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DR BUTLER'S

Scrap Book of MCB

Scrap Book

Annual Session Only Bone Of Constitution Contention

1/3/69

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

The work done by the Commission on Constitutional Revision was praised almost without dissent today by members of the Virginia General Assembly.

The only serious criticism of the commission's report, which was given to Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. over the weekend, was the failure of the group to recommend that the legislature meet each year.

It appears that if any controversy develops at the special legislative session to be called to consider the recommendations, it will come over the issue of annual sessions.

Kind words for the work of the commission, which was headed by former Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., came not only from Democrats, but Republicans as well.

"I'm pleasantly surprised by the many things recommended," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican House leader and often a critic of many state reports and studies.

"The approach to election laws, education and debt are in line with my thinking, but they are somewhat short of what I would have recommended," he said.

"Knowing the naturally conservative nature of the commission, I'm very pleasantly surprised over-all."

Butler said he did not anticipate much controversy at the special session, expected to be called next month, saying:

"Gov. Harrison is not famous for getting too far ahead of his troops, so I judge there won't be too much controversy."

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke gave what appeared to be the view of many Democrats when he called the commission report "an outstanding job."

"I think the commission has struck what I believe is the proper balance in its approach," he said. He added that it did this by preserving that of worth and making a number of recommendations for significant changes "that should permit us to operate the state's government efficiently for the rest of the century."

"The staff work and research are as good as I've ever seen."

Anderson said he would reserve judgment on some of the recommendations, although he said he believed the commission made a good case in all the things it recommended—or failed to recommend.

Anderson seemed to have some reservations about the failure to recommend annual sessions, saying he believes it might be well to consider a change in the constitution that would allow the legislature to hold annual sessions.

He said, however, that he'd be willing to try for some time the recommendation made by the commission.

This recommendation calls for holding sessions every other year as now. But they would be lengthened from the present 60 days to 90.

Even Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr., a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination and often a critic of the state administration, was pleased with the report.

"It has a progressive thrust," he said. "It recommends many of things I and others have recommended for years."

He said he does not approve of the limit proposed on state borrowing, saying "this could cause us to run into more financial trouble.

"And overlooking of annual sessions was a grave mistake," he said.

Sen. J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester declined to discuss the report in detail, saying he received his copy only this morning.

He did say that he thought legislators need substantially more than 30 days to study the report before going into special session.

His main criticism was the failure to recommend annual sessions.

★ ★

A female member of the House of Delegates, Dorothy S. McDiarmid, had one small quarrel with the commission—its failure to insert the word "sex" where it says there shall be no discrimination on the basis of religous or political conviction, race, color or national origin.

"They may have overlooked this," she said. "But they should put the word in either before or after " 'race'."

Otherwise she couldn't be happier with the report, saying "I think they've done a terrific job."

She said, however, that she is still thinking that the legislature might need to meet annually.

In the sparse comment he gave, Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County seemed least pleased of all the Republicans.

"The organization is still in control," he said.

He called the report a step in the right direction, "but still not enough."

"There's going to be a real wrangle when we get to Richmond," he predicted.

Among the nonmembers of the legislature, A. Linwood Holton, unsuccessful GOP candidate for governor in 1965, said he regretted that the commission did not suggest lowering the voting age from its present 21. He favors a voting age of 18.

He said, too, that he wished the commission had recommended that a governor of Virginia be allowed to serve two consecutive terms. Governors are now limited to one four-year term.

★ ★

Holton said in commenting on the borrowing recommendations that he does not advocate deficit financing, but he feels that the basic authority to borrow should be there and a limit based on state income, as proposed, rather than local real estate assessments, is wise.

Del. Donald E. Earman, Harrisonburg Republican, called some of the report "very good."

"But some of it is going to cause trouble," he said. "I'm positive the part on annual sessions will."

Earman said the recommendations on borrowing also might cause some controversy.

He said that Virginians were led, at least indirectly, to believe the $81 milion bond issue they approved in November would be a "one-shot thing."

Now, he said, it is being recommended that the state borrow what could amount to more than $500 million over a period of some 20 years.

Several members of the legislature were irritated because the press and others received copies of the commission's report before legislators got their copies.

"I'm a little upset we don't have copies this morning," said Earman.

Butler was even more emphatic in his criticism.

"I don't see how everybody has gotten copies except members of the General Assembly, who are to pass judgment on it," he said.

M. Caldwell Butler
'Pleasantly surprised'

Willis M. Anderson
'Outstanding job'

Dorothy McDiarmid
Says 'sex' overlooked

A. Linwood Holton
Would lower voting age

John W. Hagen
'Organization in control'

2 Republicans Appointed To Budget Advisory Board

A Times Staff Dispatch

RICHMOND — Two Republican legislators are among 17 members of the predominantly Democratic General Assembly named Thursday by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. to his 1969 budget advisory board.

They are Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, minority leader of the House of Delegates, and State Sen. Robert S. Burruss of Lynchburg, a member of the Senate Finance Committee.

Republicans long have been left off bodies as august as the budget advisory board, selected to help the governor draw up the budget he will submit to the 1970 General Assembly for the 1970-72 biennium.

The group will tour state institutions with the governor beginning April 24 to receive capital outlay budget requests. Later, they will receive proposed maintenance and operating budgets from heads of institutions and agencies during a series of hearings in Richmond.

Other members named by Godwin to the advisory board are Sens. James D. Hagood of Halifax County, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Lloyd C. Bird, of Chesterfield County; Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk; Garland Gray of Sussex County, and Charles R. Fenwick, of Arlington.

Also, House Speaker John Warren Cooke of Mathews; and Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, House majority leader; and Dels. John H. Daniel of Charlotte County, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; C. W. Cleaton of South Hill chairman of the House Finance Committee; Thomas N. Frost of Warrenton, W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, Lawrence R. Thompson of Campbell County, Edward E. Lane of Richmond, D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper and Grady W. Dalton of Richlands.

2/16/69

Carrier Command To Shift Late in '69

NEWPORT NEWS, (AP) — The Navy Wednesday announced a change of command for the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy to become effective toward the end of 1969.

The present commander of the Kennedy is Capt. Earl P. Yates, who was given the assignment of first skipper of the nation's newest carrier a little less than two years ago.

The Navy said Yates will probably relinquish command of the Kennedy in about 10 months. His successor has not yet been named, it added.

GOP Budget Voice

Virginians who vote Republican—they number as many as 500,000—finally are to have a significant voice in the way the state spends its money.

For the first time the Governor's Advisory Board on the Budget is to have Republican members.

Since the 17-member group wields tremendous influence both in setting broad fiscal policy and in recommending how each tax dollar is to be carved up, the inclusion of Del. M. Caldwell Butler and Sen. Robert S. Burruss as GOP representatives this year must be counted an important, though tardy, concession by the dominant party.

Roanoke is especially fortunate that Gov. Godwin has chosen Del. Butler as one of the two Republican members. The Roanoke legislator, although still denied a seat on the House Appropriations Committee, long has been regarded as one of the legislature's two or three most knowledgeable Republicans in fiscal affairs.

With the tough-willed Butler on the Governor's advisory board, the Roanoke area and Western Virginia henceforth likely will be given a fuller hearing when they plead for greater decentralization of the state government's mushrooming services and administrative functions.

In a state in which centralization of government in Washington has properly been decried, it is past time that the same concern be evidenced by the majority party in regard to overcentralization in the state capital. We trust that Del. Butler will have frequent occasion to remind the budget advisory board's 15 Democrats of that nonpartisan matter.

NOKE TIMES

oanoke, Virginia, Thursday, February 27, 1969.

Second Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Va. 24010

The Weather

ROANOKE — Variable cloudiness today, rather windy and cold. High in the mid 40s; low near 30.

Full Weather Report on Page 4.

10 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

Times Photos by Jack Gaking

Dels. Garland (left) and Butler Attentive . . . as Gov. Godwin Addresses Special Session of General Assembly

Godwin Backs Borrowing With Approval of Voters

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A change in the state constitution that would allow Virginia with voter approval to borrow about $175 million between 1972 and 1976 was proposed Wednesday by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

"It would provide sufficient funds to make a real contribution toward meeting Virginia's capital outlay needs," the governor told the General Assembly soon after it convened to begin the first cover-to-cover modernization of the constitution since 1902.

Godwin endorsed most of the changes recommended by the blue ribbon Harrison Commission on Constitutional revision, calling them "consistent, soundly reasoned and profoundly documented."

Immediately after his speech, 14 resolutions carrying out the commission's proposed changes were introduced in both the House and Senate and divided among seven committees.

Hearings were scheduled beginning Monday afternoon and extending through March 11.

Senate committee chairmen in introducing the resolutions, as a matter of procedure, made it plain that in doing so they are not committing themselves to support the proposed changes.

It was in the controversial field of bonds that Godwin suggested the most significant atlernatives to the recommendations of the commission which was headed by his predecessor in the governor's office, Justice Albertis S. Harrison Jr. of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The governor voiced a fear the Harrison Commission's bond proposals, which would permit the legislature every two years to call a bond issue referendum for about $54.6 million, based on current projections, is not enough for the immediate future.

"The commission's plan will not provide enough capital outlay money soon enough to meet the pressures already generated by demonstrated needs, pressures sure to increase over the next several years," Godwin told a joint session of the House and Senate.

Godwin said promises he made in campaigning for his administration's $81-million bond issue last November, which won 2-to-1 approval, does not allow him to support a commission recommendation that each legislature be allowed to issue some bonds without a referendum.

"I promised our people from one end of Virginia to the other last year, as did some of you, that I would do my utmost to retain the safeguard that general obligation bonds not secured by revenues be altogether subject to their vote," Godwin emphasized.

Pressure is building up, particularly among House members, to switch to annual sessions although the Harrison Commission recommended Virginia stick to biennial sessions but that they be extended to 90 days. They are now limited to 60 days.

Godwin confessed he has "mixed views" on this subject and suggested that if Virginia turns to annual sessions that appropriations continue to be made on a two-year basis with odd year sessions free to make adjustments in spending and taxation.

The governor held out no hope that the legislatures of the 1970s can escape more bond issues.

" . . . catch-up construction and extraordinary new demands will inevitably require future borrowings," he said.

Godwin said he believes the General Assembly must continue to count on general fund revenues "to finance normal growth and to replace worn and outmoded facilities."

The governor made no mention of the coming campaign by Catholics to get the words "non-sectarian" stricken from the constitution so future General Assemblys could appropriate funds to parochial and other church-operated schools.

He agreed with the commission that tuition grants should be permitted by the constitution even though the federal courts have banned their use by parents who want to send their children to "non-sectarian" segregated schools.

"Without re-enactment of the present constitutional provision, the retarded and physically handicapped would be innocent victims of the federal court decisions," Godwin declared.

A three-judge court ruled Feb. 11 the grants could continue for retarded and handicapped children.

The governor also agreed with the commission that the "voting age" in Virginia should be kept at 21 and that governors continue to be limited to one four-year term.

(The State Democratic Central Committee, at a meeting Saturday in Richmond, advocated the voting age be lowered to 18.)

The governor lauded the commission's proposal to guarantee in the constitution "high quality" education for all school children but cautioned against the use of these two words because of suits they might bring.

"It poses the gloomy prospect of endless litigation, and very possibly endless expenditures of public funds to fulfill the courts' decrees," Godwin warned.

He advocated that the size of the State Board of Education be enlarged from seven to nine members.

Godwin said the legislature in drafting changes in the constitution must face up to the issue of public school financing in view of the "educational gap"

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

The Differences

RICHMOND—The differences between the governor and the commission:

ON BOND ISSUES:

—Governor: 25 per cent of ceiling each four years with any unused portion carried over into next four-year bloc, but voters' approval would be required before any bonds are issued.

—Commission: 10 per cent of ceiling could be issued by each every-other-year session of the General Assembly, subject to approval in a referendum. But the legislature could issue 5 per cent of the maximum without holding a referendum.

ON ANNUAL SESSIONS:

—Governor: If the General Assembly changes to annual sessions, appropriations continue to be made on a two-year basis with the odd-year sessions free to make any adjustments in spending and taxation.

—Commission: That the General Assembly meet every other year for 90 days. Biennial sessions are now limited to 60 days.

ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

—Governor: The constitution would "authorize" the General Assembly to create a commission on local government.

—Commission: The General Assembly would be required to establish a commission on local government.

ON EDUCATION:

—Governor: Consolidation of local school systems should be a joint responsibility of the State Board of Education and the commission on local government or the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs until a commission is created. Size of the school board should be enlarged from seven to nine members.

—Commission: Proposed that the State Board of Education have authority in the constitution to consolidate small school systems. No increase in the size of the board was recommended.

Related Stories — Page 19

Bond Issue Divides GOP, Democrats Alike

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Democrats and Republicans alike found themselves divided Wednesday on what changes should be made in the state constitution but there was praise for the tone of the speech by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

There is a difference in both parties on whether future legislatures ought to be allowed to issue some general obligation bonds without a referendum.

But there appeared to be growing sentiment in both the House and Senate for annual sessions.

The 20 Republicans in the 140-member legislature held an afternoon caucus and went over the governor's speech page by page.

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said members "unanimously" supported a Harrison Commission recommendation that the words "high quality" should be used in the language of the section on education.

Butler also said there was "substantial" support within the GOP ranks for lowering the voting age to 18 provided it can be submitted as a separate question to voters so the issue would not jeopardize other changes involving voting rights.

There was "almost unanimous agreement," Butler said, that a "literacy test" in registering to vote "is not needed."

The Republicans were strongly for annual sessions and annual budgets.

Democrats seemed divided on borrowing:

—Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination:

"A magnificent address. I am in complete accord that any bond issues be submitted to a vote of the people. It is imperative that we retain biennial budgets if we go to annual sessions."

—State Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, one of Pollard's primary opponents:

"I do not agree that the governor should not be permitted to succeed himself . . . the General Assembly must have some discretion on issuing bonds. Good conservative business practices dictate that investments be made at opportune times."

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Democratic National Committeeman from Virginia and chairman of the Senate Counties, Cities and Towns Committee:

"I agree with the governor that we must seek a more

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Good Morning!

Today's Chuckle

First prize for being the laziest man in the world ought to go to the guy we saw sitting in the kitchen whittling with an electric knife.

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2/28/69

Constitution Change Attempt Is Decried By GOP Veteran

By Frank Hancock
World-News Staff Writer

Virginia Republican State Central Committee members gave a standing round of applause today to a longtime party worker who called for defeat of constitutional amendments being considered by the General Assembly.

I. Randolph Dovel, a Luray lawyer, said that if the Democratic-controlled legislature passes the amendments "no person in this room will ever live long enough to see another constitutional convention."

Dovel's remarks came as state Republicans gathered at Hotel Roanoke to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general in the November election.

The committee also heard a complaint from D. Dortch Warriner of Emporia that the state's five congressional districts without GOP representatives in Congress are not getting their share of patronage jobs.

The spirited central committee session was the opening event of the two-day meeting at which Linwood Holton of Roanoke is expected to be nominated as the gubernatorial candidate.

★ ★

Dovel told the committee that framers of the original Constitution never contemplated it being rewritten by the legislature. He said a constitutional convention is necessary to assure that the people approve.

He said that although there will be a referendum on the General Assembly's actions, "I'll bet there won't be 10,000 people in the state who will know what they are voting for."

Dovel said the amendments currently being considered will, among other things, "saddle the people with debt."

"Let's let people know we're interested in them and fight this thing. The Republicans are the only ones who can help."

This remark drew a round of applause.

State Sen. James M. Turk of Radford then told the committeemen that "I don't want you to think that we (GOP legislators) have not been doing our duty.

"I couldn't believe it when I found that we had a constitution that the people didn't approve."

Turk said that since he came to the legislature in 1960 he has offered a resolution calling for a constitutional convention. Other GOP representatives have offered similar resolutions, he added, "and we told the governor that this (the legislative action) was not the right way to do it.

"We have been plugging."

The question of GOP patronage arose when Warriner, who was Holton's running mate for attorney general in the 1965 election, questioned the alloting of political jobs.

Warriner said that the five districts without GOP representation in Congress "have no voice in patronage."

He said patronage is controlled by the state chairman, the national committeeman and committeewoman and the five Republican congressmen.

He said the unrepresented districts have "been given assurances that we would be given the opportunity to be heard and kept informed of vacancies. These assurances have not been carried out."

Warriner said he didn't feel the districts were deliberately kept in the dark.

"But the truth of the matter is that we need a little glimmer of inteligence as to what's going on."

I. Lee Potter of Arlington, national committeeman, assured Warriner that representatives of the districts are welcome to sit in on patronage sessions, although they would not have a vote.

Sam Carpenter, state chairman, told the group that he had a list of 10 patronage positions now open in each of the 10 districts and would hand it to them.

The committee went on record that chairmen of all districts will be notified in the future when jobs are available.

The Roanoke Worl
Friday, Feb. 28, 1969

9th District Rep. William C. Wampler (left), Del. M. Caldwell Butler check Holton-for-Governor literature

2/28/69

2/28/69

Photos by Betty Masters

Del. Robert A. Maloney (left in photo at left) of Vienna, Mrs. Cynthia Newman of Falls Church and Del. Jerry Geisler of Hillsville get together at convention headquarters. Maloney is being mentioned as a candidate for lieutenant governor. Mrs. Newman is Republican national committeewoman for Virginia. Dwight Holton (photo at right), 3, gets a final inspection from his mother, Mrs. Linwood Holton, as they arrive for activities.

Reagan Given Friendly Welcome

California Gov. Ronald Reagan got a warm welcome from a chilled crowd as he arrived at Woodrum Airport to speak to Virginia Republicans today.

Reagan was the keynote speaker this afternoon as the state GOP convention opened at Hotel Roanoke.

A Reagan aide said the Republican Governors Association, of which Reagan is chairman, decided yesterday that as many Republican governors as possible would campaign this year in Virginia for Linwood Holton.

A bevy of college girls carrying signs boosting Holton for governor was among the airport crowd that stood in bitter weather to greet Reagan. Holton is expected to receive the GOP nomination for governor tomorrow.

Holton's wife, Virginia—better known as Jinks—and his 3-year-old son, Dwight, were among the greeters.

When Dwight showed diffidence over meeting Reagan and the activities in general, Reagan commented: "He's too young to have seen 'Death Valley Days' (an old Reagan TV show)."

Reagan said at an early afternoon press conference that an assessment of President Nixon's performance is not possible now since he has been in office such a short time.

He said that the issue of lack of experience arose when he ran for governor of California—an issue that may be used against Holton since he has never held public office.

Reagan said he answered that charge by saying that the people in power in California were highly experienced but they had brought the state to the brink of ruin.

He was asked several questions concerning militant demonstrators on college campuses such as those at California schools.

"I think you have to move immediately . . . by whatever force is required," he said. He said he never advocated the use of bayonets as some news stories implied.

He was asked to what he attributed the defeat of a motion he put before the National Governors Conference this week in which he asked for a federal investigation of militant campus demonstrators.

He replied that politics may have played some part in defeat of the motion. He said another factor was that governors who have never had campus demonstrations in their states opposed his suggestion.

Several Touted For Holton Ticket

2/28/69

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Speculation centered on State Sens. James C. Turk and H. D. Dawbarn and Richard C. Obenshain as running mates for Linwood Holton as the state Republican convention opened here today.

State Sen. George F. Barnes of Tazewell and Del. Robert A. Maloney of Vienna also were mentioned for spots on the statewide ticket.

Other stories, pictures on Page 13.

The man the overwhelming majority of party leaders want as lieutenant governor — State Sen. J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester — has said no to entreaties that he run. Some Republicans still think he'll change his mind.

Turk, a Radford lawyer, Dawbarn, a Waynesboro industrialist, Barnes, a farmer and coal operator, and Maloney, a lawyer, are being discussed as nominees for lieutenant governor if Robinson sticks by his decision.

Obenshain, a Richmond lawyer who ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1964, is being strongly urged to seek the nomination for attorney general.

There appears to be little sentiment for the only two announced candidates for lieutenant governor, Frank McCann of Lynchburg and George A. Crump of Norfolk.

Neither is there noticeable support for Harold Adams, an Arlington lawyer seeking the nomination for attorney general.

The state convention opened at Hotel Roanoke this morning with a meeting of the State Central Committee.

Rep. G. William Whitehurst of the 2nd Congressional District will speak at a banquet tonight.

The second session opens tomorrow at 11 a.m. when the party's platform will be considered. Del. Vincent F. Callahan Jr. of McLean said he hopes the platform will be short. He said he'd like to hold it to 500 words.

He indicated it would contain nothing startling, setting forth "the traditional Republican views."

Nominations will be made for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general tomorrow afternoon.

Holton is virtually assured of the gubernatorial nomination, being the only candidate thus far and also being favored by an overwhelming majority of party people.

D. Dortch Warriner of Emporia, who was attorney general candidate on the ticket headed by Holton in 1965, is slated to be convention chairman tomorrow.

Staff Photo by John Cook

Gov. Ronald Reagan (left), who was to address Republicans this afternoon, and Linwood Holton meet well-wishers at Woodrum Airport

GOP Cheers as Holton Enters Governor's Race

Obenshain, Dawbarn Put On Ticket

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Hammering at Democrats' "experience," Linwood Holton accepted the Virginia Republican Convention nomination for governor Saturday at Hotel Roanoke with a promise to bring a business-like approach to the problems of the state.

"We don't need experience, we need a change," Holton told a cheering, stomping, whistling convention that nominated him by acclamation.

There was only one real floor battle as the convention nominated State Sen. H. D. "Buz" Dawbarn, a Waynesboro industrialist, for lieutenant governor, and Richmond lawyer Richard D. Obenshain for attorney general.

Holton called the ticket "a great team to take over the leadership of the Old Dominion."

Northern Virginia rallied behind Tom Wright, 50, a member of the board of supervisors in Fairfax County who at 32 was mayor of Mansfield, Ohio, for lieutenant governor.

GOP leaders in the thickly populated 10th district adjoining Washington and the northern part of the 8th argued that, to win, the ticket had to have a candidate from that rapidly growing area of Virginia.

And the outcome was closer than some had anticipated in view of the control Holton and "establishment" Republicans had on the convention and the persuasion exerted on Dawbarn and Obenshain to run with Holton.

The vote was Dawbarn 504½; Wright 335¾.

Alexander lawyer Harold W. Adams went down to the wire fighting for the attorney general nomination but moved to make it unanimous for Obenshain before the roll call reached the 6th district. He had picked up only scattered votes that far.

The Holton-Dawbarn-Obenshain ticket was put together Friday afternoon and agreed to by most party leaders during the early hours of Saturday morning and by the time the convention reconvened at 11 a.m. it had become a formality.

Adoption of a platform came quickly and the convention moved into its nominating speeches and voting after Chairman D. Dortch Warriner ruled out of order an effort by I. R. Dovel of Luray to get an amendment demanding Virginia call a convention to modernize its constitution.

It was all over by 3 p.m. and the 1,000-plus delegates, a record for a Republican convention in Virginia, began worrying about snow covered roads and whether the airport was open.

The bickering that permeated the atmosphere Friday before the GOP ticket solidified seemed to have evaporated in the noise — the bands, pretty girls carrying Holton signs and standing, hand clapping delegates — as the convention wore on toward adjournment.

Holton took the theme of his acceptance speech from the keynote speech by Gov. Ronald

(Continued on Page A-5, Col. 4)

GOP Sings For Holton — Page C-1

Times Photo by John Cook

Obenshain (left), Holton and Dawbarn Join Hands in Victory

Holton Nominated By Republicans

(Continued From Page A-1)

Reagan of California Friday — citizen participation in solving the problems of state and local government.

The GOP ticket faces the nominees in the July 15 Democratic primary nomination and Holton in his acceptance speech answered a charge expected to be raised against him in the fall campaigning—the fact he has had no experience in Virginia's state government.

Holton agreed the "experience" Democrats have had down through the years in running Virginia is an issue.

"That's just what we need now to get away from."

Holton was flanked by his wife "Jinx" and his four children—the youngest Dwight Eisenhower Holton, age 3, who was born soon after Holton lost his first campaign for governor to Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. with a record-breaking Republican performance in 1965.

"We have seen progress in Virginia, but not enough. . .," Holton said of the past four years.

He said under Democratic "monopolies" Virginia "has declined a close working relationship with the federal government." He added what with Democrats in the White House the last eight years "I can understand their hesitation."

President Nixon's administration, Holton predicted, will bring a new understanding between the states and official Washington and he called officials in the Nixon Administration "men of whom Virginians can honestly say: 'They are our kind of folks.'"

Holton, who accused Democrats of not spending enough on education and mental health in his campaign four years ago, told the convention: "Let's not follow the old and timeworn path that already is being suggested by the incumbent governor: 'if the needs are going to be met we'll have to raise taxes'."

"That's experience," Holton suggested.

Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard, State Sen. Henry E. Howell and William C. Battle are the candidates for the Democratic primary nomination for governor.

"If the Democrats are elected again you'll surely get an increase in taxes," Holton told the convention.

Holton said if he becomes governor he will, just as Gov. Reagan did in California, seek the help of all Virginians in finding ways to cut the cost of state government, including that of thousands of state employes "whose contributions have been less than maximum because they have been held down by tired leadership."

"We might have to ask you for more money (higher taxes) but I don't believe it," Holton told the convention.

He said Democrats who are doing a good job in the state government have nothing to fear from his Republican Administration because "we hope to use their knowledge, their talents and their ideas."

Holton read one letter from a state employe, whose name he did not reveal, saying he hopes Holton wins. Dozens of others have come in, Holton told the convention.

Holton was cheered by the convention when, in reassuring Democratic employes they have nothing to fear if they are doing a good job, added:

"We should point out that being a Republican will no longer diqualify any person from public service in Virginia!"

Holton, who was raised at Big Stone Gap where his father was president of the Interstate Railroad, was nominated by Rep. William C. Wampler of the "Fighting Ninth" District, in which Holton cut his eye teeth on politics.

The seconding speech was by Rep. G. William Whitehurst of Norfolk, freshman House member from the 2nd district.

Holton's name has become a household word in Virginia politics since his 1965 campaign for governor when he polled a GOP-record 212,207 votes in a three-way race and forced Gov. Godwin, in winning, to settle for a plurality.

The GOP will use TV and a hard campaign schedule to make Dawbarn and Obenshain equally well known.

Dawbarn, 53, moved to Waynesboro from Baltimore in 1950 and established, with four employes, what is now the Dawbarn Division of Thiokol Chemical Corp. When he sold out the plant had grown to more than 500 employes. He is now forming a company which has a pilot plant for the manufacture of new type backing for rugs.

Dawbarn was drafted by Republicans two years ago to run for the Senate against 20-year veteran George M. Cochran Jr. and in winning pulled a political upset that attracted statewide attention.

Since moving into the Shenandoah Valley Dawbarn has been a Republican although during his younger days in Baltimore he was a Democrat.

Dawbarn said Republicans can run Virginia "in a business-like fashion, something that is definitely lacking today."

Dawbarn was the last to give up in the Republican leadership's efforts to get State Sen. J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester to be the lieutenant governor candidate. Party leaders said he made a 11th-hour effort before consenting to run himself.

His name was placed in nomination by State Sen. George Barnes of Tazewell County

Obenshain, 35, was born at Abingdon and raised in Blacksburg. His father was a professor of agronomy at Virginia Tech. He received his law degree from New York University and is a partner in a Richmond law firm that includes John Battle, brother of William C. Battle, one of the Democratic primary candidates for governor.

He was chairman of the Virginia Young Republican Federation (1961-64) and in 1964 ran for congress in the 3rd district, losing to incumbent Rep. David E. Satterfield III, a conservative Democrat, by 654 votes. There were 120,000 votes cast.

Obenshain in his acceptance speech said Virginians will be reminded that all of the candidates seeking the Democratic primary nominations supported Hubert Humphrey in his presidential campaign.

"We (Republican candidates) alone are tuned to Virginia's past as well as its great promise for the future," Obenshain declared.

Obenshain's name was placed in nomination by Robert Buford, a Richmond lawyer who is vice chairman of Obenshain's home district, the 3rd. Seconding speeches were by Del. John Dalton of Radford and Wayne Lustig of Norfolk, 2nd district GOP chairman.

Frank M. McCann of Lynchburg, a former assistant U.S. Attorney, withdrew as a candidate for lieutenant governor just before the nominating speeches started. He asked the convention to nominate Dawbarn.

Wright in losing the nomination, said the convention picked a "winning ticket."

OPEN

Basketball Tournament Scoreboard

Southern Conference

At Charlotte, N.C.
Championship
Davidson 102, East Carolina 76

Mason-Dixon

At Ashland
Championship
Old Dominion 99, Baltimore 90

Piedmont District

At Martinsville
Championship
Martinsville vs. Franklin Co., ppd. snow, Monday

Constitutional Convention Sought by State GOP

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Republican minority introduced bills Thursday in the House of Delegates and State Senate that would call a referendum on a constitutional convention.

The bills were introduced before the General Assembly adjourned for the weekend.

When the bill was introduced in the Senate, State Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk who is seeking the Democratic primary nomination for governor, took the floor and called it "one of the most radical legislative moves I have ever seen."

Senate Minority Leader James C. Turk of Radford refused to be drawn into a floor debate with the outspoken Howell.

Turk observed the GOP legislation will take its "normal course" in the privileges and elections committees of the General Assembly and refused to explain the measure to Howell.

A final decision on whether to introduce the bill was made by the 14 Republicans in the House and five of the six party members in the Senate at a Thursday morning caucus.

"This bill is introduced for the purpose of reminding the legislature and the people of Virginia that there is still available another better, quicker and more democratic way to revise the Constitution," House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said in a prepared statement.

The GOP bloc made its move as the legislature ground through its second full week and amid a growing realization that the 30-day session will fall far short of enough time to complete the first General Assembly action on proposed changes.

"We are already bored with the abuse of this special session as a platform for embryonic Democratic governors and lieutenant governors," Butler declared.

Chances appear slim that the Democrat-controlled General Assembly will pay any attention to the Republicans' move to switch to a constitutional convention.

The GOP's bill calls for a referendum on whether a constitutional convention should be held.

If voters approve a convention then a special session of the legislature would be called to allocate delegates and provide for their election.

"The constitutional convention could proceed at its own pace, using wisely the research and staff work available from the constitutional revision commission and the work of the General Assembly," Butler said in issuing the GOP's statement.

The GOP bill specifies that any amendments adopted by the constitutional convention would have to be ratified by voters in a referendum after the convention ends.

"It cannot be proclaimed as was the Constitution of 1901," the GOP's statement emphasized.

Butler also questioned the constitutionality of this General Assembly taking the first legislative action towards amending the Constitution.

He said this legislature is not the "appropriate body" to "undertake a revision of this magnitude at this time." adding:

"We should not forget that not one member of this General Assembly was elected for the purpose for which we are presently convened."

Most Republicans in the legislature have argued for the convention method of amending and modernizing the Constitution.

In contemplating modernizing the Constitution, Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. rejected the convention method in favor of this special session to draft changes subject to approval by the 1970 General Assembly starting next January and approval in a referendum in mid 1970.

CITY COUNTY STATE News OF THE TIMES
Friday, March 14, 1969. 25

Constitution Will Pass, Butler Says

3/29/69

Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said Monday he thinks the voters will approve the new State Constitution recently put together by a special session of the General Assembly.

"I think it will pass without strong opposition," he said. "The main reason is because the minimum was done."

Butler said the recent special session was "a good housekeeping job" but it "fell far short of what it should have been."

Butler, who spoke Monday to the Roanoke City Republican Women's Club at a luncheon, said the legislators should have gone further in at least two matters.

"We should have made a stronger commitment to education," Butler said. "And we should have curtailed the appointive powers of judges."

"We still have judges in politics and that's wrong," the Roanoke Republican said.

Butler also criticized a separate question on the ballot which asks if the constitutional prohibition on lotteries should be deleted. Butler said this might "become controversial."

3/19/69

Perkinson Considers House Race

Roanoke City Councilman Frank N. Perkinson Jr., a Democrat, confirmed Tuesday that he was considering a race for the Virginia House of Delegates.

Asked to comment on reports that he would challenge Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Perkinson said, "I haven't said 'no.'"

Butler, a Roanoke lawyer, has represented Roanoke in the General Assembly since 1962. He is minority leader in the House and is atop figure among Virginia Republicans.

An insider in Roanoke Valley Democratic circles said Tuesday that Perkinson had received "considerable" encouragement to run against Butler.

If city Democrats decide to choose their Assembly contestants by primary, Perkinson's candidacy would be subject to that July race.

The election for state and constitutional offices wil take place Perkinson would begin serving next November. If elected, next January during the Assembly's regular 1970 session.

He was elected to council in 1966. His term would expire in September of 1970.

Perkinson is a lawyer and former president of the Virginia Young Democrats.

THE ROANOKE TIMES
TUESDAY, March 4, 1969 Page Eight

Opinion Page

GOP Puts Together Strong Ticket But Holton Is Off Base on Taxes

GNP is supposed to stand only for Gross National Product—how much the country is worth in terms of yearly services and industrial product.

After the past weekend of political hoopla at their Hotel Roanoke state convention, Virginia Republicans probably will be pardoned if they also bill themselves as the GNP—the Grand New Party.

True, the convention selected a 1965 loser, A. Linwood Holton, as its candidate for governor. But it did so enthusiastically and by acclamation, confident in the knowledge that today Holton is well known across the state, almost certain to improve on the 38 per cent share-of-vote that he got four years ago, assured of the big money needed for an effective gubernatorial campaign, and closely identified with a new President who is probably more popular in Virginia today than when he carried the state last November.

Equally as significant, however, was the GOP's success in finding two strong running mates for Holton: State Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro for lieutenant governor, and Richard D. Obenshain of Richmond for attorney general. Dawbarn, an independent - minded industrialist, has been impressive in his first legislative term after beating a strong Democratic foe; Obenshain, narrowly defeated in a 1964 congressional race, is a forward-looking, articulate conservative who will give the ticket both ideological and geographical balance.

Holton promises to wage the liveliest campaign ever staged by the Republicans, complete with imported image-makers, crowdsmanship, catch-phrase TV electioneering and screaming teeny-boppers.

For better or worse, all of this from hereafter seems an inescapable by-product of all political campaigns, and with neither of the parties any less the villain. But it will contribute little or nothing to insuring frank discussion of the many critical issues facing the next governor. In fact it probably will get in the way of such discussion.

Certainly Holton's kick-off speech offered little encouragement to those of us who hold to the view that simultaneous emergence of a strong two-party system and the Democrats' healthy intra-party fighting ought to usher in a political golden age in which politicians occasionally might be heard talking sense to Virginians.

To hear Holton tell it, election of a Republican governor would offer some miraculous hope that the state might escape a tax increase, and that victory for the Democrats would be a "sure way" to get a tax hike. That kind of double-talk, which is reminiscent of Holton's expedient handling of the sales tax issue four years ago, is not going to impress anybody but party loyalists and the most naive voter—and there aren't enough of either (at least not yet) to elect a governor.

With no stop-gap borrowing powers available to the state, taxes are almost certain to rise in 1970. The size of the boost largely will be determined by the inflexible budget that the new governor will inherit from the Godwin Administration. And there is not the slightest possibility that a Republican governor could move swiftly enough to reorganize state government or uncover the budget fat in the degree necessary to affect the size of the needed 1970-72 tax increase—a tax that would have to be voted only six weeks after the new governor's inauguration.

The need for a housecleaning in Richmond is a legitimate campaign issue. It is irresponsible, however, for Holton—or the Democrats, for that matter—to suggest that the outcome of the November election is magically going to determine the size of next year's probable tax hike.

Won't Run Again, Del. Butler Says

4/30/69

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke confirmed reports Tuesday he has told Republican leaders he does not plan to seek re-election to the House of Delegates this year.

He is a law partner of Linwood Holton, the Republican candidate for governor.

Butler, in response to questions, said it is his intention now not to seek re-election but, he emphasized, this is not a formal announcement that he will not run again.

Actually, a final decision does not have to be made until the latter part of June or the first of July when Republicans in Roanoke will hold their yet-to-be-scheduled mass meeting to nominate a ticket for the city's two House seats.

City Councilman Frank N. Perkinson Jr., and Del. Willis M. Anderson, who is seeking re-election, are unopposed for the Democratic primary nominations for Roanoke's two House seats.

Pressure of business, particularly with Holton starting his campaign for the governorship, was one reason being advanced for Butler's reluctance to run again although informed sources said Holton is insisting that he seek re-election.

Butler was busy Tuesday trying to catch up on a backlog of work that accumulated the two months he was in Richmond for the just closed special session of the General Assembly to draft a new Virginia constitution.

Because of this work, Butler said, he could not accompany Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. on his tour of state institutions with other members of the General Assembly invited to form his budget advisory committee.

Butler was the first Republican ever named by a Democratic governor to this committee.

Democrats, meanwhile, saw

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Today's Chuckle

Sure sign of wealth: a bald-headed man getting a haircut.

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adopted after investigations of

Del. Butler Won't Run

(Continued from Page 1)

in the rumors Butler might not seek re-election a move to keep himself open to run for Congress if Rep. Richard H. Poff should be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court or some high post in the Nixon administration. There have been a number of published reports in Washington that Poff is high on the list of men Nixon is considering for the Supreme Court.

During the latter part of the special session Butler remarked that he was not going to run again but, at that time, it apparently was not taken seriously.

In the last few days, however, Republicans began taking what he said at face value and have urged him not to make a final decision yet.

Butler is the GOP's best vote getter in Roanoke. He ran second in a three-way race in 1961. Since then he has led all the other candidates.

Del. Ray L. Garland, a Republican holding the city-county floater House seat, will be opposed by Holman Willis Jr., a lawyer. Both live in Roanoke.

5/1/69

GOP Committee Urges Butler To Run Again

The Roanoke County Republican Committee has urged Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke to seek re-election "so that he may assist the next governor of Virginia, A. Linwood Holton, in implementing his program . . ."

Butler, House minority leader, said Tuesday that he does not plan to seek re-election.

A resolution passed by the county GOP committee Wednesday night praised Butler for providing "a conscience for the Democratic majority (in the General Assembly), thereby improving the general welfare of all the citizens of the Commonwealth."

Butler should help Holton, GOP candidate for governor, with his program "for progress in education, economic development and government service," the resolution said.

37 Days Toward a New State Constitution

Virginia's General Assembly has been in special session for 37 days working to revise the state's constitution.

Topic by topic, here is a summary of what has been accomplished and what is expected to be accomplished before the session ends.

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

Virginia Departs From Pay-as-You-Go

—There were few left to argue Virginia can get by any longer without issuing bonds, but the fear of departing from fiscal tradition hung over the General Assembly as it enacted the franchise and taxation article embodying the thinking of the Harrison Commission with a modification suggested by the governor. The Senate approved the article 29-9 after two days debate; the House 68-30 after three days of debate.

—The real hangup was on a new type bond that will become known as 9-C bonds which a General Assembly can issue without calling a referendum. They must be for projects, such as dormitories and dining halls, and the government must certify that they will be self-liquidating from their own income and must be approved by a two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate. They carry the full faith and credit of the state which is supposed to save the state millions in the years ahead because of the lower interest rate now being paid on the same type bonds, which do not carry the state's full faith and credit, that the legislature has authorized the colleges and other state institutions and agencies to issue. Now there is about $400 million worth of these bonds outstanding. The House and Senate wrote in provisions that these bonds cannot be refinanced under 9-C as a safeguard against what some fear will be later efforts to get the $200-million financially-troubled bonds for the Chesapeake Bay-Bridge Tunnel, refinanced.

—The battle was over whether these new 9-C bonds should require voter approval in a referendum. The Senate rejected a referendum 29-9 and the House voted down an amendment which would have required a referendum 56-38 after first killing another amendment 68-30 which would have stricken the authority for 9-C bonds from the new constitution.

—Significantly there was no real opposition to raising the ceiling Friday on general obligation bonds, which require a referendum, from the present $81 million ceiling it now reaches with the sale of the college and mental hospital bonds to a ceiling of about $600 million. One reason was that any issue under this section will require voters' approval. Many legislators say Virginians are not so much concerned with ceilings as whether or not they have a sayso on whether or not the bonds are issued. Under the House-Senate agreement a legislature each four years could call referendums for bonds totaling 25 per cent of the ceiling which will go up as the state grows and revenues increase.

—Still to be worked out is whether the average of "general funds" or "tax revenues" for the preceding three fiscal years will become the ceiling. Under Virginia's complicated budgeting there is considerable disagreement over

Continued on Page B-4

Butler Holds Inside Track To Congress

Delegate's Chances Tied To Poff Court Rumors

By Ozzie Osborne

World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke is being regarded by his Republican colleagues in the legislature as the most probable GOP nominee for the 6th District congressional seat if and when it becomes vacant.

The seat is now held by Rep. Richard H. Poff of Radford.

But he, according to a national magazine, may get a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court when Chief Justice Earl Warren retires.

Butler declined to comment on speculation that he might be in line for the nomination, saying the whole thing is "too speculative."

Also being mentioned as a possibility for the spot is State Sen. H. Clyde Pearson of Roanoke, who was his party's candidate for governor in 1961.

But Butler is considered far and away the favorite to get the nomination if Poff gets the court post, with one Republican legislator saying that "Butler can have it if he wants it."

Butler, a Roanoke lawyer, has been a member of the House of Delegates since 1962 and formerly was chairman of the Republican delegation in the General Assembly.

There has been speculation that if Poff ever stepped down two of his law partners — Del. John N. Dalton and State Sen. James C. Turk — might be interested in running for Congress.

But redistricting of congressional districts, due in 1972, is expected to put Radford in the 9th, since that district is going to have to be expanded eastward to make up for the population it is losing.

Poff has represented the 6th District in Congress since 1952, when he narrowly defeated the incumbent Democrat, Clarence G. Burton of Lynchburg.

Since that victory, he has been winning easily in the 6th, a congressional district that was once overwhelmingly Democratic.

The report that Poff might be in line for a position on the U.S. Supreme Court was met with general surprise among Republican members of the legislature.

It has been rumored, however, that Poff might be interested in leaving the House. He was even mentioned as a possibility for the vacancy judgeship in the Western District of Virginia.

37 Days Toward Constitution

Continued from Page B-1

what each term means and how much money is involved under each. This could become a sticky point as the Senate, which advocates the term "tax revenues" and the House which prefers "general fund revenues" try to iron out their differences.

—Opponents are predicting voters will reject authority for the 9-C bonds in next year's referendum because it will allow a legislature to issue millions worth of these bonds with voters having no voice except indirect pressure on their representatives to go to Richmond economy minded. Politically, the seven Republicans in the Senate stood together in insisting on a referendum; in the House the 13 Republicans split—10 for a referendum, three against.

Hippies, Demonstrators and 18-Year-Olds

—How to resolve the issue of whether or not 18-year-olds should be allowed to vote without getting hurt politically is one of the "hot issues" facing the General Assembly before adjournament. Hundreds of clean cut young people have been coming to Richmond to lobby for 18-year-old voting and they have won a lot of sympathy. But let a "long hair" show up, or let a newscast report a demonstration on a campus, and it hardens the opposition of those opposed to lowering the voting age. Still most of the young people now working for 18-year-old voting will be 21 by the time Virginia's new constitution is adopted and some legislators are hesitant about them coming into the electorate remembering who opposed lowering the voting age.

—The Senate adopted a franchise article keeping the voting age at 21 and the House adopted one specifying no voting age coupled with a resolution supported by 52 Democrats and all 13 Republicans, with 33 Democrats voting no, leaving it to voters in the 1970 referendum to decide whether the voting age is kept at 21 or lowered to 18. No action has been taken in the Senate and a major roadblock lies ahead with the attorney general's office now skeptical of the procedure decided on by the House for resolving the issue.

For Future Governors—Just One Term

—Virginia's governors are now limited to one four-year term and future governors will be limited to one term too. Amendments which would allow a governor to seek re-election to a second term were killed 61-31 in the House and 24-14 in the Senate. Godwin and his living predecessors favored keeping the one-term limit.

Coming: Annual Sessions for Legislators

—Justice Albertis S. Harrison Jr., a former governor, and members of the Harrison Commission advocated that the legislature continue to meet every other year but with a 90-day limit instead of the present 60-day limit. But both the House and Senate agreed on annual sessions — 60 days in even years, 30 days in odd years with authority in the constitution to extend each session 30-days if two thirds of both the House and Senate vote for the extension.

Public Schools a Decade After 'Resistance'

—A decade after Virginia's ill-fated attempt to keep its schools segregated by "massive resistance" policy in the state government its vestige was stripped from the language in the educational article for the new constitution.

—Tuition grants will be limited to handicapped children and both the House and Senate wrote in compulsory education for all children who can be educated. Some legislators from rural areas where opposition to integration is still strong tried to get the compulsory educational requirement to read "may" but they lost.

—Both the House and Senate rejected Catholics' efforts for changes which would have permitted future General Assemblies to provide funds for bus transportation and textbooks for children attending parochial schools. The legislature did word the tuition grant section so the grants can be used for handicapped children in parochial schools.

—The House version gives the State Board of Education authority to consolidate the school systems of small counties but the Senate version requires the board to get the approval of voters' in the counties involved before any consolidation can take place.

—Despite some pressures the House and Senate rejected efforts to get free textbooks written into the constitution but allows the legislature to provide them for children in needy families.

—The House version allows the legislature to set the qualifications for local school board members; the Senate version makes no mention of this authority.

—Both the House and Senate versions authorize the legislature to provide teacher scholarship loans for future teachers attending private colleges and authority to create a state agency to help private colleges sell their bonds. But the state would assume no financial responsibility for the bonds.

—One of the knotty problems was the constitution's guarantee for "high quality" public school education in Virginia. Lawyers worked at night to keep the guarantee without opening the door to suits from parents in rural areas who might contend their children are not getting the same quality education as students in more prosperous metropolitan areas. In the end the words "shall ensure" were changed to read "shall seek to ensure" a high quality education for all.

Something for the Farmer, the Elderly

—Authority for a new tax deferral plan for owners of "open space" land and homeowners 65 and older is incorporated in both the House and Senate versions of the constitution but reconciling the differences in the House and Senate versions may require a lot of time. Purpose of these sections is to encourage farmers owning land near cities to keep farming and give a tax break to the elderly. The article permits the General Assembly to write the guidelines for a tax deferral plan but no city, town or county would have to permit the tax deferrals. It is "local option" in theory. But opponents—and the issue divided the legislature—predict there will be tremendous pressure on the General Assembly to augment the authority and then on local governing bodies to adopt the tax deferral plan. They also claim that the plan will be seized on by "hobby" farmers and land speculators to grab up land in rapidly growing areas and hold it until prices rise higher. Supporters argue that farmers cannot continue farming in urban areas with taxes skyrocketing unless they get a tax break and that the elderly, if they do not get some help, will be forced to sell their homes and move into apartments.

—Under the plan all taxes, or any portion authorized by the legislature, could be deferred by a locality until the property is sold or the estate is settled. Opponents ask where hard pressed local government is going to get enough money to operate and predict that it will, of necessity, mean higher taxes on other property.

—A major point of conflict is still to be worked out. The Senate version requires that property granted tax deferrals be assessed at "fair market value." The House voted 62-36 for assessments based on "land use." Spokesmen for agricultural organizations are fighting for "land use" assessments.

State Corporation Commission and Consumer

—Policies and decisions of the State Corporation Commission were debated as the House and Senate wrestled with the political issue of "consumer protection" in adopting the corporations article for Virginia's new constitution. Consumer protection is becoming a political issue nationally and in Virginia too, particularly in Northern Virginia and the Hampton Roads area. Since the 1901-02 convention, which created the SCC to control railroads with their political power at the turn of the century, the concept of consumer protection has, at least theoretically, been one of the responsibilities of the SCC. Critics in the House and Senate accused the SCC of being more interested in the financial welfare of public utilities and insurance companies in their rate decisions.

—Because of political pressures the House and Senate wrote "consumer protection" into the article but they are as different as day and night and the differences set up a major roadblock before adjournment. The Senate spelled out consumer protection for the consumer as a duty of the SCC — a version acceptable to spokesmen for utilities and insurance companies — after the House had authorized the General Assembly to set up an agency, either in the governor's office, the attorney general's office or the SCC itself, to represent "consumer interest" and to define the meaning and scope of the two words.

Richmond, City Halls and Courthouses

—One of the big surprises was the off stage compromise reached between the heretofore rival Virginia Association of Counties and the Virginia Municipal League on the future concept of state-local government ties and city-county relationships at the local level — an accord that brought quick acceptance by both the House and Senate to almost identical versions of the local government article which, it had been predicted, would be one of the hottest issues in the special session.

—Committee versions stripped out most of the Hahn Commission, concepts embraced by the Harrison Commission and all that remains is a difference over two words. The House version strikes out all reference to authority for a future General Assembly to create a Commission on Local Government; the Senate version says the Legislature "may" create a commission with authority given it by law to guide creation of regional governments.

—The General Assembly rejected the concept of Harrison Commission to "charter counties with authority of these counties, which would have had to have 25,000 population, and cities to amend their own charters by holding a local referendum instead of having to get them changed by the General Assembly as they do now. It would have changed the concept that local government as the creature of the state and opponents feared the change could bring a crazy quilt pattern of local government across Virginia.

—The legislature also rejected the concept of towns having to have 25,000 population to become cities but as a safeguard against towns jumping into city status too quickly it requires that they show, presumably in court, they are financially able to provide the services required of a city and that the county, from which the town and its taxes are being removed, will not be "unreasonably impaired" in providing the services required by law for the remaining county residents.

—One vestige of the Hahn Commission thinking — the concept of regional government — was kept as a long range possibility. But any regional government would have to be created by the legislature, not a state agency, and its formation would have to be approved by a majority of voters in each city and county involved.

—And the legislature wrote into the constitution General Assembly authority to determine the size of Richmond because it is Virginia's capital city. It was fought bitterly by representatives of Chesterfield and Henrico counties which, so far, have succeeded in keeping Richmond from expanding by annexation. A racial overtone was in the background. Richmond is rapidly becoming predominantly Negro, and legislators envision the possibility of eventual Negro control of the city's government and, with that control, no interest in expanding the city limits into the white suburbs.

Legislators, Politicians and the Judiciary

—With the appointive power of judges a political issue, difference in Senate and House versions of the judiciary article may tie up the legislature for days. Over three fourths of the members of the General Assembly are lawyers and, as a result, they have a professional interest in the judiciary.

—The Harrison Commission concept leaves it to the General Assembly to decide how vacancies in local elective offices shall be filled and removes from the present constitution their authority to appoint local electoral boards. A move in the House to write into the constitution a provision that the legislature cannot give judges the appointive power they now have by statuatory law was defeated 63-32.

—But things were different in the Senate. Its version not only prohibits judges from filling vacancies in such offices as sheriff, commonwealth's attorney, commissioner of revenue, treasurer and clerk—except until a special election can be held, or until the next general election—but specifically prohibits them from filling vacancies on county boards of supervisors and electorial boards.

—There was no enthusiasm for creating an intermediate court of appeals between the trial courts and the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals but a lot of time was spent on what the size of the supreme court should be. It was no secret the present seven members want it kept at seven. The House version says it shall be no fewer than seven or more than 11; the Senate version is silent on size. Both sides wrote in safeguards against "packing" the size. The House would require two-thirds vote of the House and Senate at a single session of the General Assembly; the Senate version requires a three-fifths vote in both houses at two successive sessions of the Legislature.

Bill of Rights and 1969 George Masons

—The Bill of Rights in Virginia's constitution, changed little since it was written by George Mason and other founding fathers in 1776, produced some of the session's most colorful oratory. Critics of change ridiculed those who, they said, were trying to rewrite a document that has stood the test of time.

—But in the end it will include a new antidiscrimination clause which likely will guarantee Virginians freedom from governmental discrimination on the basis of "religious or political conviction, race, color, sex or national origin."

—Sex was overlooked in the first draft and it was quickly written in when women called legislators' attention to the oversight.

—With opponents arguing use of the word "sex" and "political conviction" will open the door to all kinds of suits by women and extremists a move was made in the House to strike out the entire antidiscrimination clause. It was killed 66-29.

—But the next day the Senate, by a vote of 32-4, removed the words "political conviction" as a safeguard against use by extremist as an avenue in the courts to get use of public facilities denied them under police powers to keep the peace.

Still To Come, Next Year and 1971

—Before adjournment the House and Senate must agree on every word, comma and period in each article and then agree on how the sections of the constitution will be submitted to voters for approval in the 1970 referendum. All the so-called "noncontroversial" changes will be wrapped up in one question and the controversial issues will be divided into separate questions. How to keep the referendum ballot as short as possible and at the same time segregate the controversial questions is the problem. The ballot could get pretty long.

—The 1970 General Assembly, with the entire House up for election this year, must ratify what this special session does. Change of just one word could keep the article off the ballot for the 1970 referendum.

—Voters in the 1970 referendum—the date to be set later—must approve changes drafted by this legislature and ratified again by the session starting next January. If a section is defeated the companion section in the present constitution adopted by the 1901-02 convention will remain in force.

—A special session will be held starting in January 1971 to write the statutory law embracing the concepts of the new constitution. The new constitution, if it is approved, specifies no time limit on this 1971 session because it will be a long, hard job.

Del. Roy Smith Seeks New Term

RICHMOND (AP) — Del. W. Roy Smith, a pharmacist and drug manufacturer who has represented the city of Petersburg in the General Assembly for 18 years, announced Saturday he will seek another two year-term.

Smith, an influential legislator and a high-ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, apparently was dissuaded from bowing out — something he said he had been considering for some time "for a number of personal and business reasons."

He will run in the Democratic primary on July 15.

Weary Assembly Facing Last Big Decision

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The number of questions to put on the 1970 referendum ballot for ratification of Virginia's new constitution remains the one big decision for the General Assembly now grown tired and eager to adjourn.

Senate and House leaders hope to hold the size of the ballot to six questions so voters will not become confused and bewildered, but anxieties of politics could switch more of the changes into the so called "controversial" category.

Procedures adopted by the House and Senate at the start of the special session Feb. 26 call for the questions to be culled out by a "select committee" of the two houses.

Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard, president of the Senate, and Speaker John Warren Cooke of the House have decided the "select" committee will be the two Privileges and Elections Committees.

Senate and House approval of the selections and drafts of the questions to go on the ballot could be the last stumbling blocks toward an early adjournment. Most of the basic differences have been out in drafting the articles for the new constitution.

Some influential legislators want to recess for a week or two while the select committees work and staff lawyers cull the articles for errors and oversights. Others prefer to stay in Richmond until the job is done and then go home for good.

Whether the referendum ballot can be held to six questions is doubtful.

Drafters got one big break last week when the issue of whether Virginia's voting age should be lowered from 21 to 18 was killed in the legislative mill. It would have to have been one question.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr. wants two of the questions devoted to bonds in the taxation and finance article. He feels they are the most controversial of all the changes.

One will ask voters to approve a new ceiling for general obligation bonds tied to the state's tax revenue instead of real estate assessments which would raise the ceiling from the now-reached $81 million to the neighborhood of $600 million with the General Assembly authorized to issue up to 25 per cent of the total each four years if approved in a referendum. Still to be settled is whether these bonds can be issued for highway and bridge construction. No matter the outcome, the issue makes these bonds more controversial.

The second question will be on the new type bonds for revenue producing projects, such as college dormitories and dining halls, which the legislature can issue without holding a referendum. Virginia has issued about $400 million worth of these bonds but they do not carry the financial backing of the full faith and credit of the state.

House leaders have promised members one question on the ballot will be whether or not the new constitution should keep a section in the legislative article which prohibits the General Assembly from legalizing gambling and lotteries. This section was left out of the Harrison Commission's drafts in line with its thinking that such questions as gambling should be left to the General Assembly. But the House insisted that it be made a separate question because the antigambling section gone, it feared voters in order to get the section back in might vote down the entire legislative article. It among other things, provides for annual sessions of the General Assembly. If a new section is killed the corresponding section in the present constitution remains in force.

Since one of the six questions will have to be on the so-called "noncontroversial" provisions of the new constitution this leaves only two for use by the committee.

Of these one will be the controversial tuition grant section and whether these grants can be used by handicapped children attending church-operated schools.

And the sixth might turn out to be a new antidiscrimination section written into the original drafts of the Bill of Rights. Some Democratic leaders in both the House and Senate are having second thoughts about this new language because they fear it could open the door to all kinds of civil rights litigation.

One of the significant developments the past two weeks is a growing uneasiness among the membership that the whole thing will be voted down in the 1970 referendum.

