature of the legislative procedure. Such creatures of the General Assembly of Virginia have delved into everything from traffic safety to drunk driving to tobacco and hog prices. Seldom has even such a pithy subject as drunk driving brought out 30 speakers before such a commission.

It was a fine occasion for those who are interested in the state's cultural development and it brought out the best in the speakers who stood before the commission.

One of these was Roanoke City Manager Julian Hirst, a gentleman who gave the welcoming address for the city and who does not usually become as eloquent as he was when he stood before the commission.

"Cities rise and fall," the city manager said, "highways are built and plowed under, governments proclaim and disappear and mortal men beat their chests in pride, power and pleasures and then are no more. Yet through all of this the arts and the

crafts of skill are, and remain as, the tangible and secure record of what we were and what we are."

State Sen. George M. Cochran of Staunton is chairman of the commission and the senator, as he has doubtless done before, brought up the callow subject of money early in the hearing.

The commission, he said, "has no powers of appropriation." It appreciates suggestions and even requests, but, "Alas, we're in no position to accede to these requests."

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, a young member of the legislature who knows his way about, admitted early in the proceeding that politics are involved in this effort to inventory and make grander the Old Dominion's cultural treasures. "The politics of art," Anderson called it.

(And one, try though he may to dispel it, sees a hotel room in Richmond where one legislator is assuring another that he is willing to vote for the other legislator's bill for a tax on hogs if the hog man will vote for culture.)

Dr. Louis Rubin, an English professor, writer and former newspaperman, rose later in the hearing and Rubin bluntly and grandly told the commission what it was up against.

"... The odds are against you if you want to proceed along the track of really doing something," Rubin said. "For in general, Virginia is not a state in which creativity in the fine arts is very respectable."

(And there must have been another instant vision of many minds in the Kazim Temple auditorium: of a folksy, powerful farmer member of the General Assembly, being asked to vote for something which would help a long-haired pianist play the piano; finance a wild-eyed write of books in the modern idiom; a sculpture welding old automobile parts into a creation called "Modern Happenstance.")

"You can," Rubin said, "put on a more elaborate and more costly show of encouraging the fine arts by subsidizing certain

already established organizations and activities—and that is what I fear will happen—or else you can get some people involved in this operation who care deeply about the fine arts and who know the difference between fostering real creativity and rewarding respectable mediocrity."

Rubin talked about James Branch Cabell, Ellen Glasgow, Edgar Allan Poe, Douglas Southall Freeman and William Styron—all Virginia writers of national stature. If the state had ever encouraged these writers, Rubin said, it was news to him.

Rubin suggested the establishment of a Virginia Academy of Letters—into which such literary beings as newspaper book review editors or "the woman's poetry society kind of writer" could never enter.

(And one makes a note to discover, if possible, how powerful a political segment of the state the "woman's poetry society kind of writer" might represent.)

Rubin said prizes to honor and reward writers might cost less than \$10,000 a year; that a scholarship program for promising high school writers might cost \$20,000.

"Add to this, the part-time, pro rata share of an administrative office in Richmond and you still haven't spent more than \$35,000 or so each year, or the price of, say, blacktopping a few miles of secondary roads in the state road system."

(No one has to discover how powerful a segment of Virginia political life is constituted by the persons who drive on secondary roads.)

"... Works of art," Rubin said, "have a way, when created well, of living on, past the lifetimes of those who created them. In this respect they are superior to bridges and roads and buildings and department stores and supermarkets and agricultural extension programs and election statistics."

Louis Rubin sat down, lighted a cigar and he looked like a man who has had his say.

Democrats Not Likely To Oppose Del. Butler

4-12-67

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Barring 11th hour developments, Democrats in Roanoke will have no challenger in November for Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly.

"At this time we don't have anybody," city Democratic chairman J. T. Hopkins Jr. said Tuesday night, the eve of the filing deadline for the July 11 Democratic primary.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins and Del. Willis M. Anderson filed earlier but party leaders were unable to find a top flight candidate for the city's other house seat.

The city Democratic committee will meet at the Municipal Building at 8 p.m. today to receive filing papers, a usual procedure in event somebody wants to become a candidate at the last minute.

All of the political action this spring will be in Roanoke County with three candidates for the primary nomination for

the county's House seat now held by Del. John Hagen, Republican.

Seeking the House nomination are Walter M. Lipes, now chairman of the board of supervisors, David S. McClung II, building supply dealer, and John L. Apostolou, lawyer.

It appeared on the eve of the deadline that State Sen. Hale Collins of Covington, whose district includes Roanoke County and Del. Robert L. Spessard, who holds the city-county House seat, will have no primary opposition.

City Hall offices in Roanoke are not at stake this year.

All constitutional offices in Roanoke County are at stake this year but, unless there is a last minute political development, there will be only one contest. Sheriff Charles E. Boone is opposed by James E. Lemon, retired sergeant in the Roanoke Police Department who is now in the restaurant business in the county.

There will be only one pri-

mary contest for the Democratic nomination for the board of supervisors—that in Salem District for the seat being given up by Lipes to seek the primary nomination for the House of Delegates. G. Hampton Moulse, a former supervisor, is opposed by John W. Clarke, banker.

Meanwhile, L. Earl Simms, president of Concrete Ready Mix Corp., who was appointed to the board of supervisors representing the new Richfield District by Judge Fred L. Hoback, announced Tuesday he will be a candidate in the November general election. Richfield was formed from part of Salem and the area west of Salem by county redistricting this year.

Republicans in both the city and county will hold mass meetings this spring to nominate tickets for the November elections. Neither has scheduled meetings.

While the Democrats have no challenger for Butler so far, the Republicans in Roanoke have no opponents in November for either Sen. Hopkins or Del. Anderson—at least as of now.

Del. Moore Of Pulaski Wants Job

4-6-67

Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski said today that he would definitely be interested in becoming speaker of the House.

He made the comment after his name was mentioned as one of those who might try for the speakership on the retirement of Del. E. Blackburn Moore, veteran speaker of the House.

Others most prominently mentioned are Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews and Del. Roy Smith of Petersburg.

Meanwhile, at least one member of the House had no comment on Moore's retirement.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the Republican minority in the House, said he would have nothing to say.

Butler has severely criticized Moore in the past for Moore's failure to appoint any Republicans to important House committees. Some Democrats have also criticized Moore for this.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said that, although he and Moore did not always share the same views, he would remember the speaker as a "fair and extremely able presiding officer of the House."

Del. Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke County praised Moore for his "able service to Virginia" and said he was sorry to see him retiring.

City Won't Have Primary

No Democrat Files To Oppose Del. Butler

4-13-67

No Democrat filed as a Republican, at Wednesday night's meeting of the Roanoke City Democratic Committee. Roanoke City's member of the House of Delegates, who is a

Republican, at Wednesday night's meeting of the Roanoke City Democratic Committee. Roanoke City Treasurer John Johnson was prepared to receive filing fees of candidates up until midnight Wednesday, the deadline for filing, but none had filed by midnight.

The Democratic candidates all of whom are incumbent office holders, and all of whom filed earlier, are State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke City; Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke City; and Del. Robert W. Spessard, who holds the city-county House seat.

Hopkins has already announced for re-election as has Del. Willis M. Anderson, also a Democrat. Neither has primary opposition.

Constitutional Change Gains Friends

When Roanoke's *Del. Willis M. Anderson* first called for a study leading to complete revision of the State Constitution several months ago before the Roanoke Bar Association his was a voice crying in the legislative wilderness.

The proposal was received with interest by other members of the General Assembly, by *Governor Godwin* and by students of government throughout the Commonwealth but there was no general outpouring of promises of assistance.

★ ★

On Wednesday, however, the executive board of the Virginia Association of Counties issued a statement calling for general revision. Its legislative consultant, *C. F. Hicks*, working under the Committee on Urban Affairs, cites 90 sections of the 1901-02 Constitution as being obsolete or in need of amendment.

The Counties' organization wants annual legislative sessions, substantial changes in sections relating to the formation, division or consolidation of counties and would like to see the question of seat reapportionment clarified.

Another source still to be heard

from is the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission, generally referred to as the Hahn Commission. Its report due in October or thereabouts is expected to have far-reaching implications.

Del. Anderson believes, and we agree with him, that there should be thorough legislative study before a constitutional convention is summoned. However, it ought not to be delayed.

★ ★

Assuredly there should be a detailed citation of the areas where changes are in order. For example, sections dealing with the now illegal poll tax should be eliminated and others rewritten.

There needs to be a whole new approach to annexation to prevent the strangulation of growth by cities.

It has been 37 years since then *Gov. Harry F. Byrd* put through his famed reorganization of the executive branch and initiated the "short ballot." The necessity for more changes now is evident.

The encouraging thing is that Virginians are starting to think about the problem and we salute *Del. Anderson* again for getting the ball rolling.



5-18-67
Gov. Godwin Greeted in Roanoke
By Del. Willis M. Anderson

Times Photo

During the stop at Virginia Western, the governor was shown sketches of the \$2.6-million complex containing a library, science building and administration-classroom building.

Virginia Western, using the building that was Roanoke Technical Institute, began with 1,052 full-time equivalent students this year.

"I think it (the college) has been very well received," *Dr. Travis M. McKenzie*, president, said.

The question of public support was raised by *Del. Willis M. Anderson* of Roanoke, who was among boosters of Virginia Western waiting to greet *Godwin* and his advisers.

Holland Should Have Quit, State Sen. Hopkins Declares

5-19-67

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke says a highway commissioner criticized for "indiscreet" action should have "gracefully withdrawn."

Hopkins said an investigation of Richard S. Holland's involvement with a Norfolk realty firm showed he "did not violate the law" but that a resignation may have been in order.

The realty firm acquired land in the path of a toll road route that was approved by the State Highway Commission.

* *

Meanwhile, Holland says he's paying no attention to newspaper editorials calling for him to resign.

The possibility of conflict-of-interest legislation in the next General Assembly session has been mentioned, but Hopkins said he did not think this could apply to the Holland situation.

"I don't see how you could legislate his situation," the Roanoke senator said.

Hopkins, a Democrat, said he did not know if any conflict-of-interest legislation would be effective. He said such cases

can generally be handled best by ethics committees, such as the bar association's method.

Another Roanoke City delegate, Democrat Willis M. Anderson said, "I don't think conflict-of-interest legislation . . . will replace personal integrity."

Anderson said, however, "some guidelines would be helpful."

The report of the commission investigation of Holland "speaks for itself," Anderson said, adding that there was "no violation of law," but an "error in judgment."

State Sen. D. Woodrow Bird of Bland, a Democrat, said the Holland case "has been heard" and is "closed."

Bird said that any action on Holland's membership on the commission would be "solely up to him (Holland)."

Holland told the Norfolk Ledger-Star Thursday he made his decision last week to continue as Suffolk District member of the commission and nothing had occurred since then to make him change his mind.

Newspaper editorials in several Virginia cities called for Holland's resignation after an investigator's report said Holland's connection with a Virginia Beach land development company was "indiscreet and showed a lack of judgment."

The investigation, carried out by Orange attorney Virginius Shackelford Jr., was asked for by Holland himself after allegations were aired that he had improperly shared in proceeds of the Point-O-View, Inc., of Virginia Beach.

The Point-O-View firm, in which Holland was a stockholder, had sold property it owned in the path of the Virginia Beach-Norfolk toll road.

Shackelford's report said there was no evidence to indicate that Holland had used his position as a member of the highway commission for either his benefit or that of the Point-O-View company.

The highway commission released the report last week and said it considered the case closed.

Roanoke Republicans last night nominated Del. M. Caldwell Butler for a fourth term in the House of Delegates and will try next month to come up with some running mates for him.

Butler was nominated by a mass meeting, which was recessed until July 11 to try and field a full GOP ticket.

Barring any 11th hour development, and chances now appear slim that there will be any, a Democrat-Republican standoff in the city is in the making.

* *

Democrats have nominated State Sen. William B. Hopkins and Del. Willis M. Anderson for new terms but found no one to run against Butler for the city's other House seat. Likewise the GOP could find no challenger for either Hopkins or Anderson.

The GOP leadership in the Roanoke Valley also could find no candidate to oppose Del. Robert W. Spessard for the city-county House floater seat. County Republicans will meet with the city Republicans July 11 when an effort also will be

made to find someone to run against Spessard.

Talk of Legislation Is Stirred Anew

5-19-67

By FRED HILTON
Times Staff Writer

Roanoke's state senator said Thursday night that Highway Commissioner Richard S. Holland should have "gracefully withdrawn" after a commission investigation criticized him for "indiscreet" action.

Holland said earlier Thursday that he would not resign from the commission. He was involved with a Norfolk realty firm which acquired land in the path of a state toll road.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins said, in answer to a reporter's question, that Holland "did not violate the law" but his action was "indiscreet" and "he should gracefully withdraw."

The possibility of conflict-of-interest legislation in the next General Assembly session has been mentioned, but Hopkins said he did not think this could apply to the Holland situation.

"I don't see how you could legislate his situation," the Roanoke senator said.

Hopkins, a Democrat, said he did not know if any conflict-of-interest legislation would be effective. He said such cases can generally be handled best by ethics committees, such as the bar association's method.

The state Republican chairman, Robert J. Corber, said Thursday that the highway commission investigations show the need for conflict-of-interest legislation in Virginia.

Corber said he doesn't have all the facts available to those

who made the investigations "so I won't attempt to pass on the validity of the decisions reached."

"But I will say this is added proof of the need of conflict-of-interest legislation," Corber said.

The Republican caucus leader, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, and Republican State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford are expected to issue a strong statement soon on conflict-of-interest legislation and the Holland situation.

GOP members of the General Assembly have repeatedly introduced conflict-of-interest legislation but it has always been killed in committee.

Another Roanoke City delegate, Democrat Willis M. Anderson said, "I don't think conflict-of-interest legislation . . . will replace personal integrity."

Anderson said, however, "some guidelines would be helpful."

The report of the commission investigation of Holland "speaks for itself," Anderson said, adding that there was "no violation of law," but an "error in judgment."

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Bird said that any action on Holland's membership on the commission would be "solely up to him (Holland)."

2 Judges Uphold Sentencing System

6-28-47

Roanoke GOP To Pick Ticket For Assembly

6-7-47

With Del. M. Caldwell Butler shaping up as its only candidate, the City Republican Committee will meet Monday night to set the date for a mass meeting to nominate a ticket for Roanoke's seats in the General Assembly.

The committee's meeting will be held in at the Municipal Building at 8 p.m.

Del. Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly, is expected to seek re-election. So far, the Republicans have no announced candidates for the nomination to oppose Sen. William B. Hopkins or for the city's other House seat now held by Del. Willis M. Anderson.

Hopkins and Anderson were unopposed for the Democratic nominations, but party leaders would not recruit another Democrat to run against Butler.

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Strong sentiment was expressed here today to let Virginia judges sentence all convicted felons.

But two judges—Richard T. Edwards of Roanoke and Alex M. Harman of Pulaski—dissented.

Their views were among those given today before a state study committee at Hotel Roanoke. Del. Garnett S. Moose of Pulaski is chairman of the committee, which is holding hearings in various parts of the state.

Samuel A. Garrison III, an assistant Roanoke City commonwealth's attorney, made the strongest plea for having judges do all sentencing.

"The system we have now appears to be the worst . . ." he said.

Agreeing with him was Judge W. Southall Jordan of the 36th

But, asked Harman, how can there really be uniformity in sentencing when most crimes are different?

He called the jury system "a safety valve."

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Roanoke lawyer, suggested that perhaps juries could be given more information than they now get.

He said that after a person is found guilty, the prosecution could present to the jury certain information about the accused, including a record of previous convictions.

He suggested, too, that the accused might be allowed to give mitigating evidence that wasn't admitted in court.

Anderson said the accused also might be allowed to give information that would reflect favorably on his character.

Then, on the basis of this information, said Anderson, the jury would be in a position to pass intelligent judgment on sentencing.

Garrison maintained that juries are apt to give different punishment for essentially the same crimes.

A judge, he said, would be "given equal facts and give equal punishment."

He said the fact that records of an accused are not given to juries is an inherent bar to fair punishment.

Garrison said also that even if a jury were given more information than it now gets, it would not be knowledgeable about such things as parole.

★ ★

Edwards said "I think we've overlooked the fact that the jury is a tremendous safeguard—you can't always trust judges."

Edwards also noted that a person who is given a five-year sentence will serve about the same time as one who is given 12 months. He said parole boards have "softened" things up.

Garrison and Edwards dif-

Voting For The Man Popularized

7-3-47

Roanoke Valley would appear to have entered upon a period of most unusual personalized politics in which party label fails to mean a great deal.

Democrats have been unable to find anyone willing to run against Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican leader in the General Assembly.

Republicans, in turn, can persuade nobody to run against either Del. Willis M. Anderson, Sen. William B. Hopkins or Del. Robert W. Spessard who holds the city-county floater seat.

It's a far different story in the county where three Democrats are fighting for the privilege of opposing incumbent Republican Del. John Hagen and where the GOP is almost certain to find a worthy opponent for Democrat Sen. Hale Collins who also represents Covington, Alleghany, Clifton Forge, Botetourt and Craig.

Certainly, it is an odd situation

when office holders in both parties are considered by opponents to be practically unbeatable. It indicates that the men are stronger than their parties and that the electorate votes for the man rather than the label.

Naturally, politicians wail that this isn't good for politics and especially for party organization but that is something thousands of voters have no interest in.

We shall know more, perhaps, on the night of July 11 when the Democratic primary in the county is over and the GOP holds an adjourned "mass" meeting, but don't bet on it.

2 Judges Uphold Sentencing System

Roanoke GOP To Pick Ticket For Assembly

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Samuel A. Garrison III, an assistant Roanoke City commonwealth's attorney, made the strongest plea for having judges do all sentencing.

"The system we have now appears to be the worst . . ." he said.

Agreeing with him was Judge W. Southall Jordan of the 36th Judicial Circuit (Radford-Montgomery-Floyd).

He said 90 to 95 per cent of sentencing is now done by judges and said he didn't believe "it would be an added burden to have them do all the sentencing."

Judge A. M. Aiken of Danville's Corporation Court agreed with Jordan.

In disagreeing with Garrison, Jordan and Aiken, Edwards who presides over Roanoke Hustings Court, said the jury system is a great American safeguard.

Edwards called a jury verdict one of the "fresh breaths we get on the bench."

He noted, too, that a judge has the right to set aside a jury verdict.

Harman compared the jury system to this country's system of checks and balances.

He said uniformity in sentencing is a goal that "we'd all like to see achieved."

But, asked Harman, how can there really be uniformity in sentencing when most crimes are different?

He called the jury system "a safety valve."

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Roanoke lawyer, suggested that perhaps juries could be given more information than they now get.

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Staff Photo

Members of the Hahn Commission listen to proposals during hearing at Capitol today. Shown (from left) are Alan S. Donahoe, president and associate publisher of Richmond Newspapers, Inc.; State Sen. FitzGerald Bemiss of Rich-

mond; Chairman T. Marshall Hahn, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute; State Sen. William F. Parkerson Jr. of Henrico County; Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and Del. John D. Gray of Hampton.

GOP Nominates Garland To Run for Floater Seat

7-12-67

By DOUG THOMPSON
Times Staff Writer

Ray L. Garland was nominated Tuesday night as a Republican candidate for the Roanoke City-County floater House seat in the General Assembly.

Garland was named at a city-county mass meeting in Roanoke that was an extension of a mass meeting held Thursday.

The 33-year-old Garland will oppose Democratic Del. Robert W. Spessard in the November general election.

In his acceptance speech, Garland promised a "full-time, intensive and aggressive campaign for the office. . . ."

The new candidate said he would base his campaign on the "almost entirely negative record" of the Democratic Party. He said the conflict-of-interest controversy over Richard S. Holland and the State Highway Commission showed the "Godwin-Kellam machine that has



Ray L. Garland

succeeded the Byrd organization has been less prudent than its predecessor."

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the GOP minority member running for a fourth term in the General Assembly, said after the meeting that he was glad to "finally get a running mate."

A mass meeting last Thursday of city Republicans failed to produce anyone to oppose State Sen. William B. Hopkins or Del. Willis M. Anderson, so county Republicans were invited Tuesday in hopes of finding a candidate for the city-county floater seat.

However, Hopkins and Anderson will not face any Republican opposition in the November

election and Butler does not have a Democratic opponent.

Garland, candidate for a doctorate from the University of Virginia, was nominated by Henry Almond, chairman of the Roanoke County Republican Party.

Joseph K. Ingram, chairman of the city GOP, presided at the mass meeting and noted that "regretfully, there are no nominations for the remaining Senate and House seats."

However, Garland told the crowd of about 35 persons that his nomination gave Roanoke County a full slate of Republican candidates.

"Surely, this is some sort of record," he said.

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virginia town & city®

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS



THE METROPOLITAN AREAS STUDY COMMISSION
(THE HAHN COMMISSION)
TRAVELS ACROSS VIRGINIA IN SEARCH OF THE
ANSWERS TO AN OLD STATE-WIDE PROBLEM

(See page 5)

virginia town & city

Official publication of Virginia Municipal League and
Affiliated Organizations

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JULY 1967

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Boydton	Fredericksburg	Mineral	Stony Creek
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Bristol	Galax	Mt. Crawford	Suffolk
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Brodnax	Glade Spring	Narrows	Tangier
Brookneal	Glasgow	New Castle	Tappahannock
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Christiansburg	Hillsville	Pennington Gap	Warrenton
Claremont	Holland	Petersburg	Warsaw
Clarksville	Honaker	Phenix	Waverly
Cleveland	Hopewell	Pocahontas	Waynesboro
Clifton	Hurt	Port Royal	Weber City
Clifton Forge	Independence	Portsmouth	West Point
Clintwood	Iron Gate	Pulaski	Whaleyville
Clover	Irvington	Purcellville	White Stone
Coeburn	Ivor	Quantico	Williamsburg
Colonial Beach	Jarratt	Radford	Winchester
Colonial Heights	Jonesville	Remington	Windsor
Courtland	Keller	Rich Creek	Wise
Covington			Woodstock
Craigsville			Wytheville

NEW KNOWLEDGE IS IMPORTANT NOW

TEACHERS, PREACHERS, WRITERS, and all other communicators know that they cannot tell a man anything effectively unless that man already half knows what the communicator is trying to tell him. Communication is a two-way street.

So it is now with the plight of local government in Virginia (and elsewhere in the nation). Many local decision-makers are becoming aware a little belatedly, that a problem does exist. The intellectuals have long recognized this. It is seeping through now to the practical man, the politician who has to make the decision. And the constituents of those politicians are becoming better informed day by day.

The recent hearings of the Hahn Commission, studying the problems of metropolitan areas, have been highly educational. They have forced self-examination, and promoted much thoughtful discussion. More study and more talk is certain to follow. Our decision-makers must be alert and informed.

In the metropolitan problem, the chief thing is the sudden growth of cities and the urban county areas immediately outside the city limits. Cities see the need for a unified regional constituency for sound long-range policy making. Urban counties feel that they are doing well enough as it is for the present, and shy from uniting with the central city. They have their point.

But counties and cities are part of the state, and it is the state that has the responsibility to organize its political subdivisions (its little helpers in the matter of government) in the most efficient manner possible, for the good of all.

If the state cannot resolve this problem with the aid of its localities, it is almost certain that the Federal government will force a solution through manipulation of purse strings. Fact after fact after fact seem to spell this out clearly. Change is rampant. To try to understand the implications of this change is a full-time job.

Every local decision-maker, and this includes every citizen, owes it to himself and to posterity to inform himself as best he may in order that he may have a better understanding when the time for action comes. Next year's General Assembly will be acting, one way or another.

C. H.

An Anxious State Awaits Recommendations

from

THE HAHN

COMMISSION

by

Charles Houston



Mayor Roy Martin addresses the Commission at its Norfolk hearing

THE HAHN COMMISSION is Virginia's big hope, and could, if it solves the No. 1 American problem here, place the state in a position to regain its one-time national leadership.

This is the opinion of some, too optimistic in the opinion of others, as the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission rushes to complete its gathering of data.

Recommendations are expected soon—in time for the Virginia General Assembly to take action in its 1968 session.

The one certain thing that seems to have been developed is that there will be no solution to the metropolitan problem if the initiative is left up to the rank and file.

The most significant assertion that has thus far been made to the Commission has come from the expert who was instrumental in bringing forth the Toronto Plan. And Toronto, according to most opinion, has come closer to getting at the heart of the problem than any other metropolitan area in America.

Dr. Lorne R. Cumming, who was chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board, when the Toronto Plan was evolved, putting Toronto and 12 suburban areas together, said:

"If we had waited for the people to act, we'd still be waiting."

The consolidation was imposed upon the localities by the Province, and results have been spectacular.

Dr. Cumming said that the great benefit had come in financing, with substantial saving, but added:

"I do not advise anything, but do say that our experience can provide many ideas for consideration."

This is not to say that the Hahn Commission is considering anything similar to the Toronto Plan. It has not given serious consideration to details. It has concluded apparently that something must be done. Now the quest is for the proper means of doing something.

First, it appears that the Commission has concluded that annexation and consolidation laws in Virginia are antiquated, inadequate, and ineffective, to say the least.

Secondly, it appears clear that most of the members believe that the 65-year-old Virginia Constitution, forged in the heat and frustration of post-Reconstruction days, must be brought down to date.

The Commission also has been told the story of Nashville and Davidson County, in Tennessee, where the metropolitan area has come together.

But here again, the solution may not be one that fits any of the Virginia metropolitan areas. It is, however, an example of where governmental units with the same goal have put off divisive competition for workable cooperation.

The Commission has said, most significantly, that:

"Units of government originally designed to meet governmental requirements of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries obviously must be modified to cope with problems of the 20th century."

The 20th century is two-thirds gone. Another state commission 30 years ago said about the same thing the present commission is saying, and Virginia did nothing about it.

Now the Hahn Commission says:

"The localities are legally and practically part of the state; their concerns and problems are state problems. This is even more true of metropolitan areas, where problems reach beyond local boundaries.

"There is no constitutional barrier to state participation in metropolitan and local problems. Indeed, it is clear that the purpose of a political subdivision, such as city or county, is to perform a part of the state's responsibility to its citizens."

It has been pointed out by speakers before the commission that even the most remote rural counties must be selfishly interested in the political and economic health of metropolitan areas because the metropolitan areas develop so much of the economy (and the revenue) necessary to support the deficiencies of underprivileged rural regions.

Most rural counties have become weaker in recent years, and urban counties have grown strong only by absorbing the overgrowth of cities. But that is a con-

lict between urban counties and the central cities which made the urban counties possible in the first place. This is a relatively new conflict between areas that have much to gain through working together.

The suburban counties are putting the squeeze on the central cities, and the economic atmosphere is clouded for all—the city and its counties as well.

This situation is not peculiar to Virginia. It is national in scope. And the national government is determined that it shall be solved simply because it is a grave national problem, reflecting itself across state lines.

Most supporters of the federal system feel that this situation has come about chiefly because of indifference on the part of state governments. They feel that the states must assume their responsibilities to the local governments they created to help them (the states) carry out the state function of serving the needs of the people.

It may be significant that it was a rural legislator who proposed the establishment of the Hahn Commission in the first place—Sen. Paul Manns, of Caroline. But all 40 members of the Senate appeared as co-sponsors. On the Commission, as named by Governor Godwin, are partisans of both the counties and the cities, but for the most part the members seem to be seeking diligently and sincerely for a solution that would eliminate undue fragmentation of government and promote efficiency.

Parochial selfishness gets most of the blame for a general insistence of keeping government inefficiently "close to the people," and this often leads to governments so small that they must be subsidized by more affluent areas outside their limits. And even so they are often unable to provide proper service for their people.

But the main point in modernizing government "is to find," as Sen. Omer Hirst, of Fairfax, puts it, "how large numbers of people can live together most advantageously."

The aspirations of people, the commission has been told, are very similar, whether those people dwell in cities, suburbs, or in deep rural areas. All want comfortable living conditions, and all want their children to enjoy better educational advantages than they had.

The central cities have been flooded with "disadvantaged" families which have had to move from mechanized agricultural areas in search of the security industrial jobs can provide. Residents of central cities have moved outside to less crowded areas, leaving their outmoded homes for the poor to live in—often in overcrowded conditions.

An undue burden has been placed on the central cities which must provide the streets and the working room for suburban residents, as well as the additional welfare, police, fire, health costs occasioned by the influx of the "disadvantaged."

And on their part, suburban residents, deprived often of the helping hand of industry, find it a growing burden to provide even the kind of schools they want, much less with adequate street, sewer, water, and other services, including adequate police and fire protection.

The swing of mobile populations causes much imbalance, and neighborhoods tend to segregate themselves according to income brackets.

The resulting fragmentation of government makes for inefficient operation, and the "urban energies" so vital to a metropolitan area's successful competition in the industrial world are left without a unified goal.

Urban policy, says Robert Ryan, development expert, depends upon a consensus, and a consensus depends upon a constituency. In other words, he means that unless there is a metropolitan unit there can be no unity of action.

Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, Jr., brilliant young president of Virginia Tech, a nuclear physicist, heads the Commission. He has spoken much, but there is no hint from him as to what may be recommended.

Dr. Hahn said he thought that Virginia would rise to the occasion and provide the governmental machinery necessary to deal with changed conditions, just as it rose to chart a new course in the formative days of the United States.

Virginia has, he said, a heritage of leadership. And Dr. Hahn suggests hopefully that again Virginia may be able to provide a blueprint for the nation to follow



Intent observers at the Richmond hearing

with profit in attempting to accommodate to the changes that have come and are continuing to come with increasing rapidity.

The state, he said, has a responsibility to require that its subdivisions be strong enough, as arms of the state, to deal with local problems.

The needs of people are changing, but the system for satisfying these needs remains in large measure the system that was designed to supply other less complex needs in days when the relationships of people with one another were much more casual and less demanding.

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Putting the HOPE in HOPEWELL

by Gordon C. Bennett

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF THE HOPEWELL NEWS

OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company opened a guncotton plant in an area at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. The plant was called Du Pont's Hopewell Works.

It wasn't long before a bustling, brawling boom town burst into existence outside the plant gates. The kind of money Du Pont was paying (\$75,000 a day) brought all sorts of people to the area: gamblers, gunmen, loan sharks, painted women, and just plain people looking for a streak of luck. Everyone called the mushrooming town "Hopewell."

Hopewell has come a long way since its Wild West days of 1914-1916. Then, Hopewell's citizen was a self-reliant type who often toted a pistol and settled disputes according to the elemental law, "the best man wins."

Maybe things had to be this way. The Hopewell citizen was beset by robbers and pickpockets, harassed by roughnecks, and divested of his money by elegant

Major Gordon C. Bennett, QMC, Retired, is now located in the Hopewell area

characters operating "games of chance." The law, generally, couldn't do much to help.

Back in 1914 and 1915, before Hopewell became a chartered city, law enforcement was the responsibility of Prince George. However, county deputies in the still unofficial city of some 35,000 souls could not cope with the rampant lawlessness.

It was plain that something had to be done. Some thing was. Citizens appealed to Governor H. C. Stuart and got fast action. He sent David A. Harrison, Jr., to Hopewell with a mandate to introduce and enforce law and order.

Harrison did just that. He appointed grim-faced, no-nonsense Samuel F. Cotton to head a 50-man police department charged with keeping the lid on the wild town. Cotton had a reputation for getting things done. A chronicle of the times reports on Cotton's achievements in Hopewell with the brief but telling statement, "He cleaned it up." His police officers were gratefully dubbed, "The Men Who Put the Hope in Hopewell."

How did they do it? Cotton and his men pounced on lawbreakers and brought hundreds of them to the open-air court near Poythress Street. The court was convened in a roped-off space in a pine grove. The judges sat on fruit crates and heard pleas, sifted evidence, interpreted the law, and dispensed swift justice and appropriate punishment.

Sometimes there were as many as 250 cases before the court. Male prisoners were uncomfortably handcuffed to trees while prisoners of the gentler sex were detained in a tent.

The police department met its greatest challenge on and in the period following December 9, 1915. On that bitterly cold day Hopewell was literally wiped off the face of the earth.

It all started in the business district of tinderbox structures. A shout of "Fire" went up. Smoke could be seen curling skyward. The alarm was picked up, but it was too late. The noisy, lawless boom town was in its death throes. In no time, telephone and telegraph wires were down and communication with the outside world abruptly stopped.

Policemen and firemen rallied to the call for help. Cotton's men were notably successful, for, though there were some injuries, there were no deaths. But Hopewell was on its way to extinction. The fire was everywhere. The flames leveled half the city then, like a ravaging monster, turned back with a wind change and consumed the other half.

A Richmond National Guard battalion worked its way down to Hopewell, made contact with its police, then took charge. However, it was all over. Hopewell was a desert of charred lumber and gray ashes. A few buildings escaped the flames. One of these was a hospital and it is easy to imagine Cotton's men superintending the flow of injured to this haven.

After the fire, the Hopewell police shared jurisdiction of the city with the National Guard. The police officers gave a good account of themselves in this period and, as a result, the rebuilding of the city was accomplished under the direction of the police department.

Hopewell's reconstruction was to follow a systematic plan. There was a real need for the police department to assume a regulating role in this work. Possibly as a result of the police department's contribution, an onlooker in later years could proclaim, "From the ashes has emerged a better city in every respect, both as to the character of its buildings and of its citizens."

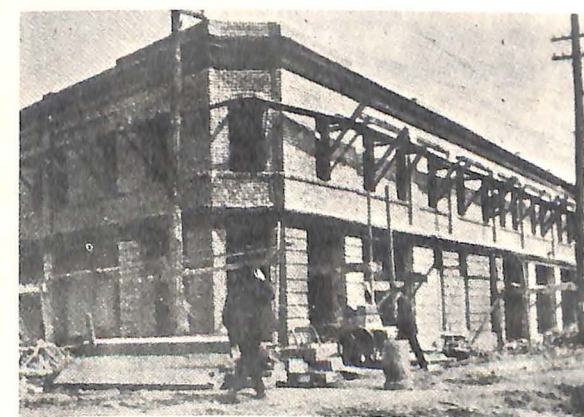
The character of Hopewell's citizens just might have taken a turn for the better. In early 1916, another commentator declared, "There are fewer arrests in Hopewell than in any other city, in proportion to its population, in the entire United States. Lawlessness is almost unknown now."



Du Pont guncotton plant in 1915



Payday in 1915 with no place to go

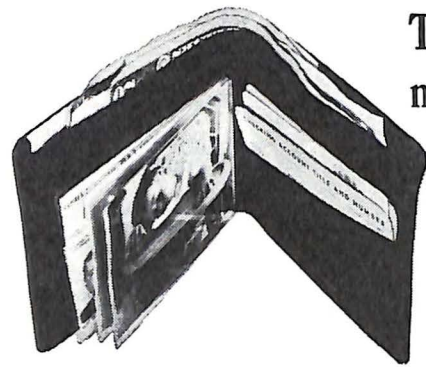


Rebuilding again, ten days after the fire



Jail tenants called it "Law Breakers Club"

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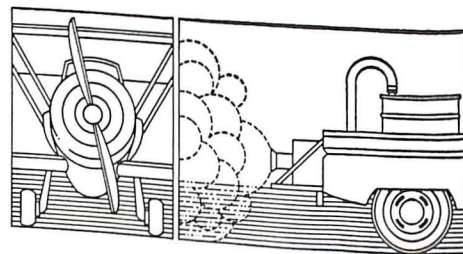
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Lawlessness almost unknown? Perhaps. How else to account for the fact that at the beginning of 1916 Cotton's men found themselves performing a duty far removed from earlier and more exciting assignments. As recorded in one of Hopewell's newspapers, "The first census of the vicinity was taken by the police department on the 7th and 8th of January, 1916."

Shortly afterwards, Hopewell was given its first government. In late February, Governor Stuart signed the charter providing for the incorporation of Hopewell on the first day of July, 1916. An interim administrative board was appointed.

Sam Cotton stayed on as police chief, and reconstruction continued at a brisk pace under his direction. Soon the city had one national bank, two state banks, two ice plants, two schools, eight churches, a second-class post office, and sewerage and water systems. An electric, double-track trolley line started running to Petersburg and a contract was awarded for a hard-surface road between Hopewell and Petersburg.

On July 1, 1916, Hopewell was incorporated as a first-class city. Governor Stuart appointed a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council. One of the first things the new government did was reappoint Sam Cotton as chief of police for a period of four years. David A. Harrison, Jr., Cotton's associate of earlier days, was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney.

The new government immediately addressed itself to the still prevalent disorderliness in the city ("Lawlessness is almost unknown now"????). On July 3 it was ordained that ". . . any person guilty of a violation of the peace and good order of this City, or shall keep a disorderly house . . ." could be fined up to fifty dollars and was liable to imprisonment for five days to six months. If a malefactor couldn't pay a fine, he could work it off by laboring for the city at the handsome rate of fifty cents a day.

It was one thing to legislate against lawlessness, it was another thing to provide the means for putting legislation into effect. Hopewell soon found that it did not have the money to subsidize effective law enforcement. Du Pont came to the rescue. The chemical firm, the existence of which created Hopewell (and the city's problems, as well), provided help. A monthly subsidy of \$2,000 was offered toward the support of an adequate police force.

Hopewell accepted with thanks and in so doing assured the new city of efficient police protection. This is a benefit, incidentally, that the community has enjoyed throughout its fifty-odd years of existence and which, today, is assured Hopewell by a police force that is, in the words of Hopewell police chief Edward B. Minter, "not large, but in step with the latest developments and thinking in police work."

No persons are more aware of this than the 29 men and eight women who constitute the Hopewell



Mrs. Sophia A. Eppes, long-time employee of the Hopewell Police Department, points out one of the 29 safety awards presented to Hopewell as Chief Edward B. Minter looks on.

Police Department under Chief Minter. Broken down into specific jobs there are, in addition to the chief, a captain of police, a lieutenant of police, four desk sergeants, four shift sergeants, a training sergeant, two detectives, a dog warden, six patrol school guards, 14 regular patrolmen, and two secretaries to the chief.

In addition to its routine police duties, the department's personnel have an active involvement in the other life of Hopewell. This is what Chief Minter likes to describe as "the total identification of the police department with the community."

This "total identification" is exemplified by such activities as dances for teenagers sponsored by the policemen and their wives, Police Week during which the public is invited to inspect law-enforcement personnel and facilities, a scholarship provided by Hopewell's Lodge No. 17 of the Fraternal Order of Police, and a continuing safety education program carried out by the police for the benefit of Hopewell's citizens. This last effort has resulted in the presentation of 29 safety awards to Hopewell.

Hopewell's police department has changed a lot since its rough-and-ready beginnings of over 50 years ago. The burly tamers of a wild town have been replaced by the quiet, courteous custodians of the peace in what is one of Virginia's thriving and busiest cities.

So, the Hopewell policeman of today may not have much in common with his half-century-old predecessor. Nevertheless, there is this: Sam Cotton and his force were "The Men Who Put the Hope in Hopewell"; Chief Minter and his men are the ones who will keep it there.

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

Commentary

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



PLANNING FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN VIRGINIA

EARLY IN 1967, Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. appointed 18 prominent Virginians to the Governor's Study Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation and designated Mr. Louis Spilman of Waynesboro as Chairman. Governor Godwin's mandate to the Study Commission was broad. He instructed the Commission to develop a comprehensive plan for serving the disabled in Virginia, and he asked them to plan not only for current needs in the field of vocational rehabilitation but to project the needs, and plans for meeting the needs, to 1975.

To facilitate the research necessary for such comprehensive planning, the Commission sub-contracted selected aspects of the project to the Institute of Government of the University of Virginia. The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is funding the research and the other expenses of the comprehensive planning program for two project years which end on August 31, 1968. To facilitate the administration of the project, Governor Godwin designated the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation as the State agency responsible for State-wide planning. The Commissioner of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Mr. Don W. Russell, in turn designated the Commission for the Visually Handicapped as an associate sponsor.

The proposed research includes surveys of general populations plus in-depth community studies in selected localities across the State to ascertain the incidence of disabilities within specific categories, and to investigate how these disabilities contribute to vocational disruptions for individuals. These studies also will

provide the basis for determining what can be done to remedy the vocational problems resulting from various disabilities and will ascertain the proportion of people who support public and private vocational rehabilitation efforts. Other objectives of the surveys include determining the level of knowledge which the general public has of vocational rehabilitation services and ferreting out the factors which cause some areas to have high vocational rehabilitation potential but low vocational rehabilitation utilization patterns while other communities have relatively lower vocational rehabilitation potential but relatively higher utilization patterns.

Interviews with public and private vocational experts and specialists in the field of vocational rehabilitation and related fields are another segment of the proposed research. These interviews will develop estimates of existing gaps in vocational rehabilitation services and resources as well as the manpower, recruitment, and retention problems for staffing the various programs. This aspect of the study also should provide information about the level of coordination among the many programs and services which a vocational rehabilitation client may need.

Additional interviews with selected samples of vocational rehabilitation's clientele—current and former, as well as its potential clientele (referrals-not-accepted)—should provide insight into the ability of the established services and approaches to meet the current needs and expectations of its clients. Additionally, these data may provide insight into factors which obstruct aiding persons who have been referred to vocational rehabilitation for services but who have not been accepted.

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Inventories of case records, of public and private workshops and facilities, and of other data will provide baselines for current evaluations and comparisons of services rendered; these inventories also will provide trend data which will help anticipate the future needs of vocational rehabilitation in Virginia. The research needs of the project are likely to dictate the collection of an information profile for each county and city. These profiles will include demographic characteristics and a detailed listing of current public and private vocational rehabilitation services and facilities in each locality.

At its May 1967 meeting in Waynesboro, the Governor's Study Commission created eight task forces to establish a workable division of labor

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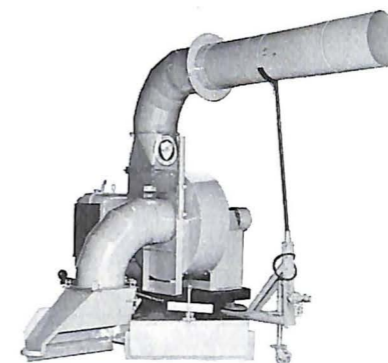
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for large-scale comprehensive planning. These task forces initially will be State-wide and their names specify the general work area assigned to each. The task forces are: workshops and facilities; physical disabilities; sensory disabilities; psychosocial disabilities; legislation and financing; related programs; manpower; and employment of the handicapped. Members of the Governor's Commission are chairing these task forces which may develop regional sub-task forces or State-wide sub-committees of individual task forces as the situation warrants. The research and staff personnel of the Study Commission are maintaining close liaison and coordination among these various task forces. The task forces will be helpful at various stages of the project in collecting data, in helping designate new information or analyses which are needed, in reporting information and recommendations back to the Governor's Study Commission, and in developing regional and local support for implementation of the interim and final recommendations of the Study Commission.

As the research and planning continues, many private and public persons in Virginia localities will be asked to contribute some of their time, advice, expertise, or good will, toward various tasks involved in the total project. Both in developing adequate insight into the needs for vocational rehabilitation and in implementing recommendations for a comprehensive program, the Study Commission will need the help of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Developing public policies for vocational rehabilitation basically is no different from the process which is necessary in developing programs in other policy areas; the opportunities to innovate in planning for future needs, as well as the support necessary to implement adequate programs for current needs, depend upon the help and attention of our citizens in their home communities.

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MARTINSVILLE IMPROVES SEWERAGE SYSTEM

A MAJOR COMPONENT in the City of Martinsville's \$3.7 million Sewerage System Improvement Program is the 1850 foot long tunnel portion of the Smith River Interceptor sewer line. Closely paralleling the north bank of Smith River for approximately 32,000 feet, the interceptor was designed with minimum grades for the 42 inch and 36 inch pipe. Where the river meanders around the E. I. duPont deNemours and Company nylon plant there were three different design possibilities for the interceptor:

1. Follow the river with the line;
2. Build a pumping station on the upstream side of the narrow neck of land formed by the meander, and pump the sewage over a 150 foot high hill to the downstream side of the neck; or
3. Drive a tunnel across the narrow neck of land.

After thorough consideration of these possibilities by City Officials and its engineering consultants, Wiley and Wilson Consulting Engineers of Lynchburg, Virginia, the tunnel was chosen because of economy resulting from shortening the line approximately 15,000 feet and the elimination of operating and maintenance costs associated with a pumping station.

The contract for the tunnel was awarded on April 15, 1966, to James McHugh Construction Company of Chicago, Illinois for the unit price bid of \$293,-948.00.

Driving a six foot wide by six and one half foot high tunnel section through approximately 1590 feet of mica garnet schist and 260 feet of diabase, the tunnel was holed through on January 11, 1967.

Approximately 296 feet of the tunnel was lined with steel ribs and wood lagging, the remainder of the tunnel having a solid rock roof. Mechanical mucking was used extensively. The installation of the 42 inch diameter concrete carrier pipe is now underway. Upon completion of the carrier pipe installation the space between tunnel opening and carrier pipe will be filled with grout.



Material being removed from the tunnel area. Individuals shown in photo are: Sam McGhee, City Engineer, and Al Greenwood, Project Superintendent for McHugh Construction Company.