House members seeking reelection this year also are becoming anxious over whether some of the votes they have cast will hurt them at the polls. While the public seems to be ignoring the whole thing—very little mail is coming into Richmond—politicians know that their opponents, or prospective opponents, are keeping track of how they vote and, as one legislator put it, "something could blow up in our face."

The final act before adjournment will be for the legislators to compensate themselves for the time in Richmond since the 30-day limit on their salary ($35 a day) ran out March 27.

The constitution keeps them from raising their salary but there is no limit on "expenses," now $100 a month whether or not they are in session. On the final day a bill appropriating the salaries for clerks and other legislative personnel will be approved with additional "expenses" (figured at $35 a day) for themselves since March 27. That should just about cover their hotel bills and meals since then.

THE ROANOKE TIMES
SUNDAY, March 30, 1969

Opinion Page

Progress Report on the Constitution

Yes, Virginia, there will be a new Constitution. Not as new as the times demand, certainly. Yet substantive policy changes will be written into the updated charter, one or two important questions will even be submitted to the people for final decision, and the overall document almost certainly will merit passage in the 1970 referendum.

Admittedly, stand-pattism remains the watchword for many General Assembly committees still run by rural, Old Guard forces whose seniority-protected fiefdoms have not yet yielded to urban influence (but will, thankfully, after the 1970 census). Yet on such issues as a lower voting age, a bigger commitment to public education, judicial meddling in county politics and consumer protection, one or the other of the legislature's branches has shown surprising willingness to break with the past.

The most important constitutional reform remains abandonment of pay as you go. The facts of fiscal life being what they are, only one or two die-hard assemblymen haye even paused to decry its final passing. The Assembly in fact has no choice but to give future governors and legislatures the limited borrowing authority that Gov. Godwin has proposed. The Senate voted its approval of this plan on Friday; the House no doubt will follow suit.

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Unfortunately, a combination of impaired vision and political timidity will keep the assemblymen from accepting the best feature of the borrowing program originally drafted by the Harrison Commission on Constitutional Revision. This was the plan to let a two-thirds majority of the House and Senate vote a $25 or $30 million bond issue every two years without any public referendum, in much the same way that many Virginia cities now do their borrowing.

The same exaggerated distrust of government power caused the legislature to veto another Harrison Commission innovation—reorganization of state agencies by the state's chief executive, with assemblymen

The same underlying distrust of government power caused the legislature to veto another Harrison Commission innovation—reorganization of state agencies by the state's chief executive, with assemblymen denied any opportunity to water down the plan. U.S. presidents have such power. So should Virginia governors.

Despite the surprising endorsement given to the idea by the General Laws Committees of both the Senate and House, the legislature also rebuffed attempts to let Virginia governors seek reelection, as U.S. presidents and most governors are permitted to do. Here was a fundamental policy decision that should have been left to the people to decide; instead, the Old Guard joined in coalition with ambitious legislators in keeping the issue off the constitutional ballot—the Old Guard, because it won't let a non-Organization governor stay in office long enough to implement his program; the others, because they want political power themselves.

These are the minuses. But there are also pluses, over and above the new and all-important debt ceilings being authorized for voter-approved borrowing.

Despite a furious fight by Senate troglodytes, a narrow majority of the Senate finally succeeded in stripping circuit judges of their non-judicial powers—powers that wrongly encourage ambitious politicians to set up courthouse-to-statehouse machine rule and allow judges to exercise undue influence over county schools, boards of supervisors, welfare spending and a host of other governmental activities.

The House initially balked at ordering the judges to stick to judging—but that was because Republicans and liberal Democrats were the only ones pushing the idea. Now, in the face of the successful stand by Senate moderates such as Bristol's George M. Warren Jr. and Roanoke's William B. Hopkins, House moderates can take heart. If they will stand and be counted with the Republicans and Tidewater-Northern Virginia liberals, the needed votes will be in hand to get this essential reform into the new Constitution, thereby making it a truly historic document.

• •

Additionally, a good vote-reform section is being written. The new education section will be equally as good if provisions are included to require compulsory school attendance, affirm a commitment to provide quality education for every child and restrict use of tax funds to the public schools exclusively. If the Senate and House resolve current differences, some modest new consumer protections also can be written into the outdated rules governing the much-criticized State Corporation Commission. There is little hope, however, that much will be done to help the cities.

Despite some disappointing preliminary votes and disturbing signs that political self-interest is sometimes the only motivating factor in how a vote is cast, it appears that the voice of the people is occasionally being heard.

What remains to be seen is whether the two branches of the legislature will now jointly display farsightedness on the constitutional reforms that are still alive in one or the other of the two houses.

House Modifies Mandate on Quality Education

By WAYNE FARRAR
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates acted Thursday to modify the Harrison Commission's proposed constitutional mandate that the legislature "shall ensure" high quality public education throughout Virginia.

The House accepted the recommendations of Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and its Education Committee by adopting language directing that the General Assembly "shall seek to ensure that an educational program of high quality is established and continually maintained."

Sam E. Pope

M. Caldwell Butler

An amendment striking the words "seek to" — offered by Del. A. R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. of Staunton chairman of the joint Republican delegation, was defeated, 70-23.

Godwin had predicted problems of judicial interpretation if the Harrison Commission's original language was adopted.

But Giesen noted that 10 lawyers, including four judges, on the commission saw no problem in this regard.

Del. George C. Rawlings, a Fredericksburg Democrat, offered to save his colleagues "from a fate worse than death" (voting for a Republican measure) by introducing an identical amendment, but it had no more support than Giesen's.

The House plodded for five and a half hours through a pile of floor amendments to the Education Committee's version of a revised education article for the state constitution.

All were rejected. Facing the members Friday is a struggle over tuition grants and aid to sectarian schools.

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke urged rejection of the committee report in favor of the original commission draft.

"The mandate for high quality education has been abandoned," he said. "The committee report is a substantial retreat from the strong endorsement of the commission."

Del. Sam Pope of Southampton, education committee chairman, denied that his group had "abandoned anything" and asserted the report—few provisions of which had the unanimous support of the committee member's—was an improvement on the work of the revision commission.

Republican Del. O. Beverley Roller of Augusta County, a classroom teacher, sought to specify that the state is to provide for the education of handicapped children.

Democrat Walther B. Fidler of Richmond County acknowledged such children had been "sadly neglected" but said it was a matter of statutory law.

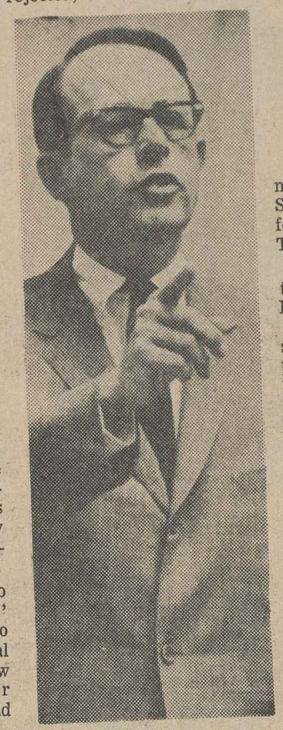
The Roller amendment fell, 67-32.

Pope, not happy with aspects of his committee's report, attempted to change the compulsory education section. As written, it directs that the General Assembly "shall" provide for compulsory education.

Failing in the committee to change "shall" to "may," Pope tried on the floor to make it read "the General Assembly shall by law establish requirements for compulsory elementary and secondary education . . ."

That failed on a voice vote.

Republican Rufus V. McCoy Sr.'s move to assure free textbooks for all pupils was rejected, 62-31.



Sen. Hunter B. Andrews

A proposal to take the appointment of the state superintendent of public instruction away from the governor and give it to the state board of education was beaten, 53-33.

Another effort by Republican John N. Dalton to require selection of local school board members by the governing bodies lost, 60-32.

And Now . . . We Join the Union

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A Senate committee wrote the words "United States" into the Bill of Rights for Virginia's new constitution Thursday.

"Virginia, in effect, has joined the Union," Remarked Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton.

Andrews was chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate's powerful privileges and elections committee which reported the resolution to the floor for action.

There is no mention of the United States in the present constitution which came out of the 1901-02 convention resentful over the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Sen. Henry Howell of Norfolk, candidate for governor who has offered amendments to every section, was sitting in the committee room and after the subcommittee made its report recommending use of the words "as one of the United States" Andrews turned to Howell and remarked:

"You didn't think of that, did you Henry?"

Howell had another amendment but, somehow, it got misplaced and was not acted on by the P&E committee.

It strikes the word "Christian" from a sentence which reads "it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other."

Howell said the new constitution should not specify what faith engages in these practices.

Both the House and Senate P&E committees during the day agreed to add the word "sex" to the ban on "governmental discrimination" on the basis of "religious or political conviction, race, color or national origin. . . ."

Members of the House P&E Committee ridiculed the Senate committee for trying to rewrite the Bill of Rights which, almost word of word, has been changed little since 1776.

The Andrews-drafted change approved by the Senate committee deletes the words "A declaration of rights made by the good people of Virginia in the exercise of their sovereign powers, which do pertain to them and their posterity, as the foundation for government" and substitutes the words:

"We, the sovereign people of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the exercise of our inherent powers to provide a basis and foundation for a republican form of government, as one of the United States of America, do declare our inalienable rights."

The House committee adopted an amendment offered by Del. Grady W. Dalton of Tazewell adding the words "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed" to the state militia section of the Bill of Rights.

Committee Chairman James M. Thomson of Alexandria, in answer to a question, said adding those words to the militia section would not prohibit a future legislature from enacting gun control legislation.

City · County · State
News
of THE TIMES
Friday, March 28, 1969.

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5/3/69

Del. Butler Ought To Reconsider

Since election to the General Assembly increasingly entails financial sacrifice and exceedingly hard work for its members, it is perhaps inevitable that many of Virginia's most respected men in the House of Delegates are choosing not to run again.

The prospect of longer and more frequent sessions, the failure of legislative salaries and expenses to meet the needs of nonwealthy members, the increasing cost of seeking re-election in two-party districts—all these are factors in the decisions of House members, especially from urban areas, to step aside.

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It is especially unfortunate, in our view, that Del. M. Caldwell Butler is one of those who at least tentatively has decided not to seek re-election. The Republican minority leader has emerged as one of the state's most skillful lawmakers as well as Roanoke's most popular vote-getter. His appointment as the first Republican delegate to serve on the governor's budget advisory group reveals the position of influence that he increasingly occupies as the minority party grows in strength.

Butler is not to be judged by legislation he has gotten through the General Assembly. His bills have fared no better than those introduced by other Republicans in the overwhelmingly Democratic legislature. Rather, his worth has been in his ability to effectively question many of the actions of the Democrats and to lead the small band of Republicans to act as a responsible opposition.

With Republicans seemingly on the verge of scoring several important new legislative victories, especially in Northern Virginia, it appears likely that the minority party will keenly feel a need for experienced Assembly leadership in the 1970 session. And should Linwood Holton, Butler's law partner, succeed in becoming the first Republican governor in modern times, that need for strong GOP leadership in the legislative chambers would be especially pronounced.

While The Times has no intention of endorsing legislative candidates prior to the election campaigns, it is nonetheless our hope that Del. Butler will reconsider his retirement decision. Having repeatedly demonstrated their support for Butler in the past, the vast majority of Roanoke voters almost surely desire that he run again.

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Richard Cummins, Director of Music
Jesse E. Davis, D.D. Pastor Emeritus
9:50 A.M.—Sunday School
9 & 11 A.M.—COMMUNION MEDITATION: "WHEN GOD FORGETS"
6:00 P.M.—YOUTH WEEK SPEAKERS

Belmont Baptist Church
Corner 9th St. and Stewart Ave., S.E.
Aubrey J. Rosser, Pastor — John W. Fox, Minister of Education
Melvin C. Childress, Minister of Music
John P. Holcomb, Minister of Youth and Recreation
9:30 A.M.—Sunday School — 6:15 P.M.—Training Union
11:00 A.M.—"NO GREATER LOVE"
7:30 P.M.—Ordination of Baptism—Lord's Supper

Calvary Baptist Church
West Campbell Avenue at Sixth Street, S.W.
HARRY Y. GAMBLE, Minister
Sunday School . . 9:30 A.M. Training Fellowship . . . 6:15 P.M.
Morning Worship . . . Eleven o'clock
(11 A.M.—Service Broadcast over WDBJ and WLRJ Radio)
Guest Minister . . . Dr. Jesse E. Davis
Anthem by Sanctuary Choir
5:00 P.M.—Program of Sacred Music

Preston Oaks Baptist Church
120 Preston Ave., N.E.
Rev. J. Clint Noble, Pastor — Rev. R. W. Smith, Minister of Music
Sunday School . . . 9:45 A.M. — Tr. Union . . . 6:45 P.M.
11:00 A.M.—"THE LORD'S SUPPER
8:00 P.M.—"THE GOOD SAMARITAN"
Wednesday Prayer Service . . . 7:30 P.M.
Nursery Provided All Services—Air Conditioned Sanctuary

Del. Butler Changes Mind, Will Run

6/20/69

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler said today that he has changed his mind about getting out of politics and will seek the Republican nomination for another term in the House of Delegates.

"Earlier reports to the effect that I had advised friends that I had decided not to seek this office again were entirely accurate," he said. "I have reversed that decision."

"It is a great honor to represent the citizens of Roanoke. It has been a delightful and rewarding personal experience for me.

"I like my job—I want to keep it."

Since his election to the House in 1961, Butler has served as chairman of the Republican delegation in the assembly. He currently is GOP House floor leader.

Roanoke Republicans will nominate their House candidates Wednesday night at a mass meeting. William B. Robertson is seeking the GOP nomination for the other House seat.

Del. Willis M. Anderson and Frank Perkinson, a member of Roanoke City Council, are unopposed for the Democratic nominations for the House in Roanoke.

Butler said in answer to a question at a news conference that he believes, from what he has heard, that the possibility of the Republicans electing a governor this fall is stronger than anyone thought a few months ago.

This possibility may have been a factor in Butler changing his mind, although he said his reasons for deciding to run were "all personal."

The Republican nominee for governor is Linwood Holton, a Butler law partner.

In his announcement Butler said:

"I have seen the two-party system come of age in Virginia during my four terms and I have witnessed dramatic changes in the course and direction of Virginia's government.

"I am proud of the part I have been privileged to play in this. I anticipate that the next two years will see even greater changes. I want to be where the action is and I want to be there to do what I can to see that it is done right.

"While the decision to seek re-election was not easily or quickly made, I am no less firmly resolved, if nominated and re-elected, to represent the people of Roanoke to the best of my ability."

M. Caldwell Butler

Republican's Son Nominated Page By a Democrat

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Jimmy Butler, young son of House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, was picked by Democrats for one of the 10 Senate pages at this session of the General Assembly.

He was nominated by Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat, who often is at odds in Roanoke politics with young Butler's father and Gov.-Elect Linwood Holton.

"I think there is some significance in this nomination," Hopkins told a late afternoon caucus of Democrats in the Senate.

"It shows," Hopkins suggested, "there is some communication between Democrats and Republicans in Roanoke."

ROANOKE TIME

tions—24 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Wednesday, January 14, 1970. Second Cla Paid at Roan

Linwood Holton . . . A GOP Governor Soon Will Be Looking Over Assembly's Shoulder

Mood at Capitol: Wait, See

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—A wait-and-see atmosphere hung over the Capitol Tuesday as members of the General Assembly trickled into Richmond for the opening of the General Assembly Wednesday and the inauguration Saturday of Gov.-elect Linwood Holton, the first Republican governor in their lifetimes.

Old-timers at the Capitol, noticing how few were on hand by mid afternoon, remarked that something seemed to be missing on the eve of the opening of a session.

Some attributed the apparent lack of enthusiasm, or spirit, to the fact no "big issue" is on the horizon for the coming 60-day session.

A few voiced the opinion the lackluster atmosphere is rooted in the fact Democrats no longer will have one of their "old friends" from the ranks of the legislature on the third floor of the Capitol Saturday noon.

And there will be fewer Democrats too.

Republicans swelled their bloc in the House from 14 to 24 members in the wake of Holton's unprecedented victory in November, breaking an unbroken line of Democratic governors dating back to 1886, at least.

Democrats, some of whom have worked with outgoing Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. since he came to Richmond 22 years ago a freshman House member from Nansemond County, will hear Godwin for the last time Wednesday.

The governor will deliver his final state of the commonwealth message to a joint session of the House and Senate about 1:15 p.m. Both convene at noon.

Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard will preside over sessions of the Senate through Saturday and then yield to Lt. Gov.-elect J. Sargeant Reynolds, a former state senator from Richmond. Pollard, a 16-year veteran of the General Assembly, lost in his bid for the Democratic primary nomination for governor.

It is anticipated that Godwin in his final speech will give legislators some high points of the budget bill he will send to the House Friday, the eve of Holton's inauguration.

Gov. and Mrs. Godwin will be hosts Wednesday night at a reception for legislators and their wives at the executive mansion. It is a tradition.

The early arriving legislators

See Page 2, Col. 4

1/15/70

AP Photo

Godwin's Farewell Address

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. waits for the applause to subside before beginning his address Wednesday at the opening session of the Virginia General Assembly. The address, his last as governor, was delivered at a joint session in the House of Delegates chamber. George R. Rich, clerk of the House, stands at extreme left. (Stories, more pictures on pages 1, 18 and 19.

Times Photos by Jack Gaking

A Fruitless Effort

The General Assembly opened Wednesday and Republican Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County (right) wanted his GOP colleague Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke (left) to be speaker of the House. Hagen made the motion but Butler decided to withdraw. Then Democrat John Warren Cooke of Matthews was again named speaker. (Stories, more pictures on pages 1, 18 and 19.)

GOP Bloc Fails To Change House Rules on Committees

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Republican bloc in the House tried to get a rule change Wednesday keeping Democrat-controlled committees from holding closed meetings to consider legislation unless it is in the "public interest" to do so.

Present rules require committee members to vote in the open sessions.

"People feel like the business we conduct is public business and it should be conducted in public . . . ," House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke told the House.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria called Butler's amendment a "semi-spurious" issue which Republicans have used in their campaigns "with a great deal of success."

Republicans picked up nine House seats in Arlington and Fairfax in the November elections. Thomson called it a "disaster."

Thomson said House rules permit executive sessions but require members to vote on legislation in an open meeting "with the public invited in, the press invited in."

Butler's amendment was rejected 72-27 but the 24 Republicans picked up support of three Democrats — Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville, Del. G. Roger C. Stuart of Abingdon and Del. Frederick T. Gray of Chesterfield County.

Thomson accused Butler of introducing the "open meeting" amendment "for the purpose of publicity."

Thomson's accusation brought Del. Vincent F. Callahan, dean of the GOP delegation from Fairfax County, to his feet protesting.

"I cannot let these challenges go unanswered," Callahan began.

He said the purpose of the GOP-backed amendment was "to put the emphasis on open sessions."

The rule, as adopted by the Democrats, says "bills may be considered in executive session but the final vote thereon shall be in open session.

Butler's amendment would require committees to keep meetings open at all times except when it feels "the public interest requires an executive session."

The House re-elected Speaker John Warren Cooke for a second term after Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County had placed Butler's name in nomination, and Butler took the floor to ask that it be withdrawn.

Butler said Virginians in electing a Democratic majority to the House "expressed a desire to maintain the Democratic leadership in the House—for the present."

The House then elected Cooke unanimously.

Rules adopted by the House increase the size of 11 major standing committees from 17 to 20 members, giving the speaker more room to assign 23 new members (12 Democrats and 11 Republicans) and upgrade assignments of some older members.

AP Photo

Swollen Head?

Gov.-elect Linwood Holton gets measured for his inaugural top hat Wednesday and discovers that his head size has jumped from 7 3/8 to 7 1/2. Holton said it must have swollen a bit since his election. Wielding the tape is Mrs. Lettice Johnson of the House of Formals in Richmond.

Bus Chartered For Inauguration

At least one chartered bus will leave from Roanoke to Richmond Saturday for the inauguration of Linwood Holton of Roanoke as governor.

A representative of World Travel Service, Inc., said that reservations can still be made today. The bus will leave Roanoke at 8 a.m. and will depart Richmond at 7:30 p.m., after the major inaugural events.

The price is $12 per person.

1/17/78

Opinion Page

Stingy Godwin Budget Dramatizes Need for Bond Issues or New Tax

About all that can be immediately said about the Godwin budget for 1970-72 is that it's big . . . but not big enough.

The proposed $3.8 billion spending program is, as Gov. Godwin conceded yesterday in his budget message, limited mostly to "consolidating our gains and regrouping . . . for the next forward surge."

How fast that next surge will come will hinge largely on what Gov.-elect Holton does following his inauguration today, and on how quickly the Assembly moves to authorize a constitutional referendum and the bond issues that would follow.

In the 1970-72 biennium, things will be exceedingly tight, especially if the Assembly agrees with Mr. Godwin that there is no practical way to authorize a new borrowing even in the second year. Moreover, Mr. Godwin holds out no hope that re-examination of his administration's revenue estimates might turn up the additional millions that Mr. Holton and the assemblymen will be seeking in the next 60 days.

What, then, of the spending proposals? First, the good news:

While total spending will rise only 22 per cent in 1970-72, as compared with 28 per cent in '68-70, a lot will still get done.

Three more community colleges will be built, leaving only one still to be funded. Additionally, six will begin operations, helping in 1970-72 to house 46,000 new college students, 20,000 of whom will enroll in the junior colleges.

A guaranteed appropriation of $2 million will be included to help purchase free textbooks in the public schools. It won't be sufficient, but at least it's a start toward fulfilling last year's campaign promises.

The same can be said for Mr. Godwin's proposals for combating air and water pollution. The budgets are being doubled, and $1 million would be made available as matching aid for construction of sewage treatment plants. The new program would permit localities to qualify for federal grant-in-aid bonuses. The $1 million, however, is only a token sum.

Public health programs will get a healthy 35 per cent boost, enough to permit absorption of the last local health department by the parent state agency. A new federal program also will be matched, bringing to seven Southwest Virgina counties comprehensive health services not now available.

Wisely, Mr. Godwin has set aside $2.7 million to begin state operation of deep-water port facilities. The takeover should result in better trade promotion and an end to intercity rivalries in Hampton Roads. A guaranteed revenue source ultimately will have to be provided though, if the ports are to be expanded as needed.

Four more local mental health clinics are also to be established, marking further progress in decentralizing the state's step-child programs for the mentally ill. Professional salaries will be increased sharply at the regional hospitals, too, since they have not been able recently to hire needed personnel.

Now the bad news:

Because of so many uncontrollable items in the operating budget, including the conservative yet costly programs of welfare and Medicaid, most state agencies will be limited to housekeeping budgets that reflect only routine cost-of-living increases.

As the governor warned would be the case in his speech to the Assembly three days ago, building programs have been cut unmercifully.

Because two-thirds of the non-recurring surplus is needed simply to put the '70-72 operating budget in balance, little money will be available for new capital outlays. Except for the three new community colleges, money is to be authorized mostly for projects that exceeded cost estimates in the last biennium.

Two years ago, this newspaper flatly predicted a tax increase in 1970. The forecast was wrong, but for political reasons only. For Mr. Godwin's decision to resort to a one-time surplus to balance the operating budget, and his hold-the-line policy on new construction, make it self-evident that a tax hike ought to have been proposed.

It is possible, of course, that Virginia's economic prosperity will not be slowed by the anti-inflation fight nationally, that another surplus might occur in 1970-72, that timetables still can be worked out to assure rapid approval of a big bond issue under the proposed constitution. All of these matters, however, are very iffy.

In the meantime, it is apparent that under the Godwin budget little additional progress is to be made in strengthening public education, that state park development again is being curtailed, that a recommended $28 million program of mental health reforms is being ignored, that welfare payments still are being kept below the state's own definitions of minimal needs, and that modernization of the state's antique prison system again has been postponed.

Doubtless there is some fat in the Godwin budget, and it is up to the Assembly and Mr. Holton to find it. At the outset, for example, they might question the wisdom of a proposed $100,000 expenditure to study the feasibility of building an expensive and untimely medical school in Norfolk. On the whole, however, this is a stingy budget—one that likely will keep Virginia from moving ahead at quite so rapid a pace as in the last four years.

THE ROANOKE T

Vol. 167, No. 17. ★ ★ ★ ★ 2 Sections—32 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Saturday, January 17, 1970.

Holton Takes Oath As Governor Today

Event To Begin At Noon

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Roanoker Linwood Holton will become the 30th popularly elected governor of Virginia Saturday.

He will be the first Republican governor in 84 years, the first in 96 years, or the first ever, depending upon whose version of post-Reconstruction history one accepts.

Holton will be sworn in at approximately 12:30 p.m. by Chief Justice Harold F. Snead of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Also taking the oath of office will be former State Sen. J. Sargeant Reynolds of Richmond as lieutenant governor and Andrew P. Miller of Abingdon as attorney general. Both are Democrats.

Administering the oath to Reynolds will be justice Thomas C. Gordon of Richmond, while Justice Alex M. Harman Jr. of Pulaski will give the oath to Miller.

The inauguration will be broadcast by WDBJ-TV, Channel 7, and WSLS-TV, Channel 10. The live coverage will begin at noon and continue until 1 p.m.

Heading the list of dignitaries present will be U.S. Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, and Govs. Bob Scott of North Carolina and Claude Kirk of Florida.

After taking the oath, Holton will deliver a brief address. It was drafted by Staige D. Blackford, Holton's press secretary, and J. Harvie Wilkinson III, 25-year-old author of the highly praised book, "Harry Byrd and the Changing Face of Virginia Politics, 1945-1966," who worked on Holton's campaign staff.

Holton added some touches of his own to the speech, expected to last about 10 minutes.

Then comes the inaugural parade, headed by the Powell Valley High School Band. Holton graduated from the school when it as known as Big Stone Gap High School.

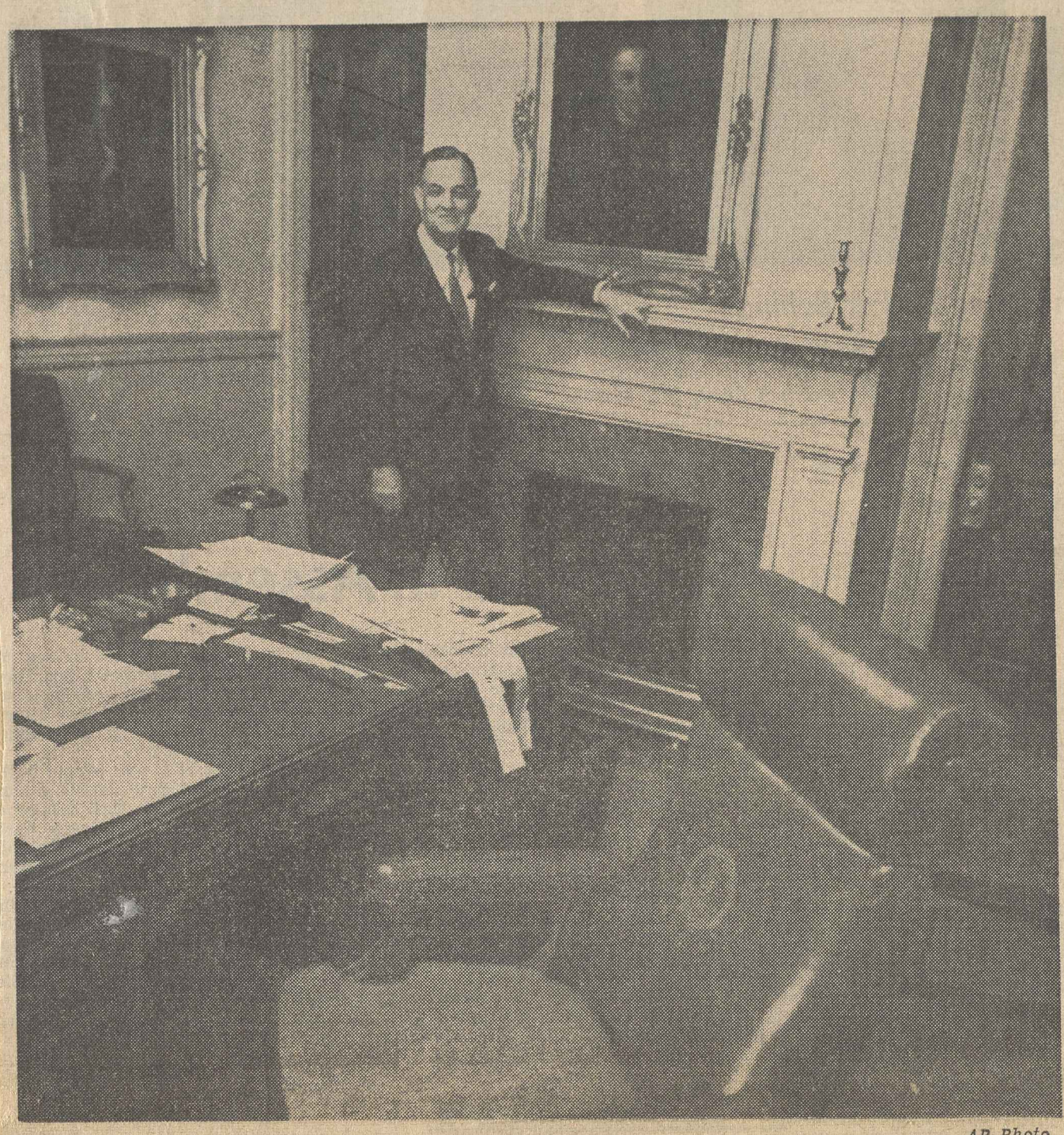
A flurry of receptions and balls will top off the inaugural festivities.

A special train that had been scheduled to bring a group of Southwest Virginia Holton supporters to the capital was canceled for lack of a sufficient number of passengers.

For Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard and Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button, Saturday will signal the end—at least for the time being—of their political service.

The spotlight will shift to their successors and each will return quietly to his home, suddently bereft of the prerogatives of office.

The Holtons — Mrs. Holton is called "Jinks" — and their four children will move into the stately mansion near the Capitol Saturday and the Godwins will move out. And the new governor will give a reception Sunday.



AP Photo

End of the Term

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. stands in his office Friday as his term nears its end. Godwin steps out Saturday as Linwood Holton is inaugurated. The House Friday approved a measure to present the outgoing governor with his chair. Godwin stands next to portrait of Patrick Henry, the state's first governor.

Godwin Sends to Assembly Record $3.8-Billion Budget

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., calling revenue estimates for the next two years the most liberal in his 22 years in state government, Friday sent the General Assembly a 1970-72 budget bill approaching $4 billion.

"I am firmly convinced that to push the estimates higher would be not only unsound but would border on fiscal irresponsibility," the outgoing governor told editors and reporters at a press briefing.

His proposed appropriations for the first two years of the incoming administration of Gov.-elect Linwood Holton use $1.7 billion in general fund revenues, up 28.5 per cent from the present biennium, and $2 billion in special funds, up 17 per cent.

The outgoing governor's budget totals a record-breaking $3.8 billion, and leaves, he said, only $1.1 million unappropriated—little for either Holton or the legislature to work with without major shuffling.

The general fund appropriations include an anticipated $84 million surplus in state funds July 1 which, in the main, will be used for operating expenses.

Colleges and other state agencies requested over $300 million for new buildings and other facilities but Godwin was able to find only $25.5 million in new money for capital outlays.

But this, combined with unspent capital outlay appropriations including part of the $81 million from last year's bond issue referendum, will give the state about $90 million for construction of new facilities during the coming two years.

The governor's proposed capital outlays appropriations include $4 million to finance the construction of three more community colleges.

The budget and accompanying appropriations bill was introduced in the House, one day later than usual and on the eve of Holton's inauguration, by Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, new chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The House Appropriations Committee was enlarged from 17 to 20 members by the House in adopting its 1970 rules, giving Speaker John Warren Cooke seven vacancies to fill. The Republican minority is clamoring for representation on this heretofore all Democratic committee, particularly since Virginia has a Republican governor and appropriations are the cornerstone of any governor's program.

Holton will outline his own program in his first appearance before a joint session of the House and Senate Tuesday with emphasis on what an aide said will be priorities.

Godwin's appropriations bill involves no increase in taxes but in his State of the Commonwealth message Wednesday he emphasized, "It cannot afford the luxury of any tax reductions, exemptions or refunds."

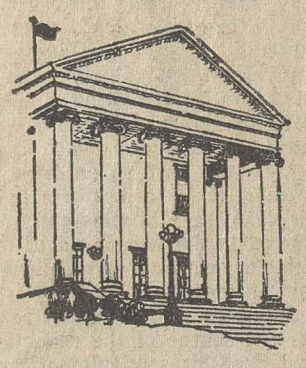
Holton in his winning campaign championed a $9-per-person tax credit or refund for each person against the sales tax on food which would reduce revenues an estimated $36 to $40 million a year.

The governor's budget provides funds for a 10 per cent across-the-board wage increase, beginning July 1, for Virginia's 50,200 state employes.

And it also provides funds for a $300 increase in salaries for Virginia's 50,000 school teachers for the 1970-71 school year and another $300 increase for 1971-72.

The governor in his press briefing noted that the budget will pump over $1 billion in various forms of state aid from general funds into the cities and counties — an increase of $204-

See Page 3, Col. 1



Assembly At Glance

Holton takes oath as governor today—Page 1

Godwin sends record $3.8-billion budget to Assembly—Page 1

Colleges, institutions get little new money in budget—Page 3

Increased medicaid funds fail to meet anticipated needs —Page 3

Valley Valu

Times Photos by Jack Gaking

Happy Post-Inaugural Lineup: Gov. Holton, Lt. Gov. Reynolds and Atty. Gen. Miller

1/18/70

Gov. Holton Asks Help of Virginians

Republican Becomes Governor

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Linwood Holton at 46 years of age became Virginia's 71st governor Saturday, the first Republican one in 84 years, and in his inaugural address asked the help of all in tackling the problems of the 1970s and making the state a model in race relations.

He set as Virginia's goal "an aristocracy of ability, regardless of race, color or creed" after calling racial discrimination one of the nation's foremost problems.

"Let us, as Lincoln said, insist upon an open society 'with malice toward none, charity for all'," Holton urged fellow Virginians.

This was a carefully worded appeal because the new governor wanted his feeling made plain since Democrats are claiming President Nixon's so-called "Southern strategy" is to build strength in the South by appealing to segregationist feeling in white suburbia.

As originally drafted, Holton's speech pledged efforts "to seek an open society" but he rewrote it to read "insist upon an open society."

"We will have a government based on a partnership of all Virginians, a government in which there will be neither partisanship nor prejudice of any kind," Holton pledged.

He became governor at 12:22 p.m., breaking the long line of Democratic governors dating back to 1886, when he was administered the oath of office by Justice Harold F. Snead of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

A 19-gun salute boomed across Capitol Square, deafening the crowd estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 standing in the drizzling rain in front of the South Portico of the Capitol and lining its driveways.

Minutes before, Andrew P. Miller became the state's attorney general —at 36 the youngest in the nation—and J. Sargeant Reynolds, at 33 years of age, lieutenant governor. They are Democrats.

Holton began his speech, which lasted just 15 minutes, by acknowledging his Republicanism and agreed with writers

See Page A-10, Col. 1

Text of Gov. Holton's Inaugural Address—Page B-2.

Women of the New Governor Do Him Proud—Page C-4.

Dwight Carter Holton, 4, Watches Parade in Arms of His Dad

Godwin Gives Holton Keys to Mansion, Office

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND—Some time during the rainy day when Virginia inaugurated Roanoker Linwood Holton as its governor an exchange of keys took place.

If it was symbolic, it was meant to be.

Mills E. Godwin Jr., who was ending his term as governor, gave the keys to Holton. Godwin said they were to the mansion on Capitol Square and to the back door of the office on the third floor of the Capitol.

Godwin said he had gotten the keys from Albertis S. Harrison Jr., now a justice of the State Supreme Court of Appeals, and that Harrison had gotten them on an inaugural day some years ago from J. Lindsay Almond Jr., another Roanoker who is now a federal judge.

The difference, of course, is that Godwin and Harrison and Almond were all Democrats and Holton is a Republican.

Whether the weather was rainy or not, Holton got not only the keys to the mansion and the back door of the office, but he proved—to play perhaps indecently on an old campaign phrase which went the rounds last fall—that a Republican governor is a happy governor.

Suddenly, it had happened there on the South Portico of the Capitol. Virginia had a Republican governor, who indicated in his speech that perhaps too much had been made of this up to this point.

And if the Republicans were happy along with Holton, it must be said the Democrats were not at all surly about the event which they will be calling "historic" for a long time to come.

After all, two Democrats also were inaugurated: J. Sargeant Reynolds Jr. as lieutenant governor, and Andrew P. Miller, a Southwest Virginia boy, as attorney general.

There were some partisan comments. One visiting Democrat walked into the Capitol press room long before the festivities had begun and said he was there "for two-thirds of an inaugural."

But this attitude—if one does not count the man who said he never thought he would hear Abraham Lincoln quoted from the South Portico—appeared to be in the minority.

Certainly, after Holton took

See Page 10, Col. 1

Antique Collectors Rescue Treasures

By JOYCE RUNYON

CLIFTON FORGE—After collecting and selling antiques for 40 years, Sarah and Parks Ware of Clifton Forge could be expected to take an old piece of glass in stride.

Not so. There's a child-like joy in Sarah's eyes as she lightly caresses a small clear white glass funnel which was on its way to the town dump when rescued. The funnel is early Steigel glass, evidencing its pedigree with a resonant tone when Sarah taps it lightly.

"I haven't had a piece of Steigel glass for a long, long time," she said enthusiastically. "I keep begging people not to throw things away from an attic cleanout or an estate settlement, for it is just such treasures as these that often go."

Sarah and Parks Ware, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ware, Jr., own and operate a home-based antiques shop on Ridgeway Street in Clifton Forge, where customers have included such as the Norman Vincent Peales, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, and James Corell of radio's "Amos and Andy" show.

Parks explained that Sarah's mother had operated an antiques shop when Sarah was a telephone operator and Parks was an accountant. Her mother had studied antiques and read books on the subject, just as Sarah and Parks still do. During the depression years, Parks would come home on weekends from his WPA office job and the two of them would comb the countryside looking for their beloved antiques. Sarah once discovered a rare "thousand-eye" compote for which the owner had asked 50 cents. She asked Parks for the money and he handed it over.

She later sold it for $5. "But she didn't say, 'Parks, here's half the profit—or even here's your 50 cents back,'" Parks said.

Many finds were purchased in Greenbrier County, W.Va. In Lewisburg, W.Va., Sarah discovered a rare blanket chest for which the owner wanted $15. Again, Sarah was broke and Parks sent the money as she described the chest in glowing terms as a beautiful buy. Sarah later sold it for $50. She grins as she tells it, "Parks hasn't gotten his $15 yet."

"That's the way she's done me all my life," he drawled in mock complaint.

The couple has kept some antiques, but most of what they have found has been sold, sometimes after refinishing, sometimes just as it was bought in. Often Sarah will re-handle an antique she

Mrs. Ware Refers to Antique Manual While Mr. Ware Looks On

herself has sold someone, which has been brought again to her for sale. This happens in appraising an estate or in buying from a collector. Her memory for the items is phenomenal—once she has had her hands on a collectible she never forgets it, nor the original price paid for it.

Sarah is a Virginian by birth, reared in Maryland. Her grandfather, Patrick E. Fox, was born in County Cork, Ireland, one of nine children. He had the first tavern in what is now Rich Patch. He was taken prisoner and held beyond Sewall Mountain, W.Va., during the War Between the States, captured as he carried supplies to the troops in a spring wagon. Her grandmother, though pregnant at the time, went after Patrick to bring him home, and their child, Sarah's father, was born on Sewall Mountain.

Parks was born in Alderson, W.Va., and celebrated his 66th birthday recently. He collects county histories and is partial to old books and writings. "I've owned and handled many rare books," he said. "Some would not seem rare, such as county histories—but people should always be on the look-out for early documents. They're more valuable than you might think. I bid in at a country sale a county history which was one of only 500 printed." A customer from Tennessee snapped it up.

Among their early collecting forays, they told of an elderly West Virginia man who, after years of putting them off, finally agreed late one evening to sell them his old furniture. Stored in outbuildings, it was in a resultant state of filth and disrepair. However, Sarah was so afraid the seller would change his mind, that she sat atop one of the pieces through most of a black night, waiting for Parks to bring a truck. They loaded the truck at 3 o'clock in the morning and went back to Clifton Forge with their treasures.

"We brought back Chippendale, Hepplewhite an Eli Terry pillar-and-scroll clock; arrow-back chairs, a cherry corner cupboard—oh, so many beautiful and rare pieces," Sarah exulted. "What a time we had—arriving home black with filth and cobwebs, to begin unloading. By then, people were moving about on the streets. Local collectors got word somehow and before we could get the dirt cleaned off ourselves or the furniture, people began coming to see the pieces and to beg us not to sell until they had a chance to buy."

They were reminded of the time Sarah crawled over attic rafers in a farmhouse in Cornstalk, W. Va., also in Greenbrier County. She was collecting flasks at the time, and the farm woman living there had told her she might go up to the attic and look around.

On rafters 2 feet apart, she crept and crawled with a knee on one and a foot on the next. But in a corner she found a flask of amythyst sunburst. As she backed out and down, she found herself black with fleas. "I should have known," she grinned, "the dog looked as though pepper had been shaken over him."

Once in Renick, W. Va., where early pioneers had settled, an elderly man told the Wares that they might look around at the rooms in his old house. His mother had died 40 years before and he had lived on alone. He was 86, with a long white beard.

"We had another hopping good time, "Sarah laughed. "His beard was filled with fleas and his house with antiques. We dug and scratched and bought. We stood it as long as we could, then left to get a truck and some spray. We sprayed each other before re-entering the house. The fleas still plagued us and raced through his whiskers, and the spray was having no effect. But as long as we could stand the fleas, we kept going back and forth to the truck, spraying each other, and buying more antiques

"He told us that when he died, we could come back and get the rocker he was using, which was a particularly fine example of Early American. Two years later we read of his death and went to the auction being held to settle his estate. It was held at the old home and I remember the curtains were in shreds, because they had never been taken down since his mother had died."

Parks said, "She'll do anything to find antiques. She's crossed swinging bridges so dilapidated she had to crawl on her hands and knees. She walked 2 miles back in the country to a recent sale, and she is so crippled with arthritis I don't know yet how she made it."

"Yes, and we didn't find anything worth having," said Sarah, "but I'd do it again on the chance that there would be something."

Sarah Ware advocates the search for early native pieces which are typically American. "There's nothing finer, nothing greater to look for than the antiques which were made or collected by our forefathers. We should cherish these things so much now.

"There's no beauty like our own. When you think of what the pioneers made their furniture from—our own native woods. For example, a cupboard we found in Rockbridge County dates around 1780. The lower part is walnut; the cornice is pine. The carpenter didn't have a walnut board wide enough for the shelf, so he used pine again. Sometimes they had only poplar. They would use pokeberries or walnut hulls and stain the woods. These different woods in one piece of furniture were typical of many of the old 'home-carpentered' pieces which are so rare today.

"There are seven different wood types in an old bed which once belonged to Miss Lucy Byrd, one-time Clifton Forge resident, and a member of the famous Byrd family of Virginia," Sarah continued.

Her advice to would-be collectors of glassware is this: Choose a genuine early American glass which is still not too expensive. She cautions against any patterns which are being reproduced in modern factories. Settle on one pattern, and go to a reputable dealer if you need help in deciding on a pattern to collect.

"You can get imports and knickknacks of reproductions in glass and art glass, but not from me. I don't want to handle them as long as there is any possibility of my handling Americana," says Sarah Ware.

A six tile panel depicting painted in manganese. 17th

Dutch Delft tile in blu manganese purple. 18th C

Period Piece

Tile Industry in Netherlands Reached Peak in 1600-1700s

LONDON — People have used decorative tiles for thousands of years—ever since the days of ancient Assyria, Babylonia and Egypt. But for the collector, Dutch tiles of the past 300 years are among the most interesting and rewarding to study.

The tile industry in the Netherlands began in the late 1500s, and reached its peak during the 17th and 18th centuries.

You can easily tell the earliest tiles by their thickness—as much as seven-eights of an inch in the late 1500s, and by the red clay of which they were made.

By the mid 1700s, the tiles were only one-quarter inch thick, and the clay used was a pale buff in color. Most of the tiles, from all periods, were about 5 inches square, through some bigger ones were made.

The design was stenciled on to the plain white-glazed tiles with powdered charcoal, leaving a faint outline. The decorators then painted the design, following the outline.

In this way, tiles could be produced in which the design matched from one to the next, but as the brushwork of each tile varied slightly, there was none of the monotony that can be found with more mechanical means of decoration, where every tile is exactly like the next.

Sometimes several tiles, usually four, were needed to complete a pattern. Often, each tile would have a scene on it, with a floral or arabesque pattern in the corners that matched up with the next tile to insure continuity.

After decoration, the tiles were covered with transparent glaze and fired again. The color and the glaze fused to form a single hard surface.

Early tiles had a great deal of color on them, small amount of forming the patte But as the whit proved, the tile lowed more white to show, followin ple of the Chines nese potters.

Don't miss "O Pussy Cat" now Barn Dinner T reservations 362-

Horne's
410 South Jefferson

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Super sizes of Alexa Cleansing Cream and Alexa Lotion, fabulously $17.50 together when ordinarily they'd be $35. Coordinated, they program a totally lovely complexion . . . pure clean, meticulously clean, the beginning of all beauty.

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ALEXA CLEANSING CREAM. Light as a frappe. Creams on satin-smooth. Makes short work of make-up.

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ALEXA LOTION. The final clean of the most minuscule traces of soil, cream. Tangy. Totally non-drying. Lavish on.

Horne's
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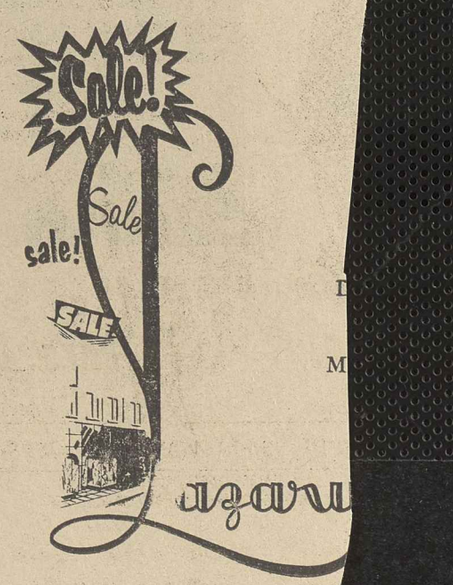
Golf is Great

. . . and nothing's better when you're crispy cool in the sharp slash of blue royally checked across white Fortrel. Styled so beguilingly, they're as good for just watching as they are for being watched.

Above, shortest skirt sashed in deep blue and hiding tiny white pants, $20. Bright blue Arnel triacetate V-neck sleeveless T, $11. Jacket, beautifully shirt-styled to go south with other blues and whites too, $26.

Right, dress turns out to be comfortable to be comfortable culottes, very brief and chic, $33.

Spend A Week With Han
In "The Land Of Sale"
Saturday, January 17—Saturday, Ja
Come, good people,
to "The Land Of Sale,"
The Hose of Hanes
We shall unveil.
Colours, styles
Magic to behold,
But make ye haste
Before all is sold.
Hane



Lazaru

Women of Gov. Holton Do Him Proud

By CLARE WHITE
Times Women's Editor

RICHMOND — The women of the new governor of Virginia did him proud at his inauguration Saturday.

When Linwood Holton of Roanoke was sworn in as the state's first Republican governor since the 1880s, his wife and two daughters were among the beautifully dressed women in the whole gathering.

Mrs. Holton, who likes to be known as Jinks, went through a last minute crisis about her inaugural hat. When the time came for her to put it on, it was nowhere to be found. Mrs. Frank Rogers, Jinks' mother, offered her mink beret, but Jinks said she'd rather set a new style of no hat than not wear the one chosen for her costume. Not until she was downstairs, did the hat emerge from a baggage room where it had inadvertently been mislaid.

It was a most becoming hat. Bystanders were heard to remark that they had never seen her look more beautiful. A brown brushed felt beret, it had a white band framing the face and matching white petals appliqued on the back. It complemented her white coat trimmed with nutria collar, a narrow front panel and border around the hem. She wore white gloves, white shoes and carried a white pocketbook.

Neither of the Holton daughters, Tayloe, 13, and Anne, 11, wore hats. Anne was wearing a white fake fur coat over an orangey dress that showed at the collar. Tayloe was resplendent in her first maxi coat, a dark green wool over which she had flipped a long plaid woolen scarf, which, incidentally, threatened to trip her as she climbed the bleachers after the inaugural ceremonies, disdaining the stairs as too crowded and too slow.

Tayloe's maxi had made its debut at the church service Saturday morning. For that part of the day's program Jinks had worn a dark slate blue double-breasted coat over a matching dress. She went hatless for the service.

So far as anyone knows, this inauguration is the first to include a church service. The half-hour service of hymns, scripture and prayer was in Second Presbyterian Church in downtown Richmond. All three of the state's new officials, Gov. Holton, Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds and Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller, are Presbyterians. Reynolds is a member of the Richmond church where the service was held.

The church service was the first public appearance of the three families together.

Republican Holton was there with Jinks, the two girls, Woody, 10, and Dwight, 4. Dwight, stylish in green plaid pants, had his own aide to keep up with him. Also with the Holtons were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers of Roanoke, Miss Alice Rogers of Richmond, an aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vaden of Lynchburg (Mrs. Vaden is Jinks' sister) and Mrs. Linwood Holton Sr. of Big Stone Gap.

Democrat Reynolds was accompanied by his wife of a few months, the former Mary Ballou Handy Stettinius. He was met at the church, somewhat unexpectedly as it turned out, by the three children of his first marriage and his mother and father.

With Democrat Miller of Abingdon were his wife and three children. The official party waited in the church visitors' parlor until they entered the church in a group.

Prior to church, the Holtons had gone to breakfast with 1,200 of the Republican Party. Holton gave a short talk of thanks to the party faithful.

All looked remarkably fresh considering the night they must have spent. There were 22 children on the 11th floor of the hotel where the Holton party was staying. Holton's brother, C. V. Holton of Roanoke, was there with his wife and five children. Jinks' two brothers, twins Frank W. Rogers Jr. and Robert Jett Rogers, both of Roanoke, were there with their wives and children. Frank, known as Bo, has three children and Bob has five.

Dwight had insisted on bringing his bicycle, but was restrained from riding it in the halls. Anne, six-year-old daughter of the Robert Rogers, was recovering from a fluy cold and had only been allowed to come at the last moment when it was found she had no temperature.

Most of the youngsters attended the Friday night Young Republicans dance. Holton and Jinks looked in long enough for Holton to do a fast rock 'n' roll with his daughter, Tayloe. Jinks wore a short pink brocade dress with jeweled neckline for this appearance.

AP Photo

Gov. and Mrs. Holton Pose at Mansion After Inauguration

At the Capitol Saturday, the families got settled on the platform in front of the South Portico before the major participants arrived. The six headliners came from the hotel with the Godwins, who went there for them, accompanied by the inaugural committee and a military escort. All members of the inaugural committee wore morning coats and top hats, as did Holton, Reynolds and Miller.

Blonde Mrs. Reynolds wore a military black wool double-breasted coat. A narrow black patent belt circled her size 8 figure at a high waistline. Brass buttons at the cuff and down the front gave a touch of brightness. At her throat was a black and white silk scarf in a diamond pattern. She wore high black patent boots and no hat.

Mrs. Miller was wearing a cream-colored fitted coat with a wide selfbelt. She carried a black pocketbook and was wearing black gloves. She, also, was hatless and wore her brown hair pulled loosely back and fastened at the nape of the neck with a wide clip.

A fashion note: There were no pants and, besides Tayloe Holton, only one maxi coat to be seen among the women seated with the official guests.

There were not many boots, either, although the women were complaining of cold feet after the ceremony was over. Most had thought it would be warmer. Instead, the temperature dropped, if anything, and a drizzle started just about the time the inaugural did.

A die-hard Democrat was heard to remark, "The Democrats got the last word after all. It rained."

Saturday night the Republicans rejoiced at four inaugural balls at the John Marshall and the Jefferson hotels, the first inaugural balls to be held. The new governor and his wife visited all four, Jinks in her mint green dress with flowing chiffon skirt and silk bodice, trimmed with gold braid at the waist. The Holton girls wore floor-length chiffon dresses of white, one trimmed with blue and one with pink.

A Radiant Gov. and Mrs. Linwood Holton Dance for the Guests at the Inaugural Ball in the Jefferson Hotel Ballroom

Jubilant Winners Celebrate

Clare White
Women's Editor

The King is dead. Long live the King.

That phrase which, in a monarchy, signifies that a ruler has died and his successor has taken over the throne, rang in my ears in Richmond over the weekend.

In a monarchy, it usually means that, in the inevitable progress of nature, a man has died and another has taken his place.

In Richmond, it meant an avalanche of semihysterical Republicans who bulged the city's hotels and cheered violently whenever their hero cleared his throat. They came from all over the state and paid through the nose to eat breakfast with him, go to receptions for him and dance at the first inaugural balls the capital city ever lived through.

Wildly jubilant men and woman donned their best clothes, bought for the occasion, and made their way to and from the two hotels where the balls were in progress. The rain spotted the long skirts of the women and dampened the men's tuxedos. Nothing dampened their enthusiasm. Not rain nor the heat of overcrowded ballrooms nor the lateness of the hour.

At the John Marshall Hotel one celebrant rent the early morning hours with blasts from a horn that sounded (I suppose) like the trumpeting of an elephant.

It also meant tears in the eyes of a waitress at the snack bar in the Capitol as she leaned out a side window to kiss Gov. Mills Godwin goodby. It meant men and women leaving a Virginia Chamber of Commerce testimonial dinner with lumps in their throats because it was their governor's last night in office and a political party was second best for the first time in their lifetimes. It meant secretaries cleaning out their desks and chauffeurs looking for another job.

The losing party took it with good grace. The Democrats who won in the election hung back and let the Republicans skim the cream off the popping flashbulbs, the reporters' pencils and the adoring constituency. When the Linwood Holtons made their triumphant descent of the red-carpeted "Gone With the Wind" staircase at the Jefferson Hotel, it was their defeated ticket mates and their wives who followed them, not the Sargeant Reynolds and Andrew Millers, the men who won. They came to the ball later.

The sentiment in the air was not because the Godwins were sorry to leave. Their four years in the Governor's Mansion had been sad ones for them personally. They were frank to say they would be glad to leave the house that held memories of their only daughter who was killed by lightning in 1968. Although, because of similar memories, they would never go back to the house that was home before the move to Richmond, they would start again in Nansemond County.

It didn't have a great deal to do with political affiliation. There was just this feeling that, for good or bad, an era was over.

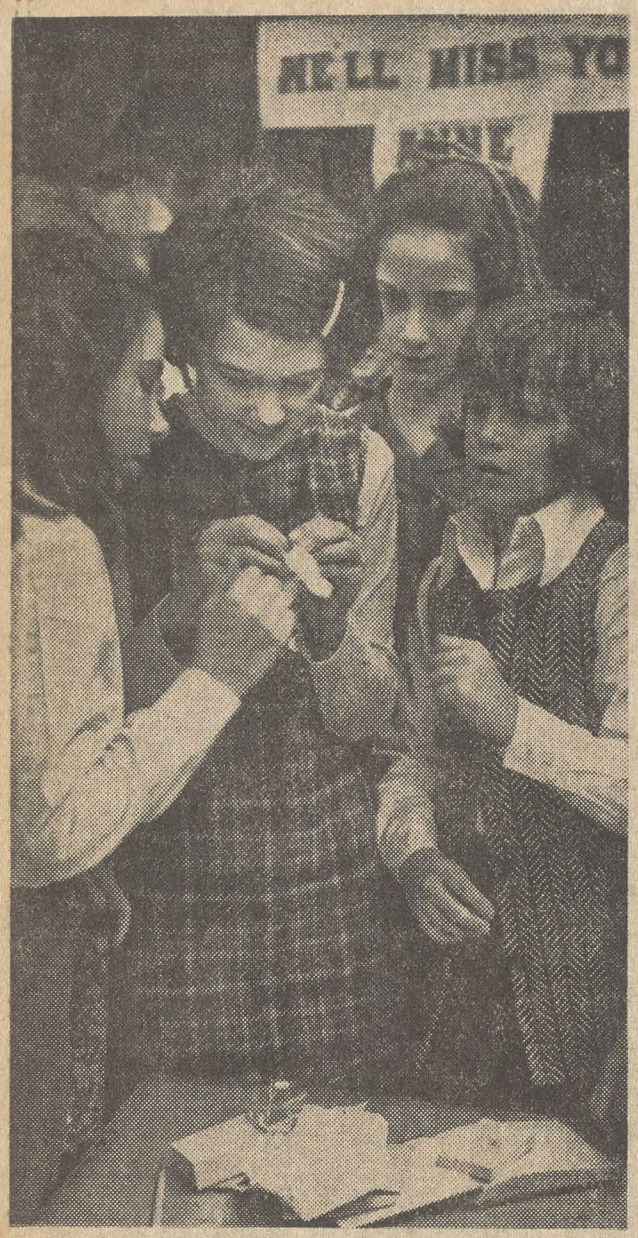
Perhaps it was epitomized when the Godwins slipped quietly away as soon as Gov. Holton had finished his inaugural address. Few people saw them go except the waitress in the snack bar.