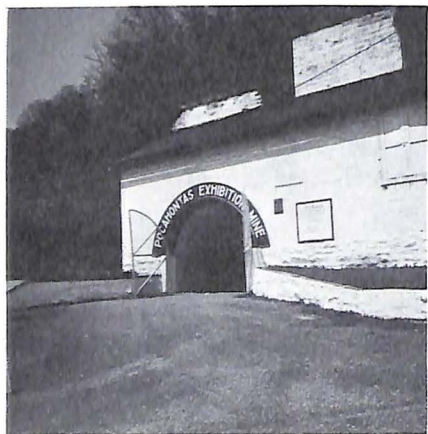


Work being carried on within the tunnel opening.

ACROSS THE State

By Joseph H. Holleman, Jr.
Field Consultant
Virginia Municipal League

By Joe Holleman



IT'S TRUE . . . A coal mine owned by a town in Virginia. Mayor E. L. Head of Pocahontas invites all to see their unique tourist attraction, the Exhibition Mine in the renowned Pocahontas Coal Field of Tazewell County. Seen in its original state, it is the only known coal mine through which you can drive your car or walk. The modern methods of cutting the coal is contrasted with the old of "undercutting" and blasting.



ALSO TRUE . . . A restaurant owned and operated by the town of Jonesville. Located in the most distant tip of the state, this community of Lee County uses the profits from

their food enterprise for upkeep of their twenty-some acre park. Mayor Couk spends quite a bit of his time overseeing this operation which also includes a swimming pool, playground and camping facilities.

AMAZING, BUT TRUE . . . Managers do work as a "Jack-of-all-Trades" very often. Mayor Puckett's nodding approval of Manager Harold Mitchell welding a drain pipe was the scene that proved this in the town of Lebanon. These observations were made on a recent two week tour of Southwest Virginia.



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SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

. . . The League plans a one day conference this fall to be held in some central location for the Southwestern region. Its purpose will be two-fold. One, to afford mayors and councilmen, especially those who cannot attend the League Convention, an opportunity to meet and discuss with other towns their mutual problems. Two, give the League an insight to membership problems and position, particularly legislative, so we may better serve you.

* * *

THE METROPOLITAN AREAS STUDY COMMISSION

(The Hahn Commission)

(SEE COVER PHOTOGRAPH)

From left to right: John B. McGaughy, member of McGaughy, Marshall & McMillan, Architects and Consulting Engineers, Norfolk; Fitzgerald Bemiss, State Senator, Richmond; T. Edward Temple, Director of Division of Planning, Secretariat to Commission; Willis M. Anderson, member House of Delegates, Roanoke; Dr. Weldon Cooper, Director of Institute of Government, University of Virginia; Carlton C. Massey, Executive Secretary, Fairfax County; Alan S. Donnahoe, President, Richmond Newspapers, Inc.; George R. Long, Executive Secretary, Virginia Association of Counties; J. Lewis Rawls, Jr., Vice-Chairman of Commission and member House of Delegates, Suffolk; Francis S. Kenny, Director of Planning, Rappahannock Area Development Commission, Fredericksburg; Richard H. Kraft, Special Consultant to Commission; T. Marshall Hahn, Jr., Chairman of Commission and President of VPI.

NOT PICTURED: Harold I. Baumes, Executive Secretary, Virginia Municipal League; John D. Gray, member House of Delegates, Hampton; William F. Parkerson, Jr., State Senator, Henrico County; Dr. William F. Reid, General Surgeon, Richmond; J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr., Chairman of the Board, State-Planters Bank, Richmond; Mrs. Elizabeth Satterwhite, Secretary to Commission.

ORIN F. NOLTING NAMED DIRECTOR EMERITUS OF ICMA

Orin F. Nolting, Executive Director of the International City Managers Association since 1956, has announced his retirement, effective July 1.

The Executive Board of ICMA has honored Mr. Nolting by establishing the position and duties of Director Emeritus for him. He will be on a special assignment for ICMA for one year beginning July 1.

Mr. Nolting has a master's degree in Public Administration from Syracuse University and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago. Before completing his undergraduate work at the University of Kansas, he served for one year as Secretary of the Municipal Reference Bureau. During his work at Syracuse University, he was part-time Secretary of the Municipal Research Commission in the Syracuse City Hall, as well as a teaching fellow at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University.

He was appointed Assistant Director of ICMA in 1929 and served in this capacity until 1956, when he was appointed Director. Since 1957 he has been the United States Representative on the Executive Committee of the International Union of Local Authorities at The Hague. He is Chairman of the Committee on International Municipal Cooperation, USA, and Chairman of the Board of Public Administration, a consulting and research organization with headquarters at "1313" in Chicago. He has been Editor of the Municipal Year Book, published by ICMA since

1934, and Editor of the monthly journal, Public Management.

Mr. Nolting is well known throughout the nation and the world for his contributions to municipal government and particularly in the city manager field. He has been faithful in attending the meetings of the Virginia Section, ICMA, and on April 28, the Virginia Managers, assembled at Hot Springs, Virginia, unanimously awarded a lifetime honorary membership in their Association to Director Emeritus Orin F. Nolting.

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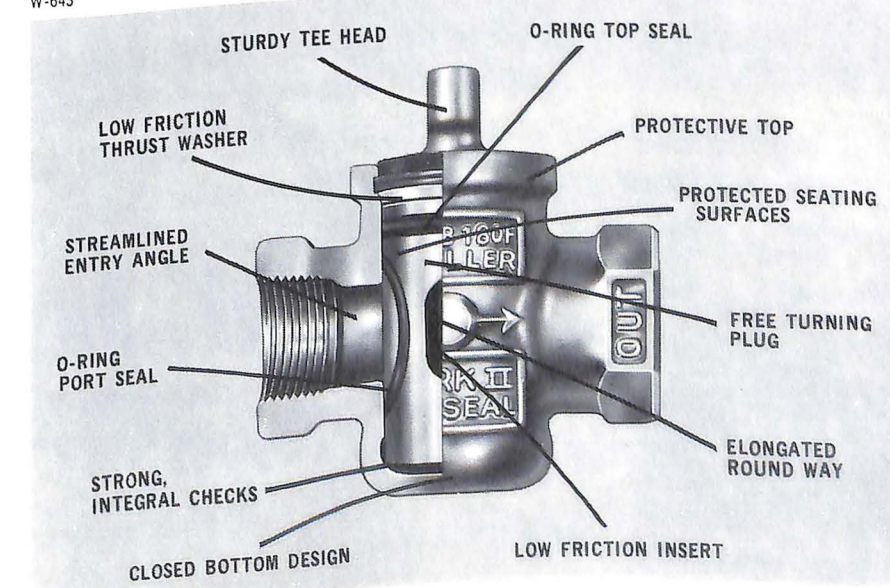
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Legal guidelines

By V. C. Adamson, General Counsel, Virginia Municipal League

LOCAL YOUTH COMMITTEES

IT IS ESTIMATED that out of every tax dollar expended by the State and its localities, an amount in excess of 80% of that dollar is expended for the education, care, welfare, correction, control and well-being of youth. There has been a large amount of publicity over the expansion of the education programs throughout the State and the emphasis being placed upon quality. Theoretically, the amount of State sales tax returned to the localities is earmarked for this purpose. There is another area that is giving the State great concern as to

the rising costs and the little return of its investment. This area lies in the costs of the delinquent youth to the State and its localities.

The Governor's Committee for Youth held a special meeting in Richmond on May 20 which was attended by approximately 300 persons from throughout the State. One of the speakers was Otis L. Brown, Director of the Department of Welfare and Institutions, who advised the Committee that although the adult population of the penal institutions in Virginia was being reduced, that the commitments to the State of local

juvenile offenders by localities has risen to such alarming proportions that the State will soon be in the position of not being able to adequately care for the offenders. He pointed out that the primary duty of the State in receiving the offenders was the care and custody but that this had been extended to education and rehabilitation. There is no need to point out the costs to the State if these offenders are not rehabilitated and made into useful citizens. Unfortunately approximately 25% of the "graduates" of the State institutions for youthful delinquents eventually return to the State, being sentenced to one of its penal institutions.

The General Assembly will be presented legislation which will affect and possibly help the above situation. Localities should begin now to review their own particular situation and the facilities available for the correction and handling of youthful offenders. The Governor's Committee for Youth will make recommendations to the Governor and one of its functions is the encouragement of the formation and development of local

youth committees. The effort is being made to have this committee operate on a local level and advise local authorities because it is felt that the community would be more cognizant of the needs of its local citizens. In order to have an effective voice in the type of legislation that will be proposed, it is suggested that localities being to form their local youth committees and that the same should be sponsored by the local governing bodies. Information as to the formation of the local youth committees can be obtained from James L. Hunter, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee for Youth, P. O. Box 1358, Richmond, Virginia 23211.

ANNEXATION WILL INCREASE CULPEPER'S POPULATION

The size of the Town of Culpeper will increase almost 10 times and its population will be more than doubled by an annexation order scheduled to take effect January 1, 1968.

A special three-judge court approved on May 18 the town's annexation of Culpeper County territory that will boost its area to almost 6 square miles and its population from about 2,500 to almost 5,800.

There was no opposition to the annexation from property owners. Virginia Electric and Power Company and Northern Virginia Piedmont Electric Cooperative withdrew as intervenors after the town agreed to a five-year franchise for the areas they are authorized to serve.

The speedy decision came on the opening day of a hearing that had been expected to last at least two days.

Only the submission of an order by the court and endorsement of the order by the Culpeper Town Council remain to be carried out.

The court consisted of Judges Harold Purcell of Culpeper Circuit Court, Robert T. Armistead of Williamsburg and George Whitley, Jr., of Smithfield.

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RICHMOND BREAKS GROUND FOR NEW CITY HALL

City Manager Edwards, Mayor Crowe, School Board Chairman Calkins and Vice-Mayor Mundle march from the old City Hall in Richmond cross the street to the site of the new City Hall. Two of the shovels used in the ground breaking ceremony were used in City Hall. Two of the shovels used in the ground breaking ceremony were used in City Hall in 1888—the building in the background above.

PETERSBURG POLICE CHIEF RETIRES

Willard E. Traylor, Sr., Chief of Police of Petersburg for 19 years, has retired, effective June 30.

Chief Traylor, completing a 31-year law enforcement career, is a Past President of the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police.





OEO SUMMER PROGRAMS—President Johnson asked Congress for an additional \$75 million to help finance summer youth programs in the cities. The immediate reaction in the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which received the request appeared favorable, but several Senators expressed concern that the amount was inadequate.

OEO Director Sargent Shriver told the subcommittee that \$47 million will provide 75,000 more summer jobs under Neighborhood Youth Corps activities, making a total of 275,000 summer job opportunities. Twenty-eight million dollars will go

to community action agency youth employment and recreation programs, such as swimming pools and lighted playgrounds.

Senators Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), plus six of their colleagues, have introduced a bill to provide a supplemental OEO appropriation of \$137.5 million, which represents the amount by which the authorization for the current year was cut last fall.

MID-DECADE CENSUS BILL—The Census and Statistics Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has reported favorably on H.R. 7659 (Green, D-Pa.),

which provides for a census of housing, population, and unemployment in 1975 and every ten years thereafter. Full Committee action is expected soon, with the bill likely to be on the House floor within the next several weeks. The little opposition which has arisen centers around possible costs to the government.

AID FOR SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS—Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) has introduced a bill (S. 1646) which would substantially increase federal aid to state and local governments for solid waste disposal programs. His amendments to the Solid Waste Disposal Act would provide:

- grants for planning solid waste disposal programs up to 2/3 of cost if the plan involves a single municipality or up to 3/4 of cost if more than one community is involved. A single agency must be designated to carry out the plan.
- grants for the construction and improvement of solid waste disposal facilities built under a comprehensive plan, using the same 2/3-3/4 formula described above.

• authorizations would be increased to \$56.8 million for Fiscal 1968.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY LEGISLATION—The House Education and Labor General Subcommittee on Education (Pucinski, D-Ill., Chrm.) has begun hearings on the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act (H.R. 7642), which provides:

- 90% grants to state, local, or private agencies for planning delinquency control programs;
- 60% grants to law enforcement agencies, courts, or correctional institutions for delinquency treatment and rehabilitation programs; and 50% grants for construction of facilities;
- 75% grants to state, local, and private agencies for delinquency prevention programs with a major emphasis on coordination of all community services;
- grants for research into the problems of juvenile delinquency.

TAX EXEMPT REVENUE BOND STATUS IN DOUBT—Pressure for removal of the tax exempt status of municipal revenue bonds used for industrial development purposes continues to mount in Congress and in the Treasury Department. Four more bills to remove the exemption were introduced in the House recently.

Treasury Secretary Fowler has gone on record supporting Federal subsidies to State and local governments to cover higher interest costs if the exempt status of revenue bonds is removed. Increased revenue from taxes on revenue bond interest would more than offset the cost of such subsidies, he says. While being careful to indicate that Treasury is attacking the basic interest exemption for State and local borrowing, Fowler cites the abuses of the privilege and the resulting revenue loss to the U.S. Treasury.

BUILDERS BACK RENT SUPPLEMENTS—Builders, bankers and real estate boards—normally allied with GOP causes—have joined the Administration in its fight to implement the rent supplements program. An Associated Press article noted the reasons: "The idea of the new program is to make clean, decent housing available for low-income families without the in-

stitutional aspect or stigma of public housing, by having the government help pay the rent. It also permits tenants to stay on as their income goes above specified levels. . . . At present, public housing tenants face eviction if their income goes above specified levels. . . . Another major aim of the program . . . is to bring private enterprise into the monumental task of providing low cost housing in urban areas. All housing in the rent supplement program is privately built and is owned and managed by either non-profit, limited dividend, or cooperative organizations, with the government furnishing mortgage insurance at market interest rates. . . . Under the program, tenants who qualify pay 25 percent of their income toward rent and the supplement makes up the difference between that and a previously agreed-upon fair market rent."

METRO AREA PROJECTS—Effective July 1, major public facilities to be built with federal aid must be reviewed by an areawide planning agency. The agency, seeking to assure areawide compatibility of the project, would be advisory only; it would not have the power to veto. Guidelines issued by the Bureau of the Budget direct HUD Sec. Robert Weaver to identify the reviewing agency in each metropolitan area. Where none exists, the Secretary would request state governors to designate an agency. The

governor would consult with local governments before making the designation, but local representation is not required for the agency.

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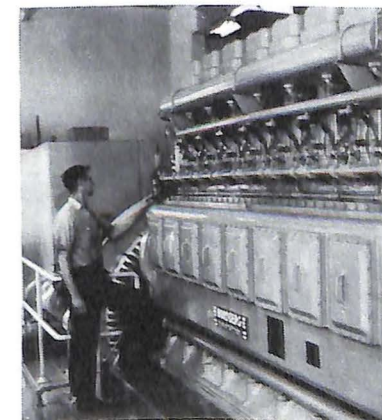
Translated into terms of municipal power requirements, these advantages have helped greatly to reduce taxes, pay for city water works, street lighting, municipal building construction, and other civic improvements.

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MUNICIPAL Activities

By Bess Wheeler, Virginia Municipal League

MIDDLETOWN . . . Town Council has received a preliminary engineering report recommending the installation of a municipal sewer system. Mayor Archie Manuel said "There is no question but that we need the facility; however, the magnitude of the project makes this an ambitious undertaking for a community of 586 citizens."

* * *

CHARLOTTESVILLE . . . City Council and the Albemarle Board of Supervisors have reached compromise agreement on an annexation suit in which the city was trying to gain

nearly 50 acres adjoining the Greenbrier subdivision. Developer Grover Forloines had asked that the property be annexed. Charlottesville Mayor Burkett Rennolds announced the provisions of the compromise: (1) That no new petitions for annexation be filed before January 1, 1970; (2) That the city will pay \$9,700 as its portion of the county indebtedness and \$8,500 for county net tax loss, both sums to be paid on January 1, 1968; (3) That children living in the annexed area will be allowed to attend city schools on a tuition basis between September 1, 1967 and September 1, 1968.

WAYNESBORO . . . City Council has voted about \$20,000 for a preliminary annexation study. Council authorized City Manager Charles T. Yancey to employ Harland Bartholomew and Associates of Atlanta for a preliminary study, expected to give Council enough information to decide whether to proceed with court action to annex a portion of Augusta County. In a comprehensive long-range plan created for the city, the Atlanta consultants recommended Waynesboro annex about 2,500 acres of Augusta County land south and west of the city limits. The County has gone on record as being totally opposed to any such annexation attempts by either Waynesboro or Staunton, both considering annexation tries.

* * *

RICHMOND . . . Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced approval of a \$85,550 grant under the Urban Beautification Program to aid in accelerating city-wide activities to beautify public places in Richmond. Secretary Wea-

ver has also announced approval of a grant of \$78,000 under the Urban Planning Assistance Program to help pay for comprehensive planning within the Richmond, Virginia, metropolitan area. This area, also known as the Richmond Regional Area, includes the City of Richmond, and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.

* * *

MARION . . . Approval of a \$522,500 grant to help Marion expand its water system to serve an industrial park and Marion College has been announced by the Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

* * *

BLACKSBURG . . . There is speculation that the Price's Fork and Mount Tabor magisterial districts of Montgomery County, including Blacksburg, might call their own referendum to build a new high school. Some support was also being voted for Blacksburg's becoming an independent city and for a third alternative of becoming a town school district like Lexington. These possibilities follow Montgomery County's second and overwhelming defeat of a \$4.5 million bond issue which would have provided funds for two new senior high schools in the county. It would have meant a 60 cents per \$100 assessed valuation increase in county property taxes. Of 20 precincts in the county, 18 voted down the issue.

* * *

CHESAPEAKE . . . is the fifth Virginia city to ask ABC Board permission to extend warm weather beer drinking hours to 1 a.m. Board approval already has been given to Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Hampton and Newport News. The extra hour—from midnight to 1 a.m.—will be in effect during Daylight Saving Time only. A similar resolution has been introduced and is before Richmond City Council. If approved when it comes up for a vote, the resolution, like Chesapeake's will be forwarded to the ABC Board.

* * *

ORANGE . . . Town Council has passed an ordinance stating that after July

1 trash collections will be discontinued at property of delinquent taxpayers. Town Manager Howard F. Knoell said about 100 people on the books owe the town \$2,600 in back real estate taxes. Trash pickup service will be discontinued after July 1 of each year until delinquent taxes are settled with the town treasurer. Refusal to pay the taxes does not relieve the property owner from keeping his premises in a sanitary condition, however. Any person or corporation in violation of this ordinance will be subject to \$5 to \$25 fine.

* * *

PETERSBURG . . . The City's annexation suit against Dinwiddie and Prince George Counties apparently has been halted, at least through the summer. The State Supreme Court has agreed to hear a Dinwiddie plea for a writ of prohibition. Lawyers for the county said the three-judge court named to hear the annexation suit lacks jurisdiction because no judge from Dinwiddie is on it. They asked the high court to direct the special

three-judge court to dismiss the suit for lack of jurisdiction.

* * *

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Jacqueline S. Omohundro, Research Secretary for the Virginia Municipal League resigned, effective June 1, and has moved to Greensboro, North Carolina, with her husband and son.

* * *

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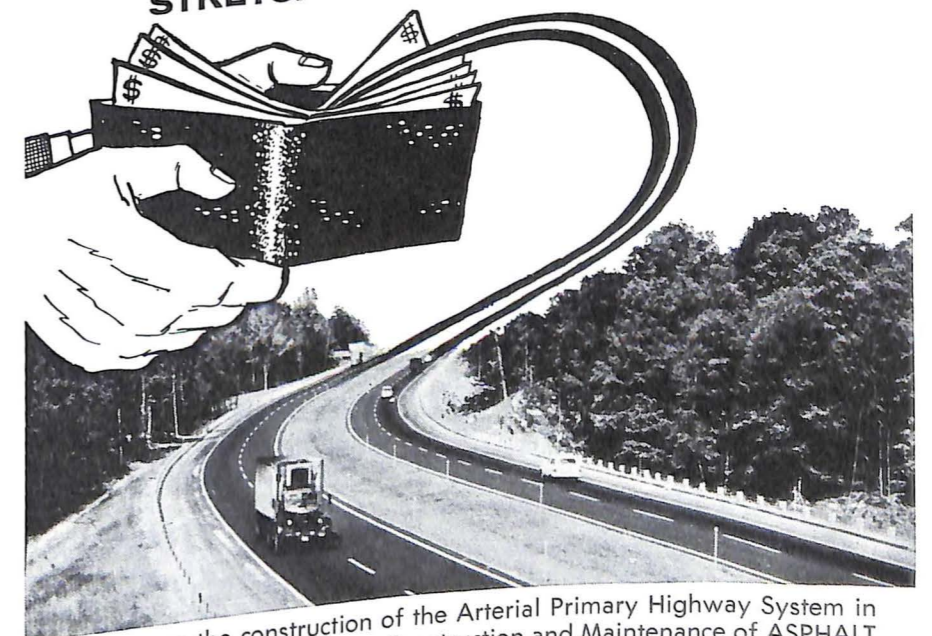
As one town official says: "We're proud of our town. We feel it deserves the best."

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George Clanton, Mayor, Tappahannock, Va.

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Edward G. Heatwole, 51, a former City Manager of Alexandria, has been appointed *Director of Finance* for the *County of Henrico*. *County Manager E. A. Beck* announced that Heatwole will assume the Henrico position in June, replacing *Albert Q. Corbett*, who resigned in May to work for a local real estate firm. Heatwole, who has been with the U. S. Department of Commerce since 1962, was City Manager of Alexandria from 1956 to 1961. Before accepting the appointment in Henrico, he was Deputy Chief of the Financial Division, Office of Public Works, Economic Development Administration.

* * *

T. Gordon Sandridge, *Director of Special Services* for *Richmond Public Schools*, has been elected *President* of the *Virginia Association of Governmental Purchasing Agents*. Other officers elected included *Clarence P. Rea, Jr.*, *Assistant to the City Manager* of *Danville*, *Vice President*; *A. E. Berlinghoff*, *Purchasing Agent* of *Henrico County*, *Treasurer*; and



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James A. Borum, *Purchasing Agent* of *Portsmouth*, *Secretary*.

* * *

The *Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments* has appointed *Major Murray Kutner*, *Chief of Police* for *Fairfax City*, as *Chairman* of *COG's Police Chiefs' Committee* for 1967.

* * *

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R. H. Burton, Jr., has resigned as *Town Manager* of *Tappahannock*, effective May 22, but retained the position of *Chief of Police*. He told Town Council that the work of the dual post has grown to such proportions that it is impossible to handle both positions adequately. Because he was trained in police work before taking the *Tappahannock* position, he elected to retain that post.

* * *

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Thomas P. Credle, Assistant Director for Development with the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority, has been appointed Coordinator of Federal Programs in Virginia's new Division of Planning. The appointment is effective July 1.

* * *

E. O. Peed has been appointed Town Sergeant of Dayton, succeeding Noah H. Clem, Jr.

* * *

Samuel F. Montgomery has been appointed Chief of Police of Narrows, succeeding Ted R. Broyles.