The Holtons, With Children Anne (left), Tayloe and Woody, Descen

Sen. and Mrs. Glenn Williams (center), Sen. and Mrs. James Turk

Roanoke's Dr. W. W. S. Butler III Twirls His Wife

Classmates H Children



Anne (center) and Classmates Admire Pin

By SANDRA SISSON
Times Women's Writer

The whirl of exciting events did not end with the inauguration weekend in Richmond for two of Gov. Linwood Holton's children. Anne, 11, and Woody, 10, were treated to surprise farewell parties Monday by their classmates at Crystal Spring Elementary School in Roanoke.

The children, including Tayloe, 13, a student at Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, returned to Roanoke Sunday to complete the current semesters at their schools.

Woody Holton's fifth grade class and his teacher, Mrs. John McIntosh, presented him with a pair of gold cuff links, monogrammed "H," and then fashioned a mural of drawings and messages while he watched for him to hang in his room at the Governor's Mansion in Richmond.

"Au Revoir, Woody," was one of the messages, pasted next to a picture of a swan swimming in a pond, one student's impression of the swan statue in the fountain just outside the mansion. Another message, written by his best friend, Bob Yates said, "Don't fall off the walls," a reference to Woody's tendency for accidents.

Woody is spending the week at the home of Bob's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Yates.

Woody had been browsing through other messages in an autograph book which all the students and his teachers had signed when the cuff links were presented to him.

"Room 206 will not be the same without your outer space questions," wrote Marshall Butler, son of Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican minority leader in the House of Delegates.

"I hope you like your new house. Dress up good. I'll be watching you on TV," wrote another.

The cuff links were timely.

"Wonderful, wonderful," Woody said as he opened them. "I always need cuff links."

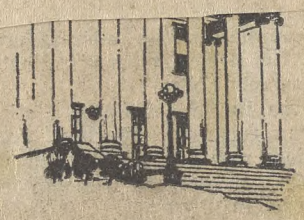
Woody said the most exciting part of the weekend for him was moving into the mansion.

"The mansion is real interesting," he said in a matter-of-fact tone. "It has an elevator and it already has two color television sets. We're getting a third one." He also hopes to get a pair of roller skates for his birthday in June to use in the underground passageway.

He said he has noticed a change in his dad since he was elected governor.

"He's getting gray hair," he said. And he does not call his father "dad" anymore. "I call him 'Governor.'"

ntosh Watch Bob Yates Pin Up Message



Assembly At Glance

Gov. Linwood Holton asks Assembly for relief on food tax—Page 1

Democrat offers bill to provide food tax refund—Page 1

Senate votes to increase membership of two committees—Page 1

Gov. Holton asks Assembly to unify state port facilities—Page 9

Fight expected among Democrats in leadership struggle—Page 8

Roanoke area Democrats salute Holton's appeal for unity—Page 9

en used to be," she said during her school party. "It has two bedrooms upstairs, a living room and a kitchen downstairs."

She explained that they would share the quarters with a housekeeper, should they get their parents' final approval on the move.

This weekend she hunted the mansion over for a Christmas present a note from Santa had said would be waiting there for her. But the green "secretary-desk" had not yet arrived.

Anne said the ceremony Saturday was what she got most excited over.

"How could that not be exciting?" she asked. "Dad was so nervous."

Anne also received an autograph book from her classmates and teachers and a gold monogrammed pin. The party was arranged by her teacher, Mrs. F. I. Persinger. A sign saying "We'll Miss You, Anne" hung on the auditorium wall where ice cream and cookies were served. (Woody also had refreshments: cupcakes with American flags stuck in the center and ice cream.)

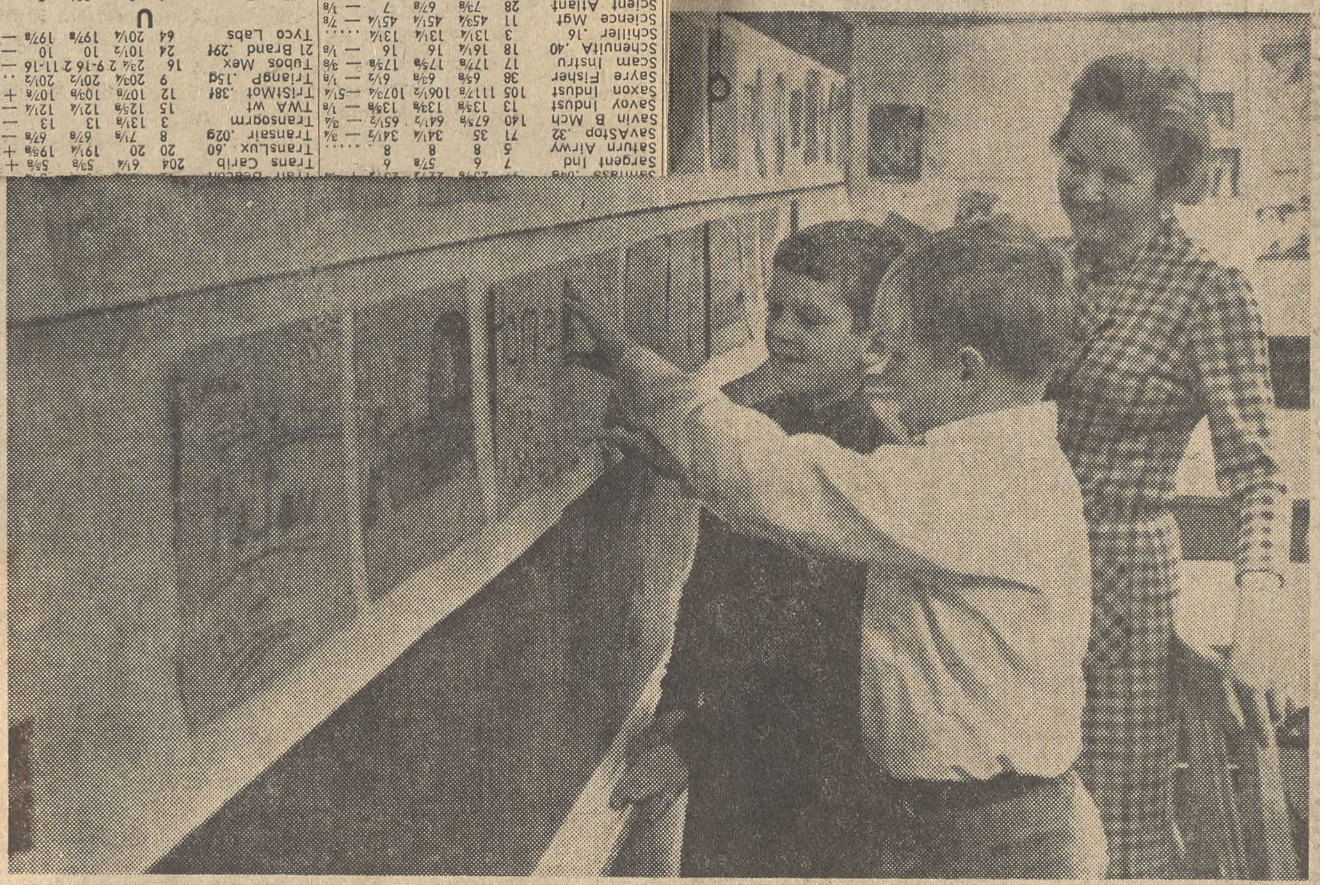
The autograph books were the idea of the school principal, Miss Rebecca Comer. Anne, a straight-A student has helped with work in the office.

"I'll miss her," Miss Comer said. "She was such a good office worker."

Anne is spending the week in Roanoke with Mr. and Mrs. Fancher Turner. Tayloe is staying with Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Stanley.

Friday the children will return to Richmond where Anne and Woody will enroll at Mary Munford Elementary School and Tayloe, at Westhampton Junior High School.

Children



Woody Holton (left) and Mrs. John McIntosh Watch Bob Yates Pin Up Message

Anne Holton was also quite taken with the mansion. For the present she and Tayloe will be sharing a room there, but she said they hope to move into the adjoining cottage soon.

"We want to stay in the cottage off to the right of the mansion where the old kitchen used to be," she said during her school party. "It has two bedrooms upstairs, a living room and a kitchen downstairs."

She explained that they would share the quarters with a housekeeper, should they get their parents' final approval on the move.

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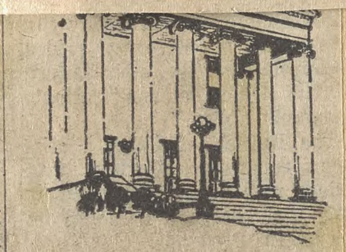

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Agnew Makes Report

Nixon Plans Talk On State of World

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon began his second year in office Tuesday by announcing an "historic new precedent"—submission of a State of the World message to Congress following his State of the Union report.

Chatting with newsmen in his oval office, Nixon said the traditional State of the Union message, which he will deliver personally at a Senate-House session Thursday noon, will be followed early in February by a special written report on foreign policy.

The chief executive indicated he is taking this course because Thursday's speech, to be broadcast live by television and radio networks, will emphasize the fight against inflation, the forthcoming federal budget, and domestic concerns.

Seldom has Nixon seemed more relaxed or talkative than he was Tuesday as photographers and reporters trooped in and out of his office to record a series of presidential conferences.

The first was with Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who made a preliminary report to Nixon on his 11-nation Asian tour that ended Monday.

Nixon termed it an "enormously effective trip" and remarked that the vice president would be embarking later on other foreign travels—"perhaps to Los Angeles," he joked.

The chief executive said Agnew's was "one of the most substantive trips ever taken by a vice president." He said it had produced greater Asian understanding of the "Nixon doctrine" that calls for increased efforts by Asian countries in their own defense and development, with a simultaneous cutback in American contributions. He said Agnew will present a full report to the National Security Council Friday.

Nixon's bantering anniversary mood was underscored as he jested with his vice president while looking over a publicity scrapbook on Agnew's trip.

Expressing mock concern, Nixon cracked, "You'd better watch out how good you're getting."

The vice president later told newsmen he was encouraged by the trend of events in Vietnam but cautioned that the American people should realize "it's entirely within the realm of possibility" that the Communists could launch a successful attack against one or another South Vietnamese unit if they are willing to pay the price in casualties. He suggested the Communists in such a case would reap no more than a "public relations victory."

Agnew again said the administration policy of Vietnamizing the war—turning the combat role over to the South Vietnamese—is irreversible.

But, responding to questions, he said further U.S. troop withdrawals could be delayed should the Communists embark on "action of a highly provocative nature."

Dr. Thosteson

Transplant Not Approved For Young Diabetic

Dear Dr. Thosteson: I'm 18 and have been a diabetic since I was 5. Right now I'm taking 98 units of insulin (Lente) a day.

There has been talk about a pancreas transplant. Is it possible? I would like if possible to try it myself. I don't have too much to lose, from what I can see.—R.W.E.

Attempts have been made to transplant a pancreas, so far probably less than a dozen times in this country, but none successful. After all, the matter of transplanting is in its infancy. Of the heart transplants, few have lasted more than a very short time.

I think it reasonable to suppose that more and more will be learned about organ transplants, but as of today they have to be regarded experimental, at best adding some months of life.

I can agree that having diabetes at your age is no fun; nevertheless, even these severe cases are being kept under control for many years. You have a lot to lose with a transplant—so pay attention to your diet and the other rules of controlling diabetes. As the years pass, much more may well be learned about transplants of the pancreas. Doctors and surgical teams are working on it.

Dear Dr. Thosteson: I sure would like to know all about chronic kidney condition.—L.H.

All? That's quite an order. But you'll find a lot of basic information about kidney and bladder disorders and treatment in the booklet, "Your Kidneys: Facts You Need to Know." Send 25 cents and a long, self-addressed, stamped envelope for it.

Dear Dr. Thosteson: How do the symptoms of trichomonas and monilia infections of the vagina differ? How does a doctor determine which is which? Do they both cause itching and discharge, often spreading to adjoining areas?—Mrs. H.A.P.

Both cause vaginal discharge and irritation, and the adjacent tissues sometimes are inflamed, too. Easiest method of differentiation is that trichomonas can be readily seen in microscopic examination, but not the other. Both can be cultured in a laboratory for identification. In stubborn cases, it is important that this differentiation be made, so suitable treatment can be applied.

Dear Dr. Thosteson: Is there a drug that can be taken by mouth to cure fungus on the finger? I am told that they cannot guarantee that it won't return when the new nail grows in.—R.G.

For some funguses, yes; for others no. Abide by your dermatologist's advice on that. But while removal of a nail cannot guarantee that the fungus won't return, this method is successful often enough to make it worthwhile.

U.S., Peking Resume Talks

WARSAW (AP) — With images of Mao Tse-tung staring down from two walls, U.S. and Red Chinese diplomats resumed formal contact Tuesday for the first time in two years in a one-hour talk which Americans described as "useful."

U.S. Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. told newsmen the two sides had "discussed a number of matters of mutual interest" as he emerged from the Red Chinese Embassy after conferring with Charge d'Affaires Lei Yang.

But, Stoessel added, in accord with the ground rules, "our discussion and the topics we covered are held in confidence."

The American diplomat said the exchange was held in a "businesslike atmosphere."

"We are pleased that these talks have been renewed today," he said, "and I believe today's meeting was useful."

He said no date had been fixed for the next round, but added that "it was agreed that we would be in touch at an early date to consider this question together."

After the meeting, a Chinese aide handed newsmen a two-sentence statement which said merely that the session had taken place and that both sides agreed to set up a date for the next one through consultation.

Stoessel had proposed resumption of the ambassadorial talks last month when he ran into two Chinese diplomats at a Yugoslav fashion show in Warsaw.

The move came after a slight easing by the Nixon administration of travel restrictions pertaining to Red China. U.S. officials in Washington have said they expect it to be slow going for a while and would not be surprised if the talks produce nothing concrete for some months.

The exchanges began in Geneva in 1955 to discuss release of Americans held in China. They moved to Warsaw in 1958 and the last meeting was held Jan. 8, 1968. The current meeting was postponed twice by the Chinese, the last time 11 months ago after a Chinese diplomat defected in the Netherlands.

Nigerian Victory Attributed To Extensive Aid by Soviets

(c) 1970 New York Times News Service

MOSCOW—Nigeria's ambassador to the Soviet Union said Tuesday that Soviet aid to his country was the most important factor in the defeat of the Biafran secessionists.

At a news conference at his embassy, Ambassador G. T. Kurubo vociferously praised Moscow's extensive military aid, which included jet bombers, fighters and artillery.

He said the victory over the Biafrans was the result "more than any other single thing, more than all other things together," of Soviet assistance.

Kurubo would not disclose the full extent of the aid, which is a carefully guarded secret here, but said Moscow helped "in a very great way."

Nigeria was grateful to Moscow, he said also, "because the Russians understand African sensitivity."

"The important thing," he said, is that the Soviet Union "made no noise about the assistance it has rendered Nigeria."

Western diplomats said Nigeria's praise of the Soviet role in ending the lengthy civil war—expressed in Lagos as well as here—probably would spur Moscow to continue its undisguised efforts to extend its influence not only in Nigeria, but in other black African countries.

Scattered Pockets Of Biafrans Resist

LAGOS (AP) — Scattered pockets of Ibo soldiers, still dug in five days after their leaders dissolved Biafra, are hampering relief efforts in some areas, military sources said Tuesday.

One band of holdouts west of the Niger River were still exchanging fire with federal troops, reliable sources said. Apparently they had not received word that the war was over.

But hostilities ended quickly in most cases. Travelers from Port Harcourt, hub of the relief operation, say soldiers from both sides threw an all-night party.

A former Biafran colonel, still in full uniform drank with federal officers at Port Harcourt's Presidential Hotel the night after Biafra surrendered.

Shell British Petroleum sent in engineers Tuesday to inspect installations in the rich oil fields along the Niger River near Oguta which was in rebel hands to the end.

Several oil installations, including two fields which had been on the verge of production before the war for the French SAFRAP and Italian AGIP companies, have been dormant because of the conflict.

A federal source said that, aside from the few holdouts, "people are coming out all over. The roads are choked with people."

He said prisoners of war would be released as soon as the relief problem was overcome, explaining: "There's no point in releasing them to let them suffer. They are being well looked after, conditions (in the prisons) are wonderful. But they will be released very soon," he said.

Lt. Col. Philip Effiong, signing an unconditional surrender Thursday, has assured federal leaders there would be no guerrilla resistance. He and his officers joined federal units to seek out isolated rebel groups.

Leaflets were spread by the thousands ordering soldiers to give up their arms and report to federal authorities. Hour after hour, the federal radio broadcast an appeal for refugees to stay where they are, telling them: "The war is over."

For the most part, police have taken over keeping order and garrison troops are confined to barracks.

"We are satisfied with relief in general," said the source. "It is going marvelously well, including the Red Cross work. As soon as people stop hearing the booming of guns and rifle shots, they come out."

The American government dispatched three portable hospitals and 50 jeeps by air for the relief effort. A convoy of three 10-ton trucks and seven British-donated vehicles left for Enugu on Tuesday.

Planeloads of vehicles continued to arrive from Britain and heavier trucks were shipped by sea.

Relief officials stressed that the need was for transport and medical workers rather than food supplies which are sufficient.

The Soviet Union, with Britain the major supplier of arms to Nigeria during the war, is to bring in 17 doctors and child care workers.

Flights arrived throughout the day at Lagos' Ijeka Airport bringing specialized equipment and medicines required urgently.

In the East Central State, the last stronghold of secession, 600 volunteers reported for relief work, officials reported. Other Nigerians were expected to volunteer, in response to a nationwide appeal.

The federal government's relief coordination body has been asking for what it needed. Israel, according to the government's press, was told its aid was not required.

An editorial in the independent Daily Times of Lagos blasted Israel and France for encouraging the secessionists. Attacks on Israel followed what was reported here as an admission by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban that Israel aided Biafra.

Billy Graham

Will you please tell me if there is any difference between temptation and one's thoughts? A. N.

Temptation usually comes through one's thoughts. As we have often heard said: "An idle mind is the devil's workshop."

However though evil suggestions often come to mind, that need not be expressed in overt action. Often, we cannot help, or have no control, over the thoughts that enter our minds.

With all the sex advertisements that are thrust upon us today, for example, evil thoughts are bound to enter our minds. The sin is not the thought itself, but the entertaining of such thought.

Jesus said: "He that looketh upon a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery already in his heart."

Everyday we look upon those of the opposite sex. This is not sin, of course. But if those thoughts are harbored to the point that they create lust—then Jesus said we have sinned.

This, of course, goes for other kinds of sin as well. We all have flashes of envy, pride, anger and hatred. The human mind is a spawning place for these. But, we have been given the power of choice, and we can throw them out of our minds.

The Bible says: "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man . . . but will make a way to escape." 1 Corinthians 10:13.

While we all have the power of choice—too few of us exercise it rightly without Christ in our lives. Paul said: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Reserve District No. 5 State No. 558

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION of

The Bank of Virginia

of Richmond, Virginia 23219 and Foreign and Domestic Subsidiaries, at the close of business December 31, 1969, a state banking institution organized and operating under the banking laws of this State and a member of the Federal Reserve System. Published in accordance with a call made by the State Banking Authorities and by the Federal Reserve Bank of this District.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks (including $218,395.22 unposted debits)		$ 67,563,173.86
U.S. Treasury securities		31,129,145.75
Securities of other U. S. Government agencies and corporations		835,000.00
Obligations of States and political subdivisions		33,789,556.20
Other securities (including $660,000.00 corporate stocks)		731,834.00
Trading account securities		3,262,775.65
Other loans		251,535,287.67
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises		11,088,076.68
Real estate owned other than bank premises		97,121.40
Customer's liability to this bank on acceptances outstanding		370,278.15
Other assets		4,200,829.57
TOTAL ASSETS		404,603,078.93

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations		$104,127,034.67
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations		190,787,581.21
Deposits of United States Government		1,530,674.54
Deposits of States and political subdivisions		16,405,604.09
Deposits of commercial banks		33,191,207.48
Certified and officers' checks, etc.		2,527,701.22
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$348,569,803.21
(a) Total demand deposits	$150,433,515.39	
(b) Total time and savings deposits	$198,136,287.82	
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase		6,200,000.00
Mortgage indebtedness		1,206,728.21
Acceptances executed by or for account of this bank and outstanding		370,278.15
Other liabilites		16,403,561.96
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$372,750,371.53

RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES

Reserves for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to IRS rulings)		$ 4,819,000.00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	$ 4,819,000.00	

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Equity capital, total		$ 27,033,707.40
Common stock—total par value	$ 15,290,000.00	
No. shares authorized 1,000,000		
No shares outstanding 764,500		
Surplus		8,710,000.00
Undivided profits		3,033,707.40
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$ 27,033,707.40
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$404,603,078.93

MEMORANDA

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	$334,484,032.00
Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	$334,484,032.00

I, M. D. Crawford, Cashier, of the above-named bank do hereby declare that this report of condition is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. D. CRAWFORD

We, the undersigned directors, attest the correctness of this report of condition and declare that it has been examined by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief is true and correct.

JOHN W. BATES, JR.
PAUL D. SANDERS
JOHN M. TAYLOR
Directors

State of Virginia, County of ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1970.
PRISCILLA P. ZIGLER,
Notary Public

Call No. 472 Charter No. 2737 National Bank Region No. 5

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION, INCLUDING DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES, OF THE

The First National Exchange Bank of Virginia

of Roanoke in the State of Virginia, at the close of business on December 31, 1969 published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under title 12, United States Code, Section 161.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks (including $780,759.59 unposted debits)		$ 61,373,519.17
U.S. Treasury securities		32,667,083.57
Securities of other U.S. Government agencies and corporations		3,000,000.00
Obligations of States and political subdivisions		63,535,149.31
Other securities (including $690,050.00 corporate stock)		747,050.00
Loans		279,652,737.56
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises		7,707,495.60
Real estate owned other than bank premises		777,911.88
Other assets		3,902,801.44
TOTAL ASSETS		$453,363,748.53

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$141,924,440.81	
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	206,165,991.00	
Deposits of United States Government	4,051,812.96	
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	22,134,033.15	
Deposits of commercial banks	17,440,181.26	
Certified and officers' checks, etc.	1,839,229.13	
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$393,555,688.31
(a) Total demand deposits	$176,792,234.71	
(b) Total time and savings deposits	$216,763,453.60	
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase		8,600,000.00
Other liabilities		15,839,221.90
TOTAL LIABILITIES		417,994,910.21

RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES

Reserve for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to IRS rulings)		$ 5,258,908.47
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	$ 5,258,908.47	

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Equity capital-total		$ 30,109,929.85
Common Stock-total par value	$ 8,950,390.00	
No. shares authorized 1,000,000		
No. shares outstanding 895,039		
Surplus	14,049,610.00	
Undivided profits	7,109,929.85	
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$ 30,109,929.85
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$453,363,748.53

MEMORANDA

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	394,990,844.11
Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	279,788,156.14

I, M. D. McKee, Jr., Senior Vice President and Cashier, of the above-named bank do hereby declare that this report of condition is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. D. McKEE, JR.

We, the undersigned directors attest the correctness of this report of condition and declare that it has been examined by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief is true and correct.

BYRON A. HICKS
B. F. PARROTT
CHARLES P. LUNSFORD
Directors

Call No. 472 Charter No. 15117 National Bank Region No. 5

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION, INCLUDING DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES, OF THE

Security National Bank

of Roanoke, in the State of Virginia, at the close of business on December 31, 1969, published in response to a call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Title 12, United States Code, Section 161.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks		$ 2,485,801.37
U. S. Treasury securities		2,596,931.64
Securities of other U. S. Government agencies and corporations		499,609.40
Obligations of States and political subdivisions		2,581,129.91
Other securities (including $43,650 corporate stock)		48,650.00
Loans		10,616,674.11
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises		296,281.03
Real estate owned other than bank premises		491,407.31
Other assets		113,504.90
TOTAL ASSETS		$19,729,989.67

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$ 4,878,971.78	
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	9,489,717.02	
Deposits of United States Government	147,924.63	
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	2,333,972.16	
Deposits of commercial banks	5,000.00	
Certified and officers' checks, etc.	128,406.18	
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$16,983,991.77
(a) Total demand deposits	$ 5,944,274.75	
(b) Total time and savings deposits	$11,039,717.02	
Other liabilities		827,549.35
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$17,811,541.12

RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES

Reserve for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to IRS rulings)		153,087.69
Reserves on securities		3,100.00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	156,187.69	

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Equity capital—total	1,762,260.86	
Common Stock—total par value	925,000.00	
No. shares authorized 100,000		
No. shares outstanding 92,500		
Surplus	550,000.00	
Undivided profits	287,260.86	
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		1,762,260.86
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$19,729,989.67

MEMORANDA

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	15,770,560.31
Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	10,494,173.39

I, L. Kent Crosby, V. P. and Cashier, of the above-named bank do hereby declare that this report of condition is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. KENT CROSBY

We, the undersigned directors attest the correctness of this report of condition and declare that it has been examined by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief is true and correct.

S. LEWIS LIONBERGER
F. W. JOHNSTON
W. M. McALLISTER
Directors

Call No. 472 Charter No. 11817 National Bank Region No. 5

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION, INCLUDING DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES, OF THE

The Colonial-American National Bank

of Roanoke, in the State of Virginia, at the close of business on December 31, 1969 published in response to call made by comptroller of the currency, under Title 12, United States Code, Section 161.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks (including $37,502.42 unposted debits)		$ 15,580,916.87
U.S. Treasury securities		8,163,368.95
Obligations of States and political subdivisions		10,292,437.42
Other securities		201,000.00
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell		1,950,000.00
Loans		62,698,036.51
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises		2,234,541.76
Real estate owned other than bank premises		1,558.20
Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated		1.00
Other assets		566,978.47
TOTAL ASSETS		$101,688,839.18

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$33,568,206.44	
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	47,812,869.01	
Deposits of United States Government	877,763.89	
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	2,688,124.64	
Deposits of commercial banks	3,422,267.30	
Certified and officers' checks, etc.	827,716.84	
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$ 89,196,948.12
(a) Total demand deposits	$39,518,274.37	
(b) Total time and savings deposits	$49,678,673.75	
Mortgage indebtedness		60,000.00
Other liabilities		3,406,755.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 92,663,703.30

RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES

Reserve for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to IRS rulings)	$1,254,117.92	
Reserves on securities	199,533.60	
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES		1,453,651.52

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Equity capital-total		$ 7,571,484.36
Common Stock—total par value	2,200,000.00	
No. shares authorized 250,000		
No. shares outstanding 220,000		
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,371,484.36	
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		7,571,484.36
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$101,688,839.18

MEMORANDA

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	$ 85,676,387.70
Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	$ 62,135,979.56

I, R. S Journell, Senior Vice President and Cashier, of the above-named bank do hereby declare that this report of condition is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. JOURNELL

We, the undersigned directors attest the correctness of this report of condition and declare that it has been examined by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief is true and correct.

H. G. ROBERTSON
HOMER S. PECK
GEO. H. FULTON
Directors

Reserve District No. 5 State No. 201

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION OF

The Bank of Salem

of Salem, Virginia, and Foreign and Domestic Subsidiaries at the close of business December 31, 1969, a state banking institution organized and operating under the banking laws of this State and a member of the Federal Reserve System. Published in accordance with a call made by the State Banking Authorities and by the Federal Reserve Bank of this District.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks		$ 3,079,745.94
U. S. Treasury securities		3,954,921.79
Obligations of States and political subdivisions		4,505,242.21
Other loans		15,498,944.48
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises		395,485.68
Other Assets		194,167.68
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 27,628,507.78

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations	$ 6,554,216.73	
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	14,079,287.93	
Deposits of United States Government	229,772.67	
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	3,101,439.90	
Deposits of commercial banks	310,646.13	
Certified and officers' checks, etc.	397,094.56	
TOTAL DEPOSITS		$24,672,457.92
(a) Total demand deposits	$ 8,013,311.97	
(b) Total time and savings deposits	$16,659,145.95	
Other liabilities		1,071,610.12
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$25,744,068.04

RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES

Reserve for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to IRS rulings)	$ 303,164.38	
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES		303,164.38

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Equity capital, total		$ 1,581,275.36
Common stock—total par value	$ 463,000.00	
No. shares authorized 82,000		
No. shares outstanding 46,300		
Surplus	769,000.00	
Undivided profits	349,275.36	
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		1,581,275.36
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		$27,628,507.78

MEMORANDA

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	$24,250,987.00
Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	$15,585,434.00

I, Hugh R. Harnsberger, Cashier, of the above-named bank do hereby declare that this report of condition is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HUGH R. HARNSBERGER

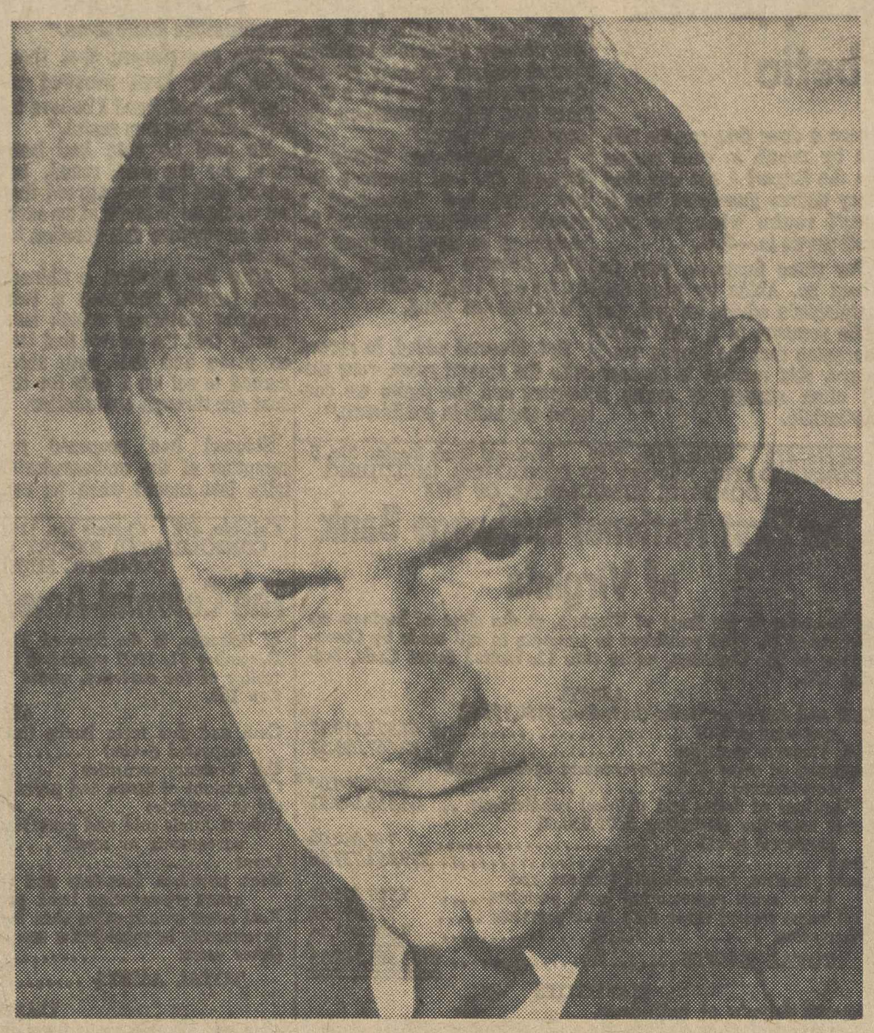
We, the undersigned directors, attest the correctness of this report of condition and declare that it has been examined by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief is true and correct.

P. A. POWELL
R. A. RICHARDSON
JOHN L. LOGAN
Directors

State of Virginia, County of Roanoke ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of January, 1970.
LINDA G. AKERS,
Notary Public

Action Urged on Constitutional Change

Following is the text of Gov. Linwood Holton's address Tuesday to the General Assembly:



Gov. Linwood Holton

I come before you at a time when partisan considerations must be put aside for the sake of the Commonwealth. We are on the threshold of unbounded opportunities for our state and its people. Yet we are also amidst problems of unparalled magnitude and challenges of unprecedented scope. How we solve these problems and meet these challenges will determine how history will judge us. Our goal, our commitment, our dedication in this administration, and indeed in this decade, must be to enhance the quality of life in Virginia.

We have the opportunity to show that an urban state can control and contain the very forces shattering so much urban life elsewhere.

Yes, we have the opportunity. But we can realize it only if we work together, not as Republicans or Democrats but as Virginians. Certainly, the legislative program I offer for your consideration today is designed to work for the welfare of all Virginians.

Amendments

We shall meet the current and future demands on our state government, and we therefore must give our Constitution a new viability and vigor. For this reason, I join with Gov. Mills E. Godwin in urging you to give speedy approval to the constitutional resolutions which were adopted at the 1969 extra session of the General Assembly, and which are before you for the second time. It is in the interest of orderly administration of our government that this matter be submitted to the people as early as it can be done.

If the proposed amendments to the Constitution are approved, the 1971 General Assembly will be charged with the duty to reapportion the state's electoral districts. To attain an equitable reapportionment, I recommend that you create a Reapportionment Commission to examine all aspects of reapportionment, and to report its findings and recommendations to the governor and the General Assembly by Dec. 1, 1970.

Efficiency

This administration has already laid the groundwork for an efficiency study of the state government's executive branch. Similar studies made in other states have resulted both in substantial savings and in improved governmental administration. We have contacted the officials of these states to benefit from their experience and have engaged the services of a consulting firm highly recommended by those officials.

I emphasize that this study will be financed by private enterprise and staffed by a task force of leading citizens. Business and professional people, educators, labor leaders, and others will be asked to join together in the challenging task of examining the state government.

As this study will be a review of the executive branch, I have already solicited the support and advice of state employes through a letter I issued yesterday.

I assure you that members of the General Assembly will be kept informed of this study's progress from its genesis to its completion. I further assure you that any recommendations requiring legislative action will be submitted for your consideration with appropriate recommendations. We would appreciate the support and we solicit the advice and ideas of each member of the General Assembly during the study.

Environment

Above us lies a narrow band of usable atmosphere no more than seven miles high with no "new" air available to us. Beneath us lies a thin crust of land with only one-eighth of its surface fit for human life. And we are surrounded by a finite supply of usable water that we must eternally cleanse and reuse. These are the elements of man's physical environment. This is the envelope in which our planet is perpetually sealed. Hence, one of the first goals of this administration will be to ensure the quality of our environment.

It is not extravagant to suggest that because of his abuse or neglect of his environment, man himself may actually be an endangered species. No one knows just when he will have gone beyond the capacity of man's body to survive polluted air and water, misapplication of chemicals and the massive accumulation of his own waste. The threats of our environment are moving at a gallop while our concern and our machinery are moving at a trot. I propose that we change pace.

I shall create a Governor's Environmental Quality Council to fill the need for a thorough and comprehensive look at environmental problems which reach beyond the purview of existing agencies. This council will be comprised of agency and department heads with particular responsibilities for the environment including, among others, the director of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the executive secretary of the State Water Control Board, the executive secretary of the State Air Pollution Control Board, the state highway commissioner, the chairman of the Commission of Outdoor Recreation and the director of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

In addition, once this council is established and operating, I propose to add qualified community leaders with an interest in the quality of our environment.

The council will not be mere window dressing. It will meet regularly to study and pass on the broad environmental problems which are of great public concern. I am confident that it can do its job without in any way downgrading or interfering with the performance of the agencies involved; in fact, it should enhance their usefulness to the Commonwealth.

With the advice of this council, this administration will examine the allocation among state agencies of responsibility for the various segments of our environment. We must consolidate the responsibilities for acting on environmental problems.

The Virginia Outdoors Plan, which was adopted by the 1966 General Assembly, made an excellent start on Virginia's commitment to a park expansion program. That commitment has not been maintained. During the course of your deliberations, I hope you will consider with me the possibilities of at least regaining the pace established in 1966.

Water has always been vital to Virginia, but our use of Virginia's water resources has not always been wise. Our streams, estuaries and rivers are in serious danger of being engulfed by pollution.

We must take action.

I recommend that the state provide $7.8 million in order to receive maximum matching funds under the United States Clear Water Restoration Act of 1966. This recommendation represents an increase of $6.8 million over the budget recommendation submitted by the outgoing administration. But this additional money, when combined with the $6 million from local communities, will generate more than $17 million in federal money for a total of $31 million for pollution control in Virginia. Without state participation, the $6 million to be provided by local communities would be matched only by $2.5 million in federal funds for a total water pollution expenditure of only $8.5 million. It is good business to spend $7.8 million to obtain a $22.5 million increase in the money available to fight water pollution, and it is good business to do it now.

Under federal law, the local share of a typical $1 million treatment plant is reduced from $700,000 to $200,000 when the state government participates. Another pressing reason to find the funds and make this appropriation now is the fact that this federal program has only one more year of existence, and it is likely that the federal program will not be extended in its present form.

The State Air Pollution Control Board has now adopted its air quality standards and it reports that it is moving into the enforcement phase of its operations. The board will have the full support of this administration in enforcing these standards to ensure high quality air in Virginia. If additional legislation is needed by the board in carrying out these efforts, I will support it.

Financing

Let me emphasize to you that we realize the importance of economy and I understand the fact that we are operating in this biennium under very tight budgetary strictures.

It is too early to form final judgments about the details of the budget which was presented to you on Friday, but I have reservations about the rather sharp departure from past practices of using the accumulated surplus only for capital outlays. I ask you to exercise your good judgment and legislative responsibility to examine carefully the proposed expenditures before you, bearing in mind the dangers inherent in the appropriation of one-time surpluses for current operating needs.

The surplus, presently estimated by my predecessor at $84 million, is in large measure related to the revenues from the sales tax. This tax and the increased cost of living go hand in hand, constituting a double burden on our citizens.

It is imperative that relief be provided from the sales tax on essential food. I recommend a plan under which a refund would be made to all Virginians in an amount equal to the tax which would be paid by them for a year's supply of essential food for home consumption.

As I stated to each of you in documents dated Sept. 22, 1969, we calculate this to be approximately $9 per family member. The procedure for refunding or crediting an amount to an individual's income tax has been implemented by seven states; it is recommended by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations as a means of maximizing consumer tax yields and minimizing the burden which these levies impose on low income families.

Later this week I will send to the General Assembly a report prepared at my request by the Virginia Department of Taxation which summarizes the programs of other states for a credit or refund on food sales tax, show the effect of such a credit on Virginia general fund revenue, outlines the procedures for administering the tax, and estimates the administrative cost.

We will consider reasonable alternatives to our proposal. But this administration stands firm in its commitment to relief from the sales tax on food.

This administration also wants tax relief for the elderly. This will come in part by enactment of relief from the food sales tax, and we hope to provide further relief for our senior citizens when we prepare our first budget for submission to you in 1972.

Another much needed tax reform is legislation to put the state income tax statute in conformity with the income tax laws of the federal government. This legislative reform will permit the state's use of the federal computer tapes to ensure more complete enforcement of Virginia's income tax laws, which will generate additional revenue for the Commonwealth. Furthermore, it will greatly ease the burden of preparing individual income tax returns. It is important to effect this change as soon as possible.

Consumerism

Virginians will not tolerate shoddy merchandising techniques, false credit charges, or deceptive advertising.

Virginia and the federal government now have many laws relating to consumer protection and a number of state and federal agencies empowered to enforce these laws. I have assigned to an executive assistant the responsibility to examine carefully the whole area of consumer protection. One of his principal duties will be to assemble all the available information and ensure that this information is disseminated to the people most in need of protection. We will also determine whether any additional legislation is needed for adequate protection.

Our approach will not be that of a witch hunt. We recognize that business has a right to a fair profit. We equally recognize that the consumer has a right to protection. We intend to fulfill our responsibility and search for equitable approaches to both.

Ports

We must develop Virginia's port facilities to their full potential. I enthusiastically endorse the principle of port unification. It is essential that this session of the General Assembly enact legislation to develop our ports on a unified basis. I am prepared to conduct with you, in the immediate future, further study of this opportunity. We must ensure that the state government uses all means and methods available and takes such action now to move the project forward.

Education

During the past four years, Virginia has done a great deal to promote and improve upon its educational system. We commend Gov. Godwin for reducing the long-standing imbalance between educational needs and educational opportunities. The budget submitted to you last week provides for a large increase in public expenditures for education at all levels and I endorse that increase as essential to continued growth.

We share the pride of all Virginians in our higher educational facilities. But there are other needs. Our changing employment pattern is leaving the unskilled with fewer and fewer jobs. Vocational training provides the basis for employment and must be avaliable to Virginians, teenager and adult, throughout the Commonwealth.

Textbooks are essential tools for effective education, yet textbooks are unavailable to many children in Virginia. Gov. Godwin has recommended an unconditional appropriation of $2 million for textbooks, in addition to the presently authorized contingency item. I intend to find a way during the next four years to secure the full funds needed to provide textbooks for all school children, without cost to them, as requested and recommended by the State Board of Education.

Mental Health

The adequate care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded is an obligation of the state government and the citizens of Virginia that has not been fulfilled. Despite recent efforts, we rank near the bottom of all states in salaries, facilities, training and manpower. Dramatic changes in our mental health programs are imperative.

The Commission on Mental, Indigent and Geriatric Patients provides a plan to give hope for the mentally ill and dignity to the aged. It follows the important concept that individual mental health programs must be considered in a total package.

This is an area where our new sense of partnership with the federal government is particularly valuable. In vocational programs for the mentally ill, every state dollar is matched with four federal dollars. Yet, this year we are only using half of the $16 million of federal money available for Virginia in the area.

Other assistance for construction, service programs, staffing and medical coverage is available, some of it not even requiring matching state money. We must claim this money, plow new ground and, in partnership with the federal and local governments, provide new initiative in mental health.

Welfare

In providing governmental services to the poor, this Commonwealth and the nation have good reason to be concerned with the continued rising cost of welfare programs and their increasing proliferation.

This administration and the General Assembly should diligently seek new and innovative approaches to social problems. We all must work together to find efficient and effective methods for helping people to help themselves.

Most people do not want to be on welfare. This administration is determined to help people get away from welfare and on to workfare, to get people off the relief rolls and onto the payrolls. We believe that most people on welfare would prefer to be working and earning a wage.

To attain this goal, I pledge this administration to the following:

The planning and development of centers, consistent with the availability of funds, which can take care of children while their mothers seek employment;

The establishment of additional work training programs in our localities, and

Vigorous effort to promote more job opportunities.

These are steps which we hope will permit more of our citizens to become self-supporting.

Public Safety

Quality of the life to which we aspire is dependent upon the maintenance of an orderly society. We see even in Virginia alarming increases in crime.

We have particular anxiety when we see the rising crime among our youth. Drug use, defiance of the law, immorality and juvenile delinquency reach into many homes of Virginia.

The solutions to this problem cross many boundaries from education to law enforcement planning, to the judicial system, to correctional institutions, to rehabilitation. Assistance is provided by the federal government under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

That legislation provides major assistance to state and local governments to strengthen law enforcement and to improve judicial and correctional assistance.

Virginia responded with its 1969 Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan. This plan is designed to effect the greatest possible reduction in crime and further to improve the criminal justice system. I commend it to you for your study.

In the fight against juvenile delinquency, we must make a stronger effort to prevent as well as treat criminal behavior. Morality and conscience direct us to act now in helping our young people to realize that their lives can be wrecked by turning to criminal pursuits.

In the fight against crime, we must examine our correctional facilities to ensure that we have the facilities, programs, and personnel necessary for effective rehabilitation.

A great deal more than buildings is involved in improving our correctional program, yet inadequate and outdated physical facilities like the state penitentiary in Richmond severely hamper rehabilitation efforts.

The present penitentiary, established in 1797 on a seventeen-acre tract of land, is now in the heart of Richmond. It offers no room for additional facilities. Many of its buildings are old and functionally out of date and they cannot create the climate or environment desired to accomplish the goal to restore the inmates to a productive place in our society.

The need for a new penitentiary in a different location is well known, yet no money has been provided in the present budget. The Department of Welfare and Institutions has completed phase one of the study authorized by the 1968 General Assembly and has recommended the establishment of a reception and medical center for the entire Division of Corrections. This is an excellent report and I commend it to you.

I consider the relocation of the Virginia penitentiary a necessary first step, and we shall make every effort with you to find sufficient funds to begin the relocation. It is possible that a significant portion of the $9 million cost of this initial reception and medical center can be obtained from the federal government.

Another significant step forward in the field of rehabilitation is the work release program as authorized by the General Assembly in its 1968 session and initiated by the Division of Corrections. This program provides for the assignment of prison inmates to particularly suited local jail facilities from which they can be released during the daytime for employment. I encourage the continuing development of the work release program.

For improved justice in Virginia there must be a comprehensive review and reform of the State Penal Code. I recommend to the General Assembly the reports of the American Bar Association and the State Crime Commission on this subject. A specific revision to the code that should not wait for a comprehensive review is the unnecessarily strict first offense penalty for the possession of marijuana. Justice will be better served and injustices averted if the first offense penalty for the possession of marijuana is reduced.

Judiciary

I am aware of many changes required in our judicial system. But I will await the recommendations of the Courts Study Commission before making a comprehensive proposal. There is one area of judicial reform, however, where the people of Virginia will not tolerate further delay — the political appointive powers of judges.

Our judges should not be responsible for the appointment of political officials. Vacancies in political offices should be filled by elections, not by judicial appointment. I believe that the continuation of the open involvement of Virginia's judiciary in the political life of the Commonwealth does a disservice to both their profession and the citizens they serve. We should eliminate the power of nonjudicial appointments by state judges and restore these functions to the proper authorities. The judges themselves would welcome this reform.

Ethics

The General Assembly in its 1968 session adopted Senate Joint Resolution No. 26 creating the Conflict of Interests Study Commision. That Commission developed a philosophy for conflict of interests legislation and embodies that philosophy in a bill which will be before you for consideration.

I wholeheartedly support the commission's report. The proposed legislation will consolidate the conflict of interests provisions which are now scattered through the code in one Virginia Conflict of Interests Act with uniform guidelines that will apply throughout the state.

I would propose that you go one step beyond the commission report and impose the same restrictions upon yourselves that you impose upon other state employes.

Highways

We in Virginia have reason to be proud of our highway system. The development of the Interstate system has brought closer together many Virginians and their products and services. Beter highways mean faster economic development, greater recreational opportunities and more safety for travelers We must continue with an aggressive and balanced highway expansion and improvement program.

One of the tragic aspects of modern living is the continuing slaughter of our fellow citizens on the nation's highways. In Virginia as in other states, we try to design our new highways to maximize safety conditions. We need to strengthen our laws to curb the senseless waste of human life. I wholeheartedly endorse the Highway Safety Commission's six-point plan for improvement of highway safety and commend it to you for your consideration in this session.

I especially commend the proposals to reduce the blood alcohol level to 0.10 per cent for creating a presumption of driving under the influence of alcohol; to permit use of a breath test in addition to a blood test for evidence of driving under the influence, and to permit police to use electro-mechanical speed detecting devices. I also urge that consideration be given again to use of reflectorized license plates in Virginia.

Other

Obviously, one cannot discuss in detail every matter to come before you at this session. Nevertheless, I would like to cite several additional legislative issues which will deserve your careful consideration.

As an additional aid to more effective government, I support and commend to you the report of the Commission on the Legislative Process. Some of its recommendations are wisely already being implemented. I urge you to act on the others. I consider particularly important the recommendation to make the compensation of legislators more adequate.

The area of election law reform has been given thorough study by the Election Laws Study Commission, and its proposals will soon come before you for your full consideration. Gov. Godwin has emphasized, and I agree, that there is a need for greater protection against abuse of the absentee ballot, one of the problems focused upon by the study commission.

During this session I hope that legislation will be enacted to increase the levels of both workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation.

This administration is keenly aware of the importance of the seafood industry to all Virginia citizens and to our commonwealth's economy. Therefore I will, during the course of the next four years, solicit your recommendations and advice as to programs for ensuring the preservation and improvement of our seafood industries and the vast wetlands area with which they are associated.

Tourism is another area of industrial development which needs greater attention by state government. Virginia offers many unique tourist attractions, yet, we are not getting our full share of the nation's tourists. We need to improve upon our management of these resources, mold a new and dynamic image for Virginia and develop a more aggressive sales program.

Just as we must expand our efforts to gain more tourists, so we must continue to seek vigorously new industry for Virginia. The continued growth of all areas of our economy is dependent upon the continued growth of industry and business. I shall take an active and personal role in encouraging new businesses to establish in Virginia, and in helping businesses already in the state to expand. With intelligent planning for the full range of economic resources available to Virginia, we shall achieve a proper economic growth with balanced benefits for rural and urban areas.

You will note that I have made no specific reference to race relations elsewhere in this message. Our efforts to make Virginia a model of race relations, as I stated in my inaugural address, require the influence and example of each member of the General Assembly in a common effort to end all forms of prejudice or discrimination in the Commonwealth.

We expect to achieve rapid progress in this area under existing laws, but if necessary, we will recommend any additional legislation that may be indicated.

While these legislative programs are our main areas of concern, I am aware that others may, and probably will, develop during the course of the session. In addition, this administration will always be open to further suggestions from any member of the General Assembly which will result in the betterment of our Commonwealth.

The 1970s

In just six years, Virginia and the nation will Commemorate the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence. A galaxy of greatness shone over the Commonwealth in those years which witnessed the birth of a new nation. We are, of course, proud descendants of the Virginia dynasty. Yet we should not live merely to be proud of our ancestors, rather we should so live in order that our descendants may be proud of us.

Our chance, our challenge in this decade, is to infuse this Old Dominion with new ideas and ideals, new dreams of grandeur, new aspirations. While we have so much behind us in history and achievement, we have even more before us. Let us, therefore, strike toward new horizons with the same courage and determination our forefathers displayed two hundred years ago.

This Commonwealth and this nation were not founded by complacent men, and complacent men will not preserve them.

Bill Offered To Prohibit Political Grants

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND—A bill prohibiting banks, corporations and labor unions from making contributions to candidates in state and local elections was introduced in the House Tuesday by Del. Vincent F. Callahan of Fairfax County, a Republican.

"Corporations and labor unions are making sizable political grants without consulting their stockholders or members," Callahan, the GOP candidate for lieutenant governor in 1965, contended.

He introduced a companion bill allowing up to $25 in state income tax deductions for personal contributions to candidates.

This, Callahan said, will encourage greater grass-roots financial participation in the electoral process by providing a tax incentive.

Bills carrying out the recommendations of the Election Law Study Commission already have been introduced in the House and Senate. The committee bills do not restrict contributions or limit the amount a candidate can spend but require the disclosure of all contributions, by the name of the contributor and the size of the contribution, before and after the election.

Holton Asks Tax Relief

From Page 1

come tax laws which will generate additional revenues . . ."

Holton's speech lasted 44 minutes and he got his biggest applause at the outset when, he said, Virginia has many opportunities in the 1970s, adding:

"But we can realize it only if we work together, not as Republicans or Democrats but as Virginians."

"Certainly, the legislative program I offer for your consideration today is designed to work for the welfare of all Virginians."

First, Holton asked the General Assembly, as outgoing Gov. Godwin did last week, to give speedy approval to resolutions carrying out proposed changes in the state constitution drafted in the 59-day-long 1969 special session of the General Assembly. He said the changes will give the constitution "a new viability and vigor."

He then proposed that this legislature create a reapportionment commission to draft new boundaries for Virginia's congressional and General Assembly seats prior to the 1971 special session of the legislature provided for in the new constitution.

Holton also reported to the legislature he has retained the Chicago consulting firm of Warren King and Associates to start the efficiency study of Virginia's state government.

"I emphasize that this study will be financed by private enterprise and staffed by a task force of leading citizens," Holton told the legislature, adding:

"Business anl professional people, educators, labor leaders and others will be asked to join together in the challenging task . . ."

Holton dwelt heavily on water and air pollution because, he said, "our goal, our commitment, our dedication in this administration, and indeed in this decade, must be to enhance the quality of life in Virginia."

The new governor announced he will set up a governor's environmental quality control composed of state officials and department heads that will not be "window dressing" but will "fill the need for a thorough and comprehensive look at environmental problems which reach beyond the purview of existing agencies."

Holton proposed the $1 million in the Godwin appropriations bill to match local and federal funds for local sewage treatment plants be increased to $7.8 million. Under matching funds formulas, the $1 million would mean an $8.5 million antiwater pollution program; the $7.8 million state appropriation would mean a $13 million control program. He called this investment "good business."

Holton said the State Air Pollution Control Board will have his "full support" in enforcing its new air quality standards and if additional legislation is needed he will ask for it.

Holton threw two certain-to-be controversial proposals to the legislature.

One, that the legislature make conflict-of-interest laws recommended by a state commission to govern department heads and state employes applicable to members of the General Assembly, too.

Two, Holton proposed that the legislature strip judges of their power to fill vacancies in elective offices because, he said, "I believe that the continuation of the open involvement of Virginia's judiciary in the political life of the Commonwealth does a disservice to both their profession and the citizens they serve." (These appointive powers are now in the constitution. The new constitution leaves to the legislature to say by statutory law how vacancies will be filled.)

In the field of highway safety the governor proposed the blood test standard in driving-intoxicated cases be reduced to 0.10 per cent, that officers be permtted to use breath tests as evidence too, and that new electro-mechanical devices in addition to radar in apprehending speeders be legalized. He also endorsed reflectorized license plates.

Key Proposals By Gov. Holton

Here are the key recommendations in Gov. Holton's program presented to the General Assembly today:

—A greatly accelerated attack on pollution, with an additional $6.8-million appropriation.

—Relief from the sales tax on food.

—Major reform in treatment of the mentally ill.

—Tighter drunk driving laws. Elimination of political appointive powers of judges.

A stepped-up war on crime and juvenile delinquency.

—Approval of proposed constitutional changes.

—Unification of ports development efforts.

—Conflict-of-interest legislation to include legislators, themselves.

AP Photo

Gov. Holton Makes His First Appearance Before Assembly Tuesday To Outline His Legislative Program

Fight Expected Among Senate Democrats

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND—Factionalized Senate Democrats are expected to square off again Wednesday when the Steering Committee of the Democratic caucus recommends the election of a four-man team of floor leaders.

The plan would make Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk the Senate majority leader, Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, assistant leader, Sen. Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax, majority whip and Sen. J. Harry Michael of Charlottesville, assistant whip.

The move was seen as an effort to strengthen the Democrats' position in their relations with Republican Gov. Linwood Holton. Supporters of Democratic Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds saw it also as an attempt by conservatives to detract from the prestige of the moderate Reynolds, the highest elected Democrat in state government.

A rules fight over a proposal by Breeden to remove the lieutenant governor as chairman of the Rules Committee had resulted Monday in a "compromise" that left Reynolds as nonvoting presiding officer of the committee.

The Reynolds supporters were lining up Tuesday night to oppose a formal leadership structure when the matter comes before the caucus following Wednesday's Senate session.

By tradition, the Senate Democratic leadership has rested with Caucus Chairman Garland Gray of Sussex, with President Pro Tem J. D. Hagood of Halifax handling ceremonial chores.

In recent years, however, Gray's failing health and Hagood's age (80) have resulted in an increased leadership role for Breeden, 70, and such younger members as Andrews, who has served as floor manager for a number of bills for Gray's Privileges and Elections Committee.