* * *

B. L. Irvin has been appointed Chief of Police of Rich Creek, succeeding Billy J. Bowles.

* * *

Dr. Eugene Reyes Perez, Medical Director of Petersburg General Hospital, has been named Executive Director of the State's Regional Medical Program, designed to improve diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, cancer, stroke and related illnesses. Dr. Perez, 59, will assume his duties July 1, and will establish his offices in Richmond.

DEATHS

H. W. Robertson, Sr., 84, former Mayor of Covington and Vice President of the Covington National Bank, died June 1.

Robertson spent 40 years on the Covington City Council, serving as Mayor 24 years. Since 1923 he was president of the Covington Fire Department. He was a past President of the Virginia Municipal League.

* * *

X. O. Meyer, 83, of Richmond, father of Edwin O. Meyer, Secretary-Manager of the Virginia Press Association, died June 1. Mr. Meyer was a retired treasurer of Johnson County, Kansas.

* * *

Frank Garrett Louthan, 79, of Richmond, a lawyer and a retired Executive Secretary of the Virginia Manufacturers Association, and a former Chairman of the State Milk Commission, died May 13.

FIRE CHIEFS' CONVENTION IN WAYNESBORO



OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — 1967-68

First Row (left to right): R. C. Gilman, Fire Chief, Henrico County; Alvin T. Robertson, Fire Marshal, Williamsburg; Dr. Walter J. Williams, Fire Chief, Upperville; Earl H. Henley, Fire Chief, Goochland County.

Second Row: William A. Hall, Fire Chief, Pulaski; L. C. Kingery, Assistant Fire Chief, Roanoke; W. C. Bray, Fire Chief, Danville; K. M. Frost, Fire Chief, Waynesboro.



LADIES LUNCHEON AND FASHION SHOW



E. H. HENLEY
Fire Chief
Goochland County
1st Vice-President

FIRE CHIEFS ELECT HENLEY

The delegates to the annual convention and seminar of the State Fire Chiefs Association of Virginia, assembled at The General Wayne Motor Inn, Waynesboro, Virginia, elected Earl H. Henley, Chief, Goochland County Volunteer Fire Department, as their President. Chief Henley is Chairman of the Goochland County Board of Supervisors. W. C. Bray, Fire Chief, Danville, was elected First Vice-President, and L. C. Kingery, Assistant Fire Chief, Roanoke, was elected Second Vice-President. Executive Committeemen are: Dr. Walter J. Williams, Fire Chief, Upperville; R. C. Gilman, Fire Chief, Henrico County; Alvin T. Robertson, Fire Marshal, Williamsburg; William A. Hall, Fire Chief, Pulaski; and K. M. Frost, Fire Chief, Waynesboro.

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THE TIMES-HERALD

Newport News, Va.

Date JUN 7 1967

Greater Liaison With State Called Major Urban Need

By MADGE WILSON
Times-Herald Staff Writer

A united Peninsula call for the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs to protect the interests of an increasingly urban state was heard this morning by the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission at a public hearing in the Hampton Health Center.

Representatives of Hampton and Newport News shared the same complaint—many of the problems confronting urban areas might not exist if there were greater liaison between the state and its localities, such as would be provided by a division devoted primarily to urban needs.

THE MATTER of the toll facilities which fence in Tidewater was presented as a major concern by Peninsula spokesmen, echoing similar remarks yesterday in Norfolk.

State Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton called them a deterrent not only to the economic development of the Hampton Roads area but an interference with the establishing of a working relationship among the neighboring communities.

Hampton City Manager C. E. Johnson pointed out better liaison with the state government might have resulted in a different approach to the initiation of a kindergarten system in Virginia.

State financial assistance for the kindergartens will not be provided until 1968, but meantime the localities are having to put out large sums of money for facilities and personnel to be ready for the start of the program.

It is a particular hardship, he added, on cities which already are burdened with the cost of rapidly-expanding school systems.



Hampton City Manager C. E. Johnson makes his presentation before commission which includes (l-r) Dr. Marshall Hahn, chairman; Willis Anderson, Harold Baumes, Weldon Cooper and Del. John Gray.

Many Legislators Want Va. Constitution Changes

7-20-67

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

A cross-section of Virginia legislators agrees that a sweeping renovation of the state's government is long overdue.

Many are hopeful that a start may be made when the 1968 session of the General Assembly meets on Jan. 10.

"The pressure is gradually building up for changes," said Del. Grady W. Dalton of Richlands.

A major start, say many legislators, would be revision of the state constitution.

★ ★

"It needs revising from top to bottom," said State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke. An increasingly large number of legislators, including Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, share this view.

Many changes needed to correct what some legislators regard as deficiencies in Virginia's government will require amendment or comprehensive revision of the constitution, one legislator pointed out.

Other changes can be made through statutes, resolutions, executive orders or the simple setting up of better management practices.

Constitutional revision would be required for the state to start holding annual sessions and for it to scrap its traditional pay-as-you-go fiscal policy, both favored by a large number of legislators.

Considered perhaps most in need of improvement in Virginia as far as the legislative set-up itself is concerned is what both Democrats and Republicans consider the archaic committee system.

The Senate has 22 committees, the House 34. Some, such as the Immigration Committee, haven't met in modern times. Others have so much work they can do it only by meeting long hours.

Republicans number 16 in the 140-member legislature, but few serve on major committees. The situation is particularly bleak for House Republicans as retiring Del. E. Blackburn Moore has named all House committee members since he became speaker in 1950. In so doing, he has all but ignored the Republicans and some liberal Democrats. They've fared better in the Senate where a committee makes assignments.

Many members have too much committee work to do. Some have practically none.

The House Democratic leader, Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, for example, is on three major committees, one of which he is chairman. His Republican counterpart, Butler, is on four minor committees that rarely, if ever, meet.

★ ★

"Everybody ought to be on a

major committee," said Del. Mary Marshall of Arlington. Her view is shared by all the legislature's Republicans and many of its Democrats.

"No member should serve on more than two major committees," said State Sen. James C. Turk, a Radford Republican.

Anderson favors scrapping some committees and spreading the work load more equitably among the remaining ones. It appears doubtful if the 1968 assembly will go this far, but it is expected to undertake some committee reform. It may also

limit the speaker's terms to one or two.

Anderson said there is a definite need for more staff researchers and some committees need legal counsel. (In the House, the two committees that handle the most legislation share a lawyer. Other committees must depend on the attorney general's office and the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting.)

Turk and Hopkins agree with Anderson about the press need for staff researchers.

would help get needed information for legislators.

"Better tools rather than a pay raise are needed to help legislators get to the bottom of issues," said Hopkins.

More space and help are desperately needed if the legislature is to function at its most efficient, a number of legislators said.

"I have recommended that each legislator have a small office," said Dalton. "And it would be ideal for each legislator to have a secretary from his own district."

Now, members of the House and Senate get secretaries from a "pool."

★ ★

Not all Virginia legislators are unhappy with matters in Richmond. State Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville said he thinks "things are pretty good."

Stone said he does not favor annual sessions of the legislature, believing this would bar many people from serving as they could not take off the time each year to go to Richmond.

Hahn To Speak At Conference Of Officials

7-15-67

CHARLOTTESVILLE (AP)—Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr., chairman of the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission, will address the opening session of the annual Local Government Officials Conference here late this month.

About 600 officials from Virginia counties, towns and cities are expected to attend the conference, which will be held Aug. 28-30 at the University of Virginia.

Intensive workshops dealing with many aspects of local government from crime to taxation comprise the rest of the conference which is open to all locally elected public officials and their appointed deputies and employees.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke will speak on the need to revise the Virginia Constitution by convention.

Politicians To Gather At Wasena

7-16-67

The Young Democratic Club of Roanoke will hold its annual watermelon party at Wasena Park at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

Democratic candidates in the November election for the General Assembly from this area will be introduced and will give short talks.

They are State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Del. Willis M. Anderson and Del. Robert Spessard. Hopkins and Anderson represent the city, while Spessard holds the city-county floater seat.

Democratic candidates in Roanoke County have been invited as guests.

Music will be provided.

Arts Center Sets Goal For Drive

7/21/67

Solicitors are Thomas Engleby, A. Linwood Holton, Jack Goodykoontz, Robert E. Glenn, Roy E. Herrenkohl, John M. Chaney, Arthur Ellett, F. Wiley Hubbell, Hugh Fletcher Jr., James L. Trinkle, Storer P. Ware Jr., Davis H. Elliot, John W. Henson, George Kegley, Robert L. Ryan and Dudley Marsteller Jr.

Also Tate McBroom, Marcus Kaplan, James M. Satterfield, J. H. Parrott, John Will Creasy, David B. Ayers, Lewis Showalter, Marshall Mundy, George Pitzer, N. William Bullington Jr., James Jones, Richard C. Stephenson, Willis M. Anderson, Bolling Izard, William Watts, W. L. Hazelgrove, R. H. Richardson and Frank Hill.



"I strongly recommend emergency appropriations to cover construction projects already on the drawing boards, and which will assist us toward accreditation of at least one mental hospital in this biennium."

Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr.
January 17, 1966

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Democratic candidates in Roanoke County have been invited as guests.

Music will be provided.

Arts Center Sets Goal For Drive

7/21/67
A goal of \$18,000 has been set for the Roanoke Fine Arts Center business solicitation drive according to Edmund T. Morris, chairman of the campaign.

Thirty-five solicitors will contact more than 300 valley businesses in an effort to raise 56 per cent of the total operating budget of the Fine Arts Center. The remainder will come from the residential membership drive in the fall.

Last year 47 per cent of the \$32,000 budget was raised among 119 business contributors.

The drive which began Thursday will continue through Aug. 18. Three report days, Aug. 4, 11 and 18, have been designated by Morris.

In a letter to businessmen Robert N. Fishburn, president of the Fine Arts Center, wrote that the center is an expression of the community's commitment to the products of man's imagination.

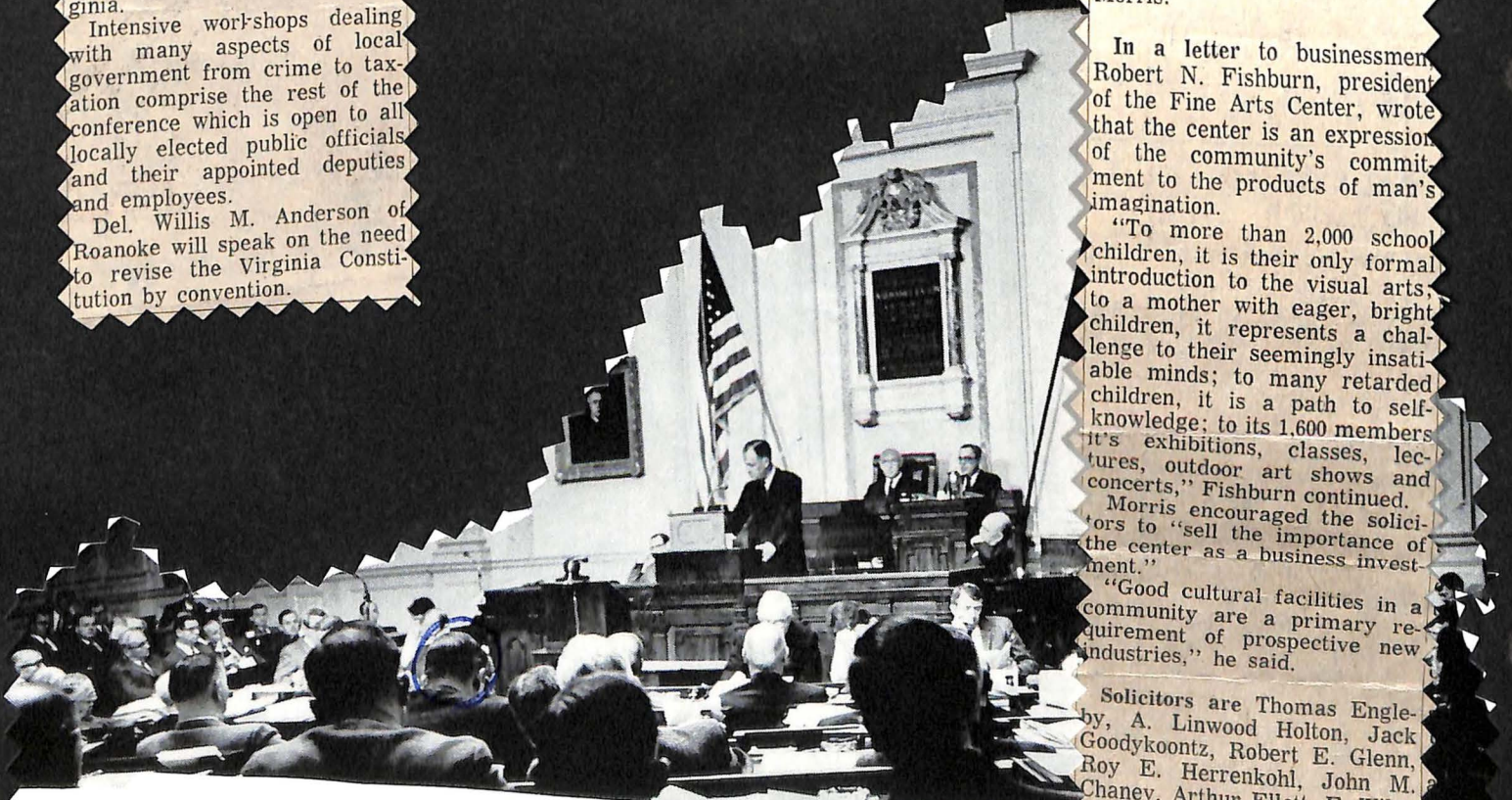
"To more than 2,000 school children, it is their only formal introduction to the visual arts; to a mother with eager, bright children, it represents a challenge to their seemingly insatiable minds; to many retarded children, it is a path to self-knowledge; to its 1,600 members it's exhibitions, classes, lectures, outdoor art shows and concerts," Fishburn continued.

Morris encouraged the solicitors to "sell the importance of the center as a business investment."

"Good cultural facilities in a community are a primary requirement of prospective new industries," he said.

Solicitors are Thomas Engleby, A. Linwood Holton, Jack Goodykoontz, Robert E. Glenn, Roy E. Herrenkohl, John M. Chaney, Arthur Ellett, F. Wiley Hubbell, Hugh Fletcher Jr., James L. Trinkle, Storer P. Ware Jr., Davis H. Elliot, John W. Henson, George Kegley, Robert L. Ryan and Dudley Marsteller Jr.

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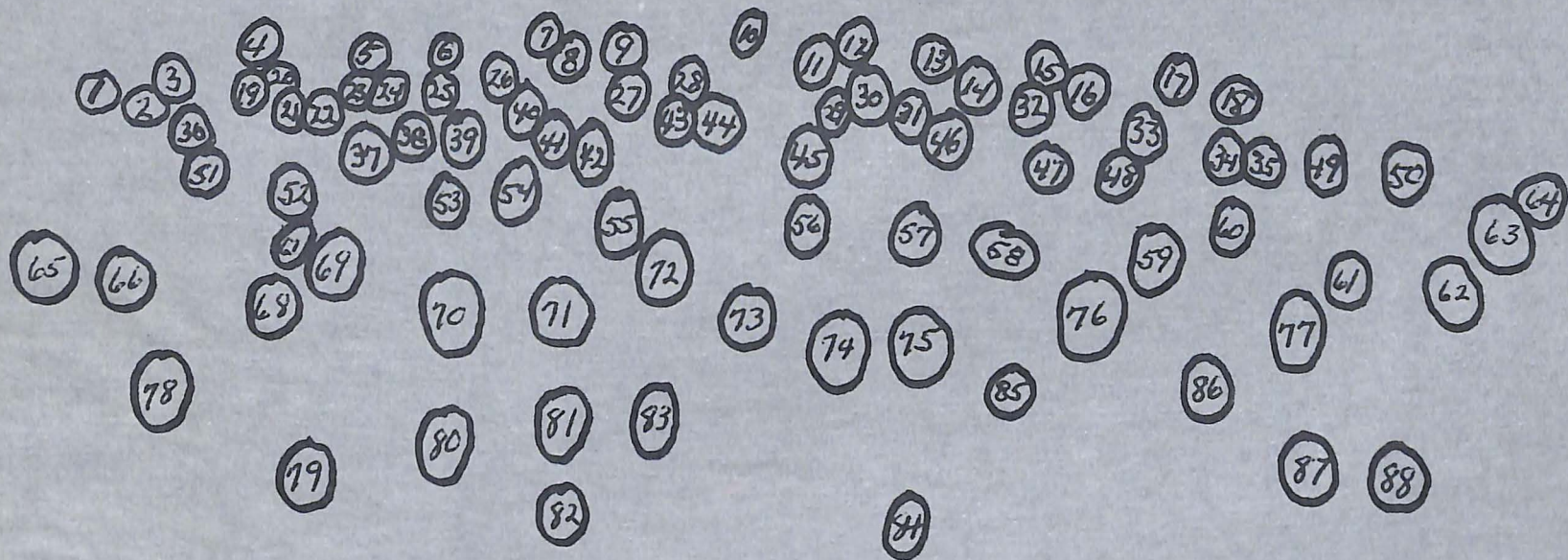


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 EAGLETON LEGISLATIVE SEMINAR
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 AUGUST 7-14, 1966

1.	John Peay (D)	Tennessee	House of Representatives
2.	Bernard Ruggieri	New York	Eagleton Advisory Comm.
3.	Larry Margolis	California	Assistant to Speaker
4.	Tom Littlewood	Washington DC	Chicago Sun-Times
5.	Charles Tantillo	New Jersey	Eagleton
6.	Paul Tillett	New Jersey	Eagleton
7.	Eugene Schlickman (R)	Illinois	House of Representatives
8.	Robert Smalley (D)	Georgia	Senate
9.	Otis Sullivant	Oklahoma	Daily Oklahoman
10.	John G. Veneman (R)	California	Assembly
11.	J. D. McCarty	Oklahoma	Eagleton Advisory Comm.
12.	Fritz Mosher	New York	Carnegie Corporation
13.	Robert Mann (D)	Florida	House of Representatives
14.	Robert Moretti (D)	California	Assembly
15.	Al Rosenthal	New Jersey	Eagleton
16.	Ray Bateman (R)	New Jersey	Eagleton Advisory Comm.
17.	Reubin Askew (D)	Florida	Senate
18.	Lindsay Warren (D)	North Carolina	Senate
19.	Duane Lockard	New Jersey	Guest Speaker
20.	Mrs. Tom Littlewood	Washington, D.C.	
21.	M. Caldwell Butler (R)	Virginia	House of Delegates
22.	Mrs. Lee Duggan	Texas	
23.	Mrs. Paul Tillett	New Jersey	
24.	Lee Duggan (D)	Texas	House of Representatives
25.	Michael Maloney (R)	Ohio	Senate
26.	Mrs. Eugene Schlickman	Illinois	
27.	David Obey (D)	Wisconsin	General Assembly
28.	Mrs. Otis Sullivant	Oklahoma	
29.	Willis Anderson (D)	Virginia	House of Delegates
30.	Juanda Kirk	New Jersey	Eagleton
31.	Jack McGregor (R)	Pennsylvania	Senate
32.	Michael Egan (R)	Georgia	House of Representatives
33.	Robert Knowles	Wisconsin	Eagleton Advisory Comm.

34.	Mrs. Francis McDermott	New Jersey	
35.	Mrs. Robert Knowles	Wisconsin	
36.	Charles Davis	Wisconsin	
37.	John Quinlan	Massachusetts	Senate
38.	Mrs. Mike Maloney	Ohio	
39.	Thomas Lyons (D)	Illinois	Senate
40.	Mrs. Robert Smalley	Georgia	
41.	C. George DeStefano	Rhode Island	Eagleton Advisory Comm.
42.	Wesley Bowers (D)	Indiana	Senate
43.	Mrs. David Obey	Wisconsin	
44.	William Frenzel	Minnesota	House of Representatives
45.	Jacqueline Carter	New Jersey	Eagleton
46.	William Sesler (D)	Pennsylvania	Senate
47.	Mrs. Michael Egan	Georgia	
48.	Mrs. Lindsay Warren	North Carolina	
49.	Francis McDermott (R)	New Jersey	General Assembly
50.	Mrs. S. Bolton Schwartz	New Jersey	
51.	Arthur Naftalin	Minnesota	Mayor - Minneapolis
52.	Al Blumenthal (D)	New York	General Assembly
53.	Paul Murphy (D)	Massachusetts	House of Representatives
54.	Mrs. Thomas Lyons	Illinois	
55.	Donald Kennedy (D)	Missouri	House of Representatives
56.	Donald Holbrook (R)	Michigan	House of Representatives
57.	Mrs. Donald Holbrook	Michigan	
58.	Mrs. William Frenzel	Minnesota	
59.	Mrs. Charles Kurfess	Ohio	
60.	Charles Kurfess (R)	Ohio	House of Representatives
61.	Mrs. Norman Tanzman	New Jersey	
62.	Charles Howard (R)	Indiana	House of Representatives
63.	Norman Tanzman (D)	New Jersey	General Assembly
64.	S. Bolton Schwartz	New Jersey	Herald News
65.	Jesse Unruh	California	Eagleton Advisory Comm.
66.	Bob Unruh		
67.	Mrs. Al Blumenthal	New York	
68.	Mrs. William Jenkins	Tennessee	

69. William Jenkins (R) Tennessee House of Representatives
70. Evron Kirkpatrick Washington, D.C. Eagleton Advisory Comm.
71. Mrs. Evron Kirkpatrick
72. Donald Herzberg New Jersey Eagleton Exec. Director
73. Miss Warren
74. Master Warren
75. Mrs. Robert Warren Wisconsin
76. Robert Warren (R) Wisconsin Senate
77. Mrs. Charles Howard Indiana
78. Randy Unruh
79. Miss Jenkins
80. John Kirkpatrick
81. Douglas Kirkpatrick
82. Stewart Kirkpatrick
83. John Herzberg
84. Master Warren
85. Miss Warren
86. Master Howard
87. Miss Howard
88. Master Howard



Pollard Speech Called Feeler for Gov. Godwin

8-11-67

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer



State Constitution. Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said he thought it entirely possible that Pollard's predictions would turn out to be so right.

"I think the fact that he is predicting these things shows he is in close contact with the General Assembly," he said. He noted that several legislators have been strongly advocating the end of pay-as-you-go and bringing the constitution up to date.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke in 1966 introduced legislation aimed at ending pay-as-you-go. More than half the members of the Senate supported his legislation, but it was killed by the conservative Senate Finance Committee.

Anderson has been one of the principal supporters of modernizing the constitution and has spoken in various parts of the state in support of changing it.

County Officials Holding Annual Meeting at U.Va.

8-28-67

CHARLOTTESVILLE (AP) — Approximately 600 Virginia local government officials met today for the annual three-day Local Government Officials' Conference at the University of Virginia.