A statement issued by Gray late Tuesday following the Steering Committee meeting said the floor leader system was being proposed "to ascertain the views of the 33 Democratic senators, to afford utmost cooperation with Gov. Holton and as far as possible to bring harmony in the consideration of major and policymaking legislation."

Breeden's combined House and Senate service makes him the senior member of the General Assembly. He is chairman of the Senate Insurance and Banking Committee.

Andrews is generally regarded as a moderate but supported Breeden in the move to deny Reynolds the Rules Committee chairmanship. Hirst is considered a moderate and Michael a conservative.

In last year's Democratic primaries, Breeden and Andrews considered running for lieutenant governor but decided not to oppose Reynolds.

Democrats Friendly To Holton

RICHMOND (AP)—The Democratic majority in the Virginia General Assembly reacted in fairly friendly fashion Tuesday to the program Republican Gov. Linwood Holton presented in his talk.

There was much wonderment among the Democrats about where Holton would look for the additional revenue his program seemed to require.

Republican leaders, at least two of whom had a hand in writing the governor's address, finally had a Republican governor's program to talk about and they seemed to think it couldn't have been better.

Del. Sam E. Pope of Southampton, chairman of the House Education Committee, said: "He's talking in terms of a whole lot of money. We know about the federal programs that have money available, but we just haven't had the funds to match. It doesn't do you much good if someone says, 'I'll give you $10 for every $5 you have' if you don't have the $5."

State Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, a Democrat who wanted to be where Holton is but was tripped in the Democratic primary, gave Holton his best Democratic notice.

"I thought the message was strong on several points," he said. "I was glad to see him take a stand on conflict of interest laws being applicable to the legislature, reapplication of the one-man, one-vote concept through prompt appointment of a reapportionment commission, and, of course, tax reform."

Sen. Herbert Bateman-D of Newport News thought the address was eloquent but he, like many Democrats, wondered who would pay the piper.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria: "I think he covered a pretty broad range."

Del. D. French Slaughter-D of Culpeper: "I thought it was a constructive address. . . I liked his support for continuing strides in education."

Del. Howard P. Anderson-D of Halifax: "I don't know where the money is coming from. . .I'd like to see him be more specific."

Holton Urges Unity of State Ports

By JIM HENDERSON
Special to The Roanoke Times

RICHMOND — Virginia's new governor deviated only once from the prepared text to his legislative message Tuesday, and did that to plead fervently for unification of the state's rival ports.

Republican Linwood Holton urged the members of the House of Delegates and the Senate to "Give to me specific proposals to discuss."

He added: "Don't solidify your opinions, don't get yourselves painted into a corner."

Holton called port unification "of critical importance to the entire commonwealth."

He alluded to "division in the approach some of you take."

Unification is shaping up as an issue for this session of the General Assembly. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. endorsed it in the 1970-72 budget message he sent to the legislature last week, but did not provide for capital funding.

The division appeared to be over whether and how to finance further port development, especially for container facilities.

Freshman Del. Walter B. Martin Jr. of Norfolk followed up Holton's statement by saying that he will introduce "within 10 days" a bill to finance the undertaking.

The bill would fund a proposed Virginia Port Authority with a 5 per cent surtax on corporate income taxes and on gross receipt taxes paid by such public service corporations as railroads, power companies and telephone companies.

"I'm finding a tremendous amount of support from delegates in the Tidewater area," Martin said. The state's major locally operated port authorities are in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A Ports Study Commission appointed by Godwin recommended unification, but did not spell out how to finance capital improvements.

A consulting firm hired by the study commission had said that "financial integrity" in the form of continuing revenue was needed.

Last Thursday all 11 senators from port cities signed a Senate bill to transform the Virginia State Ports Authority into the VPA. It would have the power to acquire local port terminal facilities and assume the bond payments of existing agencies.

In his text Holton said: "We must develop Virginia's port facilities to their full potential. I enthusiastically endorse the principle of port unification.

"It is essential that this session of the General Assembly enact legislation to develop our ports on a unified basis. I am prepared to conduct with you, in the immediate future, further study of this opportunity.

"We must ensure that the state government uses all means and methods available and takes such action now to move the project forward."

At that point he added, "Let me depart for a minute," and made the off-the-cuff plea for unification.

Del. Martin said he was "tremendously heartened by Gov. Holton's statement . . .

"I was particularly happy to note that the governor intends to conduct further and immediate studies on this question."

The Norfolk maritime lawyer added: "I would hope that this study would to a larger degree be carried out by leaders from the maritime industry.

It is imperative that such a study come forward with a definitive unification plan within the sitting of this assembly acceptable to the ports and to the members of the assembly."

Roanoke Democrats Salute Appeal

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Democrats from Roanoke, Gov. Linwood Holton's home town, saluted the new governor's appeal for a bipartisan approach to solving Virginia's problems but were skeptical. to say the least, over his $9 sales tax credit proposals.

"I think he will have the full cooperation of the General Assembly but simple arithmetic is going to be very uncooperative," Sen. William B. Hopkins observed after Holton's speech.

"The great unanswered question is how we can increase spending and reduce revenues," Del. William M. Anderson said.

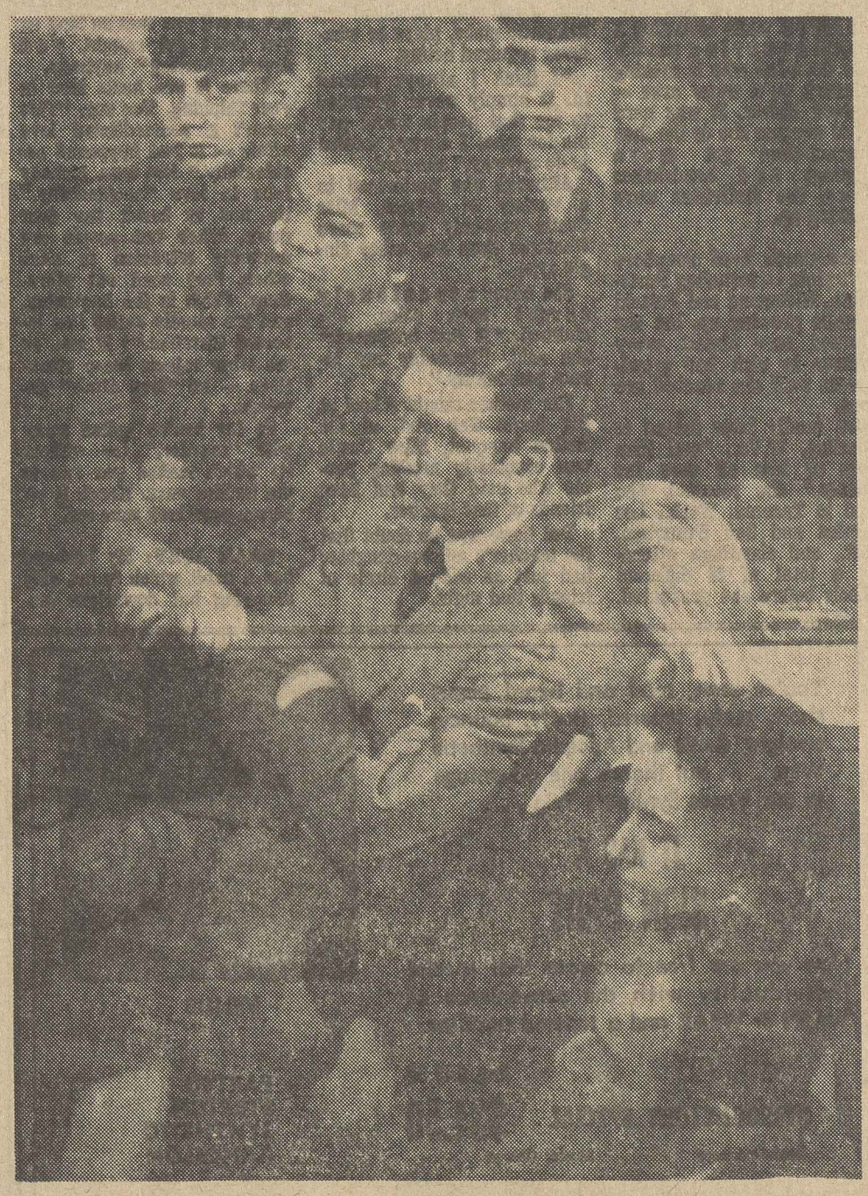
House GOP Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler called Holton's speech "an enlightening approach to the 1970s adding:

"I think he (the governor) has gone as far as anyone could expect to inject the spirit of bipartisan cooperation without compromising his own campaign commitments and ideals."

Both Hopkins and Anderson said Holton proposed no reductions in expenditures or ways of making up the $40 million a year loss in revenue if the General Assembly enacted his $9 sales tax credit.

Parts of Holton's speech brought an endorsement from Anderson.

"Gov. Holton saluted the achievements and embraced the commitments of the Godwin years," Anderson said. "He gave deserved emphasis to improving the quality of our environment, all of which I approve."



AP Photo

Attentive Listeners

Mrs. Linwood Holton, wife of the governor, is an attentive listener Tuesday as her husband made his first address to the General Assembly. With her (from top) are John Ritchie, executive administrative assistant to the governor; Mrs. Sargeant Reynolds, wife of the lieutenant governor; Mrs. Andrew Miller, wife of the attorney general, and Miller.

Inaugural Hairdos Frizz in Rain

Tayloe in Maxi With Grandmother Holton

British women are noted for their beautiful complexions, due, it is said, to the damp, often misty, climate there. If that is true, then those of us who stood in line for two hours in the damp drizzle Saturday in Richmond waiting for a chance to shake hands with the new governor and his lady got a priceless beauty treatment.

Our complexions benefited, perhaps, but our ball hairdos rebelled. They fizzled in the drizzle. Hip, hip, hooray for the instant hair setter which saved the day.

Give a cheer, too, for the maxi coat which kept this gal warm and dry throughout the long wait.

Actually, it took a little more than two hours for our party to progress down the line across the Capitol grounds and up the stairway of the South portico to the room just off the Rotunda where the newly inaugurated officials received the public Saturday afternoon. The line behind us was another 45 minutes long.

(It was worth it, however, to the governor's former neighbor who got a kiss from His Excellency in the receiving line and, with her party, was given a private tour of the lower floor of the mansion at the demand of his young son, Woody Holton.)

There were several other maxi coats in the line, that historical day, but the one that drew the most attention was worn by Tayloe Holton, the governor's pretty 13-year-old daughter, at the inaugural ceremony. She bought it just last week, her mother said.

Tayloe, her younger sister, Anne, 11, and little brother, Dwight, 4, napped during the afternoon reception. Woody, 10, kept tabs on the progress of the reception line, roaming from mansion to Capitol at regular intervals and chatting with the people who waited patiently to see his father.

Saturday night, Tayloe, who prefers horseback riding habit to frills, presented the most feminine side of her personality to ball-goers in her white ball gown with a lacy bodice. Her blonde hair was pulled back from her face in fussy curls and she smiled more than usual.

Her smile has been subdued slightly for the past few months because of teeth braces. But the brace treatment was perfectly timed. They were removed for the inauguration festivities.

Today's young girls do not dread braces like their mothers did. Now, braces have become status symbols.

But Tayloe was relieved to be rid of hers, she said, beaming at the ball for Teen-age Virginians.

At the balls for older folks, few evening pants were in evidence. Several were seen at the John Marshall Hotel where guests from Eastern and Northern Virginia celebrated the Republican victory, but Roanokers and other Southwestern Virginians at the Jefferson Hotel shunned the style.

Pretty Please

By Sandra Sisson

Mary Lynn Robertson Is Engaged

ROCKY MOUNT — Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Robertson of Rocky Mount have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lynn, to Lowell Wade Blankenship, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Blankenship, also of Rocky Mount.

Mr. Blankenship is serving with the U.S. Air Force at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas.

A February wedding is planned.

Hollywood Star Returns To Native Appalachia

By PAUL DELLINGER
Times Southwest Bureau

APPALACHIA — Peggie Castle, the Appalachia native who took a long route to Hollywood and an acting career, still returns periodically to Wise County when she wants R&R — or, as she calls it, rest and relaxation.

She and her daughter, Erin Kathleen, who celebrated her seventh birthday here this month, have again left the metropolis for the mountains and a visit to friends and relatives in this area.

"I'm not going anywhere until the weather gets better," the movie star proclaimed while attending a banquet honoring another Wise Countian who is making his mark on a wider area — Linwood Holton. It was hard to tell whether she or the then governor-elect got more greetings and handshakes when the festivities were breaking up.

Miss Castle lived elsewhere in Virginia — including Portsmouth, Richmond and Pulaski — while growing up, but she returned here almost every summer to visit her grandparents until she reached her teens.

Her family later moved to Wheeling, W.Va., "and then more or less all over the country," she recalled. She lived in Tacoma, Wash., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., and elsewhere attending a total of 23 different schools before she graduated.

"Peripatetic, I believe, is the word," she laughed.

She attended Mills College in Oakland, Calif., "and then I went to work." Work included radio, television, movies "and back to television."

Her first movie was "Mr. Belvedere Goes to College," which starred the late Clifton Webb and Shirley Temple Black. She worked for three years under a contract at Universal, and free-lanced after that. She was with Warner Brothers off and on for about five years.

In school, she recalled, she was constantly involved in dramatic clubs, plays or whatever required acting.

"I think I always wanted to. It simply never occurred to me that people would pay me for what I always wanted to do anyway," she said.

Although she performed in a variety of movies, Miss Castle probably made more Westerns than any other single type.

She never consciously sought such roles, she claimed. "It just happened," she said. "Probably my innate personality."

Her mother taught school at Big Stone Gap and, at the Holton banquet, Miss Castle was constantly meeting people who said they had been friends of that teacher.

But there was no doubt that the teacher's actress-daughter had just as wide a circle of friends that night.

Wife Falls for Friend's Mate, Chooses Affair Over Divorce

Dear Abby:

By Abigail Van Buren

DEAR ABBY: How can a thing like this happen to two mature, supposedly intelligent people? My best friend's husband and I are hopelessly in love. We have been meeting secretly every chance we are able to swing it, for the past two years.

We realize how much there is at stake if we are caught, but our love is stronger than we are.

We have honestly tried to stop seeing each other, but it always ends up the same way. We can't stay away from each other.

We are together with our own mates quite often, and we feel some guilt, but the four of us enjoy being together, too.

We aren't kids, Abby, we have children in college. It's too bad we didn't meet years ago, but since we didn't, we are making the most of it now.

My husband and his wife are two wonderful people, but something must have been lacking in both our marriages, or this never would have happened. It wasn't a premeditated love affair. It just happened one day accidentally when we were together — alone.

Divorce is out. We aren't hurting anybody this way, Abby, but we have only one life to live. Any advice for—

"TWO IN LOVE"

DEAR TWO: You don't want advice, you want someone to tell you that as long as you don't get caught, you aren't "hurting" anybody.

There is one basic flaw in your thinking. You say, "This wasn't a premeditated love affair — it just happened accidentally." Not true. Nobody falls in love "accidentally." He has to break the door down. When two people are mutually attracted to each other, they send out vibrations. (This is the beginning, and it's usually called "an innocent flirtation.") If one, or the other rejects these vibrations — no "love affair" develops.

So far you've gotten away with "murder," (or without it) which makes you two of the luckier ones. Knock it off before your luck runs out.

DEAR ABBY: My husband has a habit which is not only annoying but downright embarrassing. When we are out, he calls the waitresses, "Dear," or "Honey." I am sure he doesn't intend this to be endearing, at least he assures me that he doesn't, but it still bothers me.

Since he reads your column, perhaps you can make him realize how inconsiderate he is, since he knows I object to it so strongly.

"HONEY NUMBER ONE"

DEAR NUMBER ONE: I'll try. Most waitresses prefer to be called "Miss." Some have their names embroidered on their uniforms, or wear pins bearing their names — which I think is the most sensible idea of all. But if you really want to help your husband overcome this embarrassing habit, suggest that he ask the waitress what her name is. Then address her by her name.

DEAR ABBY: I am married to a man who had to learn how to grow up the hard way. How did this come about? He accidentally took another man's life and went to prison.

For two years I never saw him. I didn't even write to him. I just did my best to take care of our six children. I never divorced him (for religious reasons) but I got a legal separation.

I got lots of letters from him, but I was so bitter, I never opened any of them. I just put them away. Then one day I sat down and opened each letter, and as I read them, I realized they had been written by a man I never really knew.

He wasn't begging, and he didn't blame "society" or anyone else for his mistakes. He was getting the education in prison that he missed when he was a kid. He spent his time reading, and learning things that would enable him to be a better person when he got out.

He never once asked me to take him back. All he asked for was the opportunity to support me and the children.

His parole was turned down this year, but I will wait. I know a better man will come out because he has the right attitude, and I will be proud to take him back.

BEATRICE

CONFIDENTIAL TO PAULA: Forgive him. "Better lose the wool than the lamb." (Greek proverb)

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Milk Cleans Leather Gloves

NEW YORK—If your soiled leather gloves are not washable, you might be able to freshen them up by rubbing with a piece of cloth dipped in milk. A reader suggests the use of a small-sized plunger, of the type used for stopped-up drains, when washing drip-dry clothing. The suction has great cleansing action.

Go over your wrist watch strap or band with a damp, soapy cloth inside and out. Otherwise, it can soil the cuffs of a fresh shirt. If you carry a money clip and no wallet, have one of your business cards set in plastic and carry it tucked in with your bills.

In case of loss and in case an honest person finds it, you've a chance of getting it back. A vinegar dampened cloth will clean the metallic buttons on your blazer, making them shine brightly.

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Full Weather Report on Page 5

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Holton Asks Relief From Tax on Food

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton told the General Assembly it is "imperative" Virginians get some relief from the sales tax on food but Democrats pointed out the new Republican governor avoided saying where he would make up the loss in revenue.

Holton wants the Democrat-controlled legislature to provide a $9 per person tax credit or refund to offset the sales tax on food but in outlining his legislative priorities to a joint session of the House and Senate the new governor agreed to "consider reasonable alternatives."

But, Holton emphasized, "This administration stands firm in its commitment to relief from the sales tax on food."

Holton's $9 refund-rebate plan would take about $80 million out of the $3.8-billion 1970-72 appropriations bill former Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. left with the General Assembly last week.

"I just don't see how it is going to be possible to find the money . . ." Del. Roy Smith of Petersburg, new chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, commented.

Holton said he will send to the General Assembly later this week an analysis prepared for him by the State Department of Taxation showing how the $9 tax credit or refund will affect revenues and how it is being administered by seven states now using this method "in minimizing the burden . . . on low income families."

Holton conceded at the outset that "We are operating in this biennium under very tight budgetary strictures. . ."

And, the new governor added, he has not had time to form final judgment on the details of the Godwin-drafted budget for 1970-72.

But he voiced concern Godwin budgeted $60 million of an anticipated $84-million surplus by July 1 for operating and maintenance expenses the next two years.

Holton called this a "sharp departure" from the practice of using accumulated surpluses for new buildings and equipment.

Smith, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said the use of $60 million for operating expenses concerns him too but suggested it would be no different than using this money to offset the loss from Holton's sales tax credit proposal.

Holton proposed the legislature make state income tax laws conform to federal income tax laws for two reasons. One, it will involve less work for taxpayers because deductions would be the same; two, it will enable the state to use Internal Revenue Service tapes on taxpayers federal income tax returns "to ensure more complete enforcement of Virginia's in-

See Page 9, Col. 1

Text of Gov. Holton's address to Assembly — Page 8

Democrat Offers Bill To Give Tax Refund

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Less than three hours after Gov. Linwood Holton recommended a $9 food tax refund plan to the General Assembly, a Democratic senator introduced Tuesday a package of bills that would accomplish essentially what the Republican governor asked for.

Sen. Leroy S. Bendheim of Alexandria said his measures were not "administration bills." Bendheim did confer with Holton Monday, however, presumably on the tax refund package.

Bendheim offered two alternative plans. One would refund $9 to each taxpayer with an adjusted gross income of $5,000 or less and each of his dependents. The other would provide for a graduated rebate of from $5 to $9, limited to those with adjusted gross incomes not exceeding $7,500.

The first plan would reduce state revenue by $29.7 million, the second by $33.7 million, Bendheim said.

Holton's plan, first advocated during his campaign, would extend the $9 refund to all taxpayers at an estimated biennial cost of $80 million.

Bendheim would regain the loss in revenue by increasing the special tax on liquor from 10 to 14 per cent, the income tax on corporations from 5 to 6 per cent, and the tax on public service corporations by 20 per cent.

These increases would raise a total of $49.7 million in additional money, Bendheim said.

The Alexandria senator, who headed the Revenue Resources and Economic Study Commission, said he had not "'pulled the figures out of the air." They were substantiated by the commission's findings, released by the group's minority members, he added. The majority voted not to make a report.

His plan would "give the General Assembly a choice in granting some relief" from the sales tax on food and nonprescription drugs, he said.

Raising the corporate income tax to 6 per cent would put Virginia "in complete accord with her neighbors," Bendheim said, adding that no surrounding state taxes corporations at less than 6 per cent.

The 4 per cent boost in the liquor tax would bring in $13.4 million, the corporate tax hike would raise $22.2 million, and the increased tax on public utilities would yield $14.1 million, he said.

There was no comment from Holton on the Bendheim proposals.

Senate Votes To Increase Membership of Committees

RICHMOND—The State Senate voted Tuesday to increase two important committees by one member each, paving the way for Republican representation on the formerly all-Democratic units.

On the recommendation of the Rules Committee, the Senate agreed to increase the Privileges and Elections Committee from 13 to 14 members and the Nominations and Confirmations Committee from five to six.

The Steering Committee, which makes committee assignments in the Senate, was meeting Tuesday and is expected to announce its choices Wednesday.

Speaker John Warren Cooke, who appoints House committees, is to announce his assignments Wednesday

Opinion Page

Holton Offers An Excellent Program; Money Squeeze Is Still To Be Faced

Gov. Holton took up where his predecessor left off, proposing to the General Assembly yesterday an ambitious yet necessary acceleration of statehouse reforms and programs for a fast-growing Virginia.

The new Republican chief executive left out, however, one essential detail—how to pay for it. And, as expected, he coupled his spending program with an ill-timed call for tax relief, thereby adding to his—and the Assembly's—problems.

Mr. Holton is right, in our judgment, in insisting that the General Assembly find ways to provide additional state financing for sewage disposal plants, community and regional mental health programs, and a new prison system.

Mr. Holton is also right, we think, in warning the assemblymen of the pitfalls of transferring, as ex-Gov. Godwin did, nearly $60 million of the 1968-70 surplus to the 1970-72 operating budget. Use of a one-time revenue source to finance recurring expenses merely postpones the day of fiscal reckoning; it also, in this instance, results in a pinch-penny budget now—and higher costs later—for new construction, the item that traditionally is financed with surpluses.

But conceding all these points, the question still must be asked: How is an expanded budget to be balanced?

Even if the surplus is used for operating expenses, Mr. Holton's proposals for tax cuts and immediate spending increases likely would throw the budget $100 million in the red.

Since he concedes these "very tight budgetary strictures," Mr. Holton evidently is fully aware of the problem. The members of the General Assembly can be pardoned, therefore, if they give expression to some dismay over the bind in which Mr. Holton has placed them: demanding of them, on the one hand, passage of his $9 yearly food-tax rebate or some "reasonable" alternative, and, on the other, enlargement of the budget left by Mr. Godwin.

To his credit, Mr. Holton did not explicitly rule out a new tax. Neither, however, did he conced tha such a tax will be inescapable if the Assembly approves his new spending proposals, as we believe it should, and if it votes —and on this point we reserve judgment—a food-tax rebate in even modified form.

Significantly, the new governor did not oppose a single expenditure proposed by former Gov. Godwin. Rather, he simply added to the list, providing specific proposals in some cases, nonspecifics in other cases. Some examples:

● Waste-treatment facilities. Instead of the token $1 million fund proposed by Godwin, Mr. Holton urges appropriation of the entire $7.8 million that is needed if Virginia is to qualify for its maximum share of federal matching funds. As he noted, the extra state funds will earn an additional $14.5 million in federal aid. The need for this item, which will greatly help Virginia's urban governments, is indisputable.

● Environmental control. A Governor's Environmental Quality Council, composed of agency heads and interested citizens, will be formed to coordinate the state's pollution-control efforts. Mr. Holton promises it will not be "mere window dressing." We trust he means it.

● Mental health. Decrying Virginia's past neglect in this field, and its inexcusable failure in not claiming its full share of available federal money, Mr. Holton recognized that reforms are imperative. No price tag was given, but the changes recommended by a recent study, and generally endorsed by the governor, would cost an estimated $28.4 million in the first biennium.

● Public safety. Emphasizing the need for redirecting Virginia's programs to prevent juvenile delinquency and rehabilitate adult criminals, Holton urged, among other things, abandonment of the 18th Century penitentiary. The first-biennium building cost of a new correctional system will be $9 million. And, as Holton said, it's needed.

Mr. Holton laid down quite a number of other worthy recommendations, including: a tougher highway safety program, a less stringent marijuana law for first offenders, full financing by 1973 of the promised free-textbook program, a conflict-of-interest law that covers assemblymen as well as everybody else in government, an end to judges' political appointive powers, and appointment of a needed reapportionment commission to help ease next year's redrawing of congressional and General Assembly election districts.

In nearly all its particulars, Gov. Holton's program is both responsible and forward-looking. This is further underscored, we think, by his tough, first-day directive ordering an end to racial discrimination in state government, his prudent approach to the sensitive issue of consumer protection, and his plans for a study of state government.

We are still waiting, however, to hear, from somebody, a solution to the 1970-72 budget dilemma. Gov. Holton has shown, in outlining his progressive spending program, that he intends in this regard to fulfill his inaugural promise of leadership; he has yet, however, to show how, without an offsetting tax hike, there can be 1970-72 tax relief campaign promises or not.

Republicans Gain Seats on Committees

M. CALDWELL BUTLER

Named to Rules Committee

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Republicans in the House of Delegates, now representing nearly one fourth of the membership, reaped major gains Wednesday when Speaker John Warren Cooke announced his committee assignments.

The Republicans, long barred from sitting on major House committees, now have members on every committee, completing a process begun when Democrat Cooke became speaker in 1968.

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke was appointed to the powerful Rules Committee and to the Corporations, Insurance and Banking Committee. He also retained his seat on the important Privileges and Elections Committee.

Other Roanoke Valley Republicans did well, too. Del. Ray L. Garland was assigned to General Laws while Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County gained a seat on Counties, Cities and Towns and stays on Conservation and Natural Resources and on Mining and Mineral Resources.

Democratic Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke received no new assignments, but retained his posts on Finance, on Roads, and on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Butler expressed "general satisfaction" with the GOP assignments, adding the Republicans "fared very well."

Del. Russell L. Davis of Rocky Mount was added to Appropriations and stays on Education.

Del. John N. Dalton of Radford picked up a seat on Appropriations and kept his place on Courts of Justice and on Labor.

Del. O. Beverley Roller of Augusta County was named to Privileges and Elections and to Education and will stay on Agriculture.

Del. A. R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. of Staunton, chairman of the joint Republican delegation, got a place on Appropriations and remains on General Laws.

Del. Jerry H. Geisler of Hillsville adds a spot on Health, Welfare and Institutions to his General Laws assignments.

They are all Republicans.

Among Western Virginia Democrats, Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski added a seat on Rules to his Courts of Justice chairmanship and his place on Privileges and Elections.

Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville was assigned a new position on Conservation and Natural Resources, on Corporations, Insurance and Banking, and on Labor, as well as his old spot on Finance.

Del. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge remains on Privileges and Elections, on Education, and on Corporations, Insurance and Banking.

Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. of Lexington vaulted from sixth ranking member of the old Game and Inland Fisheries Committee to chairman of its successor, the Conservation and Natural Resources Committee. Gunn also remains on Appropriations and on Roads and was added to Health, Welfare and Institutions.

Gunn had been chairman of the Public Institutions Committee, a minor unit which was merged with the Welfare Committee to form Health, Welfare and Institutions.

Del. Garry G. DeBruhl of Patrick County added a seat on Education to his Roads assignment.

Del. A. L. Philpott of Henry County retained his seats on Privileges and Elections; on Courts of Justice; on Corporations, Insurance and Banking; and on Conservation and Natural Resources.

Del. Willard Lemmon of Marion picked up seats on Finance and on Counties, Cities and Towns and remains on Education and on Labor.

Del. Grady W. Dalton of Tazewell continues as chairman of the Committee on Mining and Mineral Resources and as a member of Appropriations and of Education, and adds Health, Welfare and Institutions to his list.

Del. Donald A. McGlothlin of Grundy adds Roads and Mining and Mineral Resources to his General Laws assignment.

Freshman Olney W. Edwards of Dickenson got places on Conservation and Natural Resources, and on Mining and Mineral Resources.

Ford C. Quillen of Gate City, also a freshman, won seats on General Laws, on Agriculture and on Mining and Mineral Resources.

Freshman G. R. C. Stuart of Abingdon was named to Courts of Justice.

Del. Orby L. Cantrell of Wise stays on Roads; on Mining and Mineral Resources and on Counties, Cities and Towns and gained a place on Appropriations.

Del. Edgar Bacon of Lee adds Courts of Justice and Mining and Mineral Resources to his posts on Agriculture, on Health, Welfare and Institutions, and on Conservation and Natural Resources.

The House's only independent, Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford, kept his assignments on Privileges and Elections, on Appropriations, and on Agriculture.

GOP members were seated for the first time on the Appropriations, Finance, Roads, and Counties, Cities and Towns committees and gained additional representation on committees where they had broken the ice two years ago.

Cooke said every member was given at least one major assignment. The effort to spread the assignments evenly among all areas of the state was made difficult, he said, by more than 300 requests from members for particular seats.

The committee lineup is more streamlined than before, with several minor committees eliminated and the membership of the major ones enlarged.

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Old Guard Loses Ground In State Senate

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The dwindling "old guard" of conservative Democrats in the State Senate lost a fight Wednesday with younger senators who blocked efforts to set up a floor leadership team headed by Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk.

An emerging new coalition, which apparently includes most of the senators from Breeden's Hampton Roads area, feared it might make passage of legislation they want more difficult.

The caucus rejected 18-12 a motion to elect Breeden floor leader and name three Democratic whips but consented 17-7 to allow 80-year-old Dr. James D. Hagood of Halifax County, president pro tem of the Senate, to appoint Breeden or anyone else floor leader for legislation as it develops.

Breeden, 65, began his career as a member of the House from Norfolk in 1936 and became a member of the Senate in 1944. In recent years, at Hagood's request, he has been the floor leader for legislation sought by Democratic governors.

The move to set up the leadership team headed by Breeden came from the all-Democrat Senate Steeering Committe whose membership — one from each congressional district — is appointed by Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly as chairman of the Democratic caucus.

The package, which was rejected, would also have made Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, deputy floor leader; Sen. Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax County, whip; and Sen. J. Harry Michael Jr. of Charlottesville, deputy whip.

Personalities and the fact that Democrats no longer have one of their own in the governor's office figured in the outcome of the party controversy.

Gov. Linwood Holton's best chance of getting his legislative program through the Democrat-controlled General Assembly rides on a coalition of Republicans and senior Democrats — most of whom are at an age when they no longer have political ambitions.

It is an "open secret" around the Capitol too that some of the old-timers in the Senate want to freeze out youthful Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds and the election of a Breeden-led leadership team was seen by some in the younger bloc as another move in this direction.

Before the caucus, the Steering Committee controlled by "old guard" Democrats broke precedent and put Republicans on standing committees where the GOP minority has never had a look-in before.

Minority leader James C. Turk of Radford was put on the Rules Committee; Sen. George Barnes of Tazewell County was put on Privileges and Elections, which handles election law legislation, and Sen. M. Patton Echols Jr. of Arlington was put

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Assembly At a Glance

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GOP gains membership on House committees—Page 26
Gunn asks tax increase for tobaccos—Page 26
Miller names two assistants—Page 26

AP Photo

A Vote Count in the Senate

Sens. William V. Rawlings of Capron, William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, and Robert C. Fitzgerald of Great Falls were photographed during a vote count at a caucus of Democrats in the Virginia Senate Wednesday which resulted in the defeat of "old guard" forces in a test of strength with younger members.

Holton Names Ayres As State Comptroller

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton Wednesday appointed David B. Ayres Jr. of Roanoke as state comptroller.

Holton also named Ayres to the chairmanship of the State Compensation Board, an agency Republicans long have attacked as a bulwark of the old Byrd organization's control of courthouse politics.

As comptroller, Ayres will succeed Sidney C. Day, who retired last November after more than 50 years as a state employe.

As compensation board chairman, he succeeds G. Edmond Massie of Richmond, who resigned. The chairmanship is not a full-time post and in past years often was filled by such officials as the comptroller or state treasurer.

The state auditor and tax commissioner serve ex-officio as the other two members of the board.

David B. Ayres Jr.

The board establishes salary scales for local constitutional officers such as the commonwealth's attorney, commissioner of revenue and sheriff.

Ayres' salary in the two positions will be $25,500 a year. He is managing partner of the Roanoke office of Alexander Grant and Co., certified public accountants. A native of Penn Yan, New York, he formerly served as a partner in the Honolulu and Chicago offices of the firm.

Ayres, 48, is married and has three children. They live at 711 Cassell Lane, SW.

Ayres was graduated from Staunton Military Academy and Syracuse University. He is active in professional and civic organizations.

Ayres' appointments are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

Richmond Man To Direct Governmental Probe

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton Thursday named William L. Zimmer III, executive vice president of A. H. Robins Co., to direct his long-promised study of governmental reorganization.

Zimmer, a former tax attorney, will devote about 80 per cent of his time to the study for the next three to six months, Holton said.

During his campaign, a businessman's task force to find ways of improving the state government was a major Holton theme. He estimated that a reorganization would save between $50 million and $100 million a year.

He refused Thursday to be pinned down to a specific figure but said he still was confident that substantial savings could be found.

The study, which he said would cost $98,000, is being financed by funds contributed by the business community, a method that has drawn criticism in some quarters.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, a Democrat, said Thursday he "questions the wisdom" of using private funds. "It's for the benefit of the state; it should be financed by the state," he said.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria said he thought the General Assembly would have no objection to appropriating enough to pay the costs of the study.

Holton said at his news conference, however, that he saw no impropriety in the procedure.

Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro, Holton's running mate for lieutenant-governor last fall, said "half-million to a million dollars worth of talent" would be donated by the business community to conduct the study.

Dawbarn said the group—known officially as the Governor's Management Study, Inc.—would have its report ready for publication by late August. It would make between 500 and 700 recommendations, he said, about 80 per cent of them originating with state employes.

Labor leaders, professional people and members of the academic community would be invited to participate in the study, Dawbarn added.

Zimmer said 50 to 60 business executives would be recruited to serve on the study group, all taking time off from their jobs with the cooperation of their firms.

Holton said the purpose of the study would be to find ways of doing a job better at less expense." Representatives of a Chicago consulting firm have already visited here to give preliminary guidance, and they will continue to assist in the project, he said.

Dawbarn, who will be the "liaison" between the study group and the governor's office, emphasized that not all the recommendations necessarily would produce savings.

"Some might require greater expenditures but the net effect will be one of substantial saving," he said.

Zimmer, who described himself as a "Jeffersonian Democrat" who often voted for Republican presidential candidates and usually "but not always" voted for Democrats in state elections, has been executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Richmond-based pharmaceutical firm since last September.

He began his career at Robins as assistant secretary in 1955. He is 58 and a native of Petersburg.

Assembly At a Glance

Holton insists relief needed from tax on food — Page 1.

Sen. Stone introduces bill to raise tax on gasoline 2 cents per gallon — Page 1.

Richmond man is named to direct governmental reorganization study — Page 14.

Governor and Miller differ on interests of Virginia consumers — Page 15.

Democrats planning policy committee in House — Page 15.

Sen. Breeden named majority leader in Senate — Page 15.

Holtons Fly To Roanoke

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Gov. and Mrs. Linwood Holton flew to Roanoke late Thursday to take care of some last minute details surrounding moving their family into the executive mansion.

"I found we won't have to move much furniture," the new governor remarked, adding to reporters at a press conference.

"You taxpayers are good providers . . ."

Holton was asked for his reaction after five days in the executive mansion.

"I love it . . . the living is good . . . I thought for a while being governor-elect was the best position and I thought of asking Gov. Godwin to remain on."

Dwight Holton, age 4, must like it too.

"I want to stay here," Dwight insisted when he was told by his parents the family was going to Roanoke overnight.

Gov. and Mrs. Holton will be back in Richmond Friday afternoon to accompany members of the General Assembly on a trip to Northern Virginia for the weekend. The party will travel on a United Airlines DC-8 jet.

Governor, Miller Differ On Consumers' Interests

RICHMOND (AP) — Virginia's new Republican governor indicated Thursday he and his Democratic attorney general have not resolved their differences over how best to protect the interest of Virginia consumers.

Gov. Linwood Holton told his news conference that "I don't contemplate supporting" legislation to authorize and finance a consumer protection counsel in the attorney general's office.

Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller, at a news conference Wednesday indicated such legislation would be introduced in the current session of the General Assembly. He said such a counsel would be complementary to the efforts of William Robertson, Holton's consumer affairs aide.

Holton, however, said "it sounds like his approach and mine would be in conflict," though he added that he "wouldn't want to preclude" supporting Miller's position before having it detailed to him.

Miller indicated the primary function of his consumer counsel would be to represent consumers at rate hearings before the State Corporation Commission.

But Holton said he considers that sort of consumer protection "almost the exclusive province of the General Assembly, and I intend to talk to some of the members of the Assembly about that."

His words may presage an ouster for one of the three SCC commissioners, all of whom are elected by the General Assembly. Judge Jesse W. Dillon's six-year term on the commission ends Feb. 1.

Atty. Gen. Andrew Miller

Anderson, Davis Offer Bill

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill carrying out the recommendations of a study commission whereby third and fourth year University of Virginia School of Medicine students would train in Roanoke hospitals was introduced in the General Assembly Thursday.

The legislation also continues the commission headed by Dr. Charles L. Crockett Jr. of Roanoke.

The bill was introduced in the House by two members of the commission — Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and Del. Russell L. Davis of Rocky Mount.

Holton Insists on Relief From Sales Tax on Food

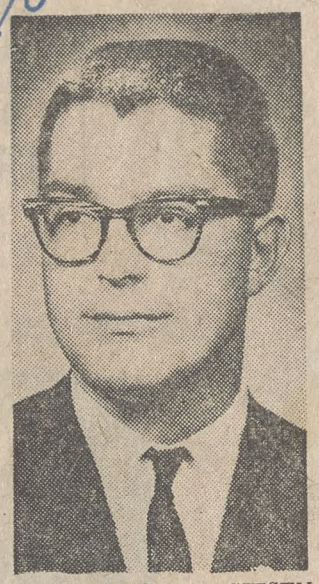
1/22/70

From Page 1

of my mind; I hope it stays there," Holton added with a chuckle.

At the outset of his informal talk the governor told the committee, "I'd like to emphasize that this is the beginning of an effort to extend over several weeks as we attempt to find the funds."

Holton said the Gov. Godwin revealed 1970-72 revenue estimates to him in a private meeting but he did not find out what specific appropriations the outgoing governor would make until he and his staff attended a press briefing the Saturday before the General Assembly convened.



DEL. ARTHUR R. GIESEN

DEL. JOHN N. DALTON

Named to Appropriations Committee

Holton said he has "no quarrel" with Godwin for not telling him about the appropriations earlier but because of the press of duties surrounding his inauguration and the first days in office he has not had time to make a line-by-line analysis of the budget.

His Thursday appearance before the committee was to ask it to give "priority" to his administration's request—sales tax relief, port unification, water pollution and the penitentiary.

Holton asked the committee not to form a fixed opinion on financing port unification. He acknowledged there is a difference of opinion among legislators from the Hampton Roads area and revealed he has secured the help of a businessman, whose name will be announced later, to study the problem and give him a recommendation which he, in turn, will send to the General Assembly.

The House enlarged the Appropriations Committee from 17 to 20 members and it got its first Republican members in the assignments made by Speaker John Warren Cooke—Del. Arthur R. "Pete" Giesen of Staunton, chairman of the joint Republican delegation; Del. John N. Dalton of Radford and Del. Russell L. Davis of Rocky Mount.

Democrats appointed to fill vacancies were Del. George W. Anderson of Danville, Del. L. Cleaves Manning of Portsmouth, Del. Randal O. Reynolds of Pittsylvania County and De Orby L. Cantrell of Wise Cou ty.

The committee will begi public hearings Monday on th Godwin-drafted budget bill.

Holton Thinks State Council Is Unwise

Times-Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton has informed a Norfolk senator he believes a proposed Virginia human relations council would be unwise at the present time.

Sen. Peter K. Babalas, a Democrat, had asked Holton to support his bill barring discrimination in state hiring practices and creating a human relations council.

Holton called in his inaugural address for Virginia to become a model in race relations and issued an executive directive saying he would not tolerate discrimination in his administration.

In a letter to Babalas, the governor said he thought racial tolerance could best be achieved through existing laws and through steps he has taken already, including the appointment of a special assistant for minority affairs.

Sen. Breeden Is Named Senate Majority Leader

1/22/70

RICHMOND (AP)—Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk was named majority floor leader of the Senate during an abbreviated session Thursday.

He was appointed by Sen. J. D. Hagood of Clover, the president pro tem, under authorization provided at the close of a stormy session of the Senate's Democratic caucus Wednesday.

In contrast to an essentially routine House session, the meeting of the Senate Thursday broke new ground in two instances—the first formal restructuring of floor leadership and the first floor debate on a bill in the current biennial session.

Breeden, the senior member of the General Assembly in length of service, assumed the floor leadership post in what amounted to an uneasy compromise between the Senate's "Old Guard" and the younger, more moderate party faction.

Authority to appoint Breeden was given Hagood by a Democratic caucus which earlier had turned thumbs down on a Steering Committee recommendation to formally name a majority leader and whip and an assistant for both.

The moderates held to the position the more comprehensive leadership structure was simply unnecessary and was designed, in part, to trim the sails of authority exercised by Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds, the Senate's presiding officer.

Brief floor debate—the first in either house this session—occurred on a move to advance to third reading a bill that would permit increases in fees paid by members of the Virginia State Bar.

Sen. William E. Fears of Accomac, who described himself as "just a poor country lawyer," said he saw no good reason to raise the fees.

"I'm getting tired of inflation," he said.

Overriding Fears' objections, the Senate moved the bill to its third reading after Sen. George M. Warren Jr., a copatron, said the whole matter had been "considered long and thoughtfully."

Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr.

Organizational chores occupied the attention of several House committees Thursday afternoon. The only committee which actually undertook consideration of bills was the House General Laws Committee but most of the measures before it were briefly explained and then passed by for further consideration.

The committee set Feb. 3 as the date for a public hearing on a number of bills dealing with water and air pollution.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk to require State Coropration Commission approval of rates established for hospitalization, medical and surgical insurance.

In the House a measure was offered by Republican Del. Vincent F. Callahan of Fairfax requiring a referendum of a county's residents approving annexation before a petition for annexation could be sought in a county circuit court.

The Senate agreed to meet Friday at 10:30 a.m. and the House at noon.

1/25/70

GOP Is First-Class Citizen, at Last!

The times are a 'changin,' indeed!

It took an election of a Republican governor, a hastily-formed Young Turk coalition of Republicans and moderate Democrats, and a leadership fumble by the old-guard establishment, but in any case it finally happened: the minority party wormed its way into the State Senate's all-powerful committee structure.

For years the Senate's Republicans —first just Ted Dalton and Floyd Landreth, then three or four of them, still later six, and now seven — were made to sit on inactive committees, to occupy a Siberia-like corner in the Senate chambers, and to amuse themselves by scoring a few debating points and introducing progressive legislation whose chances of survival were somewhat less than the proverbial snowball in hell.

All of that, happily, is ended. With Mr. Holton in the governor's mansion, seven Republicans sitting in the 40-member Senate and an awakened electorate insisting that the majority-party assemblymen play the political game fairly, the GOP no longer is to be relegated to second-class Assembly citizenship.

Following the sensible example set two years ago by Del. John Warren Cooke, who put Republicans on important House committees immediately after taking over the speaker's job from the autocratic E. Blackburn Moore, the powers-that-be in the State Senate now have done the same for their opposite number.

Normally, membership of Senate committees wouldn't be changed after a gubernatorial election, which always occurs at the midway point in the four-year terms of senators. This year, however, has been different, in part becasue important committee vacancies were opened up by the death of Arlington's Charles Fenwick and the shift of Sargeant Reynolds to the lieutenant governor's office, and in part because early-session deals were made to enlarge some committees and thus create new seats for the GOP.

Rural, old-guard control of some key committees has yet to be destroyed, it is true. But, as in the more conservative House (where Republicans have made even more dramatic gains in graduating from the token committee assignments of the past), political power structures are changing hands.

For the Republican legislators — and the thousands of Virginians they represent—the days of cooling heels outside the Senate's closed committeeroom doors are blessedly over. It was a long wait!

1/26/70

Opinion Page

Stop-Gap Tax Hike Seems Necessary If Major State Needs Are To Be Met

Gov. Holton, meeting for the first time with the House Appropriations Committee, has conceded that "in the back of my mind" is the possibility of a 1970-72 tax increase.

He hopes, understandably, that "it stays there." But if his $100 million, double-barrel program of tax relief and increased state spending is to get through the General Assembly, a new tax is inevitable.

Further scrutiny of the $3.8 billion budget left by former Gov. Mills Godwin doubtless will turn up a few nonessential appropriations. And this money should help defray some of the costs of unmet needs. These budget transfers though, simply will not prove sufficient to fill in all the holes, as Mr. Holton increasingly seems to be realizing.

Fortunately, Mr. Holton is not frozen into a no-tax-increase campaign pledge. When he proposed his controversial plan for food-tax relief last September, he in fact pledged that he would not hesitate to suggest "equitable" alternative sources of revenue if this proved necessary.

That the state desperately needs more money is, at this juncture, irrefutable. Indeed, even if Mr. Holton were not pushing for a cutback in sales tax revenues, this would be true. For one thing, the state's building program is being sharply curtailed—a dollar-foolish decision that simply postpones and therefore increases the costs of expanding the enrollment-bulging colleges. And it is equally clear that even the proposed operating budget, which Mr. Godwin indicated was adequate, is in fact inadequate.

Mr. Holton has singled out budget increases for port expansion, prison replacement and anti-pollution grants as non-postponeable. He is right. It is equally true, however, that the state budget is unconscionably low in its provisions for new parks and open-space acquisition and for mental health reforms.

As Times' Outdoors Editor Bill Cochran noted last Thursday, the budget provides nothing for development of the promised Smith Mountain Lake and Mt. Rogers state parks. It fails to allocate any significant funds for continuing the exciting Virginia Outdoors Plan, which initially envisioned development of 20 new parks and acquisition of land for 16 others by 1976. Even as land-acquisition costs increase by an estimated 10-20 per cent yearly, some $3 million in 1970-72 federal aid —money to which Virginia is rightly entitled —will be needlessly lost to other states.

For mental health, several million additional dollars also must be provided if the excellent plan of the Virginia Commission on Mental, Indigent and Geriatric Patients is to be implemented. This plan—for bigger and well-paid professional staffs, smaller regional mental hospitals in Roanoke and five other urban communities, nursing homes for the elderly, and full use of available federal funds—is light-years overdue. To postpone these reforms, to which virtually every assemblyman has given lip service in the past campaigns, would be, as Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. has said, a "cruel hoax."

Mr. Holton has promised to begin claiming Virginia's full share of federal aid. He has also expressly promised to try to get the Outdoors Plan back on the timetable that Mr. Godwin ignored, and to give to mental health the same attention that his predecessor gave to education. Those promises ought to be honored, we believe, in 1970, not 1972.

If this means higher nuisance taxes on tobacco, as Del. Gunn has proposed, and on liquor, as others have suggested, then those taxes should be voted. Mr. Holton's proposal for sales tax relief, in the meantime, should either be postponed until 1972, to allow time for a more comprehensive tax reform program to be devised, or it should be revamped to limit tax rebates to poverty-level families hit hardest by the combination of a burdensome food tax and fast-rising food prices.

Whatever the final solution, the Appropriations Committee should heed Mr. Holton's advice and "face squarely" the tax issue in this session. Postponement of consideration would simply perpetuate a tiresome political argument about food-tax relief. And it would do nothing to provide for the state's pressing additional needs in recreation, mental health and the high-priority areas Mr. Holton has mentioned.

Howell Seeks Horse Betting

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk said Monday he has asked Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller for an opinion on whether the antilottery section in the state Constitution prohibits pari-mutuel racing in Virginia.

Howell said if the attorney general agrees with him that it does not then he will propose that this session of the General Assembly create a commission to study the best way to approach pari-mutuel horse racing.

"In our search for additional revenues we must look for revenues that will not further burden the average Virginia citizen," Howell declared. He said finding additional revenue for local and state government is the "no. 1 problem" facing the legislature.

Howell, a lawyer, said he feels pari-mutuel betting does not fall under classification of a lottery because no element of skill is inherent in a lottery.

Howell also pointed out that Maryland has had an antilottery section in its Constitution for 119 years but has race tracks from which the state gets millions in revenue through pari-mutuel betting.

Howell's move came as a surprise as the hunt in the assembly for new money intensified, although his timetable on pari-mutel betting would not help the current tight money situation.

One of the questions subject to a referendum this year on changes in the Constitution—if they clear this session of the legislature—is on removal of the antilottery section.

Opponents of the change claim it could open the door to pari-mutuel betting—a necessity if Virginia is to have a major race track.

Howell, in his surprise move, took the position the legislature could legalize pari-mutuel betting now. But he proposed a thorough study first.

"The study should be as thorough as the study that characterized the enactment of our ABC law," Howell declared.

Gov. Linwood Holton said during last year's campaign that if Virginia voted to take out the antilottery section in this year's referendum he would interpret it as a signal they want horse racing and, therefore, he would move to make sure it is free from un-

See Page 11, Col. 1

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Assembly At a Glance

Hassle with cross-party undertones develops between Democrats on joint assembly money committees and Gov. Holton —Page 1.

Sen. Henry Howell seeks to clear way for pari-mutuel horse racing in Virginia—Page 1.

Legislative study commission urges actions to aid Virginia's ailing urban transit—Page 11.

1/27/70

Mass-Transit Needs Must Be Linked To Push for New Road-Building Funds

Like everything else in government, highway construction costs are soaring, to the point that in Virginia's state capitol everybody is at least privately agreeing that new road-user taxes are needed.

Publicly, however, only Martinsville's Sen. William F. Stone—a relentless supporter of better highways—is really pressing for a major tax hike. A half dozen senators are supporting his call for a two-cent increase in the gas tax; whether a majority of the Senate and House will ever get behind the proposal remains, however, problematic.

Heretofore nobody in Richmond seriously questioned the logic of road-building: that when traffic increases, the state must build more highways. Gradually, however, the Assembly is awakening to the need for alternate mass-transportation systems, at least in the Washington-Norfolk urban corridor.

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For the first time, Northern Virginia assemblymen are demanding that a chunk of any future road-user revenues be used to subsidize mass-transit systems, possibly including subways. And after this past weekend's junket to Washington's bedroom communities, paid for by Northern Virginia local governments, it's likely that many downstate assemblymen found out why. There is no way, it seems, for road construction to keep pace with that region's commuter demands.

How to get people out of cars and into public transit, however, is still unclear. Yesterday, the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Transportation Study Commission conceded as much, saying that its modest two-year examination of the problem has resulted simply in a finding that the problem needs more study—a lot more study, by knowledgeable and high-priced consultants.

The deeper study is needed, almost certainly. For if Virginia is to embark on a large-scale program to subsidize or take over all public transit facilities, the step should be taken only if there is a clear idea of where this will lead, what it will cost and whether it is necessary.

In the meantime, however, there is the immediate problem of whether to increase highway-user taxes in this session of the Assembly.

Sharp hikes in these taxes, the Transportation Study Commission suggests, might finally force commuters to leave their cars at home and switch to transit ridership. Sen. Stone's two-cent increase in the gas tax, if passed, is not likely to cause motorists to ride a bus, however. Indeed, as long as buses remain old, bogged down in rush-hour traffic jams and having to levy ever-increasing fares because of their lack of direct government subsidy, most people will continue to drive private autos to work, irrespective of user taxes.

Since Gov. Holton and former Gov. Godwin chose not to propose a gas-tax increase, even though intimating its need, the Assembly evidently is going to have to decide for itself what to do about the dual questions of highway financing and mass transit. There is no question but that Highway Commissioner Douglas Fugate needs more money—$200 million more each year, according to his department's own reckoning. That kind of money, however, can be raised only by bond issues, not by modest increases in either the gas tax or the auto titling tax.

Sen. Stone's two-cent boost in the gas tax would raise, he estimates, $20-25 million a year. Not coincidentally, that is the approximate amount that Fugate thinks he needs to keep the popular arterial highway system from falling further behind schedule.

What Fugate and Sen. Stone want, however, may not be what a Republican governor or an increasingly urban-minded Assembly want. For one thing, present road-allocation formulas continue to work to the disadvantage both of overpopulated areas and of mountainous rural areas. Mr. Holton, it should be noted, ran well in both those areas.

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The Transportation Study Commission thinks that the Assembly immediately ought to earmark $5 million of user-taxes for bus-related facilities: limited-access highway lanes for buses only (such as the state is now successfully experimenting with in Northern Virginia), bus turn-outs, bus passenger shelters, and big automobile parking lots at major transit stops.

Heretofore, these related issues haven't been faced when Virginia faced a shortage of road-building money.

But the endless traffic jams that were seen in Northern Virginia on Saturday ought to have convinced the legislature that the day of approving new taxes for road building, and nothing for mass transit, is past.

Tax Rebate Said Fatal To Education

1/28/70

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A spokesman for Virginia public school personnel said Tuesday Gov. Linwood Holton's proposed $9 tax rebate "would be fatal" to public education in the state.

Robert F. Williams, executive secretary of the Virginia Education Association, told general budget committees — that any further decrease in the school budget would cause irreparable damage.

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Democratic National committeeman and a member of the Senate Finance Committee, asked Williams about the effect on schools of a $40-million yearly cut in general fund revenue that would be produced by the Holton rebate plan.

"Added to the $36-million cut in the State Board of Education's request, it would be fatal," Williams said.

Williams and Don Rapier of Fairfax, president-elect of the VEA, appeared before the House Appropriations and Senate Finance committees to ask that cuts made in the education budget by former Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. be restored.

Godwin's recommended budget "represents the deepest cut ever made in the budget submitted by the State Board of Education," Williams said.

The board had sought a $64-million increase in the basic school aid appropriation but this was reduced by $36 million by Godwin. As a result, said Williams, 57 localities including 12 of the 15 poorest counties would get no increase for 1970-71.

Williams called it "imperative" that the cuts be restored "if the state is to continue the partnership with the localities to maintain a viable program."

The people will support "any equitable tax increase" for the benefit of public education, he declared.

Williams said the VEA had backed off from its goal of a minimum starting salary of $7,500 for teachers, a program he said would cost $100 million to $150 million a year. Instead, he said, the organization is asking merely that the Board of

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Assembly At a Glance

Groups oppose two proposed changes to state constitution —Page 1

Tax rebate proposal said fatal to state education—Page 1

Governor seeks plans for greater degree of racial balance in state colleges—Page 3

Ports official seeks $7.7 million for expansion—Page 3

Attempt is planned to unseat State Corporation Commissioner—Page 3

Consumer bureau is sought in Sen. Moody's bill—Page 3

Chester Lamb resigns as commissioner of Department of Motor Vehicles—Page 9

Opinion Page

Budget Hearings Needed, but Holton Deserves Prior Look at New Pleas

Gov. Holton isn't losing any time in letting it be known that, at least in the executive branch, he is boss.

In the flap that developed at the scheduled start of the General Assembly's budget hearings, however, neither the governor nor his underlings emerged unbloodied.

Mr. Holton was miffed—understandably so, considering the circumstances — that department heads and their policy-making boards were going over his head in pleading for more money.

Always in the past, however, this has been done routinely. So the governor really ought not to have been surprised to hear, by the grapevine, that the drum-beating for bigger budgets was again starting.

In the past, the practice probably was tolerated because it was all a family affair—the governor was a Democrat, the Appropriations Committee was all-Democratic, and the agency heads and their boards-of-control were Democrats too. If the governors were miffed by the practice, they didn't show it; they were, after all, still in the driver's seat.