Emphasis at this year's conference will be urban affairs despite the absence of city councilmen and administrators.

Scheduled highlight of the first days activities will be an address tonight by Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr., president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and chairman of the Metropolitan Areas Study Commission.

Tuesday afternoon the conference will hold discussions on the need for a convention to overhaul the state's 65-year-old constitution. Principal speakers at the discussion will be C. F. Hicks of Gloucester, counsel for the Virginia Association of Counties, and Delegate Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke.

At the same time, county administrators will hear a discussion about governing urbanized areas by two members of the Hahn commission. They are George R. Long, executive director of the counties' association, and Carlton C. Massey, Fairfax County executive.

Otis L. Brown, director of the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, was scheduled to make two addresses this afternoon—one concerning jails and detention homes, and another on all Virginia penal institutions.

In addition, D. Tennant Bryan, publisher of Richmond News-papers, Inc., will talk to the attorneys about the free press-fair trial controversy.

The commissioners of revenue and treasurers will meet jointly Wednesday for a panel discussion with several top state finance and taxation officials on assessment and collection of state taxes.

Similar topics regarding financing local government and financing will occupy the other groups of officials.

Anderson and Hicks Urge Revisions in Constitution

8-30-67

A Times Staff Dispatch

CHARLOTTESVILLE — Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said Tuesday that "the time to begin" on changes in the Virginia Constitution has arrived.

Anderson was joined in the call for constitutional revisions by C. F. Hicks, legal counsel for the Virginia Association of Counties. Both spoke before county supervisors and treasurers at the 16th annual Local Government Officials Conference here.

The only specific change advocated by Anderson would allow annual sessions of the General Assembly rather than the biennial meetings now prescribed.

But he said decisions should be made on questions like:

—Whether the governor should be allowed to succeed himself.

—Whether the state court system should be revised.

—Whether Virginia's traditional pay-as-you-go financial policy should be altered.

Hicks joined Anderson with support for consideration in those areas and added a call for attention to legislative reapportionment, local government

structure and the state role in public education.

On behalf of the counties association, the Gloucester County lawyer said Virginia should adopt a "modern constitution, rather than try to solve 20th and 21st century problems with a 19th century constitution."

Hicks said Virginia is "circumventing" the constitutional pay-as-you-go provisions with state authorities empowered to issue revenue bonds.

Despite technical freedom of responsibility for the bonds, he said, the state has a "moral obligation" to prevent their going into default.

Establishment of state authorities for operation of such projects as the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel and the Petersburg Turnpike, he said, is costing Virginia taxpayers "millions of dollars in extra interest."

He recommended a convention for amendment of the constitution, but Anderson said, "The method we employ, the route we take is of secondary importance. What is important is that we decide to go."

Constitutional changes also can be effected by two sessions of the General Assembly separated by an election if ratified by the vote of the people.

The Roanoke legislator admitted that the convention method is faster, but riskier in that it "puts the matter beyond the reach of the legislature and the people."

If the convention method is selected, he said, it should be preceded by a "preparatory study commission on constitutional revision." It would hold public hearings throughout the state.

In addition, Anderson said, any proposed new constitution should undergo a statewide referendum.

County Treasurer To Conduct Meetings

8-27-67

Roanoke County Bureau
105 N. Colorado St., Salem

Roanoke County Treasurer James E. Peters, State Treasurers' Association president, will preside over several sessions of the local government officials' conference at the University of Virginia Monday through Wednesday.

Peters also will act as moderator for a panel discussion Tuesday of Problems in the operation of the treasurer's office.

Speakers scheduled for the conference include T. Marshall Hahn, Virginia Tech president, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, and J. Gordon Bennett of Richmond, state auditor of public accounts.

Pollard Speech Called Feeler for Gov. Godwin

8-11-67

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. today was accused of "pussy-footing" on the subject of Virginia's traditional pay-as-you-go fiscal policy.

The criticism came from Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly and a frequent critic of the state's Democratic administration.

Butler made his comments after Lt. Gov. Fred Pollard, in a Wednesday night speech, predicted the 1968 legislature will vote to abandon pay-as-you-go.

Butler referred to Pollard's speech as a "feeler" for the administration. He said the governor already knows what he is going to recommend to the General Assembly in the way of capital outlay.

And, he added, what he recommends will determine whether the state constitution must be amended to do away with the pay-as-you-go policy.

Butler compared the governor's present attitude with the one he adopted in 1965 when he failed to take a stand on a state sales tax.

He said Godwin could not during his campaign determine,

with certainty, whether a sales tax was needed.

* * *

But, said Butler, once Godwin was elected, he "acquired a vision that enabled him to see not only an immediate need, but, indeed, an increasing one 30 months hence... a remarkable recovery."

(The tax increase "30 months hence" that Butler referred to is the one-cent sales tax that will become effective July 1, 1968. The 1966 legislature imposed a two-cent sales tax effective last Sept. 1.)

Butler said the people of Virginia are entitled to know the governor's position on pay-as-you-go so it can be discussed in next fall's campaigns.

"It's unnecessary political duplicity," he said, for the governor to withhold his views on the subject.

Butler's views were the strongest expressed by several legislators on the Pollard speech. Several saw it as being tied in with Pollard's gubernatorial ambitions.

In addition to predicting an end to pay-as-you-go, Pollard said he thought the 1968 legislature would pass legislation allowing localities to decide whether they wish to serve whisky by the drink and take steps aimed at modernizing the State Constitution.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke said he thought it entirely possible that Pollard's predictions would turn out to be right.

"I think the fact that he is predicting these things shows he is in close contact with the General Assembly," he said. He noted that several legislators have been strongly advocating the end of pay-as-you-go and bringing the constitution up to date.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke in 1966 introduced legislation aimed at ending pay-as-you-go. More than half the members of the Senate supported his legislation, but it was killed by the conservative Senate Finance Committee.

Anderson has been one of the principal supporters of modernizing the constitution and has spoken in various parts of the state in support of changing it.

James C. Turk of Radford, the senior GOP member of the Senate, disagreed with Anderson.

He said he has found no sentiment in the Senate for overhauling the state's liquor laws.

Turk said he is certain legislation to end pay-as-you-go will be introduced, but he doesn't believe the policy will be abandoned.

Another Republican, Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County, said he thought Pollard's speech was aimed at stirring up interest in his gubernatorial ambitions.

"The man's grasping for straws," said Hagen. "He's whistling 'Dixie'."

State Sen. Hale Collins of Covington did not appear enthusiastic about some of the matters discussed by Pollard.

Speaking at Hotel Roanoke to truck drivers here to compete in the Virginia Truck Rodeo, Collins said in commenting on the possibility of the state doing away with pay-as-you-go, annual sessions of the legislature and the enactment of more laws:

"Maybe this is progress. Maybe I can't see the reason advanced by the politicians for these things, but as a representative of the people, if the people want these, I will certainly not use my efforts to deny them.

"But I believe it takes very great consideration on all of these matters."

County Officials Holding Annual Meeting at UVa.

8-28-67

CHARLOTTESVILLE (AP) — Approximately 600 Virginia local government officials met today for the annual three-day Local Government Official's Conference at the University of Virginia.

Emphasis at this year's conference will be urban affairs despite the absence of city councilmen and administrators.

Scheduled highlight of the first days activities will be an address tonight by Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr., president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and chairman of the Metropolitan Areas Study Commission.

Tuesday afternoon the conference will hold discussions on the need for a convention to overhaul the state's 65-year-old constitution. Principal speakers at the discussion will be C. F. Hicks of Gloucester, counsel for the Virginia Association of Counties, and Delegate Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke.

At the same time, county administrators will hear a discussion about governing urbanized areas by two members of the Hahn commission. They are George R. Long, executive director of the counties' association, and Carlton C. Massey, Fairfax County executive.

Otis L. Brown, director of the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, was scheduled to make two addresses this afternoon—one concerning jails and detention homes, and another on all Virginia penal institutions.

In addition, D. Tennant Bryan, publisher of Richmond Newspapers, Inc., will talk to the attorneys about the free press-fair trial controversy.

The commissioners of revenue and treasurers will meet jointly Wednesday for a panel discussion with several top state finance and taxation officials on assessment and collection of state taxes.

Similar topics regarding financing local government and financing will occupy the other groups of officials.

Legislators Urge Constitution

Constitutional changes also can be effected by two sessions of the General Assembly separately by an election if ratified by the vote of the people.

The Roanoke legislator admitted that the convention method is faster, but riskier in that it "puts the matter beyond the reach of the legislature and people."

If the convention method is selected, he said, it should be preceded by a "preparatory" commission on constitutional revision. It would hold public hearings throughout the state.

In addition, Anderson said, proposed new constitution would undergo a statewide referendum.

County Treasurer To Conduct Meetings

8-27-67
Roanoke County Bureau
105 N. Colorado St., Salem

Roanoke County Treasurer James E. Peters, State Treasurers' Association president, will preside over several sessions of the local government officials' conference at the University of Virginia Monday through Wednesday.

Peters also will act as moderator for a panel discussion Tuesday of Problems in the operation of the treasurer's office.

Speakers scheduled for the conference include T. Marshall Hahn, Virginia Tech president, Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, and J. Gordon Bennett of Richmond, state auditor of public accounts.

Need Proposed to County Officials

Anderson Continues Quest For Revised Constitution

CHARLOTTESVILLE — Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke yesterday reiterated his proposal that the state's Constitution be brought up to date.

Anderson was joined in the call for constitutional revisions by C. F. Hicks, legal counsel for the Virginia Association of Counties. Both spoke before county supervisors and treasurers at the 16th annual Local Government Officials Conference here.

★ ★

The only specific change advocated by Anderson would allow annual sessions of the General Assembly rather than the biennial meetings now prescribed.

But he said decisions should be made on questions like:

—Whether the governor should be allowed to succeed himself.

—Whether the state court system should be revised.

—Whether Virginia's tradi-

tional pay-as-you-go financial policy should be altered.

On behalf of the counties association, Hicks said Virginia should adopt a "modern constitution, rather than try to solve 20th and 21st century problems with a 19th century constitution."

Hicks said Virginia is "circumventing" the constitutional pay-as-you-go provisions with state authorities empowered to issue revenue bonds.

Despite technical freedom of responsibility for the bonds, he said, the state has a "moral obligation" to prevent their going into default.

Establishment of state authorities for operation of such projects as the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel and the Petersburg Turnpike, he said, is costing Virginia taxpayers "millions of dollars in extra interest."

He recommended a convention for amendment of the constitution, but Anderson said, "The method we employ, the route we take is of secondary importance. What is important is that we decide to go."

Constitutional changes also can be effected by two sessions of the General Assembly separated by an election if ratified by the vote of the people.

The Roanoke legislator admitted that the convention method is faster, but riskier in that it "puts the matter beyond the reach of the legislature and the people."

If the convention method is selected, he said, it should be preceded by a "preparatory study commission on constitutional revision." It would hold public hearings throughout the state.

In addition, Anderson said, any proposed new constitution should undergo a statewide referendum.

A broadened state role in crime investigation also was urged, but some sheriffs attending the conference opposed the idea.

Sheriff John Atwood of Prince George County questioned the

new preoccupation with crime within the state and federal governments.

"We have been interested in crime for years," he told a meeting of local law enforcement officers and commonwealth's attorneys.

With better compensation, expanded crime control training and improved equipment, he said, "we can prove ourselves."

Atwood said state investigators assigned to cases in Virginia would be hampered by a lack of contacts and informers and would be unfamiliar with the new terrain.

He also said that a central investigating force would hire top men away from the localities they already serve.

"They are taking the present police force to make another one," Atwood said. "You cannot

improve a problem by creating another.

"The answer is not the establishment of another police force but the improvement of the one you have," he added.

The central crime laboratory, with branches through the state, was proposed by Hicks.

Hicks said the lab should be staffed with trained scientists and specialists and would be available to the various localities, on request only, to assist local police in gathering and analyzing evidence.

Maintenance of public order should remain a local function, he said, but with today's "sophisticated" crime, "we have to use every scientific means at our disposal."

New court decisions reaffirming individual rights have made accurate evidence gathering more important than ever, he said.

Hicks' proposal was supported by Erwin S. Soloman, Bath County commonwealth's attorney and a member of the State Crime Commission.

Noting that the sheriffs had conceded the benefit of scientific help but had opposed a state takeover of criminal investigation, Soloman said, "I don't know if you know what you're against."

"Are you against being helped? I don't think so. I think you're against being supplanted."

Norfolk Commonwealth's

Atty. Alfred W. Whitehurst said the issue is a "question of priority." Scientific valuation facilities are useless, he said.

"If you don't know how to collect the evidence."

Calling on the state to increase pay for police personnel,

Whitehurst said, "Our biggest problem is getting and keeping good men who know how to get and keep good evidence."

State Constitution's History Traced To 1619 Beginning

9-12-67

"The Constitution of Virginia: Then and Now" was the topic of a program presented at the recent meeting of Margaret Lynn Lewis chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Del. Willis Anderson was guest speaker, and outlined the history of the state document which was adopted in 1902 and extensively revised in 1928.

"It is the organic law which governs us as citizens and by which we practice as lawyers today," the speaker said.

Virginia, however, has had other constitutions which merit references, he added.

"In the summer of 1619, a year before the Mayflower sailed from England, the first General Assembly of Virginia convened in a small wooden church at Jamestown. Two Burgesses from each of 11 settlements met to consider the charter brought over from the Virginia Company in London. After study, this charter became Virginia's first constitution and also the first in America."

A succession of royal charters followed during the colonial period, one such charter came from the Continental Congress which remained in effect until 1829.

With the demand of greater representation in the General Assembly by southwestern Virginians, a Constitutional Convention was held in Richmond in 1829 under the chairmanship of James Monroe, former U.S. president. A constitution was adopted, but pleased few Virginians, he said.

A convention in 1851 finally granted open suffrage demanded by western Virginians and provided for the election

of the governor by vote of the people.

As part of the Reconstruction legislation following the Civil War, another constitution was adopted to allow Virginia's admission to the Union.

Other constitution conventions were called in later years, until the present document came into being.

Anderson reviewed changes which have been made in the constitution, and outlined certain sections of the state document.

He concluded his discussion by questioning how adequate the constitution is to the needs of a changing and growing state.

Mrs. Harry B. Stone, president, heard reports given by the national defense committee; by Mrs. Dorothy Churchill, program chairman, who told of programs for the coming year; and plans for a memorial service at the grave of Gen. Andrew Lewis in May.

Mrs. Herbert Davies reported on conservation.

Roanoker Heads 'Barrier' Group

9-26-67

William T. Watkins of Roanoke has been named chairman of a state committee on architectural barriers.

The committee has been formed to advocate legislative action for prevention of architectural barriers to disabled persons in future Virginia construction.

The committee will try to prevent construction of such barriers as stairs, doorways and inaccessible rest rooms that the committee says prevent over 20 million disabled adults and children from attending churches and schools.

Serving on the committee are Del. Willis Anderson, Alfred Burt, Raymond E. Eanes, Mrs. Harvey Garst, Robert C. Hartsock, Richard L. Meagher, Miss Eunice Wedewen, Roanoke, and F. Cameron Wiley, Salem.

Area Young Democrats To Hear Ex-Sen. Boothe

10-6-67

Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria will speak here at a 6th District Young Democrats' political affairs seminar Oct. 21 at the Elks Club.

Hampton W. Thomas, president of the host Young Democrats' Club in Roanoke, said a crowd of 300 is anticipated for the Saturday night banquet. Students from government classes in several schools will sit in on an afternoon seminar.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, a member of the Hahn Commission studying metropolitan area problems,

will be moderator for the Saturday afternoon session. The theme of the discussions will be "Challenges Facing the 1968 General Assembly."

Del. Robert W. Spessard, who represents Roanoke and Roanoke County in the House of Delegates, will be the luncheon speaker.

Frank N. Perkinson Jr. of Roanoke, state president of the Young Democrats, said its executive committee will be holding a meeting in Roanoke that weekend and will attend the seminar and dinner dance.

Boothe came within 8,000 votes of defeating U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. last year in seeking the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat Byrd's father held for more than 30 years.

During his years in the General Assembly, Boothe was identified with the "Young Turk" bloc in the House in the 1950s and later with the liberal minority in the State Senate.

Big Day in Blacksburg



BLACKSBURG—The annual Governor's Day at Virginia Tech Saturday saw Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and a lot of other state politicians enjoying football, food and conversation at Lane Stadium. At left, the governor (right) poses with his host, Tech President T. Marshall Hahn. Below-left, 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff of Radford (left) shares a football program with State Sen. and Mrs. James C. Turk of Radford. Below (right) Dels. Willis A. Anderson (left) and Robert W. Spessard of Roa-

noke check program and, snack with Del. and Mrs. bottom, Del. Thomas W. Moss of Norfolk (center) enjoys Archie Campbell of Wytheville.



Republican Candidates Challenged To Speak Up

Victor Thomas, new chairman of the Democratic Committee in Roanoke, said Tuesday it is time Republican candidates for the General Assembly say how they differ from Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. "or how they would have achieved the same results."

Voters, Thomas said, deserve to know what part of the governor's "Program for Progress" they object to or would "deny" the people of Virginia.

Thomas issued the statement along with the names of several prominent Democrats, including himself, who will be in Richmond today for the party's first \$100-a-plate fund raising campaign for this year's General Assembly election.

Roanokers will include Frank N. Perkinson Jr., state president of Virginia Young Democrats, who is one of the three regional coordinators for the luncheon.

Others going for sure, Thomas

said, are State Sen. and Mrs. William B. Hopkins, Del. Willis M. Anderson, and Richard Hahn, vice chairman of the city Democratic committee.

Thomas said several others have bought tickets but may not go to the luncheon.

Thomas in his statement said he is pleased with the progress of the Democratic ticket in Roanoke.

Actually there is only one contest. Ray Garland, a Republican, is opposing Del. Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, for the city-county House of Delegates seat.

"It is traditional with the Republican party that they discount the actual results achieved by the Democratic party and attempt to cloud the air with promises of how they could have done the same thing better with little or no financial outlay to the citizens of Virginia," Thomas charged, adding:

"This would be good if it ever went beyond the state of promises and criticism."

Thomas declared Godwin and the Democrat-controlled General Assembly have achieved progress for Virginia "in the wake of Republican unfilled promises, criticism and obstructive tactics."



John J. Butler
Elected president

Kiwanians Pick Officers for '68

John J. Butler has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Roanoke to succeed J. Stuart Franklin Jr.

Other new officers are Willis M. Anderson, president-elect; and S. Lewis Lionberger, vice president.

Directors to serve in 1968 are William R. Battle, Robert W. Kine, Thomas C. Lee, William S. Moses, Andrew L. Turner Jr., C. L. Whitehurst Jr. and David G. Williamson Jr.

The new officers will be installed Dec. 27.

Delegate Plans Engineers' Talk

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke will speak at the annual meeting of the Virginia Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers tomorrow at the Patrick Henry Hotel.

Anderson will speak at the banquet on "Responsibility of Profession."

The afternoon session will feature a panel discussion on professional ethics. Participating on the panel will be Dan H. Pletta of Virginia Tech, Ben F. Parrott, Roanoke contractor, Charles W. Tatum of the State Department of Highways, and John W. McNair, engineering consultant from Waynesboro.

Members of the student chapters of the ASCE at VPI, Virginia Military Institute, the University of Virginia and Old Dominion College will be guests.

City Committee Is Reactivated To Promote Federal Building

A "federal building committee" representing Downtown Roanoke, Inc., the Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce and the Roanoke Merchants Association was reactivated today and W. Bolling Izard was elected chairman.

Izard is a director of Downtown Roanoke, Inc., and former president of the chamber.

He said the objectives of the federal building committee are to secure funds and assist in planning for construction of a new federal building "on an appropriate site in downtown Roanoke at the earliest possible date."

Izard said the committee will cooperate "to the fullest pos-

sible extent with city government, the federal government and all other interested groups and individuals to assure construction of a new federal building on a downtown site."

The committee also will work to assure that funds for planning and site acquisition for a new post office now in the federal budget stay in the budget, and to secure funds for construction of the new post office and remodeling of the present downtown post office.

Members of the committee are Willis Anderson, George B. Cartledge, Shields Johnson, Peyton Keller, Robert L. Lynn, James L. Trinkle, Robert Woody, Carl Thurston, Richard

Quick, Charles Freeman, Jack Smith, E. C. Moomaw and William R. Hill.

The committee was organized quietly last year after it appeared that funds might be appropriated for a new federal building. Izard replaced William R. Johnson as chairman. Johnson, former manager of Miller and Rhoads downtown store and president of Downtown Roanoke, Inc., was transferred from the city.

Izard said the committee was reactivated "because it is obvious that we need a strong organization to spearhead the effort for a new federal building."

Young Democrats Plan Pay-as-You-Go Poll

10-16-67

Final plans for a statewide poll on pay-as-you-go financing conducted by Virginia Young Democratic Clubs (YDC) will be made at a meeting of the YDC executive board Saturday in Roanoke.

Newspapers will be asked to publish the questionnaire October 26 or thereafter, Hampton W. Thomas of Roanoke, chairman of the project, said.

The form has been worked up by a committee headed by Richard C. Pattisall of Roanoke, vice chairman of the project, and now needs clearance only by the executive board.

As proposed by Pattisall's committee the wording of the question will be:

"Do you favor the execution into law a provision authorizing the General Assembly to use the credit of the State of Virginia to borrow funds for the construction of capital improvements, are: highways, mental health facilities, educational facilities, bridges, etc.?"

The proposed form asks the

participants to designate whether male or female, whether registered voters, and the city or county of residence.

Thomas, president of the Young Democrats' Club in Roanoke, predicted efforts will be made to end pay-as-you-go financing in the coming session of the General Assembly and said the Young Democrats' state organization feels the poll will be helpful to legislators.

The Young Democrats' executive board will be meeting in Roanoke in conjunction with a Sixth District Young Democrats' campaign seminar at the Elks Club that day.

Former State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe will speak at a banquet proceeding a dance. Del. Robert W. Spessard of Roanoke will be the luncheon speaker and Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke will moderate a panel discussion on legislation anticipated in the coming session of the General Assembly.

JCs Lure 5 Candidates For Talks

10-23-67

Five candidates for the General Assembly from this area will speak at a meeting of the Roanoke Jaycees at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow.

The public is invited to attend the "meet the candidates night" at the Patrick Henry Hotel.

The Democratic incumbent in the Senate seat from the 18th district, Hale Collins, will be present, along with his Republican challenger, Clyde Pearson. Del. Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, and the Republican aspirant, Ray A. Garland, will also speak. They are running for the Roanoke City-County floater seat in the House of Delegates.

Walter M. Lipes, who is running as a Democrat for the Roanoke County House seat, will be at the meeting. His opponent, Republican Del. John W. Hagen, cannot attend, but will be represented by Lee Eddy, Republican candidate for the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors.