Now, however, the circumstances are different. And even though it is a Democratic budget left by Mills Godwin that's now being protested, Mr. Holton is right in questioning whether a governor ought to be routinely embarrassed: (1) by his own branch of state government, and (2) by the constituencies that "front" for various departments in demanding that the governor's budget judgments be overriden.

Mr. Holton insists that he isn't trying to muzzle these officials or their supporters. Rather, he simply wants them to show him the courtesy of discussing their additional needs with him, prior to their appearances before the Appropriations Committee. Out of such talks, he points out, a budget mistake might be recognized, a governor's expression of support could be obtained, and subsequent testimony to the committee could reveal the governor's thinking.

There is, however, a danger here. For while in the past all state officials have routinely testified as to their additional needs, Gov. Holton suggests that they ought not to speak unless expressly invited to do so. If that indeed is to be the procedure, the public and press, we fear, will have lost one of their all-too-rare glimpses of state government's inner-workings, its long-range goals and the caliber of its leadership.

If the routine public appearances of major department heads are to be ended, behind-the-scenes lobbying will inevitably result. Essential needs might still be met with budget amendments, it is true; lost, however, would be the public's opportunity to hear these pleas and make an informed judgment as to their justification, the possible necessity for additional taxes, or the competence of the pleaders.

Eugene Sydnor, the chairman of the State Board for Community Colleges, was therefore wrong, we think, in seeking to outline to the Assembly his demands for a bigger budget without first advising the governor of his views. Similarly, Mr. Holton ought to recognize that the public, as well as the governor, will be woefully uninformed about what is going on in the state bureaucracy if the principal agencies are not made routinely to come before the legislative branch with their budget requests in hand.

Lamb Goes; So Should DMV Agents

Chester Lamb's retirement as Virginia's commissioner of motor vehicles isn't likely to cause many tears to be shed, in the General Assembly or elsewhere.

Lamb ran the Department of Motor Vehicles with an iron hand, largely independent of either legislative or executive-branch direction. In such a huge operation bureaucratic excesses doubtless were inevitable; in the DMV's case, however, it sometimes seemed that the commissioner was the government bureaucrat personified.

It's little wonder, then, that Gov. Holton accepted—without expressions of regret or praise for services rendered—Lamb's announcement of early retirement. If the resignation hadn't been offered voluntarily, the new Republican governor almost certainly would have forced it before many weeks had passed.

Holton's letter to Lamb hinted of a strong hope that a successor would be found far in advance of the commissioner's scheduled retirement June 30. Significantly, it also raised a red flag against lame-duck appointments of local DMV agents—a not-so-subtle dig, perhaps, at the Democrats' past practice of wrongly mixing patronage and auto license sales.

In cities and counties that lack full-time DMV offices, the state's auto licenses ought to be obtained either by mail or from the offices of local treasurers, all of whom are state-compensated constitutional officers. If this practice were instituted, there would be no need for part-time private agents—who cost the taxpayer more than $725,000 a year—and thus no opportunity for political skulduggery.

If the private agents were limited only to remote rural areas, the system possibly could be justified—although, even here, mail sales or the designation of treasurers as agents would seem a logical alternative. But Lamb and the Democrats stubbornly refused to junk the system even in fast-growing suburban areas that are convenient to central DMV offices; the result, in those areas, has been a fat fee for Democrat-owned businesses that, briefly or year-round, take on the moonlighting work of selling car tags.

Instead of henceforth awarding the contracts to Republicans, as the Holton Administration perhaps is planning, new officials at the DMV operation ought to end the practice or at least limit it to isolated rural areas. With Mr. Holton struggling valiantly to find additional money for recreation, pollution control, port development and mental health, it makes no sense at all to continue a costly license-selling procedure that long ago was made obsolete by urbanization and computers.

Dillon Keeps SCC Post On 98-2 Caucus Vote

1/29/70

RICHMOND — A move to deny commissioner Jesse W. Dillion another six-year term on the State Corporation Commission was drowned in an outpouring of pro-Dillon sentiment by Democratic legislators Wednesday.

When the votes were counted, 98 members of the joint caucus of House and Senate Democrats had voted to renominate Dillon, a Franklin County native, and only two had voted for Charles E. Hammond, an Arlington economist and research engineer.

The two dissenters were Del. Clive L. Duval II of Fairfax County, who placed Hammond's name in nomination, and Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. "I'm not trying to be fractious," said Duval, "but anyone who looks at last year's election sees dissatisfaction with the establishment, especially the rate-making process."

Duval said he would not say anything derogatory about Dillon. But, he said, the service of the three SCC members totals 80 years and "the voters tried to tell us it was time for a change."

Howell cited numerous adventures he has had before the SCC. In a recent telephone rate case, he said, the commission had ignored a court injunction to postpone the hearing and drew up its decision before the hearing began. This was "contrary to law and order," he said.

Senate Majority Leader Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk praised Dillon as "a fine, experienced man."

Del. A. L. Philpott of Henry County, who placed Dillon's name in nomination, said it was "very obvious that the other two members of the commission are going off when their terms expire due to age."

Anyone aspiring to a seat on the commission should wait for vacancies to occur, he said.

Dillon, in his mid-60s, is the youngest member of the commission. The term of H. Lester Hooker, in his early 80s, expires in 1972 and that of Ralph T. Catterall, in his mid-70s, expires in 1974.

Duval asked that the vote be

See Page 3, Col. 1

Assembly Bills Seek Tech Name Change

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Bills were introduced in both the House and Senate Thursday giving Virginia Tech a new name—Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University—with a show of bipartisan support.

One bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. James C. Turk of Radford bearing the signatures of 23 of its 40 members and another was introduced in the House by Del. John Dalton, also of Radford, bearing the signatures of 50 of its 100 members.

Despite support Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr., president, has lined up within the General Assembly, the legislation could bring some heated opposition.

Sen. Turk told reporters that he is getting a lot of mail from Tech alumni all over the state and that the majority of those who are writing him oppose adding "and State University" to Tech's name.

The bills were introduced the day VPI was giving its traditional reception for members of the General Assembly and their

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Assembly At a Glance

Bills offered in House and Senate to change name of Virginia Tech — Page 1.

Move to replace Jesse W. Dillon as State Corporation Commissioner is defeated — Page 1.

Experts begin review of proposed budget — Page 23.

House committee approves bill to ban occupational tax — Page 23.

Bill to set up Virginia port Authority fund offered in House — Page 22.

Del. Willis M. Anderson elected one of five party whips — Page 22..

Senate Courts of Justice Committee asks for demonstration of breath analysis equipment — Page 22.

Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

A proposal by General Assembly Democrats that the legislature help underwrite Republican Gov. Holton's proposed study of the efficiency of the state government prompts a cloakroom conference. The discussion yesterday on the possible $100,000 funding of the study included (from left) Republican House minority leader M. Caldwell Butler, House majority leader James M. Thomson, state planning division head George H. Hettrick and GOP Senate leader James C. Turk.

Democrats Urge State Funds For Holton's Study Group

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

ICHMOND — Organization Gov. Linwood Holton's task e study of the state governt moved forward Thursday some influential Demos in the General Assembly ng it should be paid for by state instead of through dons by business and indus-

e governor, a spokesman osed, left the decision to a -be appointed executive nittee which will direct the ities of seven teams.

d personally like to see ess bear the cost of the ," William L. Zimmer III, tive vice president of A. H. Robins Co., Richmond, who will be chairman of the study's executive committee, said.

Zimmer met with reporters following a luncheon at the Hotel John Marshall attended by about 165 business leaders who accepted Gov. Holton's invitation to hear an explanation of his study proposals.

Before he left for the luncheon Democratic leaders in the House informed the governor—the method is not clear—that they felt the state should bear the cost of the study estimated at $100,000.

Zimmer reported to reporters that the governor told the luncheon audience that he had been approached by the Democratic leadership about paying the cost out of state funds and also the governor's decision to leave the financing to the executive committee.

There were faint signs at the end of the day the financing could become an issue.

"I've never known of a study conducted by the state that the state didn't pay for," commented House Democratic Floor

See Page 22, Col. 1

Staff Photo

House Party Leaders Discuss Proposition
Dels. J. M. Thomson, M. C. Butler by Houdon Statue

Assembly At a Glance

Democrats urge state funds to finance Holton's study group—Page 1

Bill seeks funds for metropolitan transit study—Page 1

Quick action appears imminent on raising interest rates on mortgage loans—Page 22

Jesse Dillon wins re-election to State Corporation Commission—Page 22

Conflict-of-interest bills hit snag in House—Page 22

House passes 31 bills in longest session of Assembly—Page 23

Sales tax exemption bills offered in Assembly—Page 23

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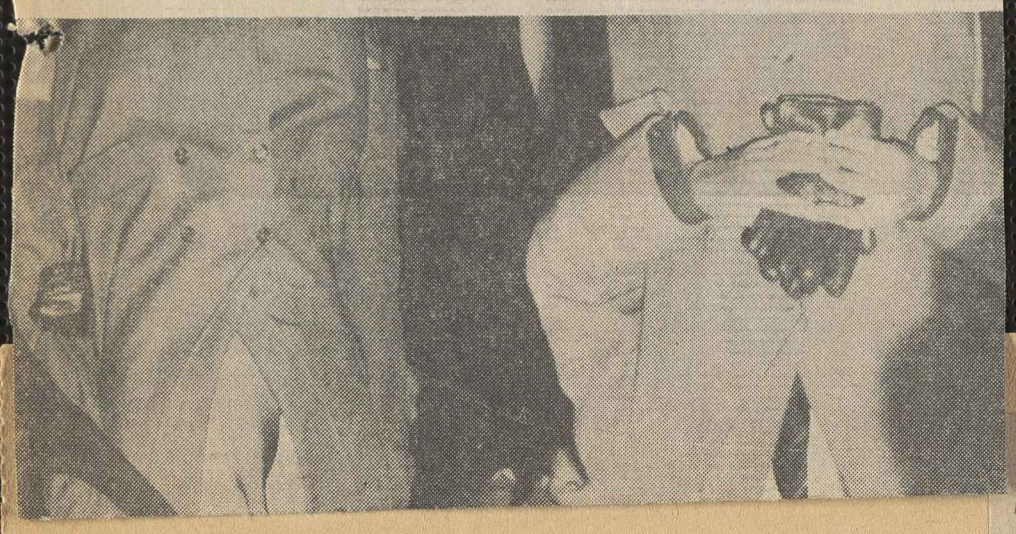
—By Del. Stanford Parris of Fairfax to permit 18-year-olds to donate blood without their parents' permission. The legal age for that now is 21.

Candidate Joins Son at Cou



New York gubernatorial candidate Howard Samuels and his wife, Barbara flank their son, Howard Jr., today as they walk to Criminal Coun arraigned on a

'69 Busy But Lacklustr

Soviets Lag in Space C

WASHINGTON (AP) — A U.S. expert on Soviet space ac- tivities says the Russians had their busiest year with 70 suc- cessful launchings in 1969, but their record was lackluster in comparison with spectacular American achievements.

"It was for the Soviets a lackluster year, a year of re- petitive failures," according to Dr. Charles Sheldon III. "It is safe to say that Russian ex- pectations for the year have not been fulfilled."

Sheldon, formerly a member of the White House Space Coun- cil, noted there were only 40 U.S. space shots but these in- cluded the Apollo lunar land-

—The Soyuz 6, 7 and 8 mis- sions putting three spacecraft with seven pilots in orbit at once. But apparently they were unable to complete a goal of docking and putting together an orbital space station.

—Venera 5 and 6 pene- trations of the atmosphere of Venus. The spacecraft struc- tures collapsed, however, and apparently they did not get to the surface of the planet.

—Luna 15, an unmanned flight which was to have scooped up lunar material and returned it to earth. Instead, it crashed on the moon.

—The lunar photography mission of the unmanned Zond

on a launch pad last summer, thus crippling Russian lunar exploration plans.

Sheldon said that in 13 years of the space age through 1969

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House Passes 31 Bills In Longest Assembly Sess

RICHMOND (AP)—Committee action took a back seat to that on the House and Senate floor Thursday as the Virginia General Assembly jogged through the longest floor session thus far in its current term.

Except for a joint hearing of the House and Senate Banking committees, where money lenders flocked to plead an end to state interest ceilings, and the House Appropriations Committee, where budget ponderings droned on, the focus was on bills entered and passed.

The House zipped 31 through their final reading, including one giving localities power to decide for themselves how much interest they are willing to pay for bond financing.

The day also saw:

—Near unanimous endorsement of a bill to provide Virginia motorists with reflectorized license plates.

—Election of 23 judges, nominated Wednesday in Democratic caucus, with a repeat flurry of opposition to a member of the State Corporation Commission.

—Introduction in the House of legislation to levy the state sales tax on beer, wine and liquor and in the Senate to apply it to services.

Sent to the upper house for action were a mass of bills, including one by Del. Junie Bradshaw of Richmond-Henrico to lower the minimum age for chauffeur's licenses to 18 to allow labor-short taxi companies to hire college students to drive part time.

The Senate Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation held the license plate hearing, considering a three-bill package to provide reflectorized tags that would last three to five years and a $10-per-plate fee for reserved numbers.

Widespread support was voiced for the shiny plates, including statistics that showed Virginia might well have fewer night traffic crashes under the proposed bill.

Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton said his reserved number license bill would yield $150,000 to offset the increased cost of the reflectorized tags.

Other legislation entering the House Thursday included bills:

—By Del. Alan Diamonstein of Newport News to permit unsolicited merchandise received through the mail to be considered "an unconditional gift to the recipient thereof."

—By Del. Stanford Parris of Fairfax to permit 18-year-olds to donate blood without their parents' permission. The legal age for that now is 21.

Study Funds Sought

Democrats Urge State Funds For Holton's Study Group

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Organization of Gov. Linwood Holton's task force study of the state government moved forward Thursday with some influential Democrats in the General Assembly feeling it should be paid for by the state instead of through donations by business and industry.

The governor, a spokesman disclosed, left the decision to a yet-to-be appointed executive committee which will direct the activities of seven teams.

"I'd personally like to see business bear the cost of the study," William L. Zimmer III, executive vice president of A. H. Robins Co., Richmond, who will be chairman of the study's executive committee, said.

Zimmer met with reporters following a luncheon at the Hotel John Marshall attended by about 165 business leaders who accepted Gov. Holton's invitation to hear an explanation of his study proposals.

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See Page 22, Col. 1

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Vol. 167, No. 31. ★ ★ ★ ★ 2 Sections—34 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Satu

Times Photo By Howard Hammersley

Gov. Holton Keynotes Virginia Governor's Conference in Roanoke Friday

Governor's Conference— A Potpourri of Subjects

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

More than 300 Virginians, paying a $100 cover charge if they brought their wives, came to Roanoke Friday to hear Gov. Linwood Holton, Al Capp, Dr. Joyce Brothers, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa and others look into the 1970s.

The occasion was the first Virginia Governor's Conference, sponsored by the Hotel Roanoke and the Bank of Virginia. It was unlike most of the occasions involving the governor of Virginia and the state's business, professional and industrial leaders.

Counting wives, it drew close to 500 people to sessions which went on all day — ranging from the governor's keynote address in the morning to Al Capp at the banquet at night.

There was Gov. Holton, in his first address in his home town since becoming Virginia's first Republican governor in this century, talking about some of the familiar things.

Holton spoke of a day when the state may be able to take over some of the expenses now borne by localities and he said it is time for long-range planning in Virginia, planning which will not be marked off in the four-year terms of its governors.

There was Holton, pleading for a real attack on air and water pollution; asking the businessmen to help in getting jobs for all Virginians; saying that Virginia now has to end racial discrimination once and for all.

Later, down the hall in the Hotel Roanoke, Dr. Joyce Brothers was telling the ladies that the "Age of Aquarius" may actually get here in the 1970s.

The "Aquarius" reference was inspired by the musical, "Hair," which has nudity in it and nudity has seldom been even an intimated topic at such gatherings. But this one was different.

T. Edward Temple, the commissioner of administration in the Holton administration, returned to the familiar. The states must embrace the concept of the "new federalism," Temple said in an afternoon address.

Capp, the cartoonist who has some views which are usually thought of as being rather far right for a cartoonist, would later say that he thinks U.S. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota should be "given a psychiatric examination."

In an age which has seen the consumer adored as never before, there was Louis Cheskin, an expert on what makes the consumer act the way he does.

Cheskin, who is credited with discovering market and motivational research, said: "The length of women's skirts will no longer be an aspect of fashion;

See Page 2, Col. 1

Senate O.K.'s Antismut Bill

By GEORGE W. WILBUR

RICHMOND (AP)—A bill was passed by the Virginia Senate Friday to strengthen the state's antiobscenity laws and another was introduced to pay Vietnam war veterans a $400 state bonus.

These were two of the highlights of a legislative day more significant for what did not happen rather than what did.

Once again, anticipated bills to carry out Gov. Linwood Holton's campaign pledge for a $9 per person tax rebate failed to appear and no clear cut explanation for the continued delay was available.

The closest thing to an explanation came from aides to the governor, who said simply that more time was needed to put the legislation in its final form.

"Gov. Holton would like the weekend to talk to a few more people on this matter," one of the aides said.

It was known that a number of Republican legislators were of the mind that to offer a frontal assault in the form of a bill that would provide a $9 rebate to every Virginian regardless of the recipient's economic status would be to invite a swift ax from the Democrats.

On the other hand, they believe, time taken now to structure the legislation along more flexible lines—even to including Democratic suggestions—could increase the probable life span of the measures and perhaps enable a coalition of Republicans and liberal-moderate Democrats to push some form of food tax relief through to final passage.

Virtually all the Democrats have been vehement in their opposition to an across-the-board tax rebate without accompanying revenue measures to take up the slack on grounds the state treasury simply cannot afford to lose the $40 million that state sales tax on food produces annually.

At the same time, however, more than a few Democrats subscribe to the Republican view the food tax is an inexcusable burden to low and fixed income groups and might prove amenable to a modified tax rebate pegged only to the needy if alternative revenue sources are provided.

Presumably, the weekend will be spent trying to tailor the legislation to meet in advance as many of the obvious objections as possible and to secure the broadest possible patronage before introduction, probably early in the week.

Passage in the Senate Friday of a bill designed to strengthen Virginia's antiobscenity laws drew the comment from one senator who expressly chose to remain unidentified that the intent of the bill was fine and he voted for it, but the measure itself probably was obscene by its own definitions.

The bill, with Sen. William F. Parkerson Jr. of Henrico as its chief patron, relates to what obscene materials cannot be exposed, distributed or sold to juveniles and proceeds to define

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Assembly At a Glance

Senate approves bill to strengthen state's antismut bill—Page 1.

Bill introduced in House to increase pay of policemen—Page 3.

Gov. Linwood Holton reappoints three officials—Page 3.

House approves bill to bar occupational tax—Page 3.

Opinion Page

Sweeping New Mental Health Plan Justifies Small Increase in Taxes

For years Virginians have talked about the need for upgrading the state's mental health programs.

And for years that is all there has been—talk.

Now, for those who honestly want to do something, there is a concrete plan—one that is practical, comprehensive, and excitingly up-to-date.

It came recently from a blue-ribbon study group, the "Commission on Mental, Indigent and Geriatric Patients."

The Assembly, hereafter, cannot have it both ways. Either it is for mental health reforms, and therefore is willing to pay the tab, or it is for perpetuating what one assemblymen has rightly called a "cruel hoax" for still another two years.

That a majority of legislators favor sweeping reforms is now incontestible. The study commission's package of bills has gone into the Assembly hopper with the impressive support of nearly two-thirds of the State Senate's membership and with almost the same degree of backing in the House. But that kind of support has not yet been seen, unfortunately, for the $20 million in new liquor and tobacco taxes that have been suggested as the most sensible method of financing.

That much money is needed, over and above the Godwin-Holton budget, if all of the commission's specific 1970-72 recommendations are to be carried out. And, as the commission has stressed, its program must be undertaken as a total package, rather than on a piecemeal basis in which each new expenditure would have to compete for priorities, if new directions in mental health and geriatric care are to be realized.

In essence, the commission wants a halt to further expansion of the state's big mental health "warehouses." Instead of receiving funds for additional or replacement beds, these hospitals would be restrictedly largely to reorganization and an upgrading of services. And, in a new departure, the state would embark immediately on a plan for building a half dozen smaller hospitals and psychiatric institutes in each of the major urban centers, including Roanoke. These hospitals would have only 100 to 700 beds each (Roanoke's would have 500), and they would treat nearly all types of mentally-ill patients living within and near the urban communities.

Additionally, the program envisions some state aid for community nursing homes, more emphasis on community mental health services, and—most important—training, recruitment and retention of well-paid professional personnel, all of whom are now in short supply.

Elderly Virginians, not mentally ill but cruelly housed in mental hospitals nonetheless, henceforth would be assigned only to public nursing homes. And the aged who are mentally ill would be housed at two former tuberculosis sanitoria, including the one at Catawba, and at four special geriatric centers at the older regional hospitals.

There remains, in Richmond, a fear that if new taxes are imposed in 1970, a taxpayer revolt would follow—and the new constitution, with its critically-needed authority for state borrowing, would then be in jeopardy. Lexington Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr., vice chairman of the mental health study group, obviously dissents from that view and has introduced the necessary tax legislation.

Like Gunn, we think Virginians are prepared to pay for a humane and far-reaching program of treatment for the mentally ill and custodial care for the aged. One-third of the elderly persons in the state's mental hospitals should not be there. Yet many others, needing advanced treatment, cannot receive it because hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed.

If Virginia is to achieve excellence in its mental health program, it must pay the costs. We believe it would be stupid, and heartless, to postpone the necessary expenditure, especially in the mistaken belief that a modest tax hike would anger Virginians. As the study commission has warned, "a successfully battle for life and health will cost money. . . cold, hard cash." It is time—way past time—that the commitment was made.

Paying the Tab for State Study

A state with a cramped budget—and whose isn't?—might be tempted to have private sources pick up the check for a small non-recurring expense, in this case Gov. Holton's proposed task force study of state government. But the temptation, we think, should be resisted.

The governor has modeled the study after similar ones made in 10 other states. In those, business specialists donated their own time and expertise to seek out ways of better administering government operations. In Virginia, the question of who should pay for out-of-state consultants and the secretarial help, stationery, paper clips and the like, still is undecided.

That cost is estimated at $100,000. Richmond businessman William L. Zimmer III, who will head the committee that oversees the study, favors raising the money privately. Some Democratic leaders in the legislature feel the state should pay; we concur.

It is common enough practice for governments at all levels to solicit consultation and advice from specially [illegible] little or nothing more than daily expenses for it. It is a way of getting occasionally needed services on the short term, and does something for those citizens' sense of involvement and for civic spirit.

But it is another matter, we feel, for a government not only to use gratis services but also to ask for private sources to foot the bill for expert consultants and attendant expenses. Even if those sources be willing, it is unseemly. It is not only a slightly shabby way for a state to meet its bills; it suggests that the state is second-rating the importance of the service involved. It may even lay the government open to whisperings of influence allegedly sought by such contributors.

The precedents in Virginia run the other way. The state has paid expenses for other, earlier studies of efficiency in state government. It would be proper that it do so now. Where there is general benefit to be gained, legitimate costs of government operations are obligations generally to be shared, not [illegible]-l off.

Staff Photo by Bob Jones

Sens. Turk and Breeden, Del. Butler Discuss $100,000 Offer

Policy Caucus Today

2/3/70

Democrats Zero In on Taxes

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The 75 Democrats in the 100-member House will hold a closed door caucus Tuesday afternoon. Gov. Linwood Holton's $9 sales tax credit and some tax bills sponsored by Democrats are almost certain to be discussed.

"We're going to throw the floor open for discussion of anything members want to discuss and I wouldn't rule out taxes," House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria said.

The caucus comes as some Democrats show increasing interest in raising a few million more dollars to beef up the 1970-72 appropriations bill ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. left the General Assembly.

Thomson said one item on the agenda is the financing of the efficiency study of the state government which Holton has asked business and industry to make and pay for. It is now being organized with a Chicago firm as consultants.

Thomson indicated some Democrats think the cost of the study should be paid for by the state — not through donations by business. He envisioned the possibility of conflict of interest — such as a firm involved in the study which manufactures business machines recommending the use of more business machines.

Thomson suggested the Democrats should not put any limit on the cost of the study. Holton estimates it will take $100,000.

"A man who says he can save you (the state) $50 million should not be shortchanged," Thomson remarked.

Thomson also said the caucus will adopt a program of action for the Democratic majority in the House and referred reporters to Godwin's final State of the Commonwealth message Jan. 14, the day the legislature convened.

His recommendations included unification of Virginia's port facilities under one authority, more authority for the State Water Control Board, improvements in the State Supplemental Retirement System as recommended by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, passage of bills recommended by the Election Law Study Commission, and a state police crackdown on drug traffic.

Tax Rebate Bill Faces Alteration

RICHMOND (AP) — Gov. Linwood Holton's sales tax rebate bill may never appear without some major modifications.

Hints to that effect came after Holton conferred for an hour Monday with party associates on his campaign pledge to refund $9 per person for the sales tax paid on food.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, House GOP minority leader and spokesman for the conferees, said the tax relief proposition was reviewed "in light of what now appear to be the facts of life."

Butler said the conferees explored "all possibilities" but reached no conclusions. He declined to be more specific.

The sales tax promise will cost an estimated $80 million for the two-year budget period.

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Democrats consider stance on taxes at caucus Tuesday —Page 1.

Loans from retirement fund proposed to build port facilities—Page 5.

Extra $26 million sought for mental hospitals—Page 5.

Bill proposes judges fix most penalties—Page 5.

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Transaction Tax Bill Scraps Sales Levy

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A bill scrapping Virginia's 3 per cent sales tax and replacing it with an across-the-board 1 per cent transaction tax covering everything from groceries to hair cuts was introduced in the House Tuesday by F. L. "Jim" Largent of Winchester.

He called it a "new concept" in taxation.

Largent's bill went into the legislative mill with Democrats looking for additional revenue and House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria calling for "repudiation" of Gov. Linwood Holton's $9 sales tax rebate.

But there was no rush to Largent's bill and he went it alone without any copatrons.

"I didn't have the nerve to ask anybody," Largent told reporters.

Largent estimates his 1 per cent bill which, in effect, extends the sales tax to all services, even what a housewife pays her maid, would yield the state $133.2-million more for 1970-72.

And cities and counties could pick $89-million more through their "local option" tax.

Basically, the concept of the Largent tax bill is that the 1 per cent would apply to any transaction involving the exchange of money. It would cover all services.

Largent said he feels his bill not only increases revenue but reduces the tax burden on low income families.

Meanwhile, there were growing signs Gov. Holton and Republican leaders have decided not to try for the $9 tax rebate or refund for everybody, which would cost the state $40-million a year, but to limit it to low income families—at least for the time being because of the shortage in the 1970-72 appropriations bill.

Best guess now is that the Holton tax bill will be modeled, in theory, after one introduced earlier in the session by Sen. Leroy S. Bendheim of Alexandria, chairman of a Tax Study Commission the past two years.

Bendheim has two alternates: One would limit the refund to members of families making less than $5,000 a year, which would reduce revenue $29.7 million, or graduate the refund for families with incomes in the $2,000-$5,000-income range, which would cost $33.7 million.

Gov. Holton met again Tuesday afternoon with two Republican leaders in the Legislature — Senate Minority Leader James C. Turk of Radford and House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

Republicans, it appears, now, are thinking about limiting the rebates to families with an adjusted gross income of $3,000 or less a year.

The State Department of Taxation estimates this limit would reduce revenue only $21.2-million for the next two years, a substantial reduction from the $80-million a $9 across-the-board rebate would take.

Democrats, noting that Holton keeps putting off sending down his tax rebate bill, seem to be

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Assembly At a Glance

Bill scrapping sales tax would replace it with 1 per cent transaction tax—Page 1.

Bills to toughen water control standards sent to subcommittee — Page 14.

Democrats in House agree to pay $100,000 for study of state government — Page 14.

Roanoke Charter change bill passed by Senate — Page 14.

Del. Anderson offers resolution urging N&W to stay in Virginia — Page 14.

House passes bill permitting Roanoke County to increase pay of deputies — Page 14.

Transaction Tax Scraps Sales Levy

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virtually challenging the new Republican governor.

Thomson told the House at its Tuesday session Democrats are committed to carrying on the expansion program begun by two preceding governors, Albertis S. Harrison Jr. and Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Democrats in the House applauded when Thomson called on the legislature to "repudiate" the $9 tax rebate.

"The point is well taken," House Speaker John Warren Cooke remarked.

Del. Mason Green, freshman GOP member from Arlington, took the floor to reply to Thomson.

Green said while Democrats brag about their accomplishment they ignore the fact they have let a disparity in local tax effort develop.

Green argued that the "greatest untapped source of revenue is at the local level" and declared anyone who thinks the needs of the state can be met without this local revenue "is just dreaming."

Holton Seeks Tax Boost On Liquor and Cigarettes

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton proposed Wednesday sales tax relief for low income families coupled with higher taxes on whisky and cigarettes in a tax-spending package that would produce $37.2 million more for the hard-pressed 1970-72 budget.

Holton's package would limit his $9-a-person tax credit refund against the sales tax to families with an income of $3,000 a year or less; apply the 4 per cent sales tax to ABC store sales and raise the tax on cigarettes from 2½ to 5 cents a pack.

The new Republican governor unveiled his tax-spending package in letters read to Wednesday sessions of the House and Senate just a few minutes after the final draft had been completed.

The immediate reaction was favorable.

"The Commonwealth of Virginia now has a governor and there is no question about it," House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said for the Republican delegation.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria called it "a responsible program."

Democrats in the House held a caucus late Wednesday afternoon and afterwards Thomson said several members will have remarks to make on the governor's program in the House Thursday. He declined to elaborate.

Holton estimated a 5 cents a pack tax on cigarettes would yield $27.8 million more the next two years and applying the sales tax to ABC stores would bring in another $14.7 million.

The governor also proposed transfer of state-owned stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to the Virginia Supplemental Retirement System—an idea advanced Tuesday by Del. William M. "Bill" Dudley of Lynchburg, a Democrat on the House Finance Committee. Sale of the stock to the retirement system would be for $7.5 million, about $1 million less than its current market value.

Holton also envisioned adjustments in the budget left with the legislature by ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. would make another $8.4 million available for other budget items.

The transfer of the RF&P stock, budget adjustments, and the increase in the taxes on cigarettes and whisky total $58.8 million.

Holton's tax relief for low income families would reduce anticipated revenue from the sales tax $21.8 million.

He proposed $21 million in new appropriations out of the $37.2 million in new revenue his package would yield, leaving $16 million in additional funds for the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee to work into the 1970-72 budget bill.

Holton proposed $10 million more be spent on port development than under the Godwin administration proposed port unification program, which Holton endorsed in his own campaign for governor. He proposed $10 million more on mental health, part of which would be used as matching funds to get the maximum in federal aid from Washington.

The new governor also suggested that $6.8 million more be spent on antipollution water control, again to get more matching money from Washington; $3.7 million for a reception center as the first step in relocating the state penitentiary in Richmond; $2 million more for park expansion and to revitalize the long range plans of the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Commission, and $500,000 more for reforestation.

Holton was forced to water down his $9 tax sales tax credit plan originally intended to apply to every man, woman and child regardless of family income — it would have reduced sales tax revenues the next two years $80 million — because of

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Study of Road Needs Proposed to Assembly

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Opponents of a two-cent increase in the state gasoline tax called Wednesday for a two-year study of Virginia's highway needs and resources.

James W. Heizer of Roanoke, executive secretary of the Virginia Gasoline Retailers Association, said the request for an impartial study "would appear to run parallel" with the views of Gov. Linwood Holton.

Holton had written the association in June of 1969 that he would "certainly want a fresh review of all of the facts by persons uncommitted to previous decisions or practices before even considering the drastic step of recommending any increase in motor fuel taxes."

Heizer told the Senate and House Finance committees it had been his experience "that every two years the State Highway Department comes up with new wants and presents them as needs."

Lower income groups would be hit hardest by the increase and dealers would be hurt by a loss of sales to neighboring states with lower tax rates, he said.

If the Virginia tax is raised to nine cents per gallon, it would be higher than current rates in all surrounding states except North Carolina, which raised its tax to 9.25 cents a gallon last year.

George White, chairman of the executive committee of the Virginia petroleum industries, said the proposed increase would make the total state and federal tax on gasoline 54 per cent of the price. The average motorist then would be paying $91 a year in gasoline taxes, he said.

White called for "tighter controls and more prudent management of existing funds."

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, patron of the tax hike bill, said "the facts do not show" that consumption of gasoline would decrease if the tax is raised.

In fact, he said, consumption has continued to rise at a rate of 4 per cent a year in North Carolina since the Tar Heel

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Democrats To Reply to State of Union

WASHINGTON (AP)—Twenty-four senators and House members are in the cast for the hour-long Democratic reply to President Nixon's State of the Union Message.

The televised reply, set for Sunday, will be called "The State of the Nation: A Democratic View of the Priorities for the '70s."

Democratic leaders said their program will be carried nationwide as a public service by CBS and ABC at 1 p.m. EST and by NBC at noon in New York and at 2:30 p.m. EST on its nationwide facilities.

Assembly At a Glance

Gov. Holton proposes some sales tax relief but higher taxes on liquor and cigarettes—Page 1.

Opponents of increased gasoline tax ask for a two-year study on highway needs—Page 1.

Virginia bankers object to proposed curbs on credit cards—Page 30.

Unification of state ports urged by Gov. Holton—Page 30.

Community colleges ask Assembly for more money—Page 32.

Tighter controls urged to control campaign expenditures—Page 32.

Holton's Tax Plan Blasted

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton's taxing-spending program drew strongly worded opposition Thursday from Democratic leaders — two of whom accused him of breaking campaign promises — and made a long bitter struggle the remaining five weeks of this General Assembly inevitable.

Speeches by Democrats in both the House and Senate the day after the new Republican governor sent down his fund-raising program, including a 2½ cents a pack increase in the tax on cigarettes and higher whisky taxes, formed a strong front against giving a $9 refund to low income families to offset what they pay in the sales tax on food.

But, at the same time, the key Democratic leaders revealed they are divided on what taxes should be raised and, after that, how the money should be spent.

Del. C. W. Cleaton of South Hill, chairman of the House Finance Committee, denounced the governor's proposed increase in the tax on cigarettes which would raise $14.7 million more the next two years.

Then Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, complimented Holton for "acting responsibly" in proposing new sources of revenue but drew the line against the governor's proposal to rebate $9 per head yearly to each family with an adjusted gross income of $3,000 or less.

Smith said it is significant the $21.2 million Holton's tax rebate plan would take is about the amount cities and counties have to put up as their share of public welfare costs "over which they have no real control."

Smith suggested that the state assume the cities' present share of welfare costs and claimed it would be more significant than the 75 cents per month the governor's rebate would mean to "a small group."

Holton's campaign promise of a $9 tax credit for every man, woman and child came under fire from two Richmond area House members, Del. June L. Bradshaw and Del. Fred T. Gray. Gray is a law partner of former Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard, who tried for the Democratic primary nomination for governor last year.

Brashaw, in critizing Holton's cigarette tax, claimed Holton was endorsed by leaders of the tobacco workers in Richmond because he promised them that a tax on tobacco would be "a last possible resort" and said he "did not favor taxing an industry already in jeopardy."

Bradshaw told the House he will "produce evidence" of this campaign promise during committee hearings on the Holton cigarette tax bill.

Gray said Holton "made a commitment that never should have been made" and asked if voters in the Richmond area

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Democrats strongly criticize Gov. Holton's tax proposals—Page 1.

Conservationists and farmers clash over bill that would ban DDT—Page 20.

Gas and electric companies squabble at joint committee hearing—Page 20.

Bill to change Virginia Tech's name clears Senate committee—Page 20.

Democrats Blast Holton's Tax Plan

From Page 1

who went overwhelmingly for him "would have been swayed by promises of tax relief if they had known this (the cigarette and whisky tax) was the alternative."

Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. of Lexington, a Democrat, differed with tobacco growing area Democrats on the tobacco tax.

Gunn said he is having a tobacco tax bill drafted with the new money earmarked to finance an expanded mental health program recommended by a study commission headed by Sen. Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax County. Gunn was vice chairman. The program would take about $21 million more than is in the appropriations bill now before the Finance Committee.

An aide said Gov. Holton will answer statements made by Democrats in the House at a press conference which he will hold Friday at 9 a.m.

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke tried to smooth the troubled waters in the House.

He suggested Democrats and Republicans alike have a common purpose — the welfare of Virginia — and said after the governor's program is considered fully by the legislature, "I am not uneasy how the program will be treated."

Del. John N. Dalton of Radford, a Republican, asked the Democratic majority not to consider Holton's program in a "partisan manner."

Dalton recalled that ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. did not advocate a sales tax in his 1965 campaign but when he proposed his sales tax to the 1966 General Assembly the majority in the GOP delegation supported the tax because they too felt the money was needed.

Dalton, a new member of the House Appropriations Committee, suggested Democrats not play politics with Holton's program.

Holton's program also involves selling state-owned stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad — which has a market value of $8.5 million — to the state supplemental retirement system for at least $7.5 million.

Del. William M. "Bill" Dudley of Lynchburg, a Democrat on the House Finance Committee, read newspaper clippings of an announcement made Tuesday that he is having drafted a bill to sell the RF&P stock to the retirement system to get more money for new buildings.

But Holton's RF&P stock proposal, which Dudley advocated, was denounced by House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria. Thomson said bills to sell the RF&P stock have been killed in every session since 1960; predicted it will happen again this time, and remarked that the state has "got to be some kind of nut to turn it loose."

Speeches against Holton's cigarette tax were led off by Del. Calvin W. Fowler, a Democrat of Danville.

Pointing to the federal govpaign, Fowler told the House that Holton "has joined hands with the federal government to put tobacco under to satisfy a flimsy and ill-conceived campaign promise."

On the Senate side, Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk announced he will introduce what he called a "tax reform" package which, among other things, would extend the sales tax to all services except medical services, gasoline purchases, and electricity and gas used for cooking and heating.

The package also will include a 1 per cent increase in corporate taxes and an increase in state income taxes in brackets above $10,000 a year.

"I submit that since 1928 Virginia's tax structure has unduly sheltered and protected the rich and corporate taxpayers while unduly taxing the low and middle income citizens . . ." Howell told the Senate.

Labor, Business Fight Tobacco Tax

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton was accused of breaking a campaign promise as the AFL-CIO joined forces with cigarette manufacturers Wednesday in opposing the governor's 2½ cents a pack increase in the state tax on cigarettes.

A hearing before the house finance committee that lasted nearly five hours brought protests from the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the Virginia Manufacturers Association, the Farm Bureau Federation, and AFL-CIO spokesmen.

Committee Chairman C. W. Cleaton of South Hill said after the long hearing—that lasted from 9 a.m. until noon, when the house convened, and from 2 to nearly 4 p.m.—that no decision on the controversial tax bill likely will be made by his committee before the middle of next week.

The long hearing had an undercurrent of campaign politics in which spokesmen for the tobacco workers union in Richmond claimed Holton promised he would not ask for a tax increase on cigarettes and won the union's endorsement.

"We were told (by Holton) that he saw no need whatsoever for an increase in taxes of any kind—that the Democrats had been able to come up with a surplus and he could use this for his program," Irving Crosby, secretary-treasurer of the Tobacco Workers Union, said at the hearing.

"We took him at his word," Crosby added.

Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville, a Democrat on the committee, asked Crosby if he and other union officials had been to see the governor since he came out advocating the cigarette tax, which would yield about $27.8 million toward the $50 million more in new money he wants for the next two years.

"No, I took him at his word and I hope he is going to take the tax off," Crosby replied to Campbell.

Nearly all of the long hearing was taken up by opponents of the tax, including spokesmen for cigarette manufacturers in Richmond which likes to call itself "the cigarette manufacturing capital of the world."

Opponents testified a five cents a pack tax advocated by Holton would reduce sales and set off an adverse chain reaction that would be felt by workers in the plants and tobacco farmers across the state.

The House Finance Committee will hold a hearing Monday beginning at 9 a.m. on Holton's $9 rebate against the sales tax for low income families, which would require the earmarking

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Senate Rules Committee dooms to failure a move to rescind a 1964 resolution to the U.S. Supreme Court—Page 32.

Lt. Gov. Reynolds criticizes secrecy of Senate committees—Page 32.

Two tests for drunken drivers adopted by Senate—Page 32.

House designates Roanoke man as Poet Laureate of Virginia—Page 34.

Labor Unions, Business Fight New Tobacco Tax

From Page 1

of an estimated $21.2 million in the 1970-72 Appropriations Act. Monday afternoon after the House adjourns, the committee will hold a hearing on the Holton whisky-wine tax bill which would produce about $14.7 million in new revenue.

Cleaton said he plans to refer each of the three bills—tobacco, whisky, and the rebates—to separate subcommittees after the Monday hearings.

This means there probably would be no decision by the full committee before Wednesday of next week—with only 2½ weeks then remaining in this session—and no major tax decisions made. The House Appropriations Committee cannot make some major spending decisions until that committee gets an idea of the revenue picture for the next two years.

Tobacco interests lined up support from both organized labor and the industry-business complex at the all-day hearing. The turnout took nearly all the seats in the auditorium of the State Highway Department building two blocks from the Capitol.

the Union felt about Holton's revised plan to rebate $9 to each member of a family with a gross income of $3,000 a year, or less. Originally it was to be for everybody.

Crosby replied his union has not taken a position on the rebates but based on his own conversations with other workers

Spokesmen criticized what they say is the widespread practice of politicians to try to tax cigarettes to finance pet projects.

"You can sheer a sheep many times but you can only skin him once," William L. O'Flarety of Richmond, representative of the Tobacco Tax Council, told the committee, adding:

"We are not only tired of being the sheep; we are tired of being the goats."

Spokesmen for the Tobacco Wrokers' Union seemed to bear down hard on what Holton allegedly told them about a tobacco tax in their pleas before the committee composed of 17 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

Union support combined with Negro leadership endorsements were credited in the campaign analysis for Holton's margin in the Richmond area. Hundreds of the tobacco workers are Negroes.

Wallace Mergler of Richmond, a national vice president of the Union, quoted the governor as saying "it was not his intention or desire to place a tax on an industry that was in trouble." This was a reference to the cancer scare.

"Can we as working people take you who are running for office that your word will be your word tomorrow?," Mergler asked the committee.

Del. Theodore V. Morrison Jr. of Newport News and Del. Lester E. Schlitz of Portsmouth asked several opponents of the tax what substitute they would recommend. Thye got little help.

The AFL-CIO first endorsed Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk in his bid for the Democratic nomination for governor because Howell advocated repeal of the sales tax on food and then switched to Holton after Howell lost the runoff nomination to Charlottesville Lawyer William C. Battle.

Campbell asked Crosby how

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Bill on Mail Ballot Fraud Softened

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A key section of a Virginia elections laws study commission formula for preventing mail ballot frauds was killed Thursday—at least for the time being—by the House Privileges and Elections Committee.

The committee voted 9-6 for an amendment to a 106-page election laws revision bill to permit those who are going to be away on election day because of work or vacation to vote by mail just as they have in the past.

The bill, as introduced, required anyone except military personnel, students away at school, and the sick who secure an absentee ballot to vote it "in person" at his local registrar's office or electoral board between 30 and 5 days before the election.

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, a committee member, called the change "radical surgery" and accused House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria, who is P&E chairman, of not wanting to make any changes in the absentee voting laws at all.

Thomson, who was chairman of the study commission, said the commission—in its effort to curb mail ballot abuses in five or six counties in far Southwest Virginia—was guilty of an "overkill."

Thomson said the commission's plans would keep thousands of Virginians from voting legitimate absentee ballots, particularly government workers in his area who are stationed overseas.

And Thomson argued two remaining sections will cure ills in Southwest Virginia. One requires an applicant for a mail ballot to actually live in the city or county where he wants to vote. The other requires the removal of a voter's name from the registration books if he does not vote in person at least once in four years.

The committee change is certain to be opposed by the Republican bloc plus a number of Democrats when the bill comes to the floor next week and, if not removed there, when the House bill reaches the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee later in this session.

Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Newport News told Thomson his amendment will "perpetuate alleged abuses" that have "caused a considerable amount of newspaper publicity in certain sections of Virginia."

Andrews is chairman of a subcommittee within the Senate P&E committee on an identical bill carrying out the changes in election laws recommended by the study commission which Thomson headed.

He said the commission's recommendations were an effort "to get at the very heart of the problem" with mail ballots in some counties and, within the commission itself, represented a "compromise." Some members, he said, wanted to abolish mail ballots.

The committee made a number of changes in the commission oriented bill; so many that it was reported out as a "substitute" and will not be on the House floor for debate before next week since it will be reprinted.

The commission proposed that Democratic primaries be held in September instead of July, as now. They were set back to June by the committee.

Primary candidates must file 60 days before the primary. Because of this, Butler, the GOP leader, protested another section which keeps Republicans from holding their nominating convention earlier than 30 days

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Assembly At a Glance

Proposal to prevent mail ballot fraud is softened — Page 1.

Legislators say attempts being made to find more funds for public education — Page 1.

Gasoline station contests and games criticized — Page 15.

Final vote scheduled on bill requiring motorcyclists to wear crash helmets — Page 16.

Bill killed that would name Southwest Virginia highway for John F. Kennedy — Page 18.

More Funds Being Sought For Education

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Representatives of 35 localities received assurances Thursday from members of key General Assembly committees that every effort is being made to find additional funds for public education in the 1970-72 budget.

The 13-member group, led by Commonwealth's Atty. Erwin Solomon of Bath County, ended a day-long series of conferences at the Capitol by vowing to continue the pressure on legislators to restore all or part of the $36 million cut from the State Board of Education's budget requests by former Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Committee Softens Bill On Mail Ballot Fraud

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before the date of the primary.

Butler called this "manifestly unfair" because of the time rival candidates would have to publicize themselves and, in doing so, accused Democrats who control the P&E committees of "treating election laws at the play thing of one party."

The committee also knocked out another commission-recommended provision requiring circuit court judges to give their reasons in writing for making appointments to local electorial boards from a list of nominees submitted by the political party involved.

Del. D. French Slaughter of Culpeper argued a judge should not be forced to put in writing he felt a person was incompetent or of bad moral character.

Also knocked out was a section requiring the designation of the candidate's political party on the ballot except for president and vice president.

Butler concurred in this change because, he suggested, "It might be a mistake to put party designation on a ballot in this sophisticated age."

The bill requires all cities to have voting machines by Oct. 1, 1972, and all counties by Oct. 1, 1973. However, the committee exempted machines for county precincts with less than 500 voter registered voters. As drafted the bill required machines in all precincts except those with less than 300.

In moving the date of Democratic primaries back to June the committee left intact a section eliminating runoff primaries but the change, if it goes through, will not affect this year's U.S. Senate race.

The new election laws will no become effective until Dec. 1.

Bill 'Censures' Desecrating Confederate Flag

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A resolution to "censure" desecration of the Confederate flag was introduced in the House of Delegates Thursday by Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

The measure had to be filed by unanimous consent of the House, since Monday was the cutoff day for new legislation.

Thomson cited a "desecration" Nov. 22, 1969, in Alexandria, when Negro demonstrators tore up and burned a Confederate flag on the police station steps.

The resolution didn't call for criminal penalties but would "censure and deplore" burning or desecration of the flag.

Reynolds Criticizes Secrecy of Senate

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds, president of the State Senate, assailed Wednesday Senate committees' tradition of voting in secret.

"This is the worst violation of secrecy in government in Virginia right now," Reynolds said after he had been chastised by senior senators for suggesting that the Rules Committee did not need to expel the public from its meeting Wednesday afternoon.

Reynolds, a Democrat, is chairman of the Rules Committee.

Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds

"The people the senators represent have a right to know how they vote on every single measure before this body," he said. "How else are the people to know how their senators are representing them?"

When Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk, Senate Democratic leader and a Rules Committee member, moved that the committee go behind closed doors to vote on several resolutions, Reynolds asked if the members thought such action was necessary.

Democratic members pressed for a vote and only Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, Senate Republican leader, voted "no."

Reynolds said that after the doors were closed, Breeden and other senators told him his question had "embarrassed" them. "Executive" sessions of Senate committees are traditional, Reynolds said he was told.

On the first day of the General Assembly session, Breeden led a move to strip Reynolds of the Rules Committee chairmanship. A compromise left the lieutenant governor with the chairmanship, but with a vote only in case of a tie.

Reynolds conceded "there is a place for executive sessions" but contended that all votes should be taken in public. He said several of his critics on the committee said they did not object to their votes being disclosed to the press after the meeting.

Reynolds noted that in practice recorded votes of individual members are not always taken, particularly votes on amendments which often are the key action involving a measure.

Holton Confident Legislature Will Pass Proposed Tax Plan

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Gov. Linwood Holton voiced confidence Friday the Democrat-controlled General Assembly will enact most of the tax package he proposed, including a 2½ cents a pack tax on cigarettes and application of a 4 per cent sales tax to ABC sales.

The new Republican governor said too, he has not decided what position he will take on a bipartisan bill raising the state gas tax two cents.

Some Democrats think another tax should be raised to pump more money into capital outlay appropriations for new buildings but Holton let this go by when asked if he will have another tax proposal.

"No," Holton replied, adding: "I think it is their (Democrats') turn if they think it is not enough."

Holton's press conference which got reporters and TV crews out at 9 a.m. was friendly give-and-take and the governor, who started it off in a jovial mood, seemed to enjoy every minute.

He came to the conference room carrying a jingling, gaudily orange-painted alarm clock bought for him by Helen Dewar of The Washington Post who took up a collection among Capitol reporters after Holton arrived at his first early morning press conference 15 minutes late.

"I thank you for the time piece . . .," the governor began.

Holton was first asked about a New York Times story from Richmond which said he plans to appoint a Negro to the board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

Holton replied by saying what he has been saying all along—that Negroes will be considered for appointments to many boards. He emphasized he has made no commitment to appoint a Negro to the UVa board.

House members from tobacco growing counties and Richmond, which has the world's largest complex of cigarette manufacturing plants critizied Holton's cigarette tax proposal Thursday. They said it will discourage cigarette sales, hurt Richmond plants and the state's tobacco farmers.

"They are simply wrong," Holton responded.

"Most of the cigarettes manufactured in Richmond are sold outside Virginia and 47 states now have a higher cigarette tax than Virginia," Holton told reporters.

Holton suggested if cigarette smokers have not been discouraged by cancer warning advertising "that they are going to die" he doubts they will quit because of a small increase in the price of a pack.

The governor was his most serious when he expressed concern over revenue estimates in the budget left with the legislature by ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Holton remarked that they are higher than any ever used by a preceding governor and that they left no "cushion" — a past custom.

"If we have any kind of recession we will be in real trouble," Holton added.

Holton, in answer to another question, said he has no objection to the Democrats' insistence his business-conducted efficiency study of the state government be paid for out of state funds — an estimated $100,000 — instead of by private busi-

See Page 3, Col. 1

Assembly At a Glance

Gov. Linwood Holton is confident assembly will approve tax proposals—Page 1.

Senate approves bill lifting interest rates on municipal bonds—Page 3.

Lawmakers head home for first free weekend—Page 3.

Holton Confident Tax Plan Will Pass

From Page 1

ess contributions as he proosed originally.

Holton said some of the business leaders organizing the study teams for him wanted business to contribute the money but added:

"We are not concerned where the money comes from."

The governor said he hopes a barbershop near Capitol Square will begin serving Negroes and indicated his office is trying to get the owner to change his policy.

A reported for a Negro newspaper reminded the governor a Negro legislator had been refused a shoeshine — an incident which had been reported in newspapers — and claimed a member of Holton's staff, presumably William P. Robertson, had been refused later too.

The governor refused to be drawn into details of what he is trying to do and would say only that he hopes to bring about a change in attitude everywhere "by example, by leadership."

Robertson declined comment on what experience, if any, he had had in the barbershop but indicated he is trying to work out something with the owner, quietly and without publicity.

Asked what he meant by example and leadership, Holton replied:

"I'd be surprised if anybody on the governor's staff were going over there (for haircuts)."

The governor added he believes white members of the legislature feel the same way.

2/8/70

Richmond Report

Holton's Style Is Different

By Wayne Farrar
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — When Gov. Linwood Holton entered his news conference room exactly on time, carrying a loudly ringing, garish orange alarm clock, it illustrated that there's been more of a change in the governor's office than the party affiliation of the incumbent.

One tries to imagine one of the governor's recent predecessors doing that and the mind rebels; the image refuses to be conjured.

The alarm clock was a gift from the press, some of whom were irritated by Holton's late arrival at a previous "news conference" that turned out to be merely a presentation of one of those reports with which government bureaus busy themselves.

Notes on Holton's Style

It is far too early to assess the Holton performance. But it is time to make some notes on the Holton style.

In Holton's three weeks on the job, the governorship has taken on an aura of informality, candor and pragmatism that is a refreshing breeze through the sometimes musty corridors of the capitol.

The first impression of out-of-state visitors of the new governor is that of a man who minces few words: in his inaugural address, in lieu of lofty allusions to a land of equal opportunity, Holton stamped it out for the nation to hear—"A government in which there will be neither partisanship nor prejudice of any kind."

And then, while some of Virginia's old leaders still winced, he made sure no one forgot by declaring in his first official act that he would "not tolerate" racial discrimination in his administration.

And, far from dodging a newsman's question about a capitol-area barber shop that refused service to Negroes, he said he thought his staff and many legislators would not patronize the offending establishment.

When a veteran state official submitted his resignation, Holton's reply lacked the usual praise for long and valued service. "That would be agreeable to us," he said.

When asked if he had ordered department heads not to volunteer appearances before legislative committees without checking with him, he answered plainly: yes, he had. Prior occupants of his office would have found a semantic escape.

Holton comes across as a man who remembers his beginnings and takes himself less seriously than some would prefer him to.

He is not averse to nonwhite shirts in his wardrobe or words like "guys" in his vocabulary. He rides to weekend junkets with legislators and lowly climbs aboard buses and planes, eschewing his limousine.

He is known to have a drink occasinolly and have fun on Saturday night. When Shani Wallis, the British singer, came into the audience during her performance at the Hampton Roads coliseum dedication, he volunteered to dance with her, hamming it up for the photographers. "You really enjoy yourself, don't you?" said Miss Wallis. "What's your name?"

Hearty Laugh in Hall

Nowadays, when a hearty laugh is heard in the hall, chances are it's the governor's. Known for his love of coatless strolls in freezing temperatures, he sees no need to escape the weather—or the crowds—by taking Capitol Square's subterranean tunnel system to work.

He has surrounded himself with a staff that is younger, more aggressive and decidely more casual than previous ones. (A Republican legislator received at least one complaint from a citizen who was disturbed that a gubernatorial aide had been seen working in his shirtsleeves.)