Sen. William B. Hopkins and Dels. Willis M. Anderson and Caldwell Butler will be present as guests. They are unchallenged for the city seats.

Project chairman for the meeting is William R. Weinberg.

Many Candidates Favor Annual General Assembly

10-24-67

Most local candidates for the General Assembly favor annual sessions of the legislature and abandonment of the state's pay-as-you-go fiscal policy.

Views on these two subjects and others were given in answer to a League of Women Voters questionnaire. Walter M. Lipps, Democratic candidate for the House in Roanoke County, failed to answer the questionnaire, sent to all city-county candidates.

The other candidates are:

Del. John W. Hagen, Republican opponent of Lipps; Del. Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, and Ray L. Garland, Republican, candidates for the city-county floater House seat.

Also H. Clyde Pearson, Republican, and State Sen. Hale Collins, Democrat, running for the 18th Senatorial District seat; and three unopposed can-

didates, Del. Willis M. Anderson and State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrats, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican.

All except Collins said specifically that they would like to see annual sessions of the legislature. He said:

"I favor some arrangement being made so as to take care of finances."

★ ★

Hagen, Hopkins, Anderson and Garland said unequivocally that they would like to see pay-as-you-go abandoned.

Collins said he would like to see restrictions on the amount that could be borrowed and also on the taxes needed to pay such loans.

Pearson said he would oppose "opening the bonding purse strings to those occupying the state capital without a vote of the people and until present

revenue is used for the needs of the state more wisely than at present."

Spessard said he would favor borrowing to finance capital improvements "if this measure is necessary to keep our program of progress moving."

Butler said in answer to the question:

"I will vote for a resolution submitting a reasonable proposal to the people of Virginia."

Anderson said he would, if elected, introduce legislation to create a commission to study revision of the state constitution and legislation to initiate a constitutional convention. He said he also would introduce legislation to revamp the committee system and measures to provide staff assistance and office space for legislators.

Spessard would introduce legislation calling for annual

sessions of the legislature and driver education for all children in public schools.

Hopkins would submit legislation aimed at abolishing pay-as-you-go, calling for annual sessions and improving mental health services.

Collins said he "will go along with any proposal that will continue our progress, particularly in education, health and industrial development."

★ ★

Butler said the 75 words allowed for an answer "are not sufficient."

Pearson would introduce legislation to abolish the tuition grant program, overhaul election laws and compel school attendance. He would also submit conflict-of-interest legislation and a measure calling for "a more equitable distribution of revenue to equalize school systems throughout the state."

Hagen would introduce bills to eliminate the tuition grant system and to remove state mental facilities from "dictatorial administration." He also would propose annual sessions, several highway safety measures and game laws. He would also propose that county school boards be appointed by boards of supervisors or be elected on a nonpartisan basis.

Garland would propose the following:

Constitutional reform, abolition of tuition grants, a "crack down" on conflict-of-interest, election law reform, local rehabilitation programs for alcoholics, a "more vigorous defense" of consumer interests and a change in the auto titling tax to allow credit for trade-ins.

Officers, Directors Named For Miss Virginia Pageant

10-29-67

Horace S. Fitzpatrick has been reelected president of the Miss Virginia Pageant for 1968, the board of directors of Miss Virginia Pageant, Inc., state franchise holders from the Miss America Pageant, has announced.

Fitzpatrick is first vice president of Shenandoah Life Stations, Inc.

Other officers elected are:

Edgar Thurman, vice president; Jack C. Smith, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Margaret Baker, business manager.

Directors elected for a one-year term were: Mrs. Frances Long, Mrs. Becky Edmunds, Fred W. Walker, Ronald Higbee, Fitzpatrick and Smith.

Elected for two-year terms were: Miss Betty Garst, John D. Martin, Mrs. Ola Thrasher, Edward B. Lassiter, John J. Butler, and Mrs. Evelyn Turner.

For three-year terms: Roy L. Webber, Frank E. Koehler, Mrs. Anita D. Ingram, Willis M. Anderson, Robert L. Lynn and Thurman.

The 1968 pageant is scheduled for July 9-14 at the American Theater and will be the 15th consecutive pageant held in Roanoke.



Horace S. Fitzpatrick

Opinion Page

3 Incumbents In Roanoke Get Token Vote

Two Democrats and a Republican, all incumbent members of the General Assembly, had no worries in the Tuesday election in Roanoke City:

Nobody was running against them.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins, a Democrat, received a complimentary vote of 6,927, while the other Democrat, Willis M. Anderson, was returned to the House of Delegates with a courtesy tally of 5,396 ballots.

M. Caldwell Butler, Republican member of the House of Delegates, had a complimentary vote of 6,060.

Our Ticket for Nov. 7 General Election

In Roanoke City

For State Senate (32nd District)

William B. Hopkins

For House of Delegates

Willis M. Anderson

M. Caldwell Butler

For House of Delegates (Floater Seat)

Robert W. Spessard

make endorsements when so many candidates have not had previous experience in any political office. Our choices, therefore, are based in part on considerations other than personal qualifications. It seems to us that a county such as Roanoke, blessed with a rapidly growing population and economic wealth and beset with all the

It is a tribute to the records and vote-getting ability of the three city candidates, Sen. William B. Hopkins and Delegates Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler, that they are unopposed in their bids for reelection. We support their candidacies enthusiastically and urge a large complimentary vote in their behalf.

Councilmen's Judgment Awaits Study of Report

Roanoke city councilmen agreed today they want to study the Hahn Commission report on local government before reaching a decision on their attitudes toward it.

Most of them had not seen copies of the report itself, but had read news reports about the study.

Councilman John Boswell said his first reaction is that the proposals would further dilute the power of local government. He said his first reaction, therefore, is to oppose it.

But he said he will give the matter further study before reaching a final decision.

Vice Mayor Vincent Wheeler indicated he found merit in some of the proposals, but added that he has not had time to review the report.

Councilman Roy Pollard said he had read newspaper accounts

through twice and discovered "some good things" that might lead to greater Roanoke Valley cooperation. But he said he believes the report will require quite a bit of study to determine the effects of implementation.

Mayor Benton Dillard said he has "skimmed" the report and read news accounts. He called the proposals "far-reaching" and said he would have no comment before further study.

Also in the reading process was Councilman David Lisk, who said "indications so far" are that the Roanoke Valley should continue efforts toward consolidation of local governments.

Councilman Frank Perkinson returned from a trip last night and had not seen the report. Councilman James Jones is out of the city.

Opinion Page

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Our Ticket for Nov. 7 General Election

In Roanoke County

For State Senate (18th District)	Hale Collins
For House of Delegates	Walter M. Lipes
For House of Delegates (Floater Seat)	Robert W. Spessard
For Board of Supervisors	
Big Lick District	A. C. Harris
Salem District	John W. Clarke
Catawba District	Charles H. Osterhoudt
Richfield District	George M. Milliken, Jr.
Cave Spring District	Paul Puckett
For Clerk	James F. Tobey
For Sheriff	O. S. Foster
For Commonwealth's Attorney	R. R. Robrecht
For Commissioner of Revenue	J. Luck Richardson, Jr.
For Treasurer	James E. Peters

In Roanoke City

For State Senate (32nd District)	William B. Hopkins
For House of Delegates	Willis M. Anderson
	M. Caldwell Butler
For House of Delegates (Floater Seat)	Robert W. Spessard

Council Awaits

Roanoke city council members agreed today they would support the Hahn Commission report on local government being a decision on the way toward it.

Most of them had read news reports on the study.

Councilman John Hahn said his first reaction to the proposals would be to support the power of local government. He said his first reaction, therefore, is to oppose the report.

But he said he would support the matter further study, reaching a final decision.

Vice Mayor Vincent M. Hahn indicated he found some of the proposals added that he has to review the report.

Councilman Roy Hahn said he had read newspaper

The Republicans Make Their Bid

The most striking aspect of the Nov. 7 general election in the Roanoke Valley is the strong challenge mounted by the Republican Party in Roanoke County. For the first time in recent history, the Republicans are contesting every constitutional office, every supervisor's seat and every General Assembly race.

Capitalizing on its growing strength in the county, the GOP has set out to break the Democratic hold on courthouse offices and thereby build a base of power which will withstand the changing fortunes of national Republican candidates.

Only in this way can the Virginia Republican Party become a vital force in the state and we salute the GOP for its effort. Roanoke County voters need the kinds of choices they are being offered.

As our ticket above indicates, we are endorsing a number of Republican candidates in the county elections. But the Republicans by no means have a monopoly on attractive and able contenders. Our choices, as always, are based on considerations of promise, capability and experience, rather than party affiliation.

In the 18th Senatorial District, we are again supporting Sen. Hale Collins. His Republican opponent, H. Clyde Pearson, is a young lawyer of ability who once was the GOP's candidate for governor. Our nod toward Mr. Collins is founded on his long experience in the legislature and his influence in the Democratic Party, which will again control the General Assembly.

Walter M. Lipes, the chairman of the county board of supervisors, is our choice for the House of Delegates. Lipes has the intimate knowledge of county problems which we believe is essential for good representation in Richmond. It is our hope that if he is elected he will also acquire an understanding of intergovernmental affairs and state problems to offset what

problems which accompany urbanization, needs an injection of forward-looking men more in tune with the realities of government today.

For his leadership in the efforts to improve the county's park and library systems and because at least one holdover member of the present board is desirable, we recommend Albert C. Harris, the incumbent from the Big Lick District. Our other endorsements go to two Democrats, John W. Clarke in the Salem District and Paul J. Puckett in the Cave Spring District, and two Republicans, Charles H. Osterhoudt in the Catawba District and George M. Milliken, Jr. in the Richfield District. All of these men except Harris and Puckett, who served briefly as a Roanoke City Councilman, are untried but we believe they offer greater promise of realizing Roanoke County's true destiny than their opponents.

The constitutional office races in the county also offer the opportunity to elect younger, perhaps more vigorous, men in several instances. Of particular importance, we think, are the law enforcement offices of commonwealth's attorney and sheriff.

The Republican candidate for commonwealth's attorney, Raymond R. Robrecht, Jr., has had law experience with the federal government, as well as in private practice. The incumbent, Edward H. Richardson, is beyond the age where he can serve as effectively as he once did.

O. S. Foster, the GOP candidate for sheriff, is a former Virginia state trooper and has demonstrated in his campaign that he understands the need to improve dramatically the operation of the sheriff's office. A rapidly developing county like Roanoke demands the special skills of a professional law enforcement office and Mr. Foster offers a better hope of providing this kind of service than the incumbent, C. E. Boone.

In Roanoke City, there is only

Council Await

Roanoke city agreed today they the Hahn Commission local government ing a decision on toward it.

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added that he has to review the report. Councilman Roy he had read newspaper

Catawba District
Richfield District
Cave Spring District

For Clerk

For Sheriff

For Commonwealth's Attorney

For Commissioner of Revenue

For Treasurer

Charles H. Osterhoudt
George M. Milliken, Jr.
Paul Puckett

James F. Tobey

O. S. Foster

R. R. Robrecht

J. Luck Richardson, Jr.

James E. Peters

In Roanoke City

For State Senate (32nd District)

William B. Hopkins

For House of Delegates

Willis M. Anderson

M. Caldwell Butler

For House of Delegates (Floater Seat)

Robert W. Spessard

The Republicans Make Their Bid

The most striking aspect of the Nov. 7 general election in the Roanoke Valley is the strong challenge mounted by the Republican Party in Roanoke County.

For the first time in recent history, the Republicans are contesting every constitutional office, every supervisor's seat and every General Assembly race.

Capitalizing on its growing strength in the county, the GOP has set out to break the Democratic hold on courthouse offices and thereby build a base of power which will withstand the changing fortunes of national Republican candidates.

Only in this way can the Virginia Republican Party become a vital force in the state and we salute the GOP for its effort. Roanoke County voters need the kinds of choices they are being offered.

As our ticket above indicates, we are endorsing a number of Republican candidates in the county elections. But the Republicans by no means have a monopoly on attractive and able contenders. Our choices, as always, are based on considerations of promise, capability and experience, rather than party affiliation.

In the 18th Senatorial District, we are again supporting Sen. Hale Collins. His Republican opponent, H. Clyde Pearson, is a young lawyer of ability who once was the GOP's candidate for governor. Our nod toward Mr. Collins is founded on his long experience in the legislature and his influence in the Democratic Party, which will again control the General Assembly.

Walter M. Lipps, the chairman of the county board of supervisors, is our choice for the House of Delegates. Lipps has the intimate knowledge of county problems which we believe is essential for good representation in Richmond. It is our hope that if he is elected he will also acquire an understanding of intergovernmental affairs and state problems to offset what at times has seemed to be a narrow, parochial viewpoint.

It is the contest for the board of supervisors, however, which perhaps holds the greatest interest and certainly will determine to the greatest extent the course of Roanoke County government over the next several years.

Admittedly, it is difficult to make endorsements when so many candidates have not had previous experience in any political office. Our choices, therefore, are based in part on considerations other than personal qualifications. It seems to us that a county such as Roanoke, blessed with a rapidly growing population and economic wealth and beset with all the

problems which accompany urbanization, needs an injection of forward-looking men more in tune with the realities of government today.

For his leadership in the efforts to improve the county's park and library systems and because at least one holdover member of the present board is desirable, we recommend Albert C. Harris, the incumbent from the Big Lick District. Our other endorsements go to two Democrats, John W. Clarke in the Salem District and Paul J. Puckett in the Cave Spring District, and two Republicans, Charles H. Osterhoudt in the Catawba District and George M. Milliken, Jr. in the Richfield District. All of these men except Harris and Puckett, who served briefly as a Roanoke City Councilman, are untried but we believe they offer greater promise of realizing Roanoke County's true destiny than their opponents.

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In Roanoke City, there is only one contested election. That is for the floater seat which the city and county share in the House of Delegates. We recommend the reelection of Del. Robert W. Spessard. His experience as a legislator and as a former juvenile judge and his record in the House both combine to make him the clear choice for us.

It is a tribute to the records and vote-getting ability of the three city candidates, Sen. William B. Hopkins and Delegates Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler, that they are unopposed in their bids for reelection. We support their candidacies enthusiastically and urge a large complimentary vote in their behalf.

CAST YOUR VOTE FOR PROGRESS



A Great Commonwealth on the Move THE TEN YEAR RECORD OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

EDUCATION

- A statewide system of Community Colleges serving 22 geographically defined areas has been launched.
- One and a half billion dollars has been spent in support of public education.
- \$500,000,000 has been invested in new public school buildings including \$170,000,000 for college buildings.
- College faculty salaries have been equalized with the national average.
- The state salary scale for teachers was increased in the last biennium by an amount nearly twice that of any other biennium.
- State support for summer schools and kindergartens was initiated.

Port and INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Approximately 554 new plants have been located in 71 counties and 30 cities.
- These new plants have created additional employment for 47,532 Virginians.
- New manufacturing jobs created in Virginia have more than doubled the national average.
- The 1966 General Assembly passed legislation granting state-wide authority for the issuance of tax-free industrial revenue bonds.
- Virginia's port potential has been greatly expanded with the construction of new facilities for the handling of container ships, roll on/roll off cargo, and general cargo.

HEALTH

- 23 new local hospitals have been built and additions were made to 48 others.
- The state's own medical schools were expanded into two of the nation's finest.
- 128 new buildings were added to our mental hospitals.
- A new research and treatment center for alcoholism was authorized at the Medical College of Virginia.

RECREATION and CONSERVATION

- Virginia is committed to a program that will triple the number of state parks.
- Water control agencies have new powers, money, and personnel to assure our people of clean water.
- An air pollution act already has been passed by the Virginia Legislature.

HIGHWAYS

- More than 600 miles of Interstate system has been completed.
- A divided four-lane arterial system of more than 1,700 miles has been started largely with Virginia's own financing.
- An increase of 100 additional state troopers was budgeted in the last biennium.
- Approximately 5,000 miles of Virginia's primary system has been resurfaced.
- 4,786 miles of secondary roads have been hard-surfaced for the first time.

TOURISM

- State travel promotion appropriations of 1 million dollars a year places Virginia among the highest of states in promoting tourism.
- Competition for the tourists' dollar extends into the heart of New York City where a Virginia Information Center has been established. New information centers are planned to be opened soon.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

MILLS E. ROWIN, JR.
GOVERNOR

To The Citizens of Virginia:

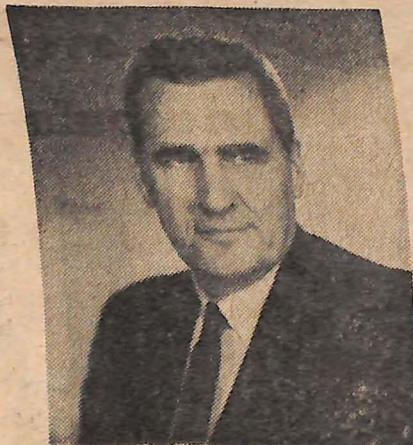
You have seen what Virginia's program of progress has already accomplished. Your vote this Fall will determine whether that program will continue.

Thus far it has been a program conceived, financed, and administered by a Democratic team.

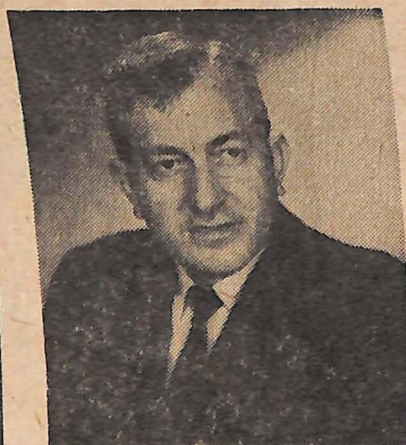
The best assurance you have that Virginia will continue to move is to be certain that a Democratic team again takes the field next January.

Mills E. Rowin, Jr.
Governor

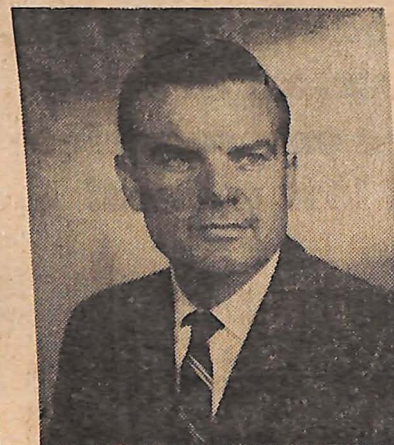
ROANOKE
CITY'S
TEAM for
PROGRESS



ROBERT W. SPESSARD



WILLIAM B. HOPKINS



WILLIS M. ANDERSON

ELECT THIS TEAM ON NOV. 7TH

For Rides to the Polls: Call 343-2436 or 345-1420

Signed: A. Victor Thomas, Chairman
Roanoke City Democratic Committee

Services Council Will Get Views Of Legislators

12-8-67
All Roanoke area General Assembly members have indicated they plan to attend the monthly meeting of the Roanoke Valley Council of Community Services at 3 p.m. Monday in the First National Exchange Bank, David F. Herbert, council executive director, said Wednesday.

Herbert said the legislators will be presented with a "legislative program" which the council feels deserves their support. They will be asked their opinions of the proposals, requested to give their own concepts of needed legislation at the next assembly session, and to say how they think the council might provide useful service by giving information, during the session.

The proposed "platform," Herbert added, was developed from responses to inquiries made of valley health, welfare and recreation agencies as to the items of need which they felt should have greatest priority concern. Mental health care, probation and parole, public welfare, education and personnel are some of the subjects listed in the platform.

Those invited to attend are State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Sen.-elect H. Clyde Pearson, Dels. M. Caldwell Butler, John W. Hagen and Willis M. Anderson, and Del.-elect Ray L. Garland.

Services Program Draws Support, But Legislators Doubtful of Funds

12-12-67
By JIM WALSH
Times Staff Writer

Six Roanoke area members of the General Assembly expressed varying degrees of approval—and some reservations—Monday concerning a proposed 1968 legislative program submitted by the Roanoke Valley Council of Community Services. The program placed primary emphasis on improvement in Virginia's over-all mental health services.

While generally approving the council's proposals, the legislators emphasized that "money is going to be tight" in the next assembly and expressed doubt that funds could be found to enact most of the suggestions.

The six heard the program outlined by Mrs. Ralph G. Steinhardt, chairman of the council's legislative committee, at the December meeting of the organization's board of directors held in the First National Exchange Bank.

Legislators who attended the session were: H. Clyde Pearson, of Roanoke County, recently elected state senator; incumbent State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Roanoke; Del. Willis M. Anderson, Roanoke; Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke; Del. John W. Hagen, Roanoke County, and Del. George J. Kostel, Clifton Forge.

Ray L. Garland, elected in November as floater delegate from Roanoke City and County, was not present.

After Mrs. Steinhardt had outlined the various "planks" in the program and called for comment, Hopkins seemed to sum up the majority legislative sentiment when he said:

"These are all good things, but our problem is to get money for them, when they are weighed against the need for improvements in other fields. I'll be much surprised if we can get as much money out of Gov. Godwin's budget next year as we did the last time."

Hopkins had said earlier that "\$297 million is already being asked for capital outlays, and the money is just not there. The governor is faced with a \$27 million deficit. No department will get all it desires."

Taking a similar point of view, Butler said that prospects for enactment of the proposed legislation are "extremely poor. We're going the other way this time, unless we find new sources of revenue, and I don't believe we're going to find them."

"Prayer," Butler told Mrs. Steinhardt, "may be your only answer."

Anderson, however, said he would like "to sound an optimistic note. This," he said, "is a soundly conceived program. After the session ends you probably will find substantial progress in some areas, but only a modest beginning in others."

Under the heading of mental health, the council's "platform" asked that adequate facilities and staff be provided to care for emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded children in residential treatment centers. Mrs. Steinhardt said the only specialized psychiatric treatment center for emotionally disturbed children in the state is a 40-bed teaching facility at Medical College of Virginia.

Also in the mental health field, the platform called for promotion of regional comprehensive mental health centers throughout the state. It asked, too, for removal of the current \$40,000 state ceiling on matching funds for support of local mental health clinics, "so that programs can be funded according to need."

Requested also was support for establishment of psychiatric units for children and adults in general hospitals, and provision of adequate funds for state mental hospitals to obtain trained personnel and equipment sufficient for them to be accredited. None of Virginia's state hospitals is presently accredited, Mrs. Steinhardt said.

Roanoke Valley Legislators Hear Mental Health Proposals

12-12-67
A proposed 1968 legislative program, submitted yesterday by the Roanoke Valley Council of Community Services, met general approval from six Roanoke area members of the General Assembly.

But the legislators emphasized that "money is going to be tight" in the next assembly and expressed doubt that funds could be found to enact most of the suggestions.

The council program placed primary emphasis on improvement in the state's over-all mental health services.

The proposals asked for adequate facilities and staff for emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded children in residential treatment centers and promotion of regional comprehensive mental health centers.