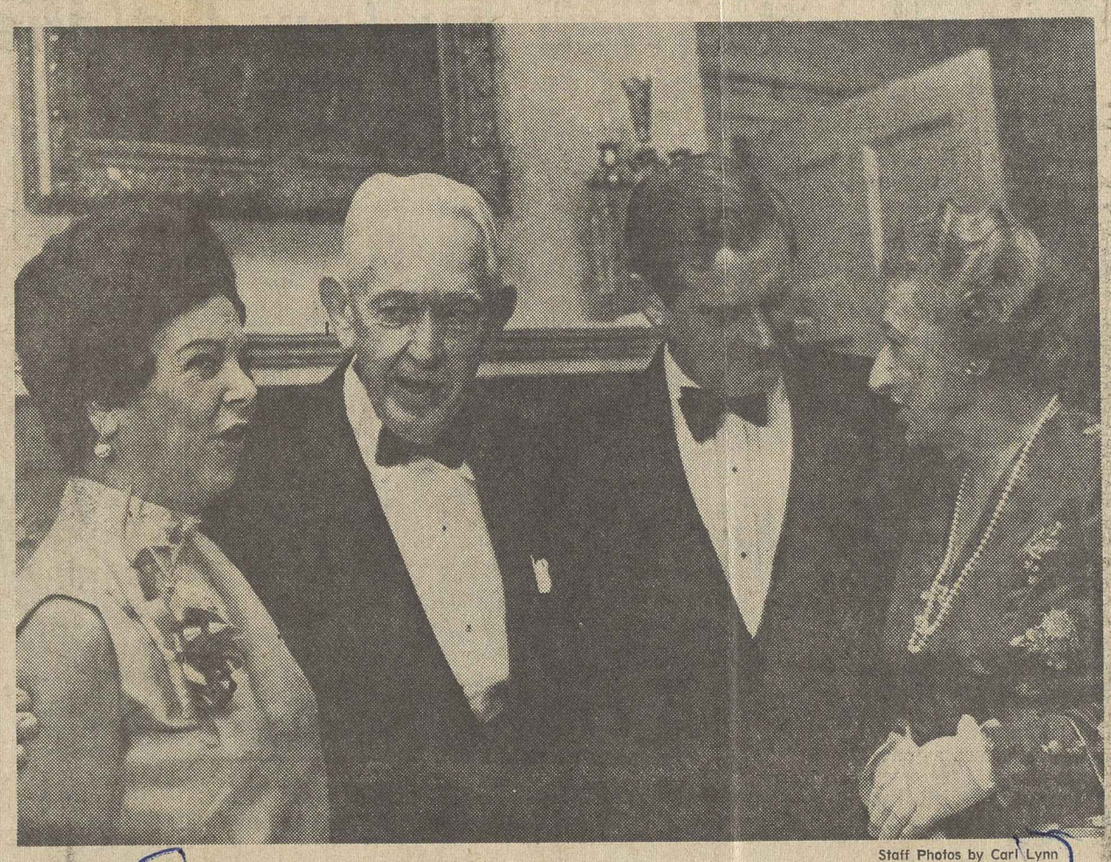
When a young woman from the U.S. Information Agency, which is preparing a story on Holton for one of its overseas publications, knelt during a news conference to take his picture, all eyes, including the governor's, turned her way. "You sure are pretty when you blush," he said.

Holton also was the subject of a story this week in The New York Times. "I can remember," said a reporter who knew him when being a Republican in Virginia wasn't quite respectable, "when he couldn't even get into The Roanoke Times."

DEL. M. CALDWELL BUTLER GREETS NEW VIRGINIA MUSEUM DIRECTOR
James M. Brown and Mrs. Brown Are Reception Guests

Spring Comes Early to Legislators

Spring burst into bloom as legislators and state officals shed their law making cares and danced amid magnolias, daffodils and roses at the first night of the Governor's Rerecption. The Executive Mansion was an island of flowers, music and gaiety as first lady Mrs. A. Linwood Holton, wearing a sparkling gold silk evening gown, greeted 250 members of the General Assembly, state dignitaries and their wives. Ham biscuits and decorated party sandwiches gave traditional Virginia hospitality a modern note last night. To make room for the orchestra and dancing, the first in the mansion in recent times, the reception was divided into two parties, with festivities continuing tonight. Legislative worries drifted away to the music of the Bill Zickafoose Band, "The Continentals." The springtime reception theme prepared legislators for the final General Assembly sessions ahead, the finale of Holton's first legislative ventures as governor.



Staff Photos by Carl Lynn

PAST AND PRESENT RESIDENTS OF EXECUTIVE MANSION COMPARE NOTES
Mrs. Linwood Holton, Judge J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Gov. Holton, Mrs. Almond Confer

The Whirl of Richmond

Buffet Honors School Trustees

The WOMEN Richmond News Leader
Thurs., Feb. 26, 1970 33

By CHARLOTTE MASSIE

Mr. and Mrs. J. Louis Reynolds will entertain at a reception and buffet at the Country Club of Virginia in honor of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Schools on Thursday, March 5.

Other guests will include the wives and husbands of the trustees.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. O. Garland Flippen have returned from St. Croix in the Virgin Islands and a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ronald M. Nash in Montego Bay, Jamaica.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William O. Hanahan Jr. have returned from a visit to Aruba, Netherlands Antilles.

* * *

Mrs. Jan Laverge, who has been the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pennink in Amsterdam, Holland, has returned to her home on St. Andrews Lane.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Bugg, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Jefferson and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Roberts have returned from a skiing trip to Hot Springs.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Franklin and Mrs. Frances Rowe have returned from San Juan, where they attended the Concurso International Equestre of Puerto Rico.

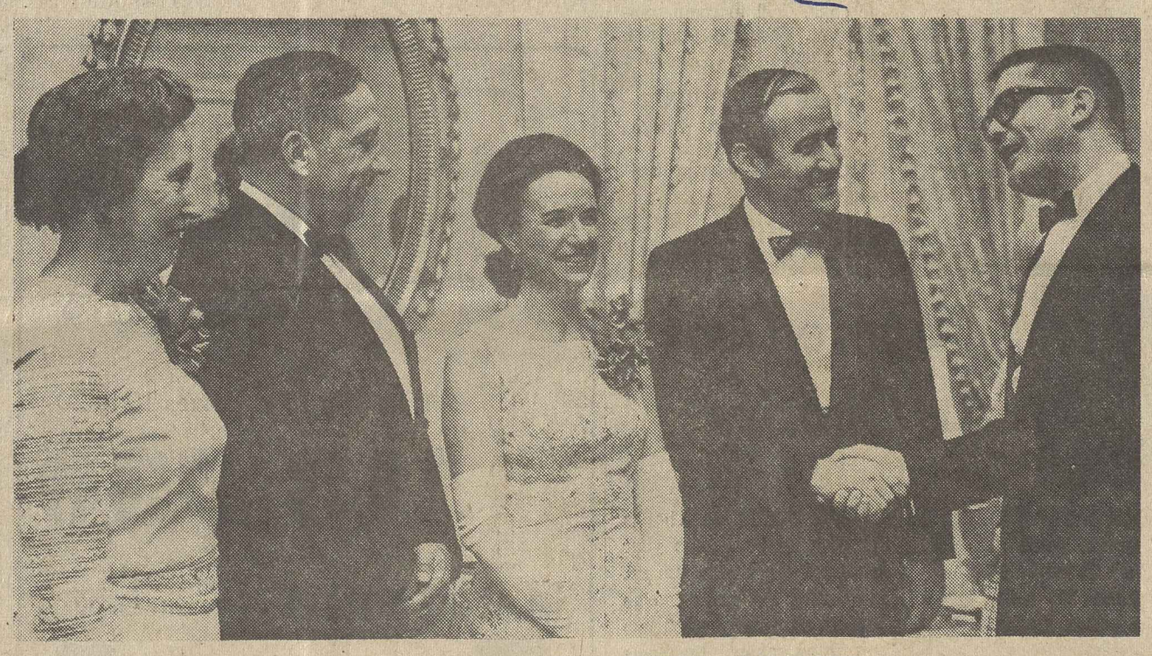
Mrs. Rowe served as coach for the international riders from seven countries.

Mrs. Franklin was secretary of the four-day show.

* * *

The Antiquarian Society of Richmond will meet Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Virginia House.

Jean D. V. Kane, assistant director of the Valentine Museum, will speak to the society on "A Collector's Delight."



HOSPITALITY AT GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION IS BI-PARTISAN
Democrats, the John Warren Cookes, Andrew Millers, with Republican Del. A. R. Giesen

EVEN THE HOSTS TOOK TIME OUT FOR DANCING
Gov. and Mrs. Linwood Holton Find Music Inspiring

White House Bachelor Girl

Senators Adopt 3-Point Program

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Democrats in the Senate committed themselves Monday to support an expanded mental health program, the community college program and port unification during this session of the General Assembly.

"We will endeavor to fully implement these programs—which means money," Senate floor leader Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk said.

Breeden briefed reporters following a caucus held behind closed doors. Only Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk voted to keep the meeting open.

Breeden said the Senate Democrats plan to meet each Monday afternoon the remaining five weeks of this 60-day session. Interim meetings will be held as the need arises.

"We believe we have the capacity, the knowledge and the desire to carry forward a program . . ." Breeden emphasized.

He said under questioning that Gov. Linwood Holton's program, including a 2½ cents a pack increase on cigarettes and a 4 per cent sales tax on ABC store sales, was not discussed.

In fact, Breeden said, the caucus did not get into details of financing any of the program but he said in endorsing the three areas discussed Monday it meant the Democrats feel committed to finding the necessary money.

Port unification, expansion of the community college system and revamping of the mental health approach as envisioned by a study commission headed by Sen. Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax County, were included in a program of action adopted by Democrats in the House last week.

But the house Democrats went further and encompassed in their program the legislative recommendations left by ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., except for the one raising or removing the ceiling on interest rates on mortgage loans.

The Senate Democratic action means a heavy majority of the assembly has gone on record for the programs, apparently paving the way for passage of some legislation.

Gov. Holton proposes pumping $10 million into new port facilities if the unification program recommended by a study headed by Breeden is adopted by the legislature as part of a $42-million spending program financed by the whisky-cigarette taxes, selling of state-owned stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to the Supplemental Retirement System, and adjustments in the Godwin budget.

There are two other proposals for financing the ports program.

One, Breeden and Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News propose borrowing the necessary construction money from the retirement system. In the other Del. Walter B. Martin Jr., freshman House member from Norfolk, has introduced a bill levying a 5 per cent surtax on the income of corporations and the franchise taxes of public utilities.

(A public hearing on the Mar-

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Merchants and Labor Fight Blue Law Change

By Wayne Farrar

Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — An unusual alliance of retail merchants and organized labor surfaced Monday to oppose any change in Vrginia's Sunday closing law.

Both groups told the Senate General Laws Committee that repeal of the sporadically-enforced "Blue Law" would result in a pattern of "business as usual" on Sunday.

This would not increase the merchants' sales volume but would "increase operating costs," W. Jackson Shepherd, representing the Roanoke Merchants Association, said. "And the consumer will absorb it."

Seven-day workweeks would cost employes their "common day of rest," said Earl Byrd, speaking for the Norfolk local of the Retail Clerks International Association.

"These things are not going to happen," contended Sen. Adelard Brault of Fairfax, patron of one of the bills to put Sunday closing on a local option option already exists because of the disparity in the law's enforcement. "This causes disrespect for law," he said.

Julian Carper, president of the state AFL-CIO, appearing in support of the Retail Clerks Unions, said repeal would mean a seven-day workweek but was unable to tell Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro, Republican member of the committee, how many employes of stores currently operating on Sunday work seven-day weeks.

W. S. Peebles of Lawrence-can't police it (with a law)," Dawbarn told Peebles. "You don't want local option but what we have now is subterfuge local option. Is this what you want?"

Robert Peck, representing Norfolk merchants, and Alvin Morrison, speaking for Portsmouth retailers, urged retention of the present statute. Local option would not work, but would result in localities following the lead of their neighbors, they said.

Former Del. Thomas P. Bryan of Richmond, vice president of the Miller & Rhoads Department Store chain, said local option on Sunday closing would "be no better" than local option on the sales tax or Daylight Saving Time.

"Lack of enforcement is no reason to repeal the law," he said.

A. Glenn Pless of Galax, representing the Southern Retail Furniture Association, said the Blue Law is "essential."

"A seven-day week would be unprofitable to merchants and

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Assembly At a Glance

Senate Democrats embrace 3-point legislative program—Page 1.

Business and labor join in opposing any change in Sunday sales law—Page 1.

VPI name change runs into scattered opposition—Page 7.

UVa seeks restoration of funds for its budget—Page 7.

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Showdown Delayed On Mortgage Boost

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A bill removing the ceiling on mortgage loans in Virginia for two years ran into harsh criticism Tuesday on the Senate floor and backers had to call of a showdown until Wednesday.

A fight over several floor amendments will come first but, it appears, there are enough votes to pass the bill which bankers and other investors claim is needed to keep home building in the state from grinding to a standstill.

The big question is whether Sen. Herbert Bateman of Newport News, who is handling the bill which came out of the Senate Committee on Insurance and Banking can muster 32 votes in the 40-member Senate to pass the bill as an emergency measure.

Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk objected to passing a bill with no ceiling. The present ceiling is 8 per cent.

And Sen. Peter K. Babalas of Norfolk insisted on an amendment prohibiting a mortgage holder from charging the borrower an advance penalty payment in event he got a loan at a high rate of interest and, later is able to refinance his mortgage at a lower rate of interest.

Bankers testified at committee hearings earlier in this session that insurance companies and other investors are not sending money into Virginia since the government raised the allowable interest rate on VA and FHA loans to 8½ per cent.

Sen. James W. Davis of Amherst sent to the clerk's desk an amendment which would keep the ceiling at 8 per cent but allows Virginia lenders to make VA and FHA guaranteed loans at the federal government's specified ceiling—now 8½ per cent.

It would keep the present ceiling on conventional loans. Debate was ended for the day before the Senate got to the Davis amendment.

Opponents reported Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller is preparing an opinion saying the Davis amendment is unconstitutional since the legislature would be

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Assembly At a Glance

Showdown is delayed on bill to increase ceiling on mortgage loans—Page 1.

Bill would limit redistricting powers of circuit court judges —Page 1.

Doctors support transplant bill offered by Del. M. Caldwell Butler—Page 12.

Two legislators disagree on credit card bill—Page 12.

House votes to change name of Virginia Tech—Page 12.

Bill to aid stricken firemen killed in committee—Page 13

Assembly debates increasing taxes—Page 13.

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Doctors Support Transplant Bill

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Doctors, including a famous kidney transplant surgeon, backed a bill Tuesday sponsored by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke making it easier for Virginians to donate their hearts, kidneys and other organs for transplant after death.

Among other things, the Butler bill would legalize use of organs for transplants on a wallet-size authorization card.

The transplant bill, backed by both the medical and legal profession in Virginia, was reported out of the House General Laws Committee on a voice vote that sounded like 19 to 1.

Dr. David Hume, recognized by the committee as one of the world's foremost transplant surgeons, said in Virginia the problem is not getting bodies but getting organs for transplant. He is on the staff of Virginia Commmonwealth University Medical School in Richmond and has won worldwide recognition for his kidney transplants.

Purpose of the bill is to make organs quickly available to hospitals for transplant. Now there is delay because under Virginia law, generally speaking, the donation must be made in a will.

The Butler bill, among other things, would recognize donations made on a wallet size card. Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Louisiana and California have made these cards sufficient for use of a person's organs.

Blair L. Sadler, a lawyer representing the National Institute of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Md., told the committee that, now, most of the organs have to be secured through authorization made from next-of-kin.

The Butler bill also authorizes next of kin to make the donation.

Sadler said for 100 years next-of-kin has been allowed to dispose of a body but Del. Walther Fidler of Richmond County, a member of the committee, remarked "not in pieces."

Sadler said in Minnesota 15,000 signed donor cards in a six weeks period and quoted a Gallup Poll as showing 80-million Americans are willing to donate their hearts for transplant.

Sadler's brother, Dr. Alfred M. Sadler Jr. who also is on the staff of NIH in Bethesda, said in 10 years transplant operations will become "very successful" and said the legislation is needed "to expedite the gift of organs before death."

None appeared at the hearing to oppose the bill.

Del. Donald A. McGlothlin of Buchanan County, a member of the committee, said afterwards he voted against reporting the Butler bill because it shifts the burden to an individual to make sure his body, or parts of his body, is not donated by his next-of-kin.

In other words, McGlothlin contended, a person would have to document the fact "he does not want all or part of his body given away . . ."

AP Photo

Leaders Huddle

Del. James W. Thomson of Alexandria, the House floor leader, chats with Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the Republican minority leader, at Butler's desk on the House floor Wednesday, possibly concerning the administration's expected package of revenue measures.

Assembly At a Glance

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Senate shapes compromise legislation on removing ceiling on mortgage loans—Page 1.

House subcommittee given task of ironing out differences on bills concerning use of a weapon during a crime—Page 1.

Dr. Hahn says Virginia Tech will need additional funds after tuition increase—Page 37.

Bill authorizing breath tests and reducing requirement of alcohol in blood for conviction approved by committee—Page 36.

Senate approves name change for Virginia Tech—Page 36.

Legislation to equalize localities share of sales tax offered in House—Page 36.

A New State Song for Virginia?

2/12/70

We don't know for certain, but it seems likely that Virginia is unique among American states in having as its state song, one written by a Negro. The General Assembly in 1940 adopted "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" as the official state song because of its long association with the state.

James Bland wrote the song about a century ago and in it told the plaintive story of a Negro slave removed from his native soil and longing desperately to go home. There is nothing essentially demeaning in the lyrics, but in today's uptight racial relationships it is not surprising that some Virginia Negroes find its overtones of slavery offensive.

After hearing a group of fellow legislators render the song at social functions recently — complete with its reference to "darky" — Negro State Sen. L. Douglas Wilder of Richmond said he considers it insulting to his race. He also said he may introduce legislation to ban it as the state song.

Sen. Wilder should think again. It is pointless and wrong for the legislature, or any other body, to try to excommunicate a song, a phrase or a thought that no longer has favor. Although we have long since outgrown the culture in which "Carry Me Back" is steeped, it remains a part of our history and our heritage.

We cannot change history. Slavery for all its evils, is a part of Virginia's past. To try to wipe out an essential truth smacks of book-burning. Some day we may be able to replace our state song with a better song—one that celebrates our present and future, as well as our past, one that sings of Virginia's people, of its mountains, rivers and sea and of all the things that make us this singularly excellent state.

No such song we know of exists today. Until it does, we can no more cast aside "Carry Me Back" than we can disclaim George Washington, Patrick Henry, Robert E. Lee and Booker T. Washington.

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AP Photo

Signs First Bill

Gov. Linwood Holton signed Thursday his first legislative enactment since becoming governor of Virginia in mid-January. The act is one passed recently by the General Assembly and became effective with the governor's signing. It allows Virginia localities to sell their bonds at interest rates exceeding the old legal limit of 6 per cent.

Holton's Tax Bills Go to Assembly

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton's four-bill program to raise $50 million in new revenue and earmark $21.2 million for sales tax rebates to poor families was introduced in the Democrat-controlled General Assembly Thursday by eight Republicans.

The governor said he does not know, for sure, whether Republicans who will carry the ball for his program in the House and Senate asked Democrats to join them as sponsors but predicted Democrats will vote for them.

"I think there was some effort to get Democrats and I think some were willing but they (the GOP leaders) decided to introduce the bills this way," Holton said at an afternoon press conference.

One Republican introduced each of the four bills in the House. It was handled the same way in the Senate.

Hearings probably will be held next week on the controversial package as the General Assembly gets into the fifth week of the 60-day session.

Sen. H. D. "Buz" Dawbarn of Waynesboro, who was Holton's running mate for lieutenant governor, and Del. Vincent F. Callahan of Fairfax County introduced Holton's bill raising the tobacco tax from 2½ to 5 cents a pack. It is figured to raise $27.8 million more the next two years.

Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg and Del. Don E. Earman of Harrisonburg sponsored the bill which, in effect, places a 4 per cent sales tax on ABC store sales, in addition to the special 10 per cent tax. It is expected to yield $17.7 million more during the 1970-72 biennium.

And Sen. H. Clyde Pearson of Roanoke County and Del. John N. Dalton of Radford introduced

Holton's Tax Plans Go to Assembly

From Page 1

the bill selling the state's stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to the State Supplemental Retirement System. It has a market value now of about $8.2 million but its worth is listed on Holton's work chart at $7.5 million.

(Del. William M. "Bill" Dudley of Lynchburg, a Democrat, also introduced a bill in the House Thursday selling the RF&P stock to the retirement system. He announced his plan before Holton came out advocating the sale too.)

Senate Minority Leader James C. Turk of Radford and Del. A. R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. of Staunton took on the biggest job of all—selling the $9 rebate for each member of a family with an adjusted gross income of $3,000 or less a year.

The House rebate bill was assigned to the House Appropriations Committee composed of 17 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

Some top level Democrats are willing to support the whisky and tobacco bill taxes and sell the RF&P stock but are strongly opposed to the rebates because, they feel, the $21.2 million is needed to beef up appropriations for education, mental health or take over at least part of local welfare costs.

Holton told his afternoon press conference he is optimistic over chances of the entire package being passed.

"I've been very, very pleased with the reception," the governor answered when asked about the reaction among Democrats in the legislature since he unveiled his tax-spending program.

"While nobody has come bounding over to support the tax increases, and we haven't made a count, I have the feeling . . . I think the tax bills will pass," the governor added.

He said while the GOP members sponsored the bill he is confident Democrats will adopt them and added:

"I'm not concerned who gets the credit."

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Assembly At a Glance

Gov. Holton's tax package goes before the General Assembly—Page 1.

Senate approves increase in mortgage interest rate—Page 1.

Senate kills bill giving judges sentencing power in criminal cases—Page 15.

Organ transplant bill advances in assembly—Page 14.

Gov. Holton says he thinks people should vote on changes in state constitution—Page 14.

Bill changing method of selecting school board members advances in House—Page 14.

Senate Approves Mortgage Rate Hike

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The Senate with a 33-5 vote Thursday removed the 8 per cent ceiling on first mortgage loans in Virginia upon Gov. Linwood Holton's signature provided the controversial legislation gets through the House unchanged.

Sponsors mustered the necessary strength overnight to get the bill through the Senate as emergency legislation requiring a four-fifths majority.

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke said before the final vote that the emergency clause is essential because "If some people think they are in a depression, the real estate business is in a crisis."

Sen. Leslie D. Campbell of Hanover County called the legislation a "grave mistake" but since the majority had lifted the ceiling he was willing to see it passed as an emergency measure.

"I think the people back home are going to be hard put to understand your vote," Campbell remarked.

Sen. George F. Barnes of Tazewell County told the Senate he agrees with Campbell's remarks.

In a test of sentiment Wednesday, the Senate voted 27-7 to bring the bill up for a final vote then instead of carrying it over until Thursday.

But, Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds ruled that the motion by Hopkins failed, because it figured out a fraction of a vote short of four-fifths.

Thursday, Hopkins showed reporters a Senate rule requiring

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Governor Says Children Might Urge Change

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND —Gov. Linwood Holton said Thursday schoolchildren might suggest changes in the lyrics of "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginia" so the state song will not offend Negroes.

He was asked at his press conference how he felt about complaints voiced by Sen. Lawrence Douglas Wilder, freshman senator from Richmond, who announced he might introduce a bill to abolish it as the state song.

"Well, I don't know," the governor replied, adding:

"But I don't want any official state song to offend a segment of our people."

He said it might be appropriate to change the lyrics to "something that is not offensive" and later in the conference suggested that "schoolchildren might like to make suggestions."

Sen. and Mrs. Wilder walked out of a dinner for members of the General Assembly while "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginia" was being sung. The next day he made a speech on the floor about the song.

Negroes in recent years have complained that such words as "Massa" and "Darkies" are reminicent of white supremacy in pre-Civil War days and now amount to a racial slur.

Members of the legislature began receiving letters and telephone calls in the wake of Wilder's speech on the Senate floor.

People Should Vote on Changes In Constitution, Gov. Holton Says

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton said Thursday he thinks all the changes in the State Constitution drafted by last year's 59-day special session of the General Assembly "should be submitted to the people."

The governor was asked for his reaction after the House Privileges and Elections Committee in a morning session killed two changes. One would permit the state to aid handicapped children in church-operated schools and the other allowed the legislature to enlarge the boundaries of Richmond.

Without saying so, Holton indicated he might ask the General Assembly to submit all six questions in a referendum to be held this year. He said the feeling the entire package should be presented is his "initial reaction" to the P&E Committee's action.

The committee killed, 9-3, "tuition grants" for handicapped children in church schools and, 7-5, the change which would allow the General Assembly once each 10 years to enlarge the boundaries of Richmond.

On a voice vote the committee reported out the change allowing the Legislature to issue a new type revenue bond carrying the full faith and credit of the state without a referendum.

Several committee members said they voted to report out the revenue bond bill but reserved the right to oppose it on the floor.

Opponents during the special session charged that the change could embark Virginia on a spending orgy and argued that no bonds should be issued without voters' approval in a referendum.

And during his campaign Gov. Holton himself questioned whether any bonds should be issued without a referendum but now feels that the issue should be resolved by voters in the referendum.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria has introduced a bill to hold the referendum in conjunction with the November congressional elections but some Democrats feel it should be held separately this spring.

The P&E Committee's action, unless it is repudiated by either the House or Senate, will reduce the number of questions on the referendum ballot from six to four.

One question will be a wrapup of so-called noncontroversial changes, including a switch to annual sessions: 60 days in even years; 30 days in odd years, with authority of the legislature to extend each session 30 days.

Another removes the antilottery restriction in the constitution and frees the Legislature, if it wishes, to legalize pari-mutuel gambling at race tracks.

Holton said during his campaign that if voters remove the antilottery restriction he would interpret it to mean that they want pari-mutuel betting and he would sponsor legislation which would make sure the state gets a sizable amount of revenue and race track operations are free of criminal influences.

The fourth change would remove the now used $81-million limit on general obligation bonds the state can issue and regulate the amount each General Assembly could issue. But these bonds would have to be approved in a referendum.

Some House and Senate members see a fight coming on the issue of the new type revenue bonds which do not require a referendum.

2/13/70

Organ Transplant Bill Advances in Assembly

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates advanced without debate Thursday Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler's bill on donating one's body or organs to medical science.

The Butler bill provides for a person to carry a wallet-size card authorizing use of his organs in the event of his death.

Among measures introduced were:

—Bills sponsored by Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke making the operator of an automobile or boat responsible for litter dumped by any occupant of the vehicle.

—Norfolk Del. William P. Robinson's bill providing for the destruction of fingerprints and photographs taken of persons arrested on misdemeanor charges that are later dismissed or result in an acquittal.

—A bill put in by Del. W. Ferguson Reid of Richmond, exempting clergymen from revealing information received in confidence about a defendant in a criminal case.

—A measure sponsored by Del. David A. Sutherland of Fairfax County making it the policy of the state to purchase low-emission cars and trucks.

—Amherst Del. Don Pendleton's bill increasing the membership of the ABC Board from three to five.

—A Reid bill outlawing games like those run by oil companies.

—A bill introduced by Del. Lucas D. Phillips of Loudoun County requiring college students suspended because of breaking school rules to leave the campus.

Bill To Tighten Nurses Licenses Clears First Test

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates gave preliminary approval Thursday to a bill to tighten the licensing of nurses.

Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville is chief patron and more than half the House members are listed as copatrons. The bill recommended by a study commission, is supported by the nursing profession.

Bill Altering Selection Of School Boards Advances

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill giving counties the authority to hold a referendum on the method of selecting school board members won preliminary approval Thursday in the House of Delegates.

The bill, sponsored by Dels. Willard L. Lemmon of Marion and Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville, was advanced to its final passage stage on voice vote.

In most counties, the school board members are chosen by a trustee electoral board and in turn appointed by the circuit court judge. In cities and some counties, the school boards are appointed by the governing bodies.

The Lemmon-Campbell bill would permit 25 per cent of the voters in the last presidential election to petition for a referendum on changing the method in a particular county.

If the referendum were successful, the board of supervisors would choose the school board members, with each magisterial district represented. All members serving on the board at the time of the change would serve out their terms.

Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford, only independent in the legislature, offered an amendment to reduce the number of signatures required on the petition to 10 per cent but it was defeated.

Lemmon said the amendment might put the bill in jeopardy in the Senate, where a similar bill was killed in 1968 after passing the House.

Assembly At a Glance

Assembly blocs vie for tax rebate money—Page 1.

Wage and hour bill introduced in assembly—Page 3.

Assembly kills bill to raise interest rate for industrial loan associations—Page 3.

Blocs in Assembly Vie for Rebate Money

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND —Powerful blocs developed in the General Assembly Friday to vie for the $21.7 million Gov. Linwood Holton wants earmarked for sales tax rebates to the poor.

Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, with the backing of 40 House members introduced a bill providing for the state to take over the localities' share of four costly welfare programs.

And in the Senate 25 members joined Sen. Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax County in a bill appropriating $31 million to carry out the first two-year phase of an expanded mental health program recommended by a study commission which he headed.

The Hirst appropriation goes far beyond the additional $10 million Gov. Holton proposes pumping into mental health in his taxing-spending program tied to a 2½ cents a pack increase in the tax on cigarettes, a 4 per cent sales tax on ABC store sales, and sale of state-owned railroad stock.

Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. of Lexington, who was vice chairman of the Hirst commission, said he will introduce his own 2½ cents a pack tobacco tax Monday as part of a program to finance the expansion in mental health efforts, including community treatment centers.

Gunn has one bill which specifically earmarks the additional money from the cigarette tax for mental health but he said Friday in all likelihood he will introduce it as a general revenue measure because he is confident the House Appropriations Committee will use the revenue for this purpose if his bill passes.

While the Smith bill does not specifically pinpoint Holton's sales tax rebates, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee said in a recent speech he feels it would be wiser to use this money to assume some, if not all, of the localities' share of federally directed welfare programs, such as the costly Aid-to-Dependent Children (ADC).

As the 60-day session reached the halfway mark, 72 House members joined Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News on a bill which would allow a unified ports authority being created by this legislature to borrow funds for new pier facilities from the State Supplemental Retirement System.

Holton's taxing-spending program earmarks $10 million for port development the next two years.

McMurran said his bill is not anti-Holton. The veteran House member said he hopes the governor can find the money to pay cash for the port development the next two years and, if so, the borrowing authority for the new commission will be a standby for the future. If not, the commission could borrow from the retirement fund, which has about $600 million in assets, over the next two years.

Sen. Hirst held a press conference following the Senate session in which his $31-million appropriations bill was introduced with over half its membership signing as copatrons.

In the past, Hirst said, efforts in mental health have been on a "piecemeal basis" whereas the program recommended by his commission envisions a "total program."

Hirst said he is optimistic Gov. Holton will support the appropriation because in the past the governor has been a bitter critic of Virginia's mental hospitals and training schools and repeatedly called for progress.

Partisan Barb Aimed at Holton

RICHMOND (AP) — The vote was nearly unanimous but the exchange was strictly partisan Monday as the House of Delegates approved a joint resolution to create a special study commission and to fund it with $100,000 of state funds.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria prompted the brief but vocal exchange when he discussed the creation of the independent management study commission — a commission recommended by Gov. Linwood Holton.

The big change between what Holton asked and what the Democratic majority wanted was the method of financing. Holton proposed the study be financed independently, the Democrats, most of them, preferred the funds to come from state coffers.

Thomson provoked House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler when Thomson explained the resolution this way:

"Back in late summer of 1969 the Democrats of Virginia voted in the primary and got rid of the most experienced candidate (former Lt. Gov. Fred Pollard). Then in August in the runoff election they got rid of the next most experienced candidate (State Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr.), and picked the nominee (William C. Battle)."

But then, Thomson said, "the Republicans slipped over to Roanoke and got a nominee with even less experience. Now we have to institute on-the-job-training."

Garland Offers Primaries Bill For Presidency

RICHMOND —Del. Ray L. Garland, Republican of Roanoke, introduced a bill Monday establishing presidential primaries in Virginia.

Under the Garland plan, delegates to the national party conventions would be bound to vote on the first ballot for the winners of the primaries.

The secretary of the commonwealth would place on the ballot the name of any person she deems to be a candidate or potential candidate for president.

"I believe very strongly that we should give the people of Virginia a larger voice in the process of nominating candidates for the presidency of the United States," Garland commented. "At the present time this is almost entirely the province of party leaders and party regulars, a miniscule percentage of the people of Virginia."

Cigarette Tax Of 6 Cents Is Proposed

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. of Lexington introduced a bill Monday raising the state tax on cigarettes to six cents a pack — a penny more than he originally intended — to finance an expanded mental health program. It would yield $39 million the next two years.

Gunn's tobacco tax bill would finance a $31-million appropriation to finance the next two years of the mental health program envisioned by a study commission headed by Sen. Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax County. Hirst, backed by over half the Senate, last Friday introduced the appropriations bill.

Gov. Linwood Holton has introduced a cigarette-whisky tax bill to raise $50 million in new revenue — $10 million of which would go to beef up appropriations for mental health during 1970-72.

A hearing on the Holton bill — a five-cents a pack tax — will be held Wednesday morning by the House Finance Committee. Gunn's six cents a pack bill likely will be heard at the same time although it was not introduced until Monday.

The House passed several Gunn-sponsored bills growing out of the Hirst commission study.

One defines six geographical areas for new mental hospitals keyed to community services. They are Roanoke, Danville, Charlottesville, Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax.

Del. G. R. C. Stuart of Abingdon tried to get a House amendment defining Bristol as one of the geographical areas but lost. Gunn told the House the areas were selected scientifically by experts in the field.

"I object to our section being scientifically omitted," Stuart replied.

Gunn said Southwestern State and Marion will serve the far Southwest Virginia area.

Another Gunn bill creates a 15-member advisory commission representing a number of professions to aid the governor in the field of mental health.

House Lifts Ceiling On Home Loan Rate

DEL. A. L. PHILPOTT
Sets Stage for Real Battle

Battle Lines Form on Aid To Consumer

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Democrats in the House divided Monday on what agency should be responsible for consumer protection and a real battle before the General Assembly adjourns a month from now became inevitable.

Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller is almost certain to become involved.

Del. A. L. Philpott of Bassett introduced a bill, with House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria as a co-patron to create an administrator of consumer affairs in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Miller, during his winning campaign last year, advocated creating the agency in the attorney general's office.

Monday also saw a pro-Miller bill introduced in the House by Del. Clive L. DuVal of Fairfax, with 200 Democrats as copatrons, creating a Division of Consumer Affairs in the attorney general's office.

DuVal told reporters "the old line people (in the House) want to put it (consumer protection) in agriculture where they feel it will be safer."

Philpott said the work should be done in agriculture and commerce because now it already is responsible for enforcing consumer protection laws now on the books, such as weights and measures, deceptive advertising, fraudulent la-

See Page 2, Col. 5

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The House removed the interest rate ceiling on first mortgage loans Monday, rejecting an 11th hour effort by Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville to allow the ceiling to go up to just 9 per cent. It is now 8 per cent.

With a vote of 81-14, the House agreed with the Senate that the present ceiling should come off for two years and gave the legislation the strength it needs to be an emergency measure effective with the signature of Gov. Linwood Holton.

Campbell appealed for 21 "no" votes which would have killed the House bill and would have showed the Senate that the House wanted a ceiling in the Senate bill when it comes over to the House.

"Don't think about your banks, think about the people who have to borrow money to buy a home," Campbell appealed to House members who are bank directors.

But he was seven votes shy and the first big controversy of this session of the General Assembly was resolved.

There is a minor difference in the House and Senate versions which will have to be ironed out before the bill goes to the governor's office.

The Senate bill removes the ceiling on conventional, VA and FHA-guaranteed loans for two years; the House bill terminates the unlimited ceiling on conventional loans in two years but puts no termination date on VA and FHA loans. Both the House and Senate bills permit the Virginia ceiling on VA or FHA loans to be whatever its allowed by the two agencies in Washington.

Campbell told the House that banks made more money last year than ever before and declared "the man we ought to be thinking about is the home buyer."

He conceded that right now there is a tight money market but declared "the money lenders came in and jumped on the crisis and said this is the opportunity to remove the ceiling."

Campbell was joined in his opposition to an unlimited ceiling by Del. George P. Anderson of Halifax County who called the bill "one more step in the inflation spiral."

Del. Stanley G. Bryan of Chesapeake, chief patron of the House bill, asked how investors

DEL. ARCHIE CAMPBELL
Loses 11th Hour Effort

can be expected to put money into mortgage loans in Virginia with an 8 per cent ceiling when they can get a higher return elsewhere.

The House put off until Tuesday a vote on a bill extending from 25 to 30 days the period before the service charge on credit card accounts is effective.

Sponsored by Del. Byron F. Andrews Jr. of Fairfax, the bill, as introduced, also reduced the maximum allowable service charge on credit cards from the present 1½ per cent to 1¼ per cent per month but this section was knocked out by the House Committee on Corporations, Insurance and Banking.

Del. Lester Schlitz of Portsmouth said he is going to try to get the Andrews bill amended on the House floor limiting the monthly service charge to 1 per cent.

The House, before adjourning for the weekend Friday, killed a bill sponsored by Del. Thomas W. Moss Jr. of Norfolk raising to 8 per cent the present 6 per cent "add-on" interest allowed industrial banks which specialize in second mortgages.

Moss, in a "personal-privilege speech" Monday, said he had no personal interest in the bill but questioned what he said is the unfairness of permitting first mortgage holders to charge any rate they can get and keeping "high risk" second

See Page 2, Col. 3

Assembly 2/17/70 At a Glance

Ceiling removed on interest for home loans—Page 1.

Battle lines form to protect consumers—Page 1.

Bill appropriates more money for community colleges—Page 2.

Plan to transfer Virginia State's agriculture school to Virginia Tech runs into trouble—Page 11.

Railroads lead opposition to earmarked funds for port development—Page 11.

Senate advances bill lowering blood alcohol test for drunken driving—Page 11.

Conflict-of-interest bills go to subcommittee—Page 13.

Cigarette tax increase to 6 cents a pack proposed—Page 17.

World War I soldiers' bonus proposed—Page 17.

Thwarts s' Push enefits

of the Virginia Senate have assessed their problems and their working conditions and come up with a "model" bill for introduction at the Assembly.

All the pages want are private elevators, an intercom to the Capitol snack bar so they can get those senator-requested soft drinks and coffee sent up, cushions on the page benches, and the right — as have senators — to have soft drinks and snacks on the Senate floor.

They even went up to the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting and got a bill drawn up providing for all those goodies for their jobs.

Then they went about the Seante seeking patrons. They got 21 out of the 40 senators to sign their "bill."

Tough stuff: yesterday was bill cutoff date and they couldn't get their proposal introduced.

Opposition to P

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill to raise $4.2 million a year earmarked for development of Hampton Roads port facilities drew strong opposition Monday from spokesman for railroads, public utilities and other businesses.

The bill, sponsored by Norfolk Del. Walter B. Martin Jr. and backed by all members of the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Chesapeake Delegations, would impose a 5 per cent surtax on Virginia corporations and gross receipts of public service corporations.

No action was taken by the House Finance Committee after the hearing, but committee members, with the exception of those from the Hampton Roads complex, appeared skeptical.

Spokesmen for port authorities now competing for Hampton Roads traffic—a bill now in the legislature would create one single authority — said a "continuing source of revenue" is needed so money can rowed to build new needed to compete w more and other comp the eastern seaboard.

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John B. Boatwright mond, spokesman for folk and Western and ot roads in the state, said tin bill, if passed, wo Virginia railroads $23 year.

"Virginia and the have worked together up the ports," Boatwri the committee, adding:

Hospital Strike Ban Offered by Anderson

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RICHMOND — Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke introduced a bill in the House Monday banning strikes, work stoppages and picketing by hospital workers.

There have been no hospital labor disputes in the Roanoke area. Anderson said he introduced the bill at the request of Virginia Hospital Associa-

The Anderson bill makes it a misdemeanor for a hospital employe to go on strike or participate in picketing and allows the local judge to issue an injunction prohibiting them from doing so.

Richmond News Leader 2/17/70

Revision Proposal

House OK's Adoption Of Credit Resolution

By CARL SHIRES and STEWART JONES

A constitutional revision proposal that would allow the state to pledge its full faith and credit behind revenue-producing capital projects survived a flurry of verbal opposition on the House floor late today and was adopted by 56-41 vote.

Earlier the House of Delegates had approved by 96-0 the main body of the constitutional revision package that will go to the state's voters in referendum later this year.

It passed also by 83-11 vote another revision resolution that would expand the state's borrowing power for general obligation bonds.

Passing by a 95-2 vote was a revision package proposal on a prohibition against lotteries in the state.

Today's work spelled finis in the House for the constitutional revision changes approved by last year's special Assembly session.

The four questions voted on today will be put to referendum later this year.

Last week, the House Privileges and Elections Committee

See KEY, Page 12

Assembly Inside

—The Virginia Senate holds an abbreviated session. Page 3.

— A late night legislative session that almost spilled over into today saw a flood of new bills introduced in the General Assembly before the midnight deadline. Page 7.

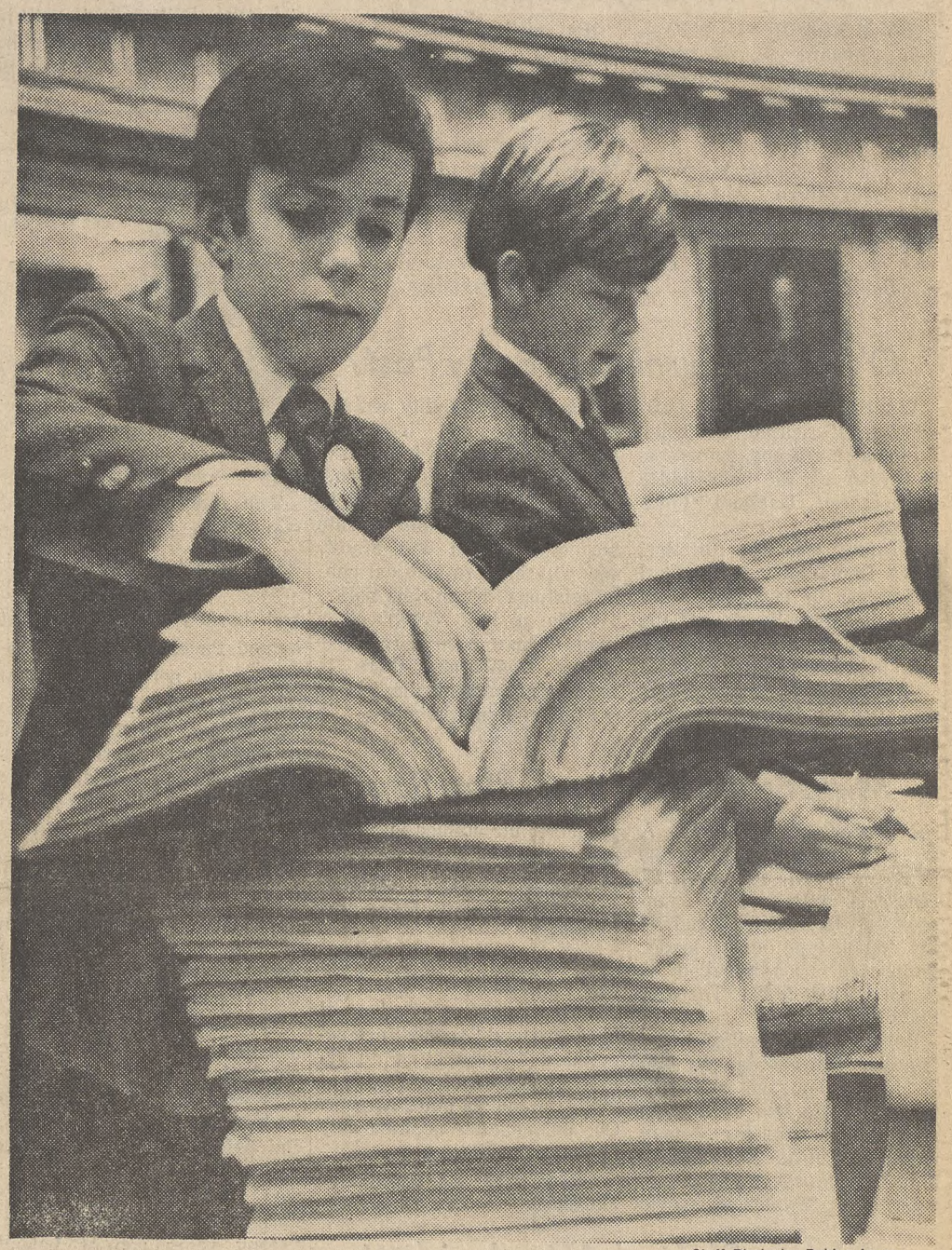
—A House committee faces the task of trying to reconcile diverse opinions on how best to combine some 38 existing conflict-of-interest statutes into one all-encompassing law. Page 7.

— Re-establishment of a state movie censorship board is proposed in a bill offered in the House of Delegates. Page 7.

—The Virginia trucking industry turned its big guns today on a package of bills to glean more tax dollars from their multi-axle fleets. Page. 7.

—A House committee kills a bill that would have allowed insurance companies to charge 8 per cent interest on policy loans. Page 7.

—The House of Delegates today moved onto position for final action tomorrow a bill that would transfer the Central Criminal Records Exchange from the attorney general's office to the State Police. Page 7.



Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

Pages Jimmy Butler (left) and Ted Leake prepare massive bill books today for members of the General Assembly. The books were swelled by the introduction at a special session last night of a flood of new measures before the midnight cutoff time for new bills. More than 350 bills were introduced yesterday. (Story on Page 7.)

day after Paul E. Gilly and Claude E. Vealey were removed from the Cuyahoga County jail.

indictments against Gilly, 36, his wife Annette, 29, Vealey, 26, and Aubran W. Martin, 21, all of Cleveland.

Harvard's Pusey to Resign

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — Harvard University President Nathan M. Pusey will resign at the end of the next academic year, in June 1971, two years before he is due to retire at the age of 66.

He said he felt a change in presidents "should occur fairly soon" at the beginning of what he called a "fresh chapter" in Harvard's history.

"The new period which is now beginning poses a formidable array of difficult problems for Harvard," Pusey wrote to the Harvard Corporation.

Sen. Kennedy Recovering

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., is reported recovering from bacterial pneumonia that has kept him in bed since Friday.

Dr. Saul D. Rotter, his physician, said Monday that Kennedy is "on a lot of liquids now, looks good and is recovering with a pretty strong constitution."

His mother, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, said the senator became ill after he arrived at her home Friday.

Kennedy voted by telephone Monday against Senate Judiciary Committee approval of the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell. The committee approved the nomination.

O'Brien Returning to Party Post?

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lawrence F. O'Brien appears headed for a return engagement as chairman of the debt-ridden Democratic National Committee.

O'Brien, who ran the last three Democratic presidential campaigns, is expected to get the call before the end of the week, and most Democrats believe he will accept.

At this point, party sources said, O'Brien is maintaining a position of availability without commitment, and is telling Democratic leaders he has the situation under consideration.

O'Brien left the committee in January, 1969, to enter private business, first on Wall Street, now with his own political public relations firm in New York.

While a half dozen other names have been circulated among Democrats, there is general agreement the job is O'Brien's—if he wants it.

Manson Judge Erred, Plea Says

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A court petitioner says the judge named to preside at Charles M. Manson's murder trial compromised himself by watching the hippie-type clan leader lampooned in a skit called "A Family That Slays Together Stays Together."

Robert S. Levy alleged that Superior Court Judge William B. Keene saw the skit performed at the 14th installation of the Los Angeles County Criminal Courts Bar Association last Saturday.

Levy, a 35-year-old movie producer, maintained in a petition to the California Court of Appeal Monday that Keene had prior knowledge of the entertainment.

The judges were not available for comment.

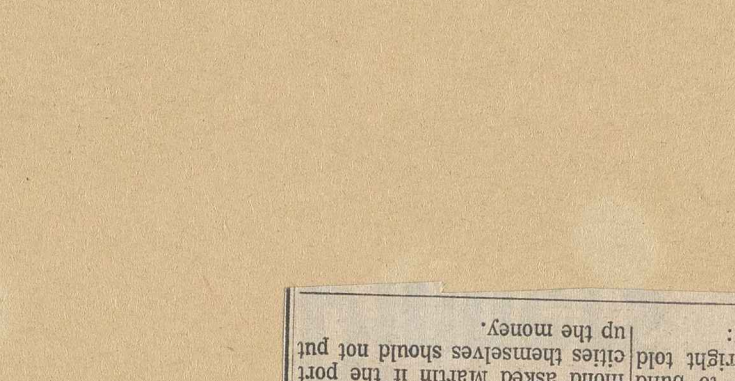
Manson and five members of his communal "family" are accused in the gunshot-knife slayings last August of actress Sharon Tate and six other persons. One defendant is accused only in two of the killings.

Their trial is slated for March 30.

Officer Shifted After Incident

SAIGON (AP) — An officer serving in the U.S. Command's information office has been

A U.S. Command spokesman refused to discuss details, calling it "an internal management matter." But he said Bush had



Bottles for a Trip

Dee Hudson, a 19-year-old sophomore at Ohio Dominican College in Columbus, Ohio, sits amid the hundreds of returnable bottles she is collecting to finance a trip to Hawaii and a reunion with her fiance, Army Sgt. Mark Hannan (whose picture is on the wall at right). H
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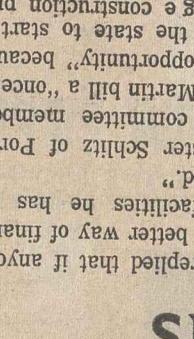
Vietnam. Miss H
at least 15,000
She already



Bread of Life

By the Rev. A. P. Bailey

Two American students put their heads together to make some money to pay their university fees. They found a hall and booked a young pianist named Paderewski for a recital. So few persons came that they did not make enough to pay his fee. The students tried to explain and offered him an "IOU" for the balance. He smiled, tore up the paper and gave back the little money they had taken.

Many years later, after World War I, Paderewski was president of free Poland, a country whose people were starving. Soon he heard that wheat was being brought from America. A year later the Polish president learned that the chief of the relief fund, Herbert Hoover, was in Paris, so he hurried there to thank him. But before he could make his speech of thanks, Paderewski was interrupted. "We have met before," Hoover said. "Many years ago at Leland Stanford University, you saved two poor students. I was one of them, and I have been waiting all these years for a chance to pay you back."

Riot Tria
Still No V

CHICAGO (AP) — A U. S. District Court jury resumed deliberations for the fourth day today on the guilt or innocence of seven men charged with conspiracy to incite rioting at the time of the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

After ending deliberations early on Monday, the jury returned at 9:30 a.m. CST. The inability of the jurors to reach a quick verdict prompted puzzlement and speculation.

Meanwhile, a legal defense team began Monday the process of appealing the contempt sentences given the defendants and their two lawyers over the weekend by Judge Julius J. Hoffman of U.S. District Court.

Thomas P. Sullivan, a Chicago lawyer, filed with the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals a notice seeking relief from the sentences. The notice serves as a motion to free the defend
on bond pending the lengthy appeals procedures. Sul
said he hoped an
brief in support of th
could be filed by Thur

Although the defenc
being held in the Coo
jail until the jury r
verdict, their lawyers William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, remain
The five-month tria
nearly 200 witnesses
quiring 20,000 pages of testimony, went to the ju
after noon Saturday.

The defendants are charged

Opposition to Ports Fund Mounts

Times Richmond Bureau

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Spokesmen for port authorities now competing for Hampton Roads traffic—a bill now in the legislature would create one single authority — said a "continuing source of revenue" is needed so money can be borrowed to build new facilities needed to complete with Baltimore and other competitors on the eastern seaboard.

Representatives of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the Virginia Retail Merchants Association and the Virginia Manufacturers Association opposed the Martin bill.

They argued no single segment of the economy should be singled out to bear the burden.

John B. Boatwright of Richmond, spokesman for the Norfolk and Western and other railroads in the state, said the Martin bill, if passed, would cost Virginia railroads $230,000 a year.

"Virginia and the railroads have worked together to build up the ports," Boatwright told the committee, adding:

"This bill will have adverse effects on this relationship."

Heretofore, Boatwright said, port development has been supported by "all the taxpayers" and the Martin bill "would violate that principle."

Interstate trucking companies which use the port facilities would get the benefit at "little or no cost," the railroad spokesman also declared.

There was widespread support for port development in the Roanoke said it cannot be disputed the ports need an assured income but asked: "Is this the right place to get the revenue?"

Del. Ernst W. Farley of Richmond asked Martin if the port cities themselves should not put up the money.

Martin replied that if anyone else has a better way of financing the facilities he has an "open mind."

Del. Lester Schlitz of Portsmouth, a committee member, called the Martin bill a "once in 100 years opportunity" because it enables the state to start a long range construction program.

As for the Hampton Roads cities' finding the money, Schlitz said "they are heavily in debt and can't carry the ball any longer."

Times Richmond Bureau

Hospital Strike Ban Offered by Anderson

RICHMOND — Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke introduced a bill in the House Monday banning strikes, work stoppages and picketing by hospital workers.

There have been no hospital labor disputes in the Roanoke area. Anderson said he introduced the bill at the request of the Virginia Hospital Associa-

The Anderson bill makes it a misdemeanor for a hospital employe to go on strike or participate in picketing and allows the local judge to issue an injunction prohibiting them from doing so.

House Approves Changes In Virginia's Constitution

By MEVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — With some conservative Democrats claiming Virginia is following Washington in waste and extravagance, the House Monday passed four resolutions making far-reaching changes in the state constitution—including annual sessions of the General Assembly and new debt limits.

Most of the debate centered on changes which will raise the now exhausted $81 million ceiling on general obligation bonds, which require a referendum, to about $500 million and allow the legislature to issue a new type revenue bond without a referendum.

The new ceiling, Del. Howard P. Anderson of Halifax County protested, might reach $800 million because of "the ills of inflation and honest manipulation."

Anderson tried to get amendments limiting the ceiling to 2 per cent of real estate assessments statewide and requiring a referendum on the new type revenue bond. It is now 1 per cent and used up by the $81 million Godwin administration school-mental hospital issue.

Had the House accepted Anderson's amendment, the legislature would have had to start all over because the constitution requires changes to be approved by two sessions of the General Assembly before a referendum is held.

After killing Anderson's amendments on a voice vote, the House approved the general obligation bond resolution 83-11 and the revenue bond resolution 54-42.

A resolution encompassing so-called noncontroversial changes, including a switch to annual sessions—60 days in even years; 30 days in odd years—was approved 96-0.

And another which will submit to voters the question of whether an antilottery section in the present constitution should be removed was approved 95-2.

(As long as this restriction remains in the constitution the General Assembly cannot legalize pari-mutuel betting and some legislators are predicting the issue in the referendum will boil down to whether the state wants horse racing.)

The 1969 special session proposed two additional changes but resolutions encompassing these changes were killed by the House Privileges and Elections Committee earlier in this session.

One would have empowered the General Assembly to enlarge the size of Richmond once each 10 years and the other permit the legislature to provide "tuition grants" to children enrolled in church-operated schools.

House Floor Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria, who also is chairman of P&E, called

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House O.K.'s Changes in Constitution

From Page 1

this decision by his committee "a wise one."

The majority on the committee, Thomson said, feared the "tuition grants" change which would clear the way for state aid to handicapped children in parochial schools might "so inflame voters they might reject all the other changes proposed in the new constitution."

And, Thomson said, there is no longer any need for the Richmond resolution since Richmond on Jan. 1 acquired 47,000 people from Chesterfield County through annexation.

Behind the resolution was a move to keep Richmond, on the theory it is the state's capital and therefore of statewide concern, racially balanced. Sponsors predicted a financial crisis because of lower incomes and real estate values with the movement of whites into neighboring Chesterfield and Henrico counties.

Thomson was in the sizable bloc voting against the revenue bond resolution. Major opposition centered on the fact the legislature could issue up to $500-million worth of these bonds for college dormitories, dining halls and the like, without getting voters' approval in a referendum.

Because of Thomson's objection to the revenue bond resolution he asked Del. Theodore V. Morrison Jr. of Newport News to be floor manager for this resolution.

Morrison argued that it contains "safeguards" against reckless spending—one that a two thirds vote in both the House and Senate after the governor certifies, based on a survey, revenue from the project will pay off the principal and interest on the bonds.

Morrison argued that if "the people don't have faith in the General Assembly there ought to be a referendum on many other things."

Speakers against the resolution included Del. William M "Bill" Dudley of Lynchburg Del. F. L. "Jim" Largent o Winchester and Del. R. MaCli Smith of Kenbridge.

The vote on the revenu bonds split party lines.

For adoption were 45 Democrats and 11 Republicans including House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke; against were 28 Democrats including House Majority Leader Thomson; 13 Republicans and 1 independent.

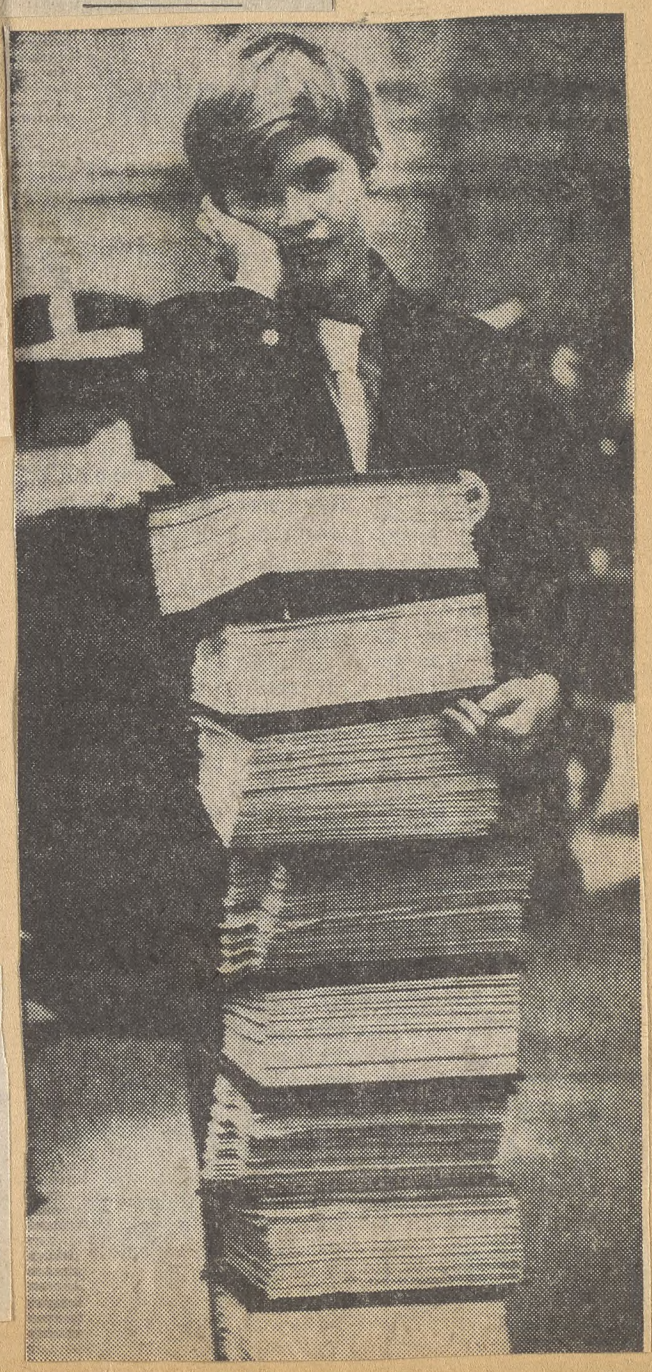
Bill Raising Jobless Pay Is Approved

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill raising maximum weekly unemployment compensation in Virginia from $48 to $59 Tuesday cleared the General Assembly with its passage by the House 85-8. It passed the Senate earlier in the session, 38-0.

State AFL-CIO President Julian Carper noted that it was the largest increase in unemployment compensation ever granted by the legislature at one session.

The bill sponsored by Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly and Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville was introduced for a $58 maximum. The AFL-CIO asked for $61 and the $59 represented a compromise.



AP Photo

Stacking Up

Ted Leake of Richmond, a page in the Virginia State Senate, defies the law of gravity with a stack of bills that have been introduced in the upper house of the General Assembly.

House Designates Roanoker As Virginia's Poet Laureate

2/20/70

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Roanoke delegation persuaded some skeptics in the House Wednesday to designate Guy Carleton Drewry as poet laureate of Virginia for a year. He lives in Roanoke.

"It's like being a judge at a beauty contest; you can make only one poet happy," Del. Junie L. Bradshaw of Richmond, one of the skeptics, suggested.

But House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke showed the House a stack of endorsements from officials of the Virginia Poetry Society, poets and heads of English departments at several colleges.

Butler told the House he is often in the "middle" politically as minority leader, adding:

"The last thing I want to do is be caught in a fight between poets."

After some lively exchanges the resolution was adopted on a voice vote without any "no" votes audible and sent to the Senate for its concurrence before this session of the General Assembly adjourns.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, a Democrat, answered some of the Democrats' skepticism just before the vote was taken.

He praised Drewry and said his designation as poet laureate would be a "credit to all poets." He went on to say Drewry would be the first to ask for the same recognition for any younger poet of "emerging talent."

No one has been designated poet laureate for the state since 1950 and that was for just one year.

Del. Ray L. Garland of Roanoke, Republican, led off the praise for Drewry who is widely published in magazines and also has compiled five volumes of collected poems.

"He has never had to resort to the vanity press, the poetical device of spinsters," Garland added.

Some House members confessed they are not qualified to judge poetry.

"The only poem I know is 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,' " Del. Russel M. Carneal of Williamsburg told the House.

"The only poem I know is 'The Shooting of Dan McGrew,' " Del. Sam Pope of Southampton County, the chairman of the Education Comittee, confessed.

"Which version?" Carneal asked Pope and the House broke into laughter.

Pope asked the House to adopt the resolution, adding that he might be involved in conflict of interest, however. The veteran House member said he is distantly related to Drewry on his mother's side of the family.

At one point it looked like the Drewry resolution might be laughed down and, at that point, Del. Thomas W. Moss Jr. of Norfolk got the floor and suggested the vote might be postponed until another day.

"Otherwise, we might be doing a disservice to a gentleman that is deserving of recognition," Moss cautioned.

After the unrecorded vote was taken Moss asked the House Journal to show he voted for the resolution.

Bradshaw was the first to question whether the General Assembly should designate a poet laureate without the nominee being endorsed by the Virginia Poetry Society.

"The General Assembly should not set itself up as a Nobel Prize committee," Bradshaw declared.

Gov. Holton Fails To Get Tax Bill Out of Committee

2/21/70

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton lost in a bid Friday to get his controversial $9 sales tax rebate bill out of the Senate Finance Committee composed of 18 Democrats and one Republican.

"It's a body blow and I think it is about half dead," Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, the lone GOP member of the committee, said afterwards.

Democrats sat tight when Burruss moved to report the rebate bill to the Senate floor and his motion died for a lack of a second.

Senate Minority Leader James C. Turk of Radford appeared before the committee to ask that the bill either be sent to the floor or killed.

Turk said a "logjam" is developing on legislation with just three more weeks remaining in this session of the General Assembly and a lot of legislators are reserving judgment on the remainder of the Holton program — the tax bills — until the issue of the tax rebates is settled.

But the Democrats refused to kill the bill too and, instead, kept it alive in the committee by "passing it by for the day."

Turk, who introduced the rebate bill for Holton on the Senate side, made an appeal for its enactment but within the Republican delegation there appears little optimism over its chances in the Democrat-controlled General Assembly.

He said Holton's tax rebate plan is not "new" — that the first was adopted by Indiana in 1963 and now Iowa, Massachussetts, Nebraska and Vermont have rebate plans.

The watered down one Holton proposes for Virginia would be limited to $9 for each member of a family with an adjusted gross income of $3,000 a year, or less, and would require the earmarking of $19.9 million for the rebates the first two years

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Assembly At a Glance

Gov. Holton loses bid to get tax rebate bill out of committee—Page 1.

Resolution supporting Virginia State College offered in House—Page 1.

House decides women should not be excused from jury duty—Page 3.

Bill requiring motorcycle ridders to wear crash helmets passes House—Page 3.

Gov. Holton Fails To Get Tax Bill Out of Committee

From Page 1

according to figures Sen. Turk left with the committee. The governor's estimate last week was $21.2 million.

Turk's remarks were boiled down because of the press of time and he did not use some statements in the prepared text, including a warning that "a taxpayers' rebellion is definitely in the making."

The text also said the Holton bill "gives each of us (legislators) an easily administered method of granting some relief to our lower income groups."

During this session there has been a tendency in the faction-ridden Senate to let controversial legislation come up first in the House and the Finance Committee's refusal to either approve the bill or kill it outright was in keeping with that pattern.

The House Finance Committee already had scheduled a public hearing for Monday at 9 a.m. on the House rebate bill to be followed by one on Holton's 4 per cent sales tax bill on ABC store sales.

House Floor Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria announced the Appropriations Committee hope to have its 1970-72 budget bill ready for floor debate by the middle of next week — an eyebrow raising announcement since $50 million in revenue proposed by the governor is still a big question mark.

The House Democrats' Policy Committee met Friday afternoon with Speaker John Warren Cooke and Thomson hinted afterwards a plan of action on the governor's tax-spending program, including the rebates, was discussed.

The 75 Democrats in the 100-member House will hold a caucus Monday afternoon and, there are hints, a vote will be taken on each phase of Holton's program as a signal to the finance committees, handling the tax bills, and the appropriations committee working on the budget for the next two years.

Chairman C. W. Cleaton of South Hill had planned to appoint a subcommittee on all the revenue bills after Monday's hearings by his Finance Committee — a step that would almost preclude the tax bills, if they are approved by the committee, reaching the House floor for debate for another week.

An Analysis

2/22/70

Rebate Bill Appears Dead

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton's $9 sales tax rebate is dead, for all practical purposes, but Democrats and Republicans, with their minds on the 1971 elections, are locked in a political chess game to force the other to take the blame.

Democrats are in no hurry to kill the bill in committee and to stand accused in the next elections of turning their backs on the poor thus giving the growing GOP with Holton in the governor's mansion a potential issue for '71.

But the truth of the matter is, many, perhaps all, in the GOP minority bloc would like to see this controversial piece of legislation wiped off the books and get it out of the headlines.

Significantly, Democrats keep asking witnesses opposing Holton's $50 million tax package or seeking higher appropriations for causes they represent what they think about the $9 tax rebate. The answers are music to their ears.

But these witnesses are from the afluent and Democrats are wise enough to know there are 100,000 potential voters at least, in the low income families affected and they could be dangerous to establishment candidates in '71.

The redistricting based on 1970 census figures will bring radical shifts in most Senate and House districts and break up established voting patterns nearly everywhere, a factor that makes any sizeable economic or ethnic group, if made, even more politically explosive at the polls.

Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee refused to budge Friday when Holton's representatives asked the committee to either kill the bill or report it to the Senate.

The same move will be made Monday after the House Finance Committee finishes a public hearing, scheduled for 9 a.m., on the $9 rebate bill.

Trying to put the pieces of the controlling Democrats' strategy together is like tackling an expensive jigsaw puzzle and it is taxing veteran Capitol reporters accustomed to covering Democratic legislatures led by a Democratic governor.

But, this weekend, it appears the emerging Democratic strategy with the $9 rebate bill will be to let it lie in the committees with the pretense of holding out a faint hope that it might be passed and then let it die in the onrush of adjournment three weeks from now.

Democrats will hold a caucus Monday afternoon with the announced purpose of sounding out sentiment on the governor's $50-million revenue package: 2½ cents tax increase a pack on cigarettes, the sales tax on ABC store sales and sale of state-owned railroad stock.

The House leadership also hopes to get the $3.8-billion appropriations bill to the floor sometime this week, a departure from the normal timetable

See Page A-2, Col. 1

A Little

RICHMOND — Anybody who was around years ago, at this time of the year with the session, may conclude that the only things un behavior of the squirrels on the ground.

No competent study of the squirrels has be ever, and for all one knows they may have habits, too.

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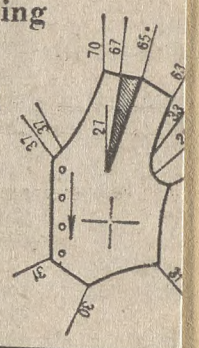

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Tax Rebate Seems Dead This Session

From Page A-1

of not acting on appropriations until it is clear what the revenue picture will be the next two years—that is whether the $50-million in new money from the governor's revenue program will be available.

The Appropriations Committee, composed of 17 Democrats and three Republicans is working this weekend, the second weekend in a row on the appropriations act and insiders say it will contain some "surprises" because of major shifts in spending from those envisioned by ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

"It is a matter of priorities," one source said.

By Saturday afternoon, it was learned some of the big decisions still had not been tackled and the committee's work so far has been rearranging figures within the framework on the revenue estimates left by Godwin.

Still to come is a decision on whether to put in projects to be financed by the $50-million the Holton program would yield.

Holton proposed how the money should be spent too but, even on the committee, there are three different groups: mental health, community colleges and local welfare costs.

Despite the fact Democrats control the legislature, the leadership is aware that because he is governor Holton can make an issue out of anything they do or don't do.

This is why they are treading cautiously.

Historically a governor's program has been the legislature's program and, in effect, they were one and the same. Holton is operating from the position of separation of powers. He can stand on what he recommends and the legislature can do as it wishes. This shifts the blame to the legislature, from the governor's viewpoint, and as the saying goes "He's home free."

With the political maneuvering in prospect for this week, one high ranking Democrat in policy making suggested to reporters in the capitol press room: "You'd better hang on to your hat."

He was joking, of course, but what he said is probably true.

An Analysis

2/22/70

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A Little Familiarity Creeps Back Into Legislature

2/22/70

By Ben Beagle

Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — Anybody who was around Capitol Hill 10 years ago, at this time of the year with the legislature in session, may conclude that the only things unchanged is the behavior of the squirrels on the ground.

No competent study of the squirrels has been made, however, and for all one knows they may have changed their habits, too.

There is the unfamiliar, even uncanny, spectacle of Democrats caucusing again and again. These gentlemen still hold both houses of the legislature on the point of warm bodies alone. Yet, there the Democrats are, holding periodic caucuses to decide what stance on what issue is proper.

Cynics have speculated that these caucuses have the purpose of giving the blame for any improper stance to the new Republican administration.

One remembers the infrequent Democratic caucuses of old. They were warm, down-home gatherings at which jokes were made and judges appointed. They listened tolerantly to the ravings of an occasional maverick Democrat and there was a fine feeling of being on top and coming up roses.

In those days it was the Republicans who caucused in great earnest. They were strangers in a strange land and the man on the third floor was a Democrat. It became fashionable to fire away with wonderful abandon at the Democrats and the man on the third floor.

In those days it was possible to ask a Democrat to take you to his leader and it was a simple matter of getting on the elevator. It is not so simple now.

Newspapermen who have walked these corridors for years, sometimes in hope and often in desperation, are in some awe of a silence which, they claim, has settled on these once buoyant, articulate Republicans.

"Even Caldwell Butler (the GOP House Minority Leader) won't talk to me," one of these disenchanted journalists said.

The incidence of press conferences by an attorney general is also somewhat unsettling. The attorney general of Virginia, in the minds of many, used to be an impeccable Virginia gentleman who was seen at the inauguration and retired thereafter to a safe place, far from crowd noises.

There are some Virginians who will always think of their attorney general as a reputably enigmatic figure, forever attired in morning clothes and top hat, who answered queries from remote boards of supervisors on interpretations of the commonwealth's dog laws.

There was a time when the lieutenant governor merely presided over the Senate and attended groundbreaking ceremonies in lieu of the governor. Now, the lieutenant governor —who may yet attend some groundbreakings—is a young fellow who is rash enough to question closing a committee meeting to the public.

The man who lets sentiment and memories get the best of him is quite likely to find himself saddened by the departure of so many "country boy" legislators from these halls. They used to lace the sessions with rural color, agricultural vernacular and deep conservatism.

They are not all gone. But there are "city boys" about in greater numbers; "city boys" who move at speeds seldom dreamed of down on the farm.

"City boys" can be colorful too. But the "country boy" was one of God's creatures, tanned and lined by the weather and likely to become uneasy at the mention of new taxes and new ways of doing things. When he was at the height of his powers, he was awesome in action.

Certainly, one cannot but lament the going of the ladies from Northern Virginia. They were charming and they had degrees from superb women's colleges. On occasion, their confrontations with the "country boys" were extremely lively. They are remembered fondly, to be sure.

The process itself does not change, however. The lobbyists still go to committee meetings, laden down with attache cases full of prepared statements and pungent argument. Committee hearings still appear to be in peril of becoming perpetual talking devices.

It is somewhat cheering to stand in the Capitol, surrounded by visiting Girl Scouts and spiffy secretaries carrying sandwiches, and hear one of these gentlemen asked about the status of a bill to increase the gasoline tax.

"It's still bottled up in committee," he says cheerfully. And a little familiarity comes back into the day.

Checking Account A Dividend Of

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Note to Mrs. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke: Don't worry about your son, Jimmy.

He is keeping up with his studies "pretty much"; working hard; keeping his clothes neat; and eating balanced meals.

That, at least, is the way Jimmy tells it.

Jimmy, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Butler, is a page here at the General Assembly and it is hard to tell who is enjoying himself more, Jimmy or Linwood Holton, the state's new governor.

In his job, Jimmy works from 8:30 to 4 or 5 and makes $84 a week, which gives him a take home pay of $67.21. Of this, he saves between $20 and $25 a week.

He has opened a checking account and written more than 20 checks. He was somewhat frugal at home, but is a bit more open-handed here.

"I like to write checks," he said. "It's fun. My father says it gives me a sense of power."

Jimmy has a variety of duties in his job. (A poop sheet given the pages says they should "assist the senators with their overcoats and other requests during the day.")

One of Jimmy's main jobs is to keep up to date four senators' bill books. That means filing a huge number of bills, resolutions and documents.

Jimmy moves among the big names in Virginia politics and he has been inside the governor's mansion once, when Holton had the pages for breakfast.

It does not seem to impress him too much, perhaps because he has become quite used to being around political figures since his dad has been in the legislature.

Jimmy has opinions on a wide-ranging variety of subjects. For example:

"I think it's a dumb idea," he said of the governor's proposal to give a $9-a-year rebate to the poor and their dependents. "It doesn't mean much to one person, but when you add it up, it means a lot to the state."

On being governor: "I wouldn't mind." But except for the position, he wouldn't care to be lieutenant governor or speaker of the House.

"It looks like you'd die of boredom, up there beating with that gavel."

Right now, his special hero is California Gov. Ronald Reagan. "I think he's funny," said Jimmy.

Jimmy lives at the Raleigh Hotel with Bill Cooper, a page from Rocky Mount.

He likes hotel living, but in his case he has one disadvantage: his dad lives on the same floor.

At first, said Jimmy, his dad checked on him regularly. But, he said, this doesn't happen too much anymore since "I told him I'd move."

Jimmy had contemplated a move to a nearby hotel in the low rent district.

Actually, he'd hate to leave the Raleigh, he said.

"I like it better than home," said Jimmy. "You just leave a mess and they clean it up.

"And your mother doesn't bug you."

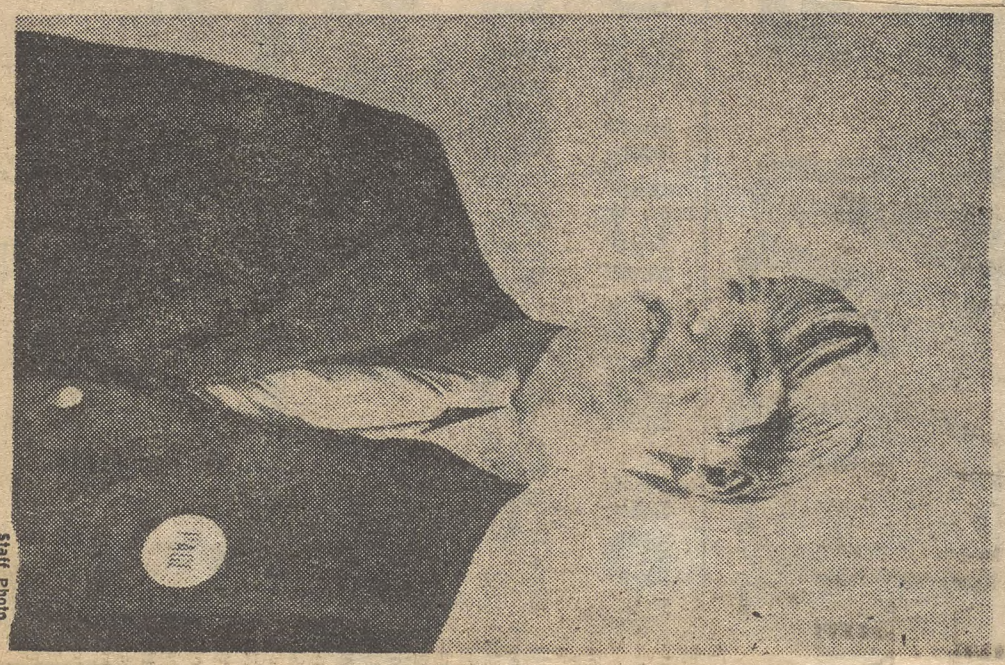
When Sen. William B. Hopkins named Jimmy his page at the opening of the session, he said he seemed like a bright boy. Now, said Hopkins, he knows he is, adding:

"I have great confidence in my page."

the '70 scene

Jimmy Butler (left) with fellow

Page Job



Page, Bill Cooper of Rocky Mount

Staff Photo

Eight Assembly Wives To Honor Mrs. Holton

Wives of eight members of the General Assembly are having a coffee tomorrow honoring Virginia's First Lady.

Guests will call between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the Tuckahoe Woman's Club to meet Mrs. Linwood Holton, and also Mrs. Sargeant Reynolds and Mrs. Andrew P. Miller whose husbands are, respectively, the lieutenant-governor and Attorney General.

Hostesses are Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke; Mrs. George F. Barnes, Bristol; Mrs. Robert S. Burruss, Lynchburg; Mrs. John N. Dalton, Radford; Mrs. Russell L. Davis, Rocky Mount; Mrs. John W. Hagen and Mrs. H. Clyde Pearson, Roanoke; and Mrs. James C. Turk, Radford.

2/24/70

Politics of Art

The Virginia House of Delegates for just a little while last week turned its attention from the art of politics to the politics of art. The issue was the designation of Carleton Drewry as poet laureate of Virginia for a year. As a resident of Roanoke, Mr. Drewry had the active support of the Roanoke delegation, which pointed to the critical acclaim which his poems have received.

There was no organized opposition, but a number of delegates wondered aloud whether they were qualified or should even be asked to become judges of poetry. They did not, however, oppose the designation. Oh, there was a playful colloquy of sophomoric proportions, with a number of delegates (including the chairman of the Education Committee) purporting to know but one poem each, but since no Delegate raised his voice to dispute the claims, the merriment was short-lived.

The House then passed the resolution and sent it to the Senate for its concurrence. We hope that body gives its approval. Mr. Drewry's credentials are sound, as attested by the prestigious publications that have printed his works.

Further, lineally descended as in the Old Dominion from a nation that sets great store by and respect for its poet laureate, it is altogether fitting and proper that we take pride in hailing our poet laureate designate, Guy Carleton Drewry.

Democrats O.K. Liquor Tax

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton let it be known quietly Monday he is ready to fight for his cigarette tax as Democrats in the House agreed in a caucus to put the sales tax on whisky and to transfer state owned railroad stock to the retirement system.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria announced after the House caucus willingness of Democrats to go along with these two Holton proposals, plus a Republican-sponsored $3.2-million "windfall" tax on corporations.

This would produce about $25.7 million in new money the next two years.

No action was taken, Thomson said, on the governor's controversial 2.5 cents a pack increase in the tax on cigarettes, which would raise another $27.8 million, or on his proposed $9 sales tax refund to low income families.

Democrats in the Senate held an earlier caucus and took no action on the Holton tax program but a formidable adversary emerged in the governor's hometown senator, William B. Hopkins of Roanoke.

Hopkins, in a Senate speech, maintained there should be no increase in taxes—with the possible exception of whisky—because more money can be pumped into education at all levels and into mental hospitals without any tax increase.

He was challenged by State Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk who maintained some new money is needed and advocated raising income taxes, both for individuals and corporations.

This is a critical week for the new governor and, at the beginning, his cigarette tax and refunds for the poor appear to have little chance of being approved.

But an aide quoted Holton as saying he is going to "play it by ear" and that he plans to call press conferences "on the spur of the moment."

Significantly, the governor instructed his staff to keep his calendar free except for appointments with members of the General Assembly.

Holton was quoted as saying that if the legislature kills the sales tax refunds, the $21.2 million which would have to be earmarked in the 1970-72 appropriations act for their payment should be used to relieve the "welfare burden on localities."

The governor appeared to be siding partially with Del. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who has said he opposes the tobacco tax but thinks the refund money should be used to take over at least part of the localities' share of matching funds in welfare programs.

Smith told reporters he hopes his committee will finish work on the appropriations bill by Wednesday and that it can be brought to the House floor by Friday.

Smith added that his committee will bring out the appropriations act this week irrespective of what action is taken on the Holton tax package.

No decision on the tobacco-whisky taxes or the $9 tax re-

See Page 9, Col. 5

Assembly At a Glance

Gov. Holton ready to fight for cigarette tax and Democrats agree to sales tax on whisky—Page 1.

House expected to approve lowering interest rates on credit cards—Page 5.

Merchants criticize proposed consumer protection laws—Page 5.

Additional judge urged for Roanoke Valley—Page 5.

Bill providing presidential primaries in Virginia killed—Page 5.

Feeding Problem Touches Holton

RICHMOND (AP) — Aside from fiscal problems with the Democratic-controlled legislature, Republican Gov. Linwood Holton had problems of a more personal nature Monday.

He strolled over to the Executive Mansion for lunch and found no lunch had been prepared. The staff didn't expect him.

Back to the Capitol snack bar he went, and ordered a corned beef sandwich and a glass of milk. Then he found he didn't have any money to pay for it.

Press aide Staige Blackford came to his aid. He lent Holton a dollar.

Extra Judge Urged For Roanoke Valley

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Spokesmen for the Roanoke Valley's legal profession urged a Joint Courts of Justice subcommittee of the General Assembly Monday to approve an additional judgeship for the 20th Judicial Circuit. The circuit is composed of Roanoke, Salem and Roanoke County.

As envisioned by the proponents, the additional judge would sit in Roanoke and relieve Judge Fred L. Hoback — whose chambers are in Salem — of holding court in Roanoke City Circuit Court.

The extra circuit judge on assignment by the chief justice of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, also would assist Judges Ernest W. Ballou of Roanoke Hustings Court and Stanford L. Fellers of Roanoke Law and Chancery Court.

The proposal was approved by the Virginia Judicial Council and is expected to win approval in the General Assembly without opposition.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat of Roanoke, said the circuit's population is about 00,000 and that the judicial council recommends one court of record judge for every 50,000 population.

The bill carries an emergency clause to make it effective while the legislature is in session. Passage of a bill as an emergency requires a four-fifths vote, however, and the Republicans have enough votes in the House to block the emergency provision.

Without the emergency clause, the bill would not take effect until 90 days after final adjournment, or about June 30. This would make it possible for Holton to fill the post.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke Republican, said the added judge would ease the case load of the Roanoke City courts and free Judge Hoback to concentrate on Roanoke County Circuit Court. The population of the county and Salem is about 85,000, he said.

Martin Burkes, general counsel of the Norfolk and Western Railway, said the case load for he Circuit, Hustings and Law nd Chancery courts totaled ,660 in 1968 — an average of ,220 each for the present udges. A case load of 1,100 per udge is considered heavy, he aid.

It takes up to a year for a awyer to get a case set in Roaoke City Circuit Court, Burkes aid.

He said there is no justificaon for an additional judge for he Circuit Court only, or for Hustings Court only, but a definite need for overall assistance.

Also speaking for the bill was Morton Honeyman, representing the Roanoke and Salem Bar Associations.

A judge to fill the new judgeship would be elected by the General Assembly, controlled by the Democrats. If the assembly makes no choice while it is in session, Gov. Linwood Holton, a Republican, could make an interim appointment.

GOP Plea on Rebate Falls on Deaf Ears

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A Republican legislator Tuesday night asked the House Finance Committee to "clear the air" by killing Gov. Linwood Holton's proposed $9 food tax rebate bill. But, curiously, the Democrat-controlled committee refused to do so.

Del. Warren E. Barry, Republican of Fairfax, startled Democrats on the committee by moving that the bill be passed by indefinitely — legislative language for killing it.

But the committee voted instead to pass the political hot potato by temporarily.

The Holton plan, which would refund $9 to each tax payer with a gross income of less than 3,000, has been in trouble from the start.

Democrats, however, are reluctant to take the blame for killing it and create a possible campaign issue for the Republicans in future elections.

When Barry made his motion, Democrat Theodore V. Morrison of Newport News, asked, "You mean you want to kill the governor's bill?"

"I'm getting through to you," Barry replied. He explained that he wanted to "clear the air" so the committee could "move on to other things."

Barry said the chief patron of the rebate bill in the House, Del. A. R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. of Staunton, was aware of the GOP maneuver.

A substitute motion to pass the bill by temporarily was approved with Barry and Rep. Stanford Parris of Fairfax and George W. Jones of Chesterfield voting "no."

It is known that Holton wants the legislature to get on with the inevitable and get the controversial rebate scheme out of the headlines. Daily news accounts of the certain death awaiting the bill are reportedly becoming embarrassing to the administration.

Gas Tax Hike Passes Test

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond

RICHMOND — The two-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax increase bill was approved Tuesday by the Senate Finance Committee, 13 to 5.

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, patron of the bill, had the proxies of several absent committee members and cast them for the bill.

The vote apparently was a victory of rural over urban interests. Revenue from the tax increase would be used primarily to spur completion of the arterial highway network, which lies chiefly in the rural areas.

The vote was taken in closed-door session. The recorded vote showed Sens. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, Herbert H. Bateman of Newport News and Leslie A. Campbell Jr. of Hanover County as the bill's opponents.

Neither Republican Gov. Linwood Holton nor the legislature's Democratic leaders had taken a position on the gasoline tax.

The state highway department had warned that the state's nine-year highway program would fall alarmingly behind schedule without additional revenue.

Stone headed off an attempt by Andrews and Bateman to delay the bill until they could work out a distribution formula more favorable to the cities.

Apparently upset at the delaying tactics, Stone withdrew an amendment he had offered to give some aid to the cities.

The bill, Stone said, is the first tax bill to be acted on during the General Assembly session.

Assembly At a Glance

Senate committee approves two-cent raise in gasoline tax—Page 1.

Moon rocks arrive in Virginia—Page 17.

Cities and counties ready to fight for part of proposed new tax on liquor—Page 17.

Bill killed that would have lowered interest rate on credit cards—Page 17.

House committee kills bill that would have prohibited some use of lie detectors—Page 17.

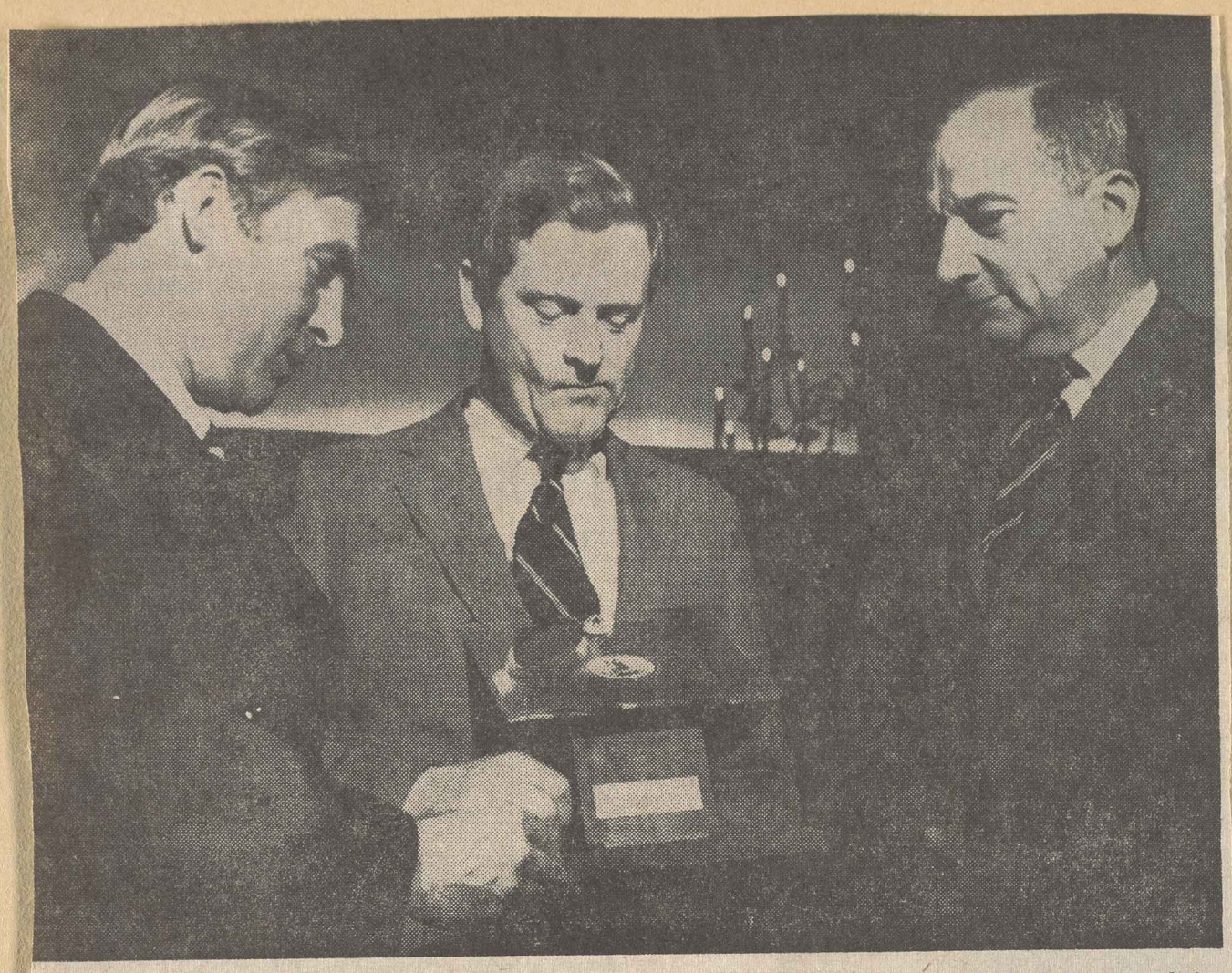
Drug Labeling Bill Introduced

World-News Capital Bureau

RICHMOND—Dels. M. Caldwell Butler and Ray L. Garland have introduced a bill that would require the price and quantity of a drug prescription to be written on the label.

Butler called the bill part of consumer protection, saying:

"It's just one of the ordinary things a consumer is entitled to know." He said no opposition is anticipated from the drug industry.



AP Photo

Gov. Holton Gives Moon Rocks to Reynolds (left) and Cooke (right)

Virginia Gets Moon Rocks—Finally

RICHMOND (AP) — Virginia's share of the moon rocks brought to earth by the Apollo 11 astronauts finally got some attention Tuesday.

Gov. Linwood Holton, a Republican, offered the rocks to two Democrats — Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds and House Speaker John Warren Cooke — who accepted them in their joint capacity as titular caretakers of the State Capitol and its grounds.

The official act took place in the historic Old Hall of the House of Delegates. It was the first time the rocks were displayed.

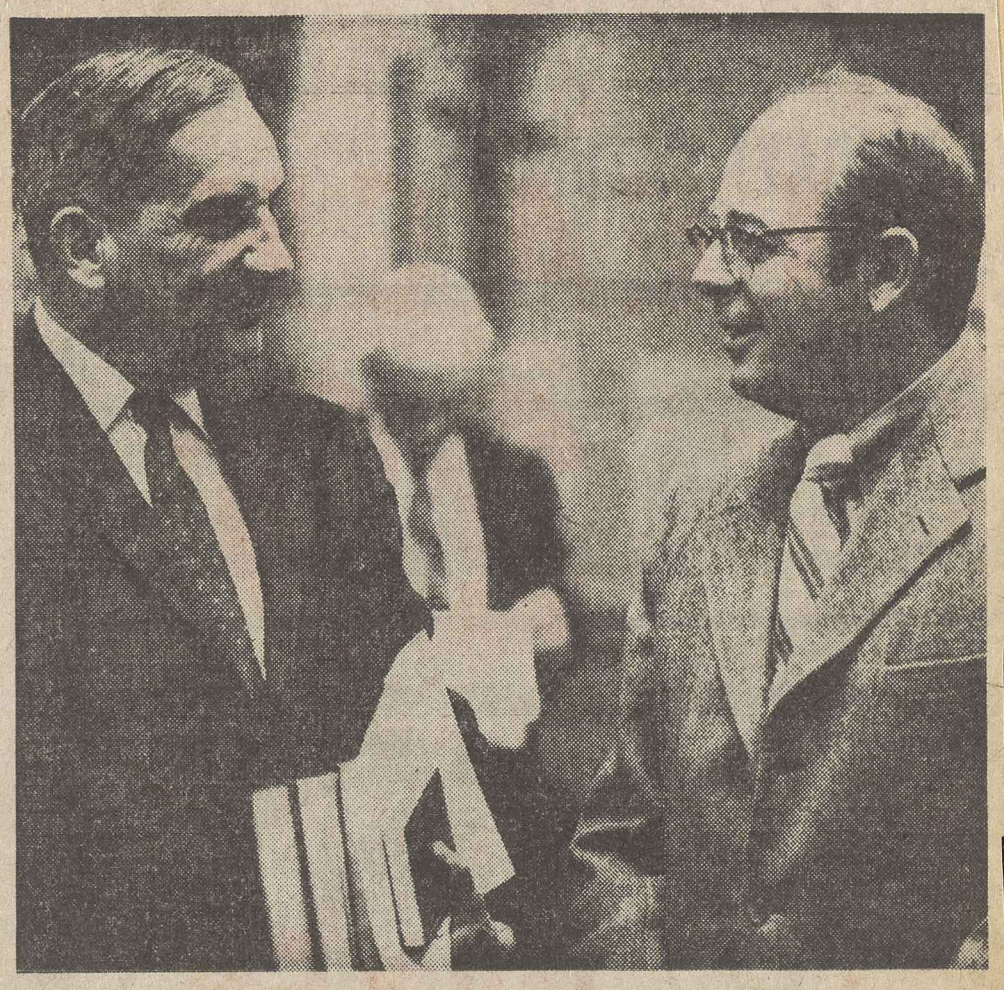
The rocks were available in December, when the then Gov.-elect Holton visited the White House. But protocol prevented Holton from accepting them because Mills E. Godwin Jr. was Virginia's governor. Godwin, in turn, failed to attend a function at which moon rocks were given to other governors.

So someone, in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the White House, wrapped the rocks and mailed them to Gov. Holton. They arrived last weekend.

The rocks, which will be placed on display somewhere, are in an eyeball-size plexiglass hemisphere on a walnut plaque. Under a plexiglass sheet beneath the rocks is a tiny Virginia flag that went to the moon and back.

An inscription notes that the flag and rocks were presented to the people of Virginia by President Nixon.

An unsigned message reads: "This flag of your state was carried to the moon and back by Apollo 11, and this fragment of the moon's surface was brought to earth by the crew of that first manned lunar landing."



AP Photo

Pleased Politicos

Their smiles indicate House Speaker John Warren Cooke (left) and Majority Leader James Thomson are happy Wednesday after a Democratic caucus at which a proposed cigarette tax increase was rejected.

ROANOKE TIMES

Sections—56 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Thursday, February 26, 1970. Second Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Va. 24010

The Weather
Fair; high in 30s.
Full Weather Report on Page 9

10 CENTS DAILY 25 CENTS SUNDAY

Holton's Rebate Bill Killed

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House Finance Committee Wednesday killed Gov. Linwood Holton's sales tax rebate plan and his proposed cigarette tax increase but approved a 4 per cent increase in liquor taxes.

In a frenzied effort to clear its calendar of major revenue bills, the committee broke the legislative logjam that has gripped the General Assembly for weeks.

No one was more relieved to see the $9 rebate plan put to rest than the Republicans who normally supported it. They had urged the Democrats to stop prolonging the inevitable, but the Democrats had seemed disinclined to give the GOP a ready campaign issue.

The proposal would have refunded $9 to each taxpayer and each dependent with a family income of under $3,000. As originally advocated by Holton during his campaign, it would have applied to all taxpayers. As introduced, it would have drained $21 million a year from the state's revenue.

In agreeing to kill the bill, the committee reversed its vote of Tuesday night, in which it rejected GOP Del. Warren E. Barry's motion to put it to death.

Earlier Wednesday, a House Democratic caucus had voted to oppose any increases in the cigarette tax and to take no position on the rebate. The liquor tax hike had gained Democratic favor at a previous caucus.

House Appropriations Chairman W. Roy Smith of Petersburg had let it be known earlier in the week that budget needs could be met with the liquor tax, sale of the state's Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad stock and a small corporation tax windfall.

Killed were a raft of cigarette tax measures, including some offered by Democrats as well as the governor's bill. Holton had proposed doubling the present 2.5 cents-a-pack tax but the tobacco industry marshaled strong opposition.

The cigarette measure would have raised $27.8 million for the biennium.

Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville, a Democrat, made sure the nails were driven into the cigarette tax coffin by immediately moving that the votes be reconsidered, which the committee refused to do. Once the committee has refused to reconsider a vote, consideration of the measure is ended irrevocably.

Finding favor with the committee was Harrisonburg Republican Don E. Earman's bill raising the tax on liquor from 10 to 14 per cent.

The measure would raise $14.7 million additional revenue for the state.

Democrat J. Warren White Jr. of Norfolk opposed the bill, saying the legislators had "broken faith with the localities." White advocated gaining the ex-

See Page 3, Col. 1

Senate Avoids Showdown Vote, O.K.'s Changes in Constitution

By MEVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Senate kept a tradition of over 50 years Wednesday in refusing to discharge a committee and, in doing so, avoided a showdown on whether state aid for handicapped children in church operated schools should be permitted in Virginia's new constitution.

Second round General Assembly action on changes in the constitution on which Virginians will vote in a yet-to-be scheduled referendum this year was completed with Senate approval of four resolutions.

Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk shocked old-timers in the Senate by moving to discharge the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee—the first step in an effort to get the "tuition grant" resolution which had been killed in committee to the floor for a vote.

"This is not ordinary business, this is the peoples' business," Howell told the Senate in arguing Virginians in the referendum should decide the issue of "tuition grants."

Howell picked up the support of three other Democrats and three Republicans including Sen. H. D. "Buz" Dawbarn of Waynesboro, who was the GOP's candidate for lieutenant governor last year, in losing 30-7.

Dawbarn criticized what he called the "excuse of the committee system to kill the bill." Dawbarn told the Senate in his campaign last year he heard no criticism of the proposed "tuition grant" section for the new constitution.

The "tuition grant" resolution was killed in the Privileges and Elections Committees of both the House and Senate after being approved in the 1969 special session.

"Somebody went around in the dark besides Santa Claus," Howell told the Senate.

The majority in each committee felt the "tuition grant" resolution might jeopardize ratification of other proposed changes be reviving the church-state issue.

"It would not have caused dissension, an adverse reaction," Sen. William J. Moody of Portsmouth, a Baptist, said in a speech expressing regret the committee saw fit to kill the "tuition grant" resolution.

Sen. A. L. Brault of Fairfax County, a Catholic, told the Senate he too felt "tuition grants" should be left to voters to decide and voiced confidence the change would have been ratified because only a "very small" group tried to stir up "religious discord."

But both Moody and Brault refused to join Howell in his move to discharge the committee. Instead, they said, they will try to get the constitution changed to permit "tuition grants" for these handicapped children in future sessions.

"Stating what you will do in the future, if there is a future for us, is not sufficient," Sen. Peter K. Babalas of Norfolk said in remarks obviously directed at Brault and Moody after the two senators announced that despite their desire for the issue to be on the referendum ballot this year they would not vote to discharge the committee.

There was no debate in the Senate in its second vote on the resolutions carrying out changes hammered out in the 59-day special session of the General Assembly last year.

Most senators just put themselves, through their votes, on record on the changes—particularly those raising the ceiling on state borrowing through bond issues.

Closest vote was 25-13 in approving the resolution setting up a question in the constitution, which, if approved by voters, will enable the General Assembly to issue a new type revenue bond carrying the full faith and credit of the state without voters' approval in a referendum.

Next closest was a 33-5 vote approving the resolution to raise the ceiling on general obligation bonds from the now used $81-million ceiling to about $500 million. These bonds would have to be approved in a referendum, however.

The Senate approved 37-1 a resolution which will permit voters to decide whether a sec-

See Page 4, Col. 5

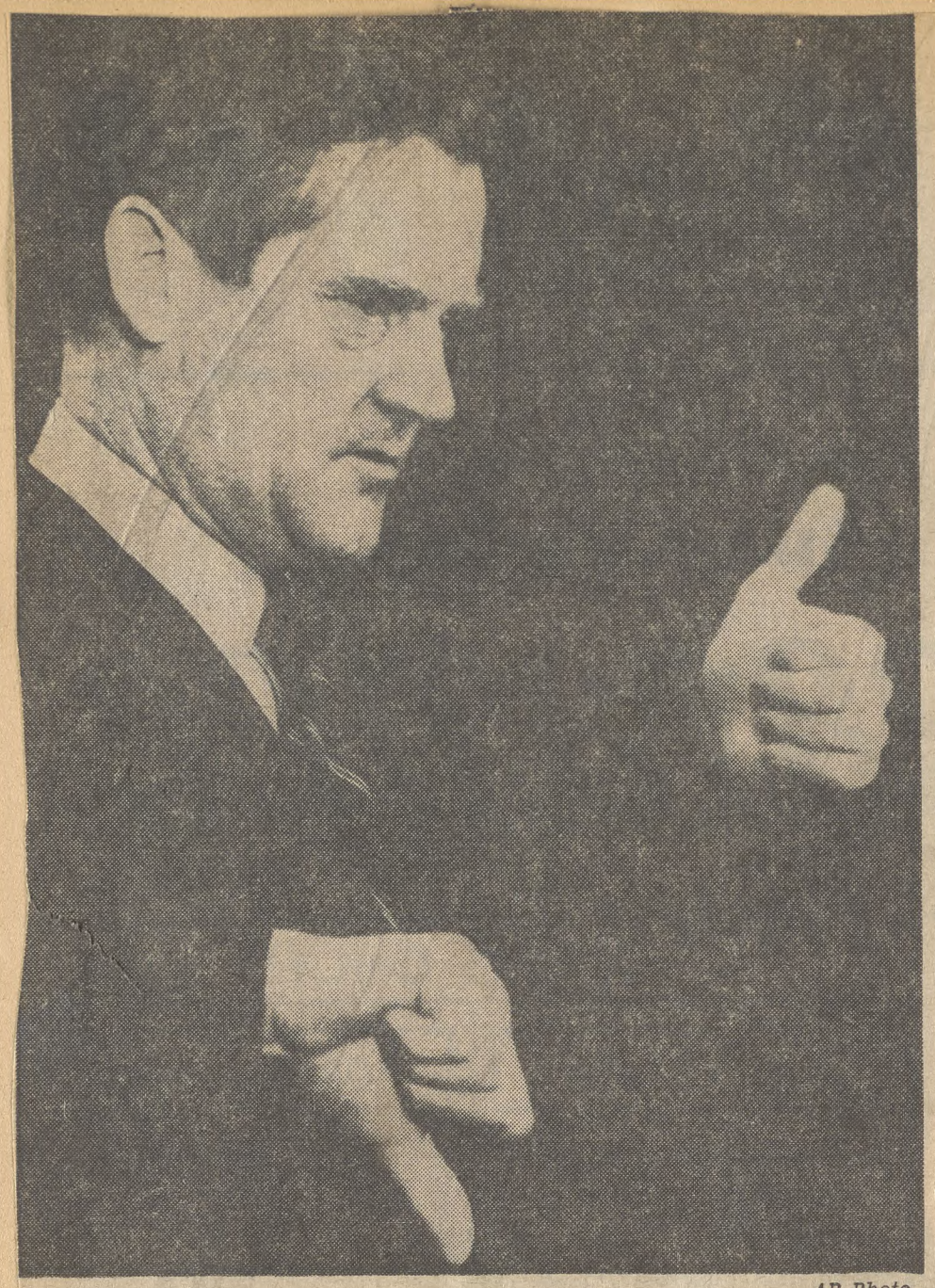
Assembly At a Glance

House Finance Committee kills Gov. Holton's sales tax rebate plan—Page 1.

Senate avoids showdown on aid to children in church schools—Page 1.

House Committee agrees on 1970-72 appropriations bill—Page 30.

House and Senate committees report out opposing consumer protection bills—Page 32.



AP Photo

Gov. Holton Gestures As He Speaks at News Conference

Support Sought For Cigarette Tax

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton called his cigarette tax "a pot of gold" for the General Assembly and moved Thursday to build up support in the six-city Hampton Roads complex and in city halls and county courthouses across the state.

He said the $27.8 million would enable the state to begin paying the localities' share this year in four costly welfare programs and pump $10 million into new port facilities at Hampton Roads.

The tobacco tax bill was killed Wednesday by the House Finance Committee. A similar bill is in the Senate Finance Committee which could become the vehicle for raising the tax in event the new governor generates enough back home pressure on the legislature.

Capitol veterans feel Holton's strategy might rally sufficient support from mayors and chairmen of boards of supervisors fretting over their local welfare appropriations and business interests who want millions more pumped into expansion of port facilities now.

The House Appropriations Committee reported a bill Wednesday on which the House scheduled debate next Tuesday authorizing the ports authority to borrow $15 million from the State Supplemental Retirement Fund for new facilities and earmarking $2.5 million for this debt retirement the next two years.

The Appropriations Committee adopted the port financing method provided for in a yet-to-be-passed bill sponsored by Del. Lewis A. McMurran Jr. of Newport News but Holton said he could not give the necessary approval, as governor, to any borrowing under this concept.

Holton reasoned there is a natural conflict of interest between the two state agencies since trustees of the retirement

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Holton Seeks Support For Cigarette Tax Bill

From Page 1

system are obligated to make loans at the highest rate possible; the port authority to borrow at the lowest.

The governor questioned too whether the retirement system trustees could lend to the incorporated port authority when there is no guarantee that the cost of the new facilities will be self liquidating. He said there is no doubt that the expansion will create more jobs and generate more revenue for the state.

Holton said under the committee's plan the refusal of either the retirement system trustees or himself to approve the loans would leave the unified port authority a "shell" unable to build the facilities so Virginia can compete with New York and Baltimore for containerized cargo traffic. Because of this, Holton said, he is "concerned."

Holton also voiced his "concern" over the fact the appropriations committee earmarked only $5 million to begin paying the localities' share of the welfare programs the last six months of the 1970-72 biennium.

The governor said a $20-million appropriation would enable this new state aid to begin July 1. Now, he said, local officials will have to make up their 1970-71 welfare budgets without this help and pay half of the localities' costs in the 1971-72 budgets.

Holton said the "need is immediate" but as it is now cities and counties will get no help with their welfare costs until Jan. 1, 1972.

The governor voiced regret his $9 sales tax rebate bill to low income families was killed in the House Finance Committee too. But he predicted "one of these days" the legislature "will pass this plan" because of the pressure to repeal the sales tax on food altogether.

Holton came to his early morning press conference well briefed on the Appropriations Committee's decisions and his opening remarks thought out in advance.

He praised most of the committee's changes and emphasized the cigarette tax revenue would take care of port development and at one point Holton called the 2½ cents a pack increase in the tax on cigarettes "a little old tax" and predicted if the bills could get to the floor it would pass both the House and Senate.

And he left the decision up to the legislature politically.

Holton declared if the members of the General Assembly go home without appropriating sufficient money for port development and helping their local governments with welfare costs "when the money is available to them to meet these needs" then "it is their responsibility."

Cigarette manufacturers in Richmond and tobacco interest across the state claimed Holton's tax bill would ruin them.

"If I had the slightest notion it would hurt the industry I wouldn't recommend it," Holton remarked.

Holton began his press conference by calling the over-all appropriations bill "a very fine job" by the Appropriations Committee of 17 Democrats and 3 Republicans. He called it "bipartisan."

The governor declined to either criticize or endorse the two cents a gallon increase in the state tax on gasoline on which the Senate has scheduled debate Monday. Some Democrats are saying they will not vote for the gas tax unless the governor asks for it because they feel he should share the responsibility for the decision.

Holton answered a reporters' question on his position on the gas tax by joking. "It is one of the great mysteries of this session." He gave no indication of whether he will have anything to say before Monday.

Assembly At a Glance

Gov. Holton seeks support for his cigarette tax proposal —Page 1

House committee approves liberalized abortion bill—Page 1

Bills to grant collective bargaining powers to schoolteachers come under attack — Page 16

House votes increase in pay allowances for delegates— Page 14

Gov. Holton favors restriction on use of mail ballots — Page 14

Bill Prohibiting Giveaway Games Clears Senate

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Norfolk Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr.'s bill prohibiting giveaway games at gasoline stations sailed to a surprisingly easy 36-0 passage in the Senate Thursday.

A similar bill offered in the House was approved by the House General Laws Committee later Thursday.

Barring the games had been urged by station operators who said they were pressured by the oil companies to participate in the promotions and that the games were "fixed."

Oil company representatives had not opposed the legislation.

Station owners testified that even the oil companies are looking for a way to drop the games but that competition requires them to continue the promotions.

Consumer Protection Bill Is Approved by Senate

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill establishing a division of consumer protection in the attorney general's office was passed by the Senate Friday, 24 to 10.

The opposition came from Republicans, who contended the measure would "downgrade" the role of the governor, and conservative Democrats, who argued that consumer protection should be a function of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

All factions, taking note of last year's gubernatorial election in which consumer protection was a major issue, agreed there was a need for increased activity in the field.

Republican J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester said the governor, who has appointed a consumer affairs assistant, should be responsible for the interests of the consumer. Democrat Leslie A. Campbell of Hanover said an administrator of consumer protection should be added to the agriculture and commerce staff, because that department already oversees such matters as weights and measures.

The bill, with Sen. Willard J. Moody of Portsmouth as chief patron, would empower the attorney general to represent the public in rate making cases be-

See Page 3, Col. 4

Anderson Casts Deciding Vote

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND—Del. Willis M. Anderson, former mayor of Roanoke, cast the deciding vote as the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns killed a bill putting a three year moratorium on consolidation after a referendum. The vote was 7-6.

The bill was sponsored by Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County and its effect would have been to set up a three year waiting period between consolidation referendums in the future.

Senate Clears Bill To Open Consumer Office

From Page 1

fore the State Corporation Commission as well as investigate fraudulent practices.

Other bills passed by the Senate included:

—A measure strengthening the Freedom of Information Act by defining a "meeting" of a governmental body to include "informal assemblages" at which official business is discussed.

—A bill offered by Sen. Peter K. Babalas of Norfolk, presuming that heart or respiratory disease contracted by a fire fighter is job related, thus shifting the burden of proof to the employer in workmen's compensation insurance.

—A bill outlawing "pyramid" promotion schemes, "endless chain" franchise sales and the like.

—a measure requiring used car dealers to post $5,000 bond in order to obtain a license.

Babalas asked that his much amended bill, intended to require the prosecution in criminal case to present a bill of particulars, be stricken from the calendar. The bill had been refered to the Senate Courts of Justice Committee and, Babalas said, "The chairman (Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise) was a skillful surgeon but the patient died."

At the request of Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr., a bill making it a misdemeanor to ride a trailer being towed on the highway was passed by for the day.

Howell said he found it "unconscionable to make it a crime for a little child to sleep in his bed" while riding in a trailer.

Senate O.K.'s Interest Hike On City Bonds

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The Senate sped to final passage Friday a House-approved bill lifting the interest ceiling on municipal bonds.

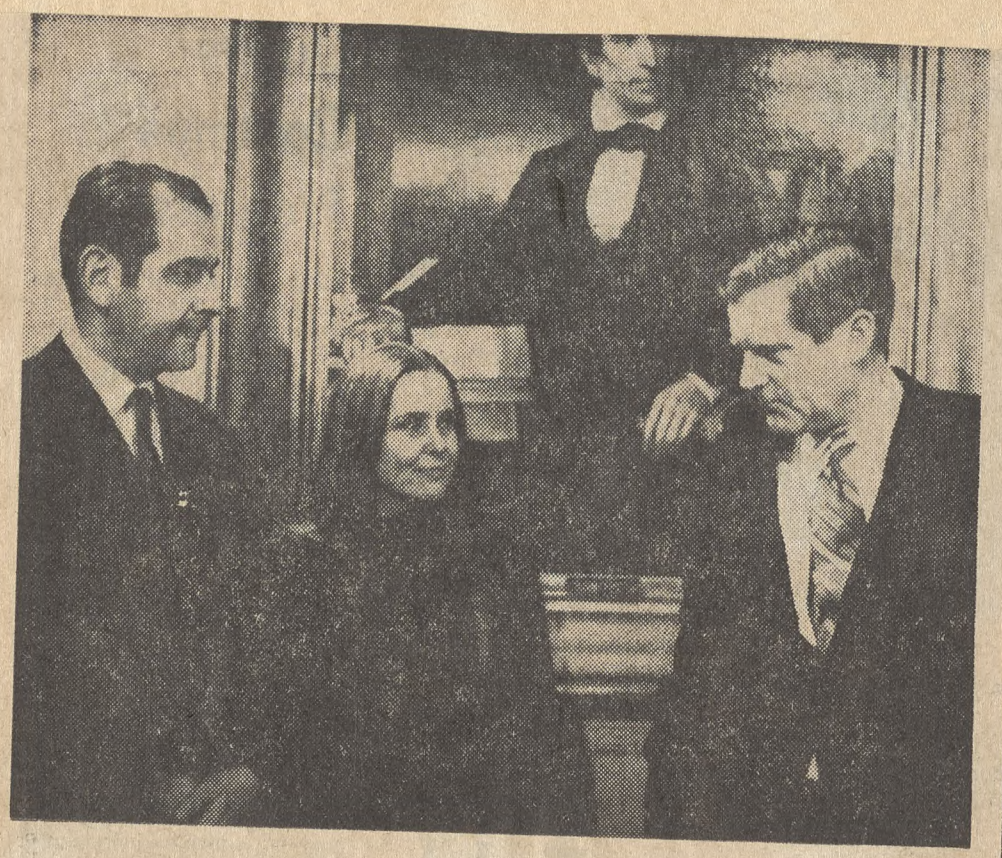
Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk, sponsor of an identical Senate bill, asked that normal parliamentary procedures be suspended so that the bill, which includes an emergency clause, can take effect as soon as Gov. Linwood Holton can sign it.