Also requested was support for establishment of psychiatric

units for children and adults in general hospitals and provision of funds for state mental hospitals to obtain more trained personnel and equipment, sufficient for them to be accredited.

The legislators heard the program outlined by Mrs. Ralph Steinhardt, chairman of the council's legislative committee.

Those attending the meeting included H. Clyde Pearson of Roanoke County, state senator-elect; incumbent State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Roanoke; Del. Willis M. Anderson, Roanoke; Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke; Del. John W. Hagen, Roanoke County; and Del. George J. Kostel, Clifton Forge.

Taking up the subject of corrections, and probation and parole, the council asked the legislators to support a youthful offenders' facility proposed by the State Department of Welfare and Institutions. They were also asked to support development of "prerelease centers and half-way houses for offenders returning from state correctional institutions," and to favor statewide regional juvenile and domestic relations courts as a step toward eventual establishment of a statewide system of family courts.

Finally, in the correctional field, support was asked for "adequate training programs for all correctional personnel and salary incentives upon completing such programs."

On the subject of public welfare, there was considerable discussion of a proposal that mothers and dependents receiving money under Aid to Dependent Children regulations be allowed to earn as much as \$50 a month over the amount they receive, estimated to be 90 per cent of their minimum needs. At present they are able to earn only \$5 without having their ADC allowances cut by the amount of the earned income.

Mrs. Steinhardt said the reason for this request was to "encourage, rather than discourage, self-reliance." She received Hopkins' assurance that he was "very much in favor of permitting the \$50 earnings. As it is," he said, "a boy whose mother is receiving ADC money can't even take a paper route without being penalized."

"But the trouble is," Hopkins continued, "that the state has to meet federal standards to receive federal funds, and the \$5 restriction is in the federal ADC regulations."

Other proposals submitted under the head of "public welfare" included support of budget requests to meet ADC grants at 100 per cent, rather than the current 90 per cent of minimum needs; support for adequate scholarship programs for students in social work, nursing, psychology, medicine and other social welfare needs, and encouraging development of undergraduate and graduate curricula in social work at schools other than Richmond Professional Institute.

Because several legislators had to leave early, the following proposals received little or no discussion:

Support of passage of a state minimum wage bill, passage of a compulsory school attendance law, increased emphasis on vocational training in public schools and support for a bill requiring that state facilities shall be designed so that the physically handicapped may use them.

Also, appropriations for "half-way" houses for treatment of alcoholics, appropriations for establishing an institute of psychiatry, compulsory measles vaccination "and other diagnostic and preventive measures to combat mental retardation."

Del. Anderson Defends Hahn Report

Del. Willis M. Anderson last night strongly defended the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission report, saying it represents a new dimension in solving metropolitan problems.

Anderson was a member of the commission, which was headed by Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr., president of Virginia Tech. He spoke to the Roanoke Junior Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Patrick Henry.

Anderson's remarks came a day after Mayor Benton O. Dillard had publicly charged that the commission's proposals would destroy local government in Virginia.

Anderson left immediately after the Jaycees dinner for Richmond for a two-day meeting of the commission in Richmond to regulate boundaries and encourage inter-government

planning. "There are those who say the report threatens the very foundation of local government," Anderson acknowledged. "Others contend the report is inadequate because it insufficiently distributes the status quo or because it places too much emphasis on local self-determination."

Anderson said the recommendations offer Virginia an opportunity to point the way for the rest of the nation in coping with urban problems "which will occupy the attention of our people in the years ahead."

"We didn't copy someone else's report because no plan as comprehensive as this one exists anywhere else in America," Anderson told the Jaycees, adding:

"Bits and pieces of our plan have been proposed elsewhere and in some instances put into effect, but the total plan represents a new dimension in metropolitan problem solving."

He said the commission did not attempt to offer specific solutions to the multiple problems that face urban areas in the state. "Instead, we have tried to design certain mechanisms through which these problems can be effectively attacked," Anderson declared.



Anderson Speaks as Jaycee President William Poff Listens

Anderson Says Hahn Report Holds 'Seeds of Salvation'

12-13-67

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a member of the Hahn Commission, Tuesday night called its study report "the seeds of salvation for local government."

He spoke on the report at a dinner meeting of the Roanoke Junior Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Patrick Henry.

It came on the heels of a charge Monday by Mayor Benton O. Dillard that the commission's proposals would destroy local government in Virginia.

Anderson, a former mayor himself, did not refer to Dillard's opposition in presenting the report to the Jaycees as a plan for cities, towns and counties in a metropolitan area to work together through a service district to solve public service problems, such as water

and sewer, that they cannot handle effectively alone.

"It has been aptly said that once an individual problem is divided, nothing effective can be done about it," Anderson said, adding:

"Growth has made many of the problems of our metropolitan areas indivisible, but existing boundaries force us to attempt to divide the indivisible with predictably unhappy results."

Anderson left immediately after the Jaycees dinner for Richmond for a two-day meeting of the commission headed by Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr., president of Virginia Tech.

The commission will go over drafts of bills to be introduced in the coming session of the General Assembly carrying out the commission's proposals. A

Norfolk law firm retained by the commission is drafting the bills.

Anderson, in answer to a Jaycee's question, said members are hopeful the General Assembly will enact all of the package since, to a certain extent, the program is interwoven.

Governments in metropolitan areas can form service districts to handle certain municipal services and there would be a three-man commission in Richmond to regulate boundaries and encourage inter-government planning.

"There are those who say the report threatens the very foundation of local government," Anderson acknowledged. "Others contend the report is inadequate because it insufficiently distributes the status quo or because it places too much emphasis on local self-determination."

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Stature Of Roanoke Delegation To Rise In 1968 Legislature

12-13-67

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Three Roanoke members of the General Assembly will have more influential roles than usual when the legislature convenes Jan. 10.

The members are Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler and State Sen. William B. Hopkins.

Anderson will have a leading role in helping get through the House the recommendations of the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission, on which he served. Two other House members and Del-Elect W. Ferguson Reid also were on the commission. Anderson is a member of

the House Counties, Cities and Towns Committee, which will handle the legislation the commission will propose.

Although Hopkins and Anderson are both Democrats, they apparently will be on opposite sides in Richmond over the Metro Commission recommendations. Hopkins has said he is quite unimpressed with them, which may put him in a bloc that will try to keep some of the recommendations from getting through the legislature.

* *

The position of Hopkins in the legislature will be considerably enhanced if he is named chairman of the Senate Counties, Cities and

Towns Committee, as he reportedly will be. The Metro Commission legislation will be handled by this committee in the Senate.

Hopkins also may play a key role in getting the state's pay-as-you-go policy at least modified. He unsuccessfully pushed legislation to modify the policy at the last session of the legislature.

Butler is leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly, a post he probably will be again picked to fill when the Republicans caucus shortly before the 1968 legislature convenes.

The Republicans are expected to be substantially more influential in the '68

session because in the November elections they increased their membership from 16 to 21.

Also, GOP members of the House are expected to be named to important committees, something that rarely happened under retiring House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore.

Hopkins and several other legislators said they expect budget matters will be among the most important ones considered at the '68 session.

"The budget is always a big item," said Anderson. "Next year it is expected to be more so because of soaring demands."

Most pressing needs will be

in the field of education at all levels.

Local legislators said other top matters the assembly will consider include:

- Recommendations of the Metro Commission, which are aimed at solving problems of the state's metropolitan areas.

- Recommendations of the Virginia Traffic Safety Study Commission headed by Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr. of Arlington.

- A proposal to raise the state's ceiling on mortgage interest rates from 6 to 12 per cent.

- The perennial question of whether the state's localities should be allowed to decide whether they want liquor served by the drink. "Wets" and "drys" have fought over this question for years. Backers of liquor-by-the-drink legislation say that next year they have their best chance ever to liberalize the state's liquor laws.

- Revision of the State Constitution.

- Election law reform.

Since 1968 is a presidential election year, talk of politics is expected to dominate much of the conversation of legislators.

In addition to talking about presidential politics, legislators are expected to widely discuss possible candidates for governor, although Virginia does not elect a governor until 1969.



Willis M. Anderson



M. Caldwell Butler



William B. Hopkins

Schools Ask Fund Control

Legislation To Be Aired By Council

12-29-67
Roanoke City Council will discuss the city's proposed legislative program with area General Assembly members at a meeting on Jan. 4.

Councilman James E. Jones said Thursday that only two of four legislators had formally committed themselves to the meeting. But Jones said he went ahead and scheduled the session due to the nearness of the 1968 General Assembly's Jan. 10 opening date.

The meeting is set for 2 p.m. in council chambers. Jones said he was still awaiting word from Sen. William B. Hopkins and Del. Ray Garland, but that Dels. M. Caldwell Butler and Willis M. Anderson had said they would attend.

Most of a legislative program proposed by a committee Jones headed was adopted by council on Tuesday, although members were not agreed on some issues. A proposal for establishment of regional juvenile courts was stricken from the list and tabled for further discussion by council.

Included in council's proposals are recommendations for greater local shares and more equitable distribution of state tax revenues, more state aid for municipal highway and airport development, elimination with restrictions of Virginia's pay-as-you-go fiscal policy, complete state financing and administration of public welfare, stiffer laws against juvenile criminals, and increased local privileges in raising revenue, including the right to impose payroll taxes on a local option basis.

12-30-67
The Roanoke City School Board, which spends more than \$10 million of state and city money annually, urged Roanoke's state legislators Friday to support action in the 1968 General Assembly that will increase state financial aid to local school boards.

One of the recommendations is that the state pay the cities' and counties' share of the state sales tax which is earmarked for education directly to the school systems instead of the local governments.

Attending the school board briefing were Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat and former mayor; Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican minority leader in the House of Delegates; and Ray L. Garland, a Republican who was elected to the House last month. State Sen. William B. Hopkins arrived about 40 minutes after the briefing began and heard the last 15 minutes of it.

The legislators seemed sympathetic with the principles of the school board's proposals—getting more money for local education—but they did not offer much encouragement.

Anderson said higher education and public education probably will be at the top of Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.'s recommendations to the General Assembly next month, but nobody is going to get what they ask for. He said, and the other legislators agreed, that most state agencies—including the State Department of Education—will get more state funds than ever before in the next biennium, but not as much as they want.

"I don't think there is any question that we are not going to meet all these requests," Hopkins said.

The school board's legislative proposal—15 typed pages—outlined 10 items for consideration. It was presented by Jack B. Coulter, a lawyer, and the chairman of the committee which drew up the proposals.

Coulter said most of Roanoke's fiscal energy is spent paying teachers' salaries and building new buildings and not enough money is spent on expanding the educational program.

He said the state's emphasis on education in the past few years seems to be concentrated on closing the gap between Virginia's inferior and superior school systems without improving the better ones.

"We can help close that gap by just standing still," Coulter said, "but that doesn't help our children much."

On the sales tax issue, the school board's report says that the State Department of Education recently made a survey of local school systems "in an effort to determine which of the 139 school divisions were and were not complying with the intent and spirit of the State Sales Tax Rebate laws."

The results of the state survey indicate that Roanoke City "did not use its full share of the state sales tax rebate for the educational purposes for which it was supposedly earmarked in the school year ending June 30, 1967" and is not using all the money for education in the current school year, the board's report says.

During 1966-67 the net local appropriations for education in Roanoke were \$539,862 below the basic local effort in the

previous year, the report says.

"Stated another way, 88 per cent of the state sales tax rebate was used in Roanoke for noneducational purposes; only 12 per cent was used for the purposes for which it was intended," the report says.

The school board's report predicts that during the current 1967-68 school year, the city's appropriations to education will be \$441,105 below the appropriation for 1965-66, the last year before the sales tax.

"Though this will not in and of itself prevent City Council from reducing its other school appropriations, it should make it easier to keep up with what is happening," the report says.

Other suggestions of the school board are:

—Eliminate state tuition grants. This would save the city school system \$36,000 a year. The city doesn't give tuition grants, but the state does and the amount is deducted from state aid to local schools.

—Increase state aid for teachers' salaries. The state pays 60 per cent of the state minimum salary to each state-aid position. Roanoke's salaries are higher than state scale and the city has more teachers than allotted state-aid positions, so the city pays the full salaries totaling about \$649,490 to 107 teachers.

The school board report urges Roanoke's legislators to support a request of the State Department of Education to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio that determines state-aid positions from 30-1 to 27-1 in elementary schools and from 23-1 to 20-1 in secondary schools. This would increase state aid to Roanoke by about \$528,720.

—Create a separate category for state aid for kindergarten teachers. If this is not done, Roanoke's proposed 28 kindergarten teachers will be over and above the state-aid positions and the city will have to pay all their salaries.

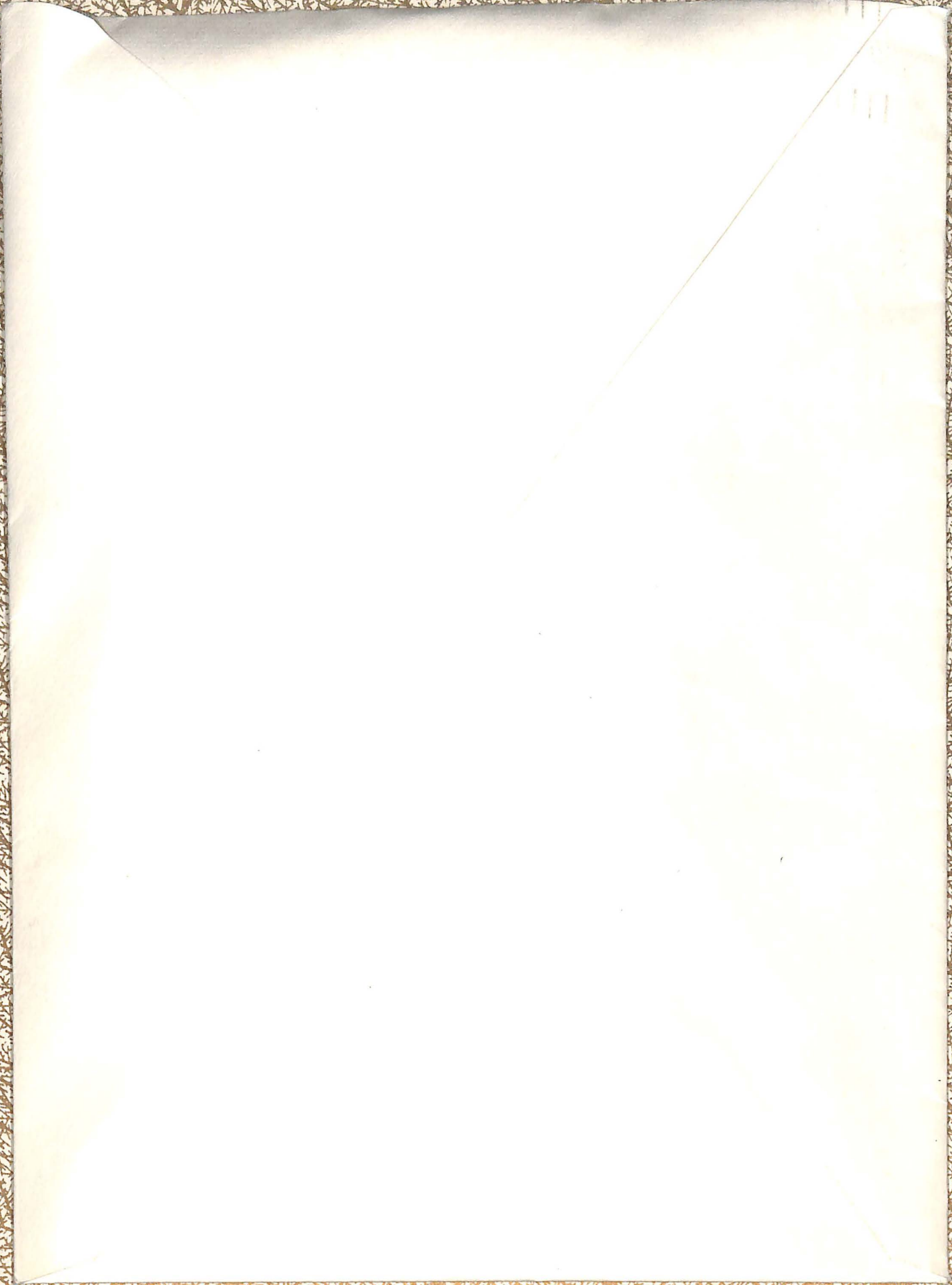
Also, the present elementary ratio for state aid positions is 30-1, with a state recommendation that it be reduced to 27-1, but the state board of education requires a maximum of 25-1 for kindergartens.

—Increase the number of state-aid guidance counselors. The school board urged the legislators to support the State Board of Education's recommendations for 500 more state-aid counselors in 1968-69 and 600 more the next years.

—Oppose changes in the state-aid-to-local-schools formula as proposed by the state board. The Roanoke City School Board report says the state board has proposed an increase in the supplemental state share for other operating costs (besides teachers' salaries) from \$100 to \$115 per pupil, under which Roanoke got \$404,828 last year. However, other proposed changes in the formula would "not only offset the modest increase proposed but will completely eliminate any reimbursement to Roanoke."

—Provide state aid for pupil transportation in cities. The state provides funds for counties using approved school buses. In Roanoke, the school board provides \$36,000 a year for buses and high school students pay 15 cents a ride on commercial buses which do not qualify for state aid.

—More state aid for textbooks, educational television and summer schools.



A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA., CHAIRMAN

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
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HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.
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WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

MATTHEW HALE, CHIEF OF STAFF

February 10, 1966

A cordial invitation is extended to you and your friends attending the Party Dinner in Richmond on the 19th to visit me, both before and after the dinner, in my suite at the John Marshall Hotel, Room 1078.

A. Willis Robertson

Please join us at Room 1272-1276, John Marshall
Hotel for drinks from 4:00 p.m. to dinner time.
Saturday, February 19th.

Willard Moody

Glenn Yates



• AUG 66



• AUG • 66 •



• AUG • 66 •



• AUG • 66 •

ADMIT

Member Of The General Assembly And Wife
To the State Capitol And Platform

Presentation of this card will be necessary for admission to the Capitol building. Guests are requested to arrive not later than 11:30 A.M. so that they will be present when the Inaugural Committee and Governor's party arrive.

Inaugural Ceremonies

January 15, 1966

So Long As Space Is Available
Presentation Of This Card Will

ADMIT ONE

To The Reviewing Stands
Opposite The South Portico Of The Capitol

Inaugural Ceremonies

January 15, 1966

(OVER)

The Inaugural Committee regrets that the design and location of the State Capitol, the steep contour of the lawns opposite the South Portico and the requirements of safety severely restrict the number of stands which may be erected for the inaugural ceremonies. These considerations have compelled the Committee to make the limited space in these stands available to inaugural guests in the order of arrival. Guests will be admitted to the reviewing stands so long as space therein is available. Therefore, we trust you will understand that this card does not absolutely entitle the bearer a seat.

Following the Jefferson-Jackson Day Banquet
The Virginia Savings and Loan League

cordially invites you to

The Chateau Suite

on the 14th floor

Hotel John Marshall

for after dinner refreshments

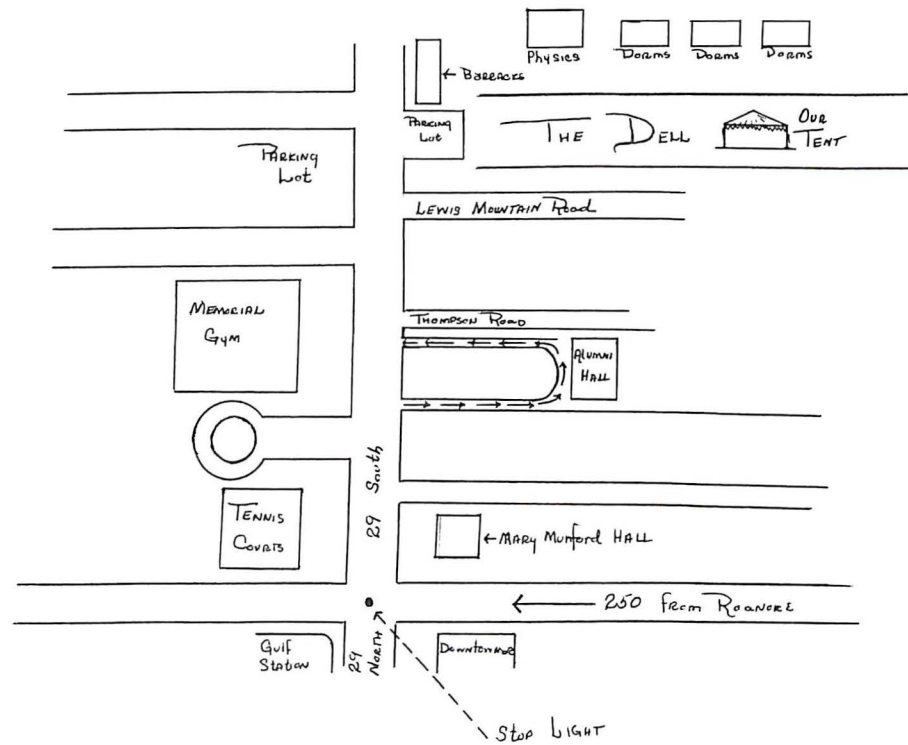
9 to 11 p.m.
February 19

R.S.D.P.

Thomas Rutherford Bonding and Insurance
cordially invite you and your lady to have cocktails and
luncheon with them at 12:00 noon in their tent in
Charlottesville (see map inside) and attend
VPI=Virginia football game at
Scott Stadium afterwards.

October 22, 1966

R.S.V.P.



Buses for couples = and one for stags only

will leave our office at 9:00 a. m., Saturday, October 22, 1966.

You can park your car on our lot = 1 South Jefferson Street = or nearby at the parking garage on Salem Avenue.

Cocktails will be served on the buses. We will have football tickets for you at the luncheon.

2-18-67

NATIONAL
GUARD
ARMORY
DINNER

WILLIS M. Anderson

2-18-67

Miss
Carolyn Griner

WILLIS M Anderson
(Guest)

The
HOMESTEAD
HOT SPRINGS, *Virginia*

2-19-67

Nº 123

ICE SKATING

Admit One

\$4.00 per day

Saturday, Sunday

and Holidays



1967
GUEST

1967
GUEST

The Virginia Gold Cup Committee

invites you to attend

The 42nd Annual Running

of

The Virginia Gold Cup Races

Saturday, May 6, 1967

two o'clock EST

Warrenton, Virginia

*Tom Frost invites you to a picnic lunch
at his home before the races at 12 noon*

R.S.V.P.

Tom Frost

CHECK LOCAL NEWS
MEDIA FOR DATE
AND TIME.

ARENA

B5 4 18

Sec.

Row

Seat

Admission Price \$4.00
NO REFUNDS OR EXCHANGES
HOLD YOUR OWN TICKET

SALEM-ROANOKE VALLEY

CIVIC CENTER

GALA OPENING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

KAZIM

SHRINE TEMPLE

GLOBE TICKET COMPANY, PHILA.