The Senate agreed, 34-0.

Sens. William H. Hodges of Chesapeake, William F. Stone of Martinsville, Robert C. Fitzgerald of Fairfax, Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg and Leslie D. Campbell Jr. of Hanover also urged quick passage of the bill.

Hodges said Chesapeake is unable to sell $26 million in bonds for school construction and sewer and water facilities because prevailing interest rates are higher than those permitted by law.

The ceiling would be removed until June 30, 1972.



AP Photo

Welcome To Virginia

Gov. Linwood Holton greets Romanian Ambassador Corneliu Bogden and Mrs. Bogden in the State Capitol Friday. The Bogdens are on a tour of the United States.

2/28/70

Assembly At a Glance

House delays vote on Gov. Holton's whisky tax bill—Page 1.

Senate approves bill establishing division of consumer protection—Page 1.

House Laws Committee kills bills to repeal Virginia's Sunday closing law—Page 3.

House approves additional judge for Roanoke area circuit—Page 3.

Edwin K. Mattern

J. Harvie Wilkinson III

Roanoke Man, Student Named To UVa Board

2/28/70

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A 25-year-old law student and a Roanoke engineer were among five persons appointed Friday to the University of Virginia Board of Visitors by Gov. Linwood Holton.

The law student is J. Harvie Wilkinson III of Richmond, author of the book "Harry Byrd and The Changing Face of Virginia Politics, 1945-66."

The Roanoke man is Edwin K. Mattern, 60, a partner in the architectural engineering firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern.

Holton said his appointment of Wilkinson does not mean he intends to follow a policy of appointing students to the boards of all state colleges and universities.

Wilkinson was appointed, the governor said, because "he is an exceptional young man."

Wilkinson is a 1967 Magna Cum Laude graduate of Yale University and is enrolled in his second year at the University of Virginia Law School. While at Yale, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a scholar of the House with Exceptional Distinction.

Wilkinson's book on Virginia politics has won high praise from critics and political scientists. He worked in Holton's campaign last year.

Mattern holds a B.S. degree from Georgia Tech and was county engineer and executive officer of Roanoke County from 1938 to 1942.

Also named to the board were: Dr. Brownie E. Polly Jr., 35, a dentist in Big Stone Gap (Holton's birthplace); Lawr[illegible] Lewis Jr. of Richmond, chairman of the board of the

House O.K.'s Extra Judge For Roanoke Area Circuit

2/28/70

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The House approved an additional judge for Judge Fred L. Hoback's Roanoke-Roanoke County-Salem circuit Friday with no Republican effort to block its passage as emergency legislation. Senate approval is expected next week.

Informed sources said House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke had a difficult time earlier in the session to keep some Republicans from trying to line up 20 votes which would have been sufficient to keep this legislature from electing the new judge and left the appointment to Gov. Linwood Holton.

With Senate approval of the House bill Democrats in the General Assembly will nominate the new judge and elect him before adjourning March 14. Normally the caucus follows the recommendation of Democrats in the circuit's cities and counties.

Del. Willis M. Anderson said he has asked Morton Honeyman, president, to call a meeting of the Roanoke Bar Association to endorse someone as soon as possible and he intends to follow its endorsement. Lawyers in Roanoke County and Salem, it is understood, have agreed to let Roanoke make the selection since the new judge will have his office in Roanoke. Judge Hoback's office is in Salem.

The vote was 78-1 in the House and with only 7 Republicans in the Senate they do not have the strength, if they tried to block the judgeship's bill as emergency legislation.

The additional judge for Judge Hoback's circuit was recommended by the judicial council because of the heavy case load.

Del. Charles W. Gunn of Lexington cast the only vote against the bill. He explained afterwards he voted "no" because Butler, who explained the bill, did not say whether it had judicial council endorsement and before he could get recognized to ask Butler the speaker had called for the vote. Gunn said if he could have found out about the endorsement he too would have voted for the bill.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria said no date has been set to nominate the new judges created in this session and nine others whose terms are expiring.

Committee Kills Bill To Repeal State Blue Law

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House General Laws Committee Friday killed bills that would repeal Virginia's Sunday closing blue law.

Similar bills are still alive in a Senate committee. The repeal bills, offered by Republican Del. Don E. Earman of Harrisonburg, were beaten by one-vote margins. One of them would permit local option.

Advocates of repeal contended the Blue Law is not enforced uniformaly and leads to disrespect for law and public confusion.

The General Laws Committee approved a bill to permit the purchase of any amount of liquor from state ABC stores.

Present law forbids the purchase of more than one gallon at a time, except that the stotre manager may issue a permit authorizing the purchase of up to three gallons.

ABC Board Chairman John G. Bruce testified that the provision is meaningless, since a person may make any number of trips to the store and purchase a gallon at a time.

The committee sent to the House floor Roanoke County Del. John W. Hagen's bill to make unlawful the soring of a horse by chemicals or instruments.

House Delays Vote On Whisky Tax

2/28/70

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The House put off until Saturday action on Gov. Linwood Holton's whisky-wine tax while the Senate Finance Committee kept alive his controversial tax on cigarettes.

Instead of killing the 2½ cents a pack increase in the tax on cigarettes, the Senate committee scheduled a hearing for Tuesday morning on the bill, word-for-word like the one killed Wednesday by the House Finance Committee.

Cigarette manufacturers and representatives of tobacco farmers, certain of victory with the House committee's action Wednesday, were not as confident Friday as the Senate adjourned for the weekend and the House remained behind for a Saturday session.

The governor's office was getting some favorable response to Gov. Holton's plea to enact the cigarette tax. The tax would yield $27.8 million the next two years. The money would be used for port development and assumption of the localities' share in four welfare programs.

Mayor Roy B. Martin Jr. of Norfolk wired the governor he is asking the city's seven House members and three senators to support the cigarette tax because it is "essential the money be made available for local welfare relief and port expansion."

Action was put off on the governor's whisky-wine tax, already approved by the House Finance Committee. The bill started out to remove the retail sales tax exemption from ABC store sales but was changed to increase the 10 per cent excise tax to 14 per cent so that the state would get all the revenue and not share it with the localities.

Confusion developed over whether the 4 per cent increase would apply to wines bought by hotels and restaurants for resale in their dining rooms. These sales come under the 4 per cent sales tax.

The whisky-wine tax, which has been endorsed by the Democratic caucus of the House, will yield about $14.7 million during the coming two years provided wines bought for resale by hotels and restaurants

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House Delays Vote On Whisky Tax

From Page 1

are not exempt. Del. Don E. Earman of Harrisonburg, chief patron of the governor's bill, said this exemption would reduce revenue $120,000 a year.

Meanwhile, officials for cities and counties pleaded with the Senate Finance Committee for help with their local financial problems.

Most came to Richmond to support a bill sponsored by Sen. Herbert Bateman of Newport News which would allow a city or county, if it wished, to impose a surtax of up to 20 per cent on the state income tax of residents. Speakers included Roanoke's City Manager Julian Hirst, president of the Virginia Municipal League.

A Good Try, Anyway

3/1/70

The vision is held by a great many Americans of politics conducted in a smoke-filled room, with the choice of candidates cynically made by a small group of professional pols. The picture is perhaps overdrawn (even some pols are trying to kick the tobacco habit), but there remain elements of truth in the composition.

Del. Ray L. Garland of Roanoke, a Republican, introduced a bill in the General Assembly that would have brought the presidential primary to Virginia. It was promptly killed in committee by the Democratic majority. An idea whose time has not yet come, perhaps in the not-too-distant future it may capture the fancy of the Richmond lords.

Garland reasons that a presidential preference primary would give the people of the state a larger voice in the nominating process, at present the province of party leaders and party regulars. Garland's bill is patterned basically on the Oregon primary, the only one that makes any sense, with all leading candidates listed on the ballot by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Any candidate could have his name struck from the ballot by filing an affidavit with the secretary to the effect that he is not, nor does he intend to be, a candidate for the presidency.

The delegates and alternates to the party conventions would still be chosen through party conventions. But they would be bound on the first ballot at their respective nominating conventions to vote for the people's choice.

The emergence of a viable two-party system in the Old Dominion and the demise of the "organization" as the final arbiter of delegates to the Democratic convention gives rise to the hope that Virginians are on the road to greater participation in the political decision-making process.

What is really needed is a nation-wide presidential preference primary, under a uniform set of rules. The present hodge-podge, with different ground rules in each state, makes most of the presidential preference primaries a waste of effort and money.

Perhaps if more and more states choose to involve the electorate by adopting separate presidential primaries, that millennium will come. The party regulars who have had things their own way for years are not about to relinquish their vested interest voluntarily, however, as the rapid dispatch of the Garland bill indicates.

Del. Garland tried anyway. We hope this initial setback won't deter him from trying again two years hence.

A Common-Sense Bill

Thoughtlessness rather than deliberate intent is responsible for additional handicaps to physically handicapped people.

Poor architectural design of public buildings can and often does effectively deter wheelchair-bound persons from entrance, and all because of inadequate planning. Often, modern buildings that are pleasing esthetically and seemingly adequate from a functional standpoint lack doorways wide enough to permit wheelchair passage. Ramps, street-level elevators and restrooms able to accommodate a wheelchair are rarely included in designs.

Studies have shown that little or no additional cost is involved if design-aids for the handicapped are included early in the building plans. As rehabilitation proceeds apace and ever more successfully, a bit of foresight thus would go a long way to easing the extra burden of the handicapped but ambulatory person.

There is legislation in the General Assembly requiring that public buildings in the future have built-in architectural aids so that the handicapped will not be barred simply because of physical impediment.

The legislators should vote out the bill, making it easier for those who tread with difficulty (if at all) to enter and roam with ease through public buildings.

3/1/70

At Long Last, Southwest Va. Has Arrived

By MARTIN ORNDORFF

POWHITE CREEK — One might as well tell it like it is: Powhite Creek revisited is still Powhite Creek—economically deprived, estranged, and hostile to the Establishment. The mean split-levels with a Mercedes and a Ford station wagon in every driveway give you the key to this depressing environment.

The hovels, clustered on the coasts of Powhite Creek as it meanders sluggishly toward its meeting with the James, house the alienated executive type. The men take off in the morning for offices in the city and return home late in the day. The fur-coated wives spend remarkably little time in the squalid tasks of split-level housekeeping. After the children depart for school, the mothers leave on rounds of shopping in the city, luncheons, and cocktail parties.

It is, of course, understandable that people confined to such a soul-searing existence should fill the vacuum of their lives with dull trivialities. They sense there is no escape from their condition and this gives them a feeling of rejection.

A VISITOR is struck by frequently hearing the accents of Southwest Virginia along Powhite Creek. This is especially noticeable during sessions of the Legislature because Southwest residents flock down here to see what's going on at the Capitol. For Southwest Virginians this is a convenient base of operations, and the hospitality of po' white friends and kinfolks allows them to avoid those big hotel bills in the city. You know they are from Southwest Virginia when you hear them say "It's ryte nyce heah."

Southwest Virginians are impressed by what they see and hear, and note immediately that their own Sen. Bill Hopkins of Roanoke, Democratic national committeeman, is the most buttonholed member of the General Assembly. The influential and the not so influential stand in line in the corridors for a word with the senator. He listens affably, patiently, and sympathetically to all, and you wonder how he stands the pressure.

Impressions here and there: Roanoke's Del. Willis Anderson, one of the whips of the House, esteemed by his colleagues, and quietly and efficiently performing his chores. Del. Anderson has the reputation of being one of the best informed on metro problems . . . Sen. Clyde Pearson spotted in a moment of deep and frowning reflection at a committee hearing. You suppose he is absorbed in painful decision-making on whether to accept that $30,000 federal job . . .

DEL. CALDWELL BUTLER, a Republican respected on both sides of the House for intelligence and dignity . . . Del. Garnett Moore of Pulaski and George Kostel of Clifton Forge, whose views carry weight . . . Republican Del. Ray Garland, seen much on Richmond TV and heard on radio. Unkind Democrats aver he gets in the news so often because his fellow legislators are too busy for interviews, and Mr. Garland is available. Others say this is a canard, that the real reason is Mr. Garland has so many constructive observations on so many issues of the moment.

Other wide-roving shots: the gracious and charming Mrs. Bill Dudley, wife of the All-American football player from Lynchburg, the center of attention when she walks in the chamber . . . French Slaughter of Culpeper, quiet, effective, regarded as one of the soundest legislators . . . Fun-flappable Russ Carneal of Williamsburg, who talks while puffing volumes of smoke without the slightest movement of his long cigar . . .

Bedford's Lacy Putney, the independent, much respected, but who had opportunity for a more influential role had he stayed in the Democratic party . . . Lawrence Wilder, Negro senator from Richmond, a sound man thought of highly by his local party leaders, despite his hang-up on "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" . . . Lieut. Gov. Sargeant Reynolds, so juvenile looking that he seems out of place presiding in the Senate over the counci' of elders, but nevertheless cool and in command.

Chiefly, though, Southwest Virginians are chesty over seeing their representatives wielding unaccustomed power in the legislature. The great Mountain Empire, for so long a satrapy, has at last arrived politically. And if that isn't enough for pride, there sits in the executive office their very own Gov. Lin Holton, the shiningest knight of political revolution since Bacon chased the king's tyrant Berkeley out of Jamestown.

Gov. Holton Plans To Offer Cigarette Tax as Amendment

3/1/70

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Gov. Linwood Holton, with the backing of his Republican minority, has decided to try to get his controversial 2½ cents-a-pack cigarette tax on the House floor this week with a spectacular amendment to an obscure "local option" tobacco tax bill now on the calendar.

The decision, it was learned, came in a quiet meeting the governor held with the GOP delegation Friday night at the executive mansion.

He is confident there are enough Democrat-Republican votes to win in both the House and Senate if his tax bill can get to the floors, one way or another.

Holton's appeal to the legislature not to ignore the $13.9 million a year "pot of gold" in the cigarette tax has brought renewed activity by tobacco interests confident they had killed the tax, for this session, when the House Finance Committee voted it down.

Actually, the House amendment route now appears the only way open to Holton and the GOP delegation since any other would give the House Finance Committee a chance to finally kill the bill.

The Holton amendment will be on a bill sponsored by 10 Northern Virginia Republicans allowing supervisors in Arlington and Fairfax counties to enact a local tobacco tax.

Some Democrats will argue that a statewide tax bill cannot be added to a local tax bill and

See Page A-2, Col. 1

Lobbyist Hired

Those Pages Mean It

Those Senate pages who drafted a bill seeking certain fringe benefits for their job are really serious about it: They've even hired themselves a lobbyist.

The lobbyist — Garland Harwood, a Richmond lawyer — isn't making out too well financially on the deal. Six pages paid him a nickle a piece as lobby fee. He's going to register to do what lobbying he can in their behalf.

The registration fee is $5.

Included among the things the pages want are cushions on their page benches, a private elevator for their errands, an intercommunications hookup with the Capitol snack bar so they can order snacks and drinks sent up to the Senate, and the right — as senators possess — to consume soft drinks and snacks on the Senate floor.

The Senate pages got 21 of the 40 senators as patrons on their bill and even managed to get Gov. Holton to sign it.

Even though the measure was drafted, it never got printed. Harwood says that's one of the things he's going to complain about during his lobbying efforts.

Holton Will Offer Tax as Amendment

From Page A-1

face Speaker John Warren Cooke with a question involving millions of dollars.

Del. Warren E. Barry, freshman House member from Fairfax, as the chief patron opposes his GOP colleagues' strategy, fearful it might jeopardize Arlington and Fairfax's chances of getting it through. In addition it could mean more money for these two thickly populated counties than the governor's 2½ cents-a-pack increase going to port development on Hampton Roads and in more state aid to cities and counties for welfare.

The Senate Finance Committee has scheduled a hearing Tuesday on the Senate version of the Holton Tobacco bill which was killed by the House Finance Committee. But should this bill pass the Senate it still would have to go through the House committee.

If Holton succeeds with his strategy, letting the Barry bill out of the House committee 17-3 would become a major legislative blunder for Chairman C. W. Cleaton of South Hill and antitobacco tax members on his committee.

The governor's ace in the hole is the clamor for more money and legislators are beginning to feel the pressure from influential interests back home.

Significantly, the House Finance Committee in a meeting Saturday morning killed a raft of tax bills but left on its docket a bill sponsored by Del. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk which would raise $84.5 million more the next two years by increasing from 5 to 7 per cent the state personal income tax on net income above $10,000 and corporate income taxes from 5 to 6 per cent.

The committee, as expected, killed another bill sponsored by Martin and the entire Norfolk-Portsmouth-Chesapeake delegation putting a 5 per cent surtax on corporation income taxes and gross receipts taxes and earmarking the anticipated $4.2 million a year revenue for port development.

Some capitol veterans interpret the committee's action as a holding action in event the need should arise during the final two weeks of this session for more money and as an alternative to the governor's cigarette tax.

The House is scheduled to begin debate Friday on the $3.8-billion appropriations bill and there are bound to be cries of anguish from educators, mental health interests and thousands of others who have a line-by-line interest in the budget.

The House Appropriations Committee made 400 changes in the bill as drafted by ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and the pile of amendments shift $22,000 in Godwin administration recommendations and add only $30 million in new money.

Holton is staking support for his cigarette tax on what he feels will be adverse reaction to two shortcomings in the appropriations act as it came out of the committee.

First, the state will not begin assuming the localities' cost of four welfare programs until Jan. 1, 1972, and he knows legislators have been hounded by back-home city councils and boards of supervisors for more state help since they arrived in Richmond.

Second, the act makes no appropriation for new port facilities and in a press conference Thursday the governor served notice he will not approve any borrowing for port development from the Supplemental Retirement System as envisioned by the Appropriations Committee.

Already reaction is beginning the churn in the six-city Hampton Roads complex over the port situation.

Holton also is trying to win support from Democrats outside Richmond and the tobacco growing counties by emphasizing what help their localities will get with welfare costs from the tobacco tax.

The governor is emphasizing the new money from the cigarette tax will provide $10 million for new port facilities and enable the state to begin paying the localities' share of four welfare programs July 1.

His staff is preparing charts showing what a sampling of cities and counties would receive from $15 million in welfare help from the tobacco tax the first year and one half of the coming biennium. As it is now the appropriations act earmarks only $5 million to start this help the last six months of the 1970-72 budget period.

The Senate will act Monday on a two-cents-a-gallon gas tax bill with its passage given no better than a 50-50 chance. But this money would not go into the general fund and solve the problems Holton is tackling since the gas tax is earmarked for highway construction. The bill is in trouble too because reluctant Democrats are saying they have no intention of voting for the tax unless Gov. Holton is willing to put his name on the line too. So far he won't.

Most Major Bills Up for Action Today

3/4/70

RICHMOND (AP) — The Virginia General Assembly heads into its longest days of the six-week-old session Monday, with action scheduled on most of the major items on the legislative agenda.

On the calendar for floor debate during the day are:

—Sen. William Stone's proposed 2-cent hike in the tax on gasoline.

—The proposed package of revisions in the state election laws.

—Del. Russell Carneal's controversial bill to make Virginia party to the Potomac River Compact for cooperative action against pollution and water supply problems.

—The proposed increase in the state liquor tax.

Other controversial and less controversial measures remained to be debated also, as the senators and delegates grappled with legislation of increasing significance within a decreasing time span.

Wednesday is the deadline for each house to complete action on its own bills, and House Democratic Floor Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria said Monday and Tuesday night floor sessions loomed as a near certainty.

The House Courts of Justice Committee met Sunday, approving a bill authorizing the VASCAR speed - timing device for use by state police, but other committees, after long Saturday sessions, got a rest.

Simmering on the back burner of the General Assembly stove as the week begins, is Del. Warren Barry's bill to permit Fairfax County to place its own tax on cigarettes — a measure which could serve as a vehicle for bringing Gov. Linwood Holton's proposed statewide tobacco tax back to life.

Before leaving for Bryce Mountain late Saturday afternoon for a short weekend of skiing with his family, Holton conferred with Republican leaders on prospects for amending Barry's bill on the floor to take in the rest of the state.

Northern Virginia Republicans, however, were reported not enthusiastic about the amendment route, fearing it might kill Barry's bill altogether.

Another bill to implement Holton's proposed 2½-cent cigarette tax hike to a nickel a pack will be reviewed by the Senate Finunce Committee Tuesday.

And at the same time, the House will take up the most weighty matter of all: the omnibus appropriations bill, set for discussion in a special order of business at 11 a.m.

House Advances Ban On Gasoline 'Games'

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House gave first approval Monday to a bill banning oil companies' "games" aimed at boosting gasoline sales in their filling stations.

Del. William Ferguson Reid of Richmond, the chief patron, told the House several oil companies want to get out of the "game" promotions but have to keep one going because of their competitors.

The Reid bill is backed by the filling station operators' trade association. A similar bill has passed the Senate.

Reid told the House that filling station operators testified they were coerced into participating in the games by the oil companies. If they refused, gas deliveries were late and the companies did not keep up the maintnance on their stations, they said at a hearing.

The House also passed on second reading a bill sponsored by Del. Warren E. Barry of Fairfax County and backed by 16 other House members, both Democrats and Republicans, making it unlawful for a theater owner to show previews of a coming adult motion picture to an audience attending a family type movie.

Both bills will be up for a recorded vote Tuesday.

Assembly At a Glance

3/4/70

Senate votes, 23-16, to increase gasoline tax from seven to nine cents—Page 1.

Republicans shift strategy to get cigarette tax increase enacted after setback in House—Page 1.

House refuses to make major changes in Sunday blue law—Page 7.

Holton whisky-tax bill passed on first reading in House—Page 7.

Prohibition on gasoline station "games" up for recorded House vote Tuesday—Page 9.

Holton Shifts Plan For Cigarette Tax

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton's hopes of raising $27.8 million by a 2.5-cents-a-pack increase in the tax on cigarettes took a body blow Monday in the House of Delegates.

The GOP leadership backed off from its original plan to try to tack the Holton tax bill on to an Arlington-Fairfax "local option" tobacco tax bill and instead put its hopes on a Senate bill and 11th hour pressure on the House Finance Committee.

"We haven't given up yet," a GOP leader emphasized.

Significantly, Gov. Holton broke his silence and endorsed the two-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax bill in hopes of winning support for his cigarette tax among highway enthusiasts in the Senate.

The decision to lay off the Arlington-Fairfax bill apparently was dictated by political necessity too.

Democrats threatened to send the Arlington-Fairfax bill back to the Finance Committee and a poll of delegates indicated they had the strength. On top of that, Holton was reluctant to jeopardize the bill sponsored by 10 GOP House members from Northern Virginia which allows the two counties to put a local five-cents-a-pack tax on cigarettes.

The Arlington-Fairfax bill was moved up to a final vote Tuesday with a 64-24 vote, after Del. Warren E. Barry of Fairfax County, the chief patron, assured the House no effort would be made later to turn the local bill into a statewide cigarette tax bill.

The question was asked point blank by House Majority Leader

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Senate Votes, 23-16, To Increase Gas Tax

From Page 1

one quarter for the secondary system.

Amendments designed to increase the cities' share of highway funds were defeated. Sen. Willard J. Moody of Portsmouth offered an amendment to raise the portion of the new tax money earmarked for urban streets to one half cent. And Sen. Herbert H. Bateman of Newport News tried to get the cities' share of the basic highway formula raised from 14 to 18 per cent.

Democrat William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Virginia's Democratic national committeeman, urged the Senate to "adhere to the theme of both parties" in last year's election, which he said was a no-tax-increase theme.

Putting more money into highway construction is "going against the national policy of the country, to curb inflation by cutting back the highway program," Hopkins said.

Hopkins added that Virginia is in no danger of losing federal matching funds by not appropriating more for highways and that an increase would cause Virginia retailers to "lose their competitive advantage" to surrounding states, all of which, except North Carolina, would have lower gasoline prices.

Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, who polled 48 per cent of the vote in the Democratic gubernatorial primary runoff last year, said "the people of Virginia have greater priorities than roads."

The people are demanding tax relief, not higher taxes, Howell said, adding he had not received a single piece of mail favoring more money for roads.

Democrat James W. Davis of Amherst called the Holton endorsement "a vapid, insignificant endorsement at a very late hour." William E. Fears, Accomack Democrat, said Holton was trying to be "a ninth inning hero."

Stone denied that gasoline consumption would go down if the tax goes up. In North Carolina, he said, consumption continued a steady rise after the tax rose to 9.25 cents a gallon last July.

Stone said the Moody amendment would kill his bill. But Moody argued that rural areas have been getting favored treatment in highway fund allocations for years, while the Hampton Roads complex has had to finance new facilities through tolls.

SEN. WILLIAM B. HOPKINS
Asks More for Cities

SEN. D. WOODROW BIRD
Southwest Long 'Neglected'

Hopkins, supporting the Moody and Bateman amendments, said the cities produce 25 per cent of highway fund money but that the Stone bill would give only 12.5 per cent of the revenue from the new tax to the urban areas.

Stone said he had agreed to earmark a portion of the money for urban streets at the request of Roanoke City Manager Julian Hirst, president of the Virginia Municipal League.

"This bill is an effort to appease everybody, especially your city manager," Stone told Hopkins.

Democrat D. Woodrow Bird of Bland said it is not true that rural areas have been favored in road fund distribution, adding Southwest Virginia long has been "neglected."

Democrats for the bill were:

George S. Aldhizer II of Rockingham, Leroy S. Bendheim of Alexandria, D. Woodrow Bird of Bland, Adelard L. Brault of Fairfax, Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk, Robert C. Fitzgerald of Fairfax, John Galleher of Prince William, Garland Gray of Sussex, Omer L. Hirst of Fairfax, Joseph C. Hutcheson of Brunswick, M. M. Long Sr. of Wise, Paul W. Manns of Caroline, J. Harry Michael of Charlottesville, Willard J. Moody of Portsmouth, William F. Stone of Martinsville, Edward E. Willey of Richmond.

Republicans for the bill:

Sens. George F. Barnes of Tazewell, Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro, M. Patton Echols of Arlington, H. Clyde Pearson of Roanoke County, J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester, and James C. Turk of Radford.

Democrats opposed:

Sens. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, Peter K. Babalas of Norfolk, Herbert H. Bateman of Newport News, Leslie A. Campbell Jr. of Hanover, Edward T. Caton III of Virginia Beach, James W. Davis of Amherst, William E. Fears of Accomack, James D. Hagood of Halifax, William H. Hodges of Chesapeake, William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, William F. Parkerson of Henrico, William V. Rawlings of Southampton, W. Carrington Thompson of Pittsylvania, George M. Warren Jr. of Bristol, and L. Douglas Wilder of Richmond.

Republicans opposed—none.

Absent—Lloyd C. Bird of Chesterfield.

Drug Bill Reported To Floor

RICHMOND (AP) — The House General Laws Committee reported to the floor Monday night a drug bill dropping the penalty for drug users on their first offense, but increasing the penalties for those trafficking in narcotics.

The massive, 51-page bill — a combination of 17 bills on the subject — is basically a reorganization of the state's pharmacy and drug laws into a single chapter of the code.

It ups the first conviction penalties for pushers from an optional three to five year jail sentence to periods of from five to 40 years and a $25,000 fine and makes second offenders subject to fines of up to $50,000 and jail terms of from 10 years to life.

Committee amendments to the basic measure, however, dropped the present first conviction penalties for possession of narcotics —now a felony requiring a one to 20 year prison term — to a misdemeanor bearing a maximum of 12 months in jail and a $1,000 fine.

The only exception is possession of heroin, which would be a felony carrying a one to 10 year term.

Second offense convictions of possessing any forbidden drug would carry fines up to $10,000 and jail terms of from two to 20 years. The bill lumps marijuana with much stronger drugs, but includes LSD and other hallucinatory drugs now omitted from state law altogether.

Edmonton, Alberta, the "Oil Capital of Canada," has more than 7,000 producing oil wells within a 100-mile radius of the city and natural gas reserves estimated at more than 20 trillion cubic feet.

Holton Shifts Plan For Cigarette Tax

From Page 1

James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

Barry resisted the GOP leadership's plan to use the Arlington-Fairfax bill as a vehicle for the Holton cigarette tax and, one GOP leader said, the decision to lay off was, in part, in deference to the Northern Virginia delegation. Holton carried Northern Virginia in winning the governorship and the GOP won all but one House seat in the two densely populated counties.

The Senate Finance Committee will hold a public hearing Tuesday on the governor's cigarette tax. If the GOP can get the bill through the Senate, and it will be close, Holton still faces the House Finance Committee, which killed the House bill on a voice vote several days ago. And the big vote against the local Arlington-Fairfax bill Monday indicates tough sledding in the House even if it gets out of committee.

Chairman W. C. Cleaton of the House Finance Committee opposed the Barry bill because it would give the two counties power to put a local tax on cigarettes enjoyed by no other counties in the state. Tobacco interests fear it is a foot in the door for counties outside the tobacco farming areas of the state.

Barry told the House the two counties have all the problems of cities but not their taxing powers. He pointed to skyrocketing real estate taxes in Fairfax County.

Holton's endorsement of the gasoline tax just before debate started touched off speculation in the Capitol he was hoping to win support of reluctant senators for his tobacco tax.

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, chief patron of the gasoline tax bill, told reporters he made no "deal" with the governor and that he is going to vote against the tobacco tax within the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is a member, and on the floor if it gets that far.

Stone said he welcomes the support of the governor but he had enough votes to get the gasoline tax through the Senate without him.

Holton disclosed his endorsement of the gasoline tax in the last paragraph of a letter addressed to members of the Senate Finance Committee asking their support of his cigarette tax.

"In my discussions with most of you during the last few days, I think we have reached a general consensus that the additional $28 million is essential," Holton wrote the finance committee.

Assemblymen Code Added to Conflict Bill

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House Courts of Justice Committee Monday unanimously agreed to add to a proposed conflict-of-interests bill a code of ethics for members of the General Assembly.

The bill recommended by a study commission, designed to clarify and consolidate Virginia's conflict-of-interests laws, had been criticized because it did not apply to legislators in one aspect.

Among other provisions, the bill would require members of governmental bodies to disqualify themselves from voting on matters in which they have a material financial interest. General Assembly members were excluded by the study commission from this section.

The code of ethics added by the committee is in many ways more stringent for legislators than for others. Among other things, it requires legislators to file each December their financial interests and all relationships likely to create conflicts of interest.

The code of ethics had been presented as an amendment to the original bill by Democrat Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville. It was recommended by a Courts of Justice subcommittee, composed of Democrats Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg, A. L. Philpott of Henry County and Fred T. Gray of Chesterfield, and Republicans John N. Daltor of Radford and Don E. Earmar of Harrisonburg.

House Refuses Major Changes In Blue Law

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The House in a Monday night session refused to make any major change in Virginia's controversial Sunday closing law.

Voted down was a proposition to leave it up to city councils and boards of supervisors to decide whether the state's blue law would be effective in a particular locality.

Debate ended with the House having made no decision on another amendment which would permit the sale of all food on Sundays.

The bill sponsored by Del. Don Earman of Harrisonburg included a ban on the sale of mobile homes on Sundays.

Del. Vincent Callahan of Fairfax County seizedon the Earman bill with a floor amendment to put the entire blue law under local option.

His move brought a strong protest from Del. A. L. Philpott of Bassett, who conceded that some aspects of the Sunday closing law are "ridiculous."

But, Philpott argued, the present law is the best way that has been found to give working people one day of rest.

Philpott told the House that he received 100 telephone calls and telegrams from employes in his district asking him to make sure no changes are made.

Opponents of any change in the blue law anticipated Callahan's move which was set up by the relatively noncontroversial Earman bill. Both Earman and Callahan are Republicans.

Del. John Dalton of Radford, a Republican, took the floor to advise the House that "there are several of us (Republican members) who don't agree with them."

Earman asked that his bill on mobile home sales be carried over until Tuesday just as debate was starting on a floor amendment sought by Del. Clive L. DuVal of Fairfax County making all food sales legal on Sunday.

Now the law is loaded with lists of the kinds of food that can be sold and that cannot be sold.

Del. A. L. PHILPOTT
Plugs for Day of Rest

Just before Earman got the debate called off for the night, Del. Walther Fidler of Sharps cautioned the House that if it begins tampering with the food restrictions "we will open up a whole can of worms."

There was no recorded vote on the Callahan "local option" amendment but the thunder of "no's" across the House chamber reflected a determination not to make any major changes in the blue law.

The House seemed to reflect the feeling of Philpott, who said while the law has its shortcomings it "does keep the large stores closed on Sundays."

Bill on Jobs For Negroes Passes Test

By JIM HENDERSON
Special to The Roanoke Times

RICHMOND — A proposal to train and find jobs for Negroes and members of other minority groups passed its first test in the House of Delegates Monday on a 43 to 31 show of hands.

The measure, written by Norfolk Del. William P. Robinson and backed by the rest of the Norfolk delegation, would create a Division of Human Resources in the governor's office.

The action would be "a positive approach" to bettering the economic status of minority groups, Robinson said. Passage of the bill, he added, would be "an historic situation."

When the bill came up for second reading, the next step before passage or final rejection, House Speaker John Warren Cooke of Mathews was in doubt whether it had carried on a voice vote.

He called for a show of hands. The vote sent the bill on for possible final house action Tuesday.

Action was deferred on another Robinson bill to set up a state committee on equal employment opportunity, but bills advanced that would do away with racial segregation in airport waiting rooms and on personal property tax books.

Holton Whisky Tax Bill Advances

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House late Monday night adopted on first reading Gov. Linwood Holton's $1.47-million whisky-wine tax bill but with an amendment the governor and the Republican delegation fought.

The House Finance Committee put on the amendment which exempts wine sold in stores, in hotel dining rooms and restaurants from a 4 per cent increase in the present 10 per cent tax on whisky and wine sold in ABC stores.

The floor fight for the committee amendment was led by Del. Theodore V. Morrison Jr. of Newport News, who charged the governor did a lot of "arm twisting" on members of the ABC Board to get them to support his across-the-board version of the whisky-wine bill.

"It would take some time to recount what has happened," Morrison declared.

He said that with the exemptions the new tax will raise the $1.47 million Holton requested.

The House killed 63-30 an amendment increasing the present 10 per cent tax on whisky and wine to 15 per cent. The proposal sponsored by Del. Robert E. Gibson of Chesapeake.

Gibson said by going 1 per cent further than Holton asked the state would pick up $3.6 million and take a step toward relieving the shortage of funds for education and port development.

The recorded vote on the governor's whisky-wine tax bill will come Tuesday. It was endorsed by the Democratic majority in the House at a recent caucus.

The only issue was whether wine sold outside ABC stores would be subject to the 4 per cent increase in the state tax. Wine sold by the bottle in grocery stores, dining rooms and restaurants is subject to the 4 per cent state sales tax now, and Democrats took the position that Holton's bill as drafted makes an 8 per cent increase on taxes for this type sale.

The Thames is a river of swans and they all belong to the queen except those that were granted many years ago to two ancient guilds of London, the Dyers and the Vintners.

Senate Passes 2c Gas Tax Hike

3/3/70

Stone Bill Endorsed By Holton

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND—A two-cent increase in the state gasoline tax was passed by the Senate Monday, with the help of a dramatic decision by Gov. Linwood Holton to support the measure.

The vote was 23-16, with all seven Senate Republicans voting for the tax, which patron William F. Stone of Martinsville says will pump $45 million a year into the lagging highway program.

The bill now goes to the House for concurrence. Its first hurdle in the lower chamber will be the House Finance Committee, where the likelihood of its being reported out for floor action remains, for the moment, a large size question mark.

Holton had maintained a "watching and listening" position on the gasoline tax until Senate Democratic leader Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk read to the Senate a message from the Republican governor addressed to the Senate Finance Committee.

AP Photo

Sens. Breeden, Wilder and Stone Confer on Debate Strategy

"I believe that Virginia's highway program should be furthered by the addition of two cents per gallon to the state gasoline tax," the governor's letter said. "These funds will help counter the near-emergency road conditions in several of Virginia's rural counties as well as provide a new emphasis on essential urban roads such as the south half of the Roanoke Expressway (Southwest Expressway)."

There was speculation that the governor's agreement to support the gasoline tax might lead some Democrats to support the 2.5-cents-a-pack boost in the cigarette tax Holton is pushing. The finance committee takes up that measure Tuesday.

The same letter contained an appeal for enactment of the cigarette tax. (See separate story).

Highway Department officials say the Senate bill would provide enough revenue to complete the state's arterial network on schedule in 1975. It also earmarks one quarter of a cent for urban streets and another

See Page 9, Col. 1

Assembly At a Glance

3/4/70

House approves $3.8-billion budget for 1970-72.—Page 1

Senate committee clears Holton's cigarette tax bill—Page 1

Senate approves Henry Howell's auto insurance bill—Page 24

Gov. Holton, GOP lose floor fight to tighten up mail ballot voting—Page 24

Committee O.K.'s Cigarette Tax Bill

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — In a major test of Republican Gov. Linwood Holton's strength, the heavily Democratic Senate Finance Committee Tuesday narrowly approved Holton's 2½-cents-a-pack cigarette tax increase, 10 to 9.

The governor had staked the success of his legislative program on the cigarette levy, which would add $28 million to the $3.8-billion budget adopted Tuesday by the House.

Holton wants the revenue used for education, port unification and state assumption of most local welfare costs. It was clear that pressure from educators and governing body members in the localities, who had deluged the Capitol with messages of support for the smokers tax, influenced the committee's vote.

If the measure passes the Senate, it then must go to the House Finance Committee, where an identical bill was killed last week.

At a press conference following the House committee action, the governor held out education, ports and local welfare aid as needs that could be met with the cigarette tax and said that if the legislators walked away from the "pot of gold" the responsibility would be theirs.

In a letter to the Senate Finance Committee Monday, in which he also agreed to support a Democratic-sponsored gasoline tax increase, Holton proposed distributing the money produced by a boost in the cigarette tax by:

—Absorbing 90 per cent of the localities' welfare costs in four major programs for the full biennium, at a cost of $9.5 million (the House-adopted budget contains $5 million for state takeover of welfare costs effective Jan. 1, 1972).

—Restoring to colleges and universities $4.5 million cut from their appropriations when

See Page 2, Col. 6

House Clears Budget Bill

By MEVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—The House Tuesday adopted a $3.8 billion budget for 1970-72 exactly as it came out of the House Appropriations Committee, substantially changing the figures left behind by ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Appropriations Chairman W. Roy Smith of Petersburg called it "forward looking, adequate and responsible. . ."

Republicans joined Democrats in a standing ovation for Smith, an 18-year veteran of the General Assembly serving his first term as committee chairman.

The final vote was 97-0, sending the record-breaking spending bill to the Senate with slightly more than $1 million unappropriated based on revenue projections the next two years. The bill does not include the $27.8 million Gov. Linwood Holton's cigarette tax would yield.

While the House was in session on the appropriations act the Senate Finance Committee surprised tobacco interests and voted out 10-9 the governor's 2½-cents-a-pack cigarette tax bill which will be on the Senate floor Wednesday. (See separate story)

Should it win final approval, with chances exceedingly slim, it could bring major additions to the House version of the appropriations bill in the final week of this session of the legislature that ends March 14.

There were only token efforts on the floor to make changes after House Clerk George R. Rich and his staff took one hour and 32 minutes to read over 400 committee amendments to the original bill drafted by ex-Gov. Godwin.

They shifted $22 milion within the framework of the Godwin budget and added $29 million in new money, nearly half of it from Gov. Holton's proposed whisky-wine tax.

The House with a 60-32 vote wrote into the appropriations act a guarantee to cities and counties that if the governor's whisky-wine tax, calculated to raise $14.7 million more the next two years, should cause a drastic reduction in sales because of higher prices, they will not receive any less in ABC profits than they did for the 1969-70 fiscal year.

Part of the new money was obtained by what some called "arm twisting" on the part of the appropriations committee.

At its insistence college presi-

See Page 2, Col. 1

Food Assistance Bill Is Passed by Senate

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND—A bill requiring all Virginia counties and cities to participate on food assistance programs for the needy was passed by the Senate Tuesday, 35 to 1.

Sen. L. Douglas Wilder of Richmond, the bill's patron, had told a committee that only 273 localities in the nation have neither the food stamp or commodity distribution program. Of these, he said, 31 are in Virginia.

Otis L. Brown, director of the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, had supported the bill in committee.

The bill gives the locality the choice of which program to adopt.

The food stamp plan qualifies low income families to purchase at a discount stamps which are redeemable at grocery stores for food.

The commodity distribution plan makes available to poor families surplus commodities obtained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture through its price support program.

The single dissenting vote was cast by Sen. George F. Barnes of Tazewell.

AP Photo

Blockbuster Budget

Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, explains the $3.8-billion budget bill to the House Tuesday. The House passed the measure by a vote of 97-0. Story on page 1.

Holton, GOP Lose Floor Fight To Tighten Mail Ballot Voting

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Gov. Linwood Holton and the Republican minority in the House lost a floor fight Tuesday to tighten up on mail ballot voting in far Southwest Virginia where there are charges of "fraud" in nearly every election.

The House rejected three different amendments, one by a Democrat, aimed at reducing the absentee vote that sometime tops 1,000 in a rural county. The House then sent to the Senate the most far reaching changes in the state's election laws in a generation.

Before the final voting the House was treated to an extended debate over mail ballots between House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria and House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who were law school classmates.

The Democrat-controlled House with a 53-36 vote killed an amendment which would have required anyone away on election day because of work or vacation to vote in person between 30 and 5 days before an election.

And it killed 60-28 another amendment which would have exempt Virginians working outside the continental United States or government employes away from home because of their job to vote in person.

Both amendments were sponsored by Butler and the GOP minority and reflected the views of Gov. Linwood Holton on absentee ballots and changes the House Privileges and Elections Committee made in a bill carrying out word for word recommendations of the Election Laws Study Commission.

The outcome of the House action leaves Virginia's absentee voting laws just about where they are now except that anyone who wants to vote in a city or county will actually have to live there. If he does not vote once in four years his name will be purged from the registration books too.

Thomson argued that these two changes will eliminate most mail ballot violations—an argument disputed by Butler.

Butler argued that the only way to eliminate wholesale violations is to curb the use of mail ballots. He admitted it might inconvenience some voters but it was a question of "inconvenience of the few for the greatest good."

Democrats from across the state refused to make it more difficult for the relatively few absentee voters in their cities or counties in order to clamp down on wholesale mail ballot voting in far Southwest Virginia.

After the House beat down the Republican efforts, Del. Fred T. Gray of Chesterfield County, a Democrat, proposed an amendment setting up a challenge system for mail ballots.

Gray, a former Virginia attorney general, predicted close statewide elections in the years ahead and voiced a fear "the incentive to shave will look enticing. . ."

His amendment was defeated 53-36.

Under Gray's proposal all mail ballots would be put in a special container. If the number was sufficient to change the results of an election a system of challenges would take effect for the counting of these ballots.

"To vote is a right; to vote by mail is a privilege," Gray maintained.

Del. Donald A. McGlothlin, Democrat of Buchanan County, took exception to Gray's amendment after the long debate over the Butler-Republican amendments.

"We are prejudging everybody who ever voted an absentee ballot as a fraud and a crook," McGlothlin protested.

The real fight was over the absentee voting section in the 102-page thick bill which is so far reaching that beginning next year candidates in all elections will have to report seven days before election day and again 30 days afterwards by name and address all campaign contributions of $50 or over and spending over $50.

The new law, if it is not changed by the Senate, moves the date of Democratic primaries from July to June and prohibits Republicans from holding their nominating conventions earlier than 30 days before the primary dates.

Holton Sympathetic to College Chiefs' Plea

AP Photo

Gov. Holton Greets Gen. Shell of VMI as UVa's Shannon (left), Willett of Longwood and Hahn (right) of Virginia Tech Look On

RICHMOND (AP) — Four Virginia college chiefs got a sympathetic reception from Gov. Linwood Holton Tuesday on their plea for all of the money their schools will raise by increasing tuitions and fees.

The governor thought it would be a good idea to restore the $4.5 million the college officials feel is the amount they were shortchanged by the House Appropriations Committee.

The four — Maj. Gen. George R. E. Shell of VMI, who has the title superintendent, and presidents Edgar F. Shannon Jr. of the University of Virginia, T. Marshall Hahn Jr. of Virginia Tech and H. I. Willett Jr. of Longwood — talked with Holton at some length about their problem.

They were armed with a statement agreed upon by the Council of Presidents of State Institutions of Higher Education of which Shell is chairman.

It said the council feared that with increasing costs and rising enrollments "the inevitable result will be serious erosion of quality in existing educational programs and even larger increases in tuition and student fees than anticipated" will be the result.

The college heads said they weren't advocating any specific taxes. They just wanted the money restored.

Hahn said the committee offset his anticipated increase of $1.8 million through tuition increases by $744,000.

3/4/70

Vote on Mail Ballot Bill Delayed

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A confrontation between two Democrats from Southwest Virginia over mail ballots took shape in the state Senate Wednesday.

Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise County wants the Senate to accept the House version of the election law bill which, for all practical purposes, leaves the absentee voting law about where it is now.

"The House has gutted the bill . . .," Sen. George M. Warren Jr. of Bristol told reporters.

Warren was ready to speak to the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, of which Sen. Long is a ranking member, when it was decided to hold off action on the 102-page bill until 10 a.m. Monday because the Senate was about to reconvene.

Before the meeting broke up Sen. Long introduced an amendment without comment which would make it unlawful for anyone to "unduly delay counting ballots."

Sen. Long often has told Senate colleagues how Republicans "sat on the ballot boxes in Dickenson County." The GOP's reply is that they were trying to keep hundreds of fraudulent mail ballots from being counted.

Sen. Warren backs the restrictions on mail ballots recommended by the Election Laws Study Commission and wants the Senate to reject the House changes.

"For all practical purposes, with one or two minor exceptions, the House put the law right back where it is now," Sen. Warren said.

He is supported by Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, chairman of a Senate P&E subcommittee, who tried two weeks ago to get the House P&E committee to stick with the study commission's concept.

As the bill was passed by the House Tuesday all candidates will have to disclose all campaign donations over $50, giving the name and address of the contributor, seven days before the election and again 30 days after the election.

Long suggested the P&E Committee ought to "consider" this new requirement but because of the press of time the committee did not get that far into the voluminous bill which virtually rewrites the state's election laws.

The committee rejected an amendment sought by Sen. William H. Hodges, Democrat, of Chesapeake which would remove the requirement that two members of three-member

See Page 4, Col. 7

Drug Control Measure Approved in House—Page 21

House O.K.'s Conflict-of-Interest Bill

Special to The Roanoke Times

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates took barely 10 minutes Wednesday to pass a conflict-of-interest bill that applies to all branches of government, including the legislature.

The measure, based on bills originally submitted by Democrat Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg and Republican John N. Dalton of Radford, passed without debate on an 83 to 0 vote.

"This bill is not a partisan bill of any kind," Carneal said. A subcommittee of two Republicans and three Democrats put it together, and the House Courts of Justice Committee reported it out by 20 to 0.

"When you can get 20 lawyers to agree on anything it's bound to be all good or all bad," Carneal said. The measure is good, he added.

The House bill, which awaits Senate action, touches all levels of government and related agencies.

It forbids accepting gifts, loans or bribes to influence action, using or disclosing inside information for profit, or failing to disclose financial interest an official may have in pending action.

Further, Carneal said, where legislators are concerned a code of ethics added in committee would require a declaration on all fees above $1,000 collected in the preceding years, paid directorships in corporations, stock holdings worth more than $5,000, interest of more than 5 per cent in any corporation, and dealings with lobbyists.

The House approved a plan to put up the state's controlling block of Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad stock as collateral for a port construction loan.

The RF&P loan got by with some difficulty on a 68 to 22 vote.

"I think this would be a serious mistake," Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said. The Republican called the plan to borrow $15 million from the State Supplemental Retirement System fund to finance port facility construction "an unwarranted raid" on the fund.

"It's not a port unification bill, it's a port disunification bill," he added.

Republican Gov. Linwood Holton opposes the bill, authored by Democratic Del. Lewis A. McMurran Jr. of Newport News. He has said he would not exercise his discretion to borrow the funds, and has proposed instead outright sale of the stock to the retirement system.

Cigarette Tax Gaining Support

RICHMOND (AP) — The nickel a pack cigarette bill which Republican Gov. Linwood Holton deems vital to his program for ports, welfare and education appeared to have a better than even chance Wednesday to pass the Senate.

The $28-million revenue measure, set for special consideration in the Senate Friday, will have the expected support of the seven Republican Senate members and nine others from the finance committee which sent the bill to the floor.

With this base of support, only four more votes will be needed for the required 21 majority and the administration feels it has them.

Apparently dead after the House Finance Committee killed an identical bill last week, the cigarette tax came very much alive again on the Senate side especially in light of the financial transfusion Holton said it would mean to the three key areas.

The Senate decision to put off debate on the tax bill until Friday was the only formal mention the controversial proposal received on either floor. One key legislator in the House — which is likely to have to make an agonizing reappraisal of the issue — commented to a colleague: "This bill is far from dead on this side."

Purely coincidentally, Holton was the guest at a dinner of the House Finance Committee Wednesday night. Finance Chairman C. W. Cleaton, a leading foe of any tobacco taxes, extended the invitation some weeks ago.

Assembly At a Glance

Senate delays vote on mail ballot bill—Page 1.

House passes conflict-of-interest bill—Page 1.

House shoots down bill on squirrel season—Page 34.

Abortion reform bill is approved by House—Page 36

House allows to die competitive pricing bill for auto insurance—Page 34.

Vote Delayed In Senate On Mail Ballots

From Page 1

electorial boards be from the governor's party.

Republicans are now winning control with the election of Gov. Linwood Holton and Hodges suggested in many counties Democrats with long service are having to be replaced. Hodges said makeup of the board, whether two are Democrats or Republicans, should be left to the local circuit court judges.

"What is fair for the goose is fair for the gander," Sen. George F. Barnes, Republican, of Tazewell County replied.

Hodges' motion almost died for lack of a second and then Sen. James D. Hagood of Fairfax County seconded his motion. No one else voted with Hodges but Hodges told the chairman he had the proxy of Sen. James W. Davis of Amherst County.

The absentee ballot section is about the only real controversial section in the election law bill.

The study commission proposed that anyone wanting to vote an absentee ballot except military personnel, students, the sick and physically handicapped would have to vote in person between 30 and seven days before an election at the local registrar's office. Those exempt could mail in a ballot as now.

But the House added the in person voting exemption to those who will be away on election day because of work or vacation—a change which Sen. Warren and other critics claim puts the mail ballot law right back where it is now.

Abortion Reform Bill Clears House by 58-35 Vote

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — An abortion reform bill was passed by the House of Delegates Wednesday and sent to the state Senate. The vote was 58 to 35.

The bill would replace Virginia's existing 123-year-old abortion statute which makes abortion legal only to save the life of the mother. A study commission reported that 16,000 illegal abortions are performed in Virginia each year, many under unhygenic conditions but others by licensed physicians, without prosecution.

The bill permits abortion to preserve the life or physical or mental health of the mother, when the pregnancy results from rape or incest, or when the child is likely to be born with an incurable and incapacitating defect.

A floor amendment reduced from six months to 30 days the amount of time a woman would have to live in Virginia to obtain the operation. Only a licensed doctor, operating in a hospital with the approval of a three-member review board, could perform an abortion.

No one would be required to perform or undergo an abortion and no hospital would be required to sanction such operations.

Wednesday's action followed 2½ hours of debate Tuesday night.

In other action, the House:

—Passed 83 to 7 a bill making welfare rolls accessible only to authorized persons. The bill was aimed at the welfare rights organization, which had been seeking lists of welfare recipients to use in organizing them.

—Refused on voice vote to advance Wytheville Democrat Archie A. Campbell's bill aimed at requiring more unwed fathers to support their children.

Campbell said the bill could save the cities $2 million a year in welfare costs. There are 16,000 illegitimate children receiving Aid to Dependent Children support in Virginia, he said.

Opponents said the bill did not offer sufficient safeguards to a man wrongly accused of paternity. Del. Thomas W. Moss of Norfolk said it would empower a court to accept the word of a woman who might "pick a name out of Dunn and Bradstreet."

Roll Call Vote On Abortion Bill

RICHMOND (AP) — Here is the roll call vote by which the House of Delegates approved, 58-35, Wednesday a bill liberalizing Virginia's abortion laws:

Voting in favor:

Allen, Anderson, H. P., Ashworth, Bacon, Bagley, Bain, Barry, Bryan, Butler, Campbell, Cleaton, Dalton, G. W., Dalton, J. J., and Davis.

Dudley, DuVal, Earman, Garland, Geisler, Gibb, Giesen, Glasscock, Gray, F. T., Gunn, Gwathmey, Hagen, Harrison, Jones, Lampe, Lane, Lemmon, McMurray, Mann, Manning, Martin, and Mason.

Middleton, Parris, Paxson, Pendleton, Phillips, Pope, Quillen, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Schlitz, Sears, Slaughter, Stuart, Sutherland, Thomson, Van Clief, Walker, Woodbridge, Yates and Mr. Speaker.

Voting against:

Anderson, C. W., Anderson, G. B., Andrews, Burnette, Callahan, Cantrell, Carneal, DeBruhl, Diamonstein, Dunn, Edwards, Fidler, Fowler, Funkhouser, Green, Guy, Kostel, Largent, McGlothlin, McMath, McNamara, Marks, Moore, Morrison, Moss, Owens, Philpott, Putney, Reynolds, Roller, Ryder, Shafren, Sheppard, Smith, R. M., and White.

Not voting:

Anderson, W. M., Bradshaw, Farley, Gibson, Gray, J. D., Pettus, and Smith, W. R.

Nomination Method To Be Discussed

The 6th District Democratic Committee will meet soon — probably next week — to discuss whether to use the primary or convention method to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Giles Man Named To Electoral Board

PEARISBURG — Howard C. Morris, who ran unsuccessfully last year as a Republican candidate for the Virginia House of Delegates, has been named to the Giles County Electoral Board.

He replaces Mrs. Clara B. Linkenhoker of Narrows, a Democrat.

Students Offer To Help Establish Better Educational System in State

RICHMOND (AP)—A group of 30 Virginia Tech students came to Richmond Wednesday with an offer to work through the established leadership for a better educational system and a better Virginia.

"We feel we'd like to help mobilize the state for progress," said Ron Norris, a senior engineering student. He said he planned to get in touch with student government leaders at other state institutions within the next few days to enlist them in the cause.

Norris and seven others in the group conferred with Gov. Linwood Holton's executive assistant, John Ritchie, and reported they received a good reception.

Beyond expanded opportunities in education, Norris said, the group had definite views on such vital programs as mental health and the war on poverty and, in general, a better quality of life.

For the short term, he said, he supposed the proposed cigarette tax was a good idea but he considered vital for the long term approval of the constitutional amendments to allow more bonded indebtedness.

He said the students would get out and campaign for voter approval of the revised constitution just as they did in 1968 when the voters approved the first bond borrowing in modern times—the present limit of $81 million for state college and mental hospital buildings.

Norris said the idea of the trip came from the senate of Tech's student government association and was motivated by the fact the House Appropriations Committee offset the proposed $1.8 million tuition increase at Tech by $700,000 rather than budgeting the whole amount for the school. He added that Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, Tech president who is seeking restoration of the money, didn't suggest the students' trip — in fact he counseled against it.

House Shoots