B

8

2

9

Sec.

Row

Seat

GOOD ONLY
SAT'DAY EVE.
NOV'BR

4

1967

SALEM - ROANOKE VALLEY CIVIC CENTER

RESERVED SEAT \$2.00

B 8

Sec.

2

Row

6

Seat

**GOOD ONLY
SAT'DAY EVE.
NOV'BR**

4

1967

SALEM - ROANOKE VALLEY CIVIC CENTER

RESERVED SEAT \$3.00

Norfolk Welcomes

CAROLYN GREINER

ROANOKE CITY- YDC





Thanksgiving at Berkeley, Virginia, December 4, 1619

348th Commemoration Service

BERKELEY PLANTATION

Sunday, November 19, 1967

1 P. M.

Under Auspices of

VIRGINIA THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL, INC.

Celebrating the landing of 38 Englishmen under the leadership of John Woodlief at Berkeley Plantation on December 4, 1619. The settlers came ashore and gave thanks to God, under instructions "Wee ordaine that the day of our ships arrivall at the place assigned for plantacon in the land of Virginia shall be yearly and perpetually kept holy as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God."

THE MENU

BERKELEY HOT SPICED CIDER

ROASTED PLANTATION TURKEY—GIBLET GRAVY

CHESTNUT AND OYSTER DRESSING

VIRGINIA SMITHFIELD HAM

OLD DOMINION GLAZED SWEET POTATOES
AND APPLES

HARVEST RELISH TRAY AND SAUCE

PRESIDENT TYLER SALLY LUNN

BENJAMIN HARRISON FIG PUDDING—HARD SAUCE

COLONIAL COFFEE

ENGLISH TEA



We are grateful to Colonial Williamsburg for use of costumes which the waiters are wearing today and to the Bank of Virginia for use of drawing on cover.

The John Marshall Hotel is catering the dinner today.

THE PROGRAM

Presiding

Rev. Dr. Clarence M. Brown, D.D.
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, VIRGINIA THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL, INC.

Invocation

Rev. John Page Williams, D.D.
DEAN OF CHURCH SCHOOLS IN THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA, INC.

National Hymn—"God of Our Fathers"

Warren

(CONGREGATION AND CHOIR STANDING)

God of our fathers, whose almighty hand
Leads forth in beauty all the starry band
Of shining worlds in splendor through the skies,
Our grateful songs before Thy throne arise.
Refresh Thy people on their toilsome way,
Lead us from night to never-ending day;
Fill all our lives with love and grace divine,
And glory, laud, and praise be ever Thine. Amen

Introduction of Guests

Reading of Thanksgiving Scripture

Rev. John Page Williams, D.D.

Thanksgiving Anthem—"We Gather Together"

Arr. Denton

SELECTED CHOIRS FROM NORTHMINSTER BAPTIST CHURCH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Ray G. Collins, Jr., *Minister of Music*

"The First Thanksgiving in America"

The Honorable Fred G. Pollard
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

*Re-enactment of America's First Official Thanksgiving at Berkeley
Plantation on the James River, December 4, 1619*

An authentic re-enactment of the landing and thanksgiving of the members of the Berkeley Hundred Company on December 4, 1619, portrayed by personnel of the U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, under the direction of Mr. Jay Wood and the Jamestown Festival Corporation. The narrator is Mr. Dan Boone.

Choral Salute—"Fanfare With Alleluias"

Young

Thanksgiving Prayer and Blessing

Rev. John Page Williams, D.D.

Prayer Response

Wanell C. O'Barr
DIRECTOR OF CHURCH ACTIVITIES, NORTHMINSTER BAPTIST CHURCH

Adjournment

★

DINNER SERVED ON THE LAWN

TOUR OF BERKELEY HOUSE AND ESTATE

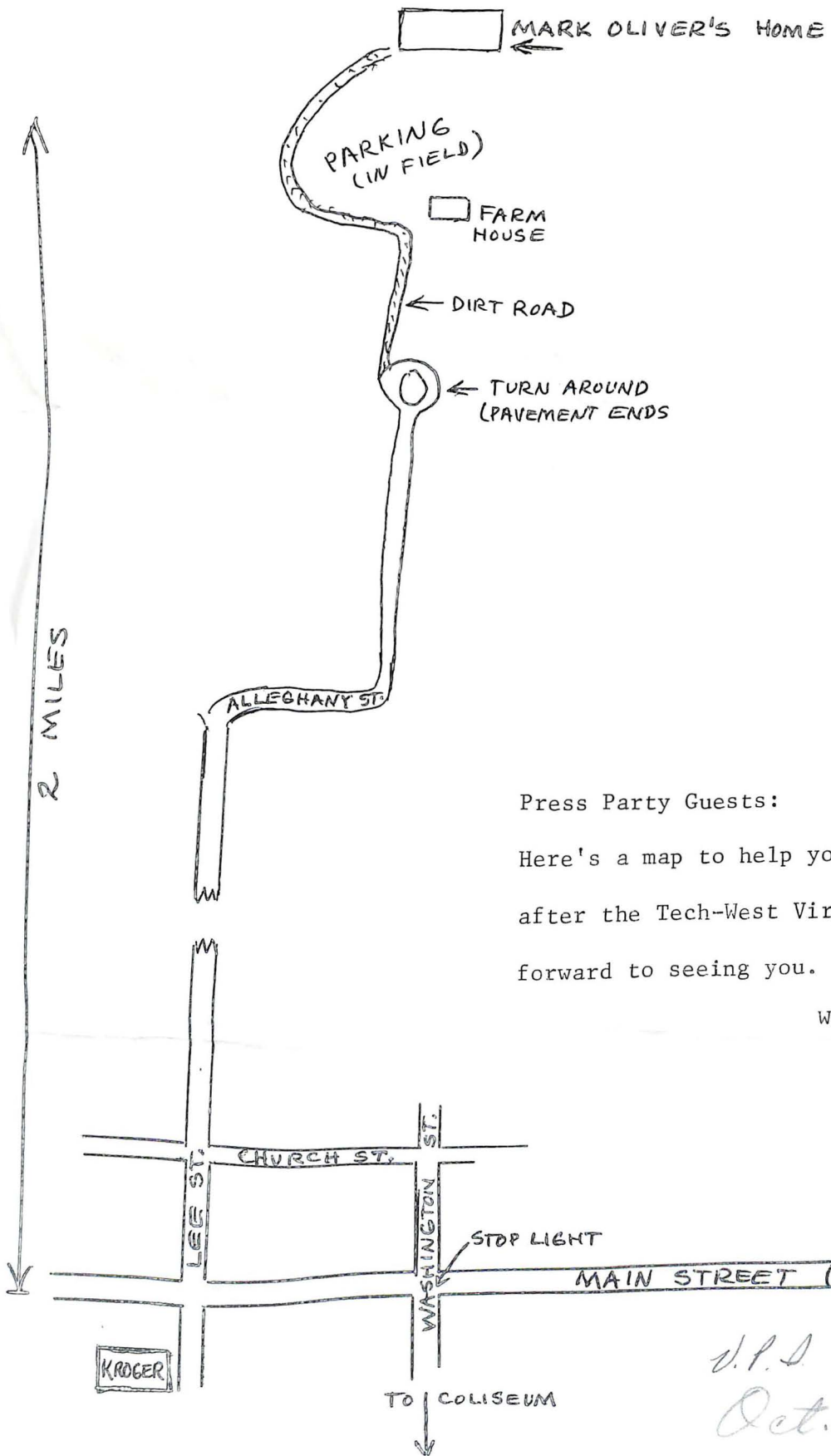
The Virginia Thanksgiving Festival, Inc., is composed of business, religious, and civic leaders in Virginia.

OFFICERS

ED. P. PHILLIPS, *President*; E. B. PENDLETON, JR., *Executive Vice President*; DONALD VEST, MALCOLM JAMIESON, *Vice Presidents*; RANDOLPH W. NUCKOLS, *Secretary*; WILLIAM T. GORDON, *Treasurer*; DR. CLARENCE M. BROWN, *Chairman Executive Committee*; J. NORVELL TRICE, WILLIAM G. SHANNON, *Vice Chairmen*; SENATOR JOHN J. WICKER, JR., *General Counsel and Founder*.

DIRECTORS

H. K. Bache, Jr.	C. A. Jewell	Malcolm U. Pitt
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R. Harvey Chappell, Jr.	E. E. Mayo	Jack C. Smith
Harold L. Cole, Sr.	Edwin J. Merrick	Frank Soden
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A. W. Goode, Jr.	E. B. Pendleton, Jr.	J. Stuart White
William T. Gordon	Thomas Pinckney	Senator John J. Wicker, Jr.
Irby N. Hollans, Jr.	Charles W. Pinnell, Sr.	John J. Wickstead
H. Lester Hooker, Jr.	Joe Pinnell	E. H. Williams, Jr.
Lt. Col. Stuart W. Hoskins		



2 MILES

MARK OLIVER'S HOME

PARKING (IN FIELD)

FARM HOUSE

DIRT ROAD

TURN AROUND (PAVEMENT ENDS)

ALLEGHANY ST

Press Party Guests:

Here's a map to help you find Mark Oliver's home after the Tech-West Virginia game. We are looking forward to seeing you.

Warren Strother

LEE ST.

CHURCH ST.

WASHINGTON ST.

STOP LIGHT

MAIN STREET (US 460)

KROGER

TO COLISEUM

*V.P.S. - West Va Game
Oct. 1, 1964*

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND A RECEPTION

IN HONOR OF

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1966

5:30 TO 7:30 P. M.

KEITH WILLIS

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED

R. S. V. P.

DISPLAY ROOM
HOTEL ROANOKE

W. PAT JENNINGS
9TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

HOME OFFICE:
311 N. MAIN STREET
MARION, VIRGINIA

COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1108 LONGWORTH OFFICE BUILDING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1966

You and your Democratic friends are invited to visit with me in Suite 400-408, Hotel John Marshall, while you are in Richmond for the Jefferson-Jackson Day Democratic Dinner on Saturday, February 19th. If you do not get to come by before Dinner (5-7 P. M.), then come after dinner! I'll be there.

W. Pat Jennings

A MEMO
FROM THE DESK OF

Joe Tusing

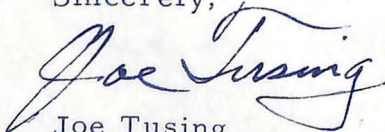
Portsmouth, Virginia
February 12, 1966

Dear Fellow Democrat:

You are cordially invited to visit with our group from 5 to 7:00 p. m. immediately preceding the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Saturday, February 19 in Room 1446 of the John Marshall Hotel.

Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joe Tusing". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Joe Tusing
Member,
State Central Committee
Portsmouth, Virginia

JT/ph

GENERAL INFORMATION



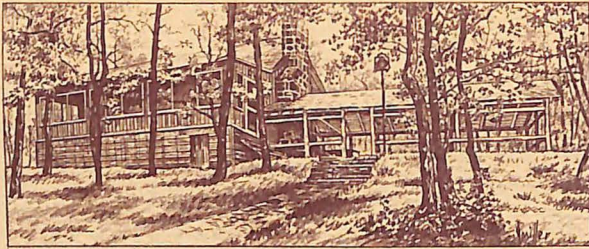
The inauguration of a Governor of Virginia is a public event and one to which all citizens of Virginia are welcomed. Custom decrees that invitations be sent to the families and personal friends of the officials being inaugurated, state and local government officials, members of the judiciary and those who participate generally in the political life of the state.

Unfortunately, the architectural design of the State Capitol and the contour of the surrounding grounds do not lend themselves to the construction of reviewing stands which will accommodate more than 1800 persons. Since the number of those who attend the ceremonies invariably exceeds the number of seats available, the problem of making adequate provision for invited guests has baffled inaugural planners through the years and still defies satisfactory solution. To resolve this traditional dilemma in some measure, recipients of invitations will be entitled to seats in the reviewing stands so long as space there is available.

Seats on the platform in front of the South Portico of the State Capitol are very limited in number and are occupied by members of the General Assembly, who meet in joint session immediately preceding the inauguration, certain officials and others actively connected with the ceremonies.

Because of the possibility of inclement weather and concern for the comfort and health of the spectators and participants in the parade, an effort has been made to expedite the proceedings as much as possible. To this end, motor vehicle traffic will be suspended in Capitol Square and restricted for a radius of several city blocks. It is now anticipated that the entire ceremonies, including the parade and the inaugural address of the Governor, will take approximately one hour.

The public reception, which will be held in the Rotunda of the Capitol from four to six o'clock, will conclude the official events in connection with the inauguration.



Spring Lake Farm, Bedford County, Virginia

THE ADAMS AND THEIR ASSOCIATES

Are Having

a

BARBECUE

For You

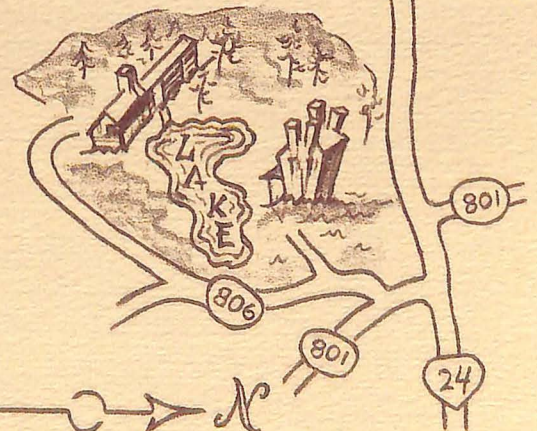
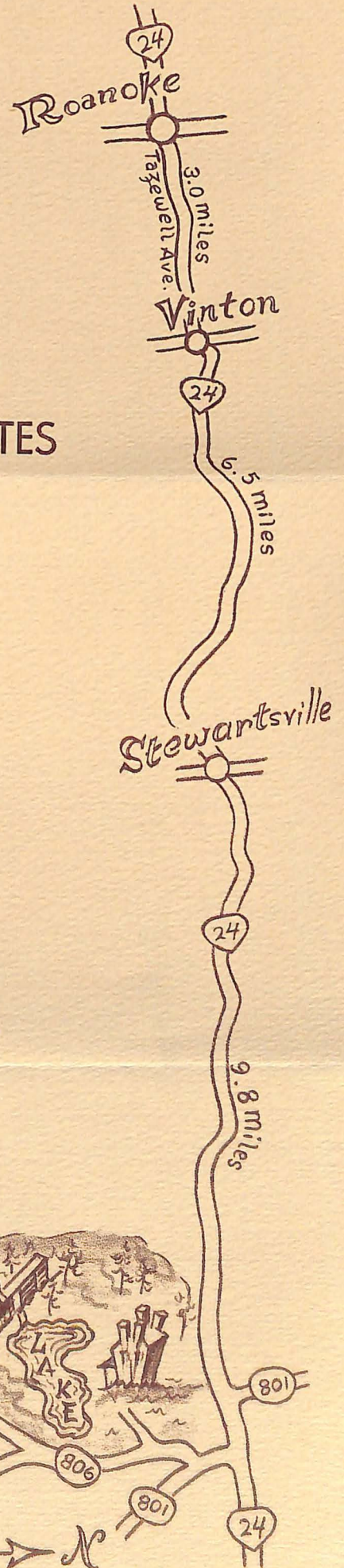
AND A GUEST

MAY 22, 1965 at 5:00 P. M.

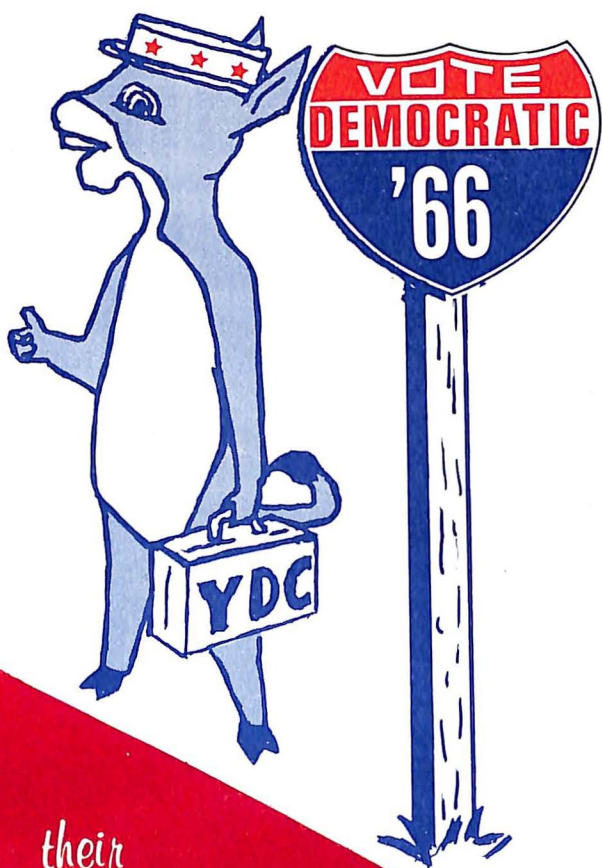
Spring Lake Farm

WEAR DUNGAREES AND GINGHAMS

Please reply to P. O. Box 60



Join Virginia's
Young Democrats



on

their

Route

to

Victory

in

1966

Membership in the Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia is open to any one age 18 to 40 who subscribes to the basic principles of the Democratic Party and will work for the election of its candidates. When you join a local club you will find that dues are small, usually a couple of dollars per year. Of this amount seventy-five cents is paid to your state organization which in turn maintains your affiliation with the Young Democratic Clubs of America.



The Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia climaxed an all-time record year of activity in 1965 by being designated the best state YDC organization in the United States. Recognition of the effectiveness of Young Democrats in Virginia has also

been shown by the seating of three of its state officers on the Democratic State Central Committee. One of its outstanding recent projects was the drafting of a YDC plan for congressional redistricting. It not only received wide public endorsement, but the plan enacted by the General Assembly closely followed YDC guidelines.



At the same time Virginia Young Democrats have moved to the forefront in national YDC affairs. At last year's convention in New York, Virginia had one of the largest delegations and played a commanding role.

Former State YDC President E. A. Culverhouse, who acted as chairman of the arrangements committee for the convention, was subsequently named Southern Conference Chairman.

The outpouring of Virginia's party leaders for the 1966 YDC convention in Northern Virginia was likewise impressive. Speakers included Governor Godwin, U. S. Senator Robertson and Senate nominee Spong. The YDC sponsored Kick-Off Dinner for the 1965 gubernatorial ticket drew more than 1200 party leaders from across Virginia. A similar state cam-

paign dinner is planned in Richmond for this year's senatorial and congressional candidates.

By November, 1966, the state organization will have close to one hundred affiliated clubs. An Awards Program has recently been established to give recognition to Young Democrats' achievements at the congressional district and local levels. On the campus a college federation has been established within the state YDC framework with its own officers and a statewide rally is planned in Roanoke in October.



Meetings of local clubs often feature speakers and workshops on practical politics. Clubs sponsor rallies and barbeques for party candidates and members work in campaign headquarters. Be-

tween elections the YDC helps get new voters registered. Despite the work involved in winning elections, being a Young Democrat is far from drudgery. Many clubs sponsor picnics, dances and other special events throughout the year. A highlight of each year is the state convention which hundreds of Young Democrats attend from every section of the Commonwealth. The 1967 convention will be held in Norfolk of March 31-April 2. Plan to be there!

A Message From The President



"The men and women in the Young Democratic clubs of Virginia are heirs to a proud tradition of Democratic administration in Richmond and Democratic representation in Washington.

"Whatever our differences of opinion in primary contests for party nomination we are pledged to support all nominees of the Democratic party in November.

"Only by demonstrating our unity of purpose can we preserve the fabric of the party and justify the faith of its members in our leadership.

"To do less would be to dishonor the trust which has been bestowed upon us."

--- Andrew P. Miller

MEET THE CANDIDATES . . .

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Harry F. Byrd, Jr.



William B. Spong, Jr.

FOR U. S. SENATE



1ST DISTRICT
Thomas N. Downing



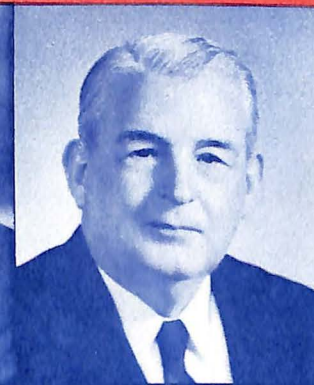
2ND DISTRICT
Porter Hardy, Jr.



3RD DISTRICT
David E. Satterfield, III



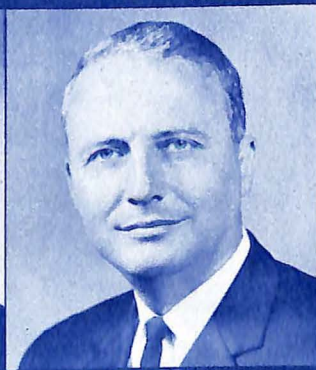
4TH DISTRICT
Watkins M. Abbitt



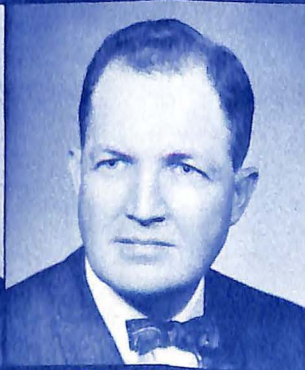
5TH DISTRICT
William M. Tuck



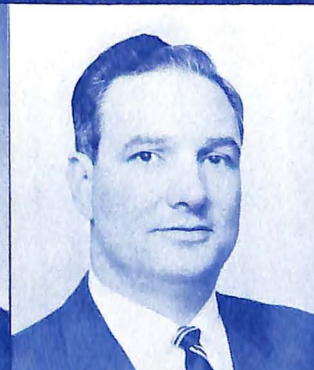
6TH DISTRICT
Murray A. Stoller



7TH DISTRICT
John O. Marsh, Jr.



8TH DISTRICT
George C. Rawlings, Jr.



9TH DISTRICT
W. Pat Jennings



10TH DISTRICT
Clive DuVal

FOR U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

YDC ACTIVITIES



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I hereby apply to become a member of the Young Democratic Club of _____

I am a resident of Virginia, between age 18 and 40 and support the principles of the Democratic Party. Upon payment of the annual dues prescribed by the By-laws of my local Young Democratic Club, my name will be entered on the current membership list.

Name _____

Street or Route No. _____

Town or City _____

Voting Precinct _____

Telephone No. _____ (Office) _____ (Home)

Occupation _____

My Birthdate Was _____, 19 _____

(Present this application to the Secretary at the next meeting of your local Young Democratic Club. For further information, write Miss Janeta V. Alder, Executive Secretary, Y.D.C.Va., Suite 453, Hotel Richmond West, Richmond, Virginia 23219.)



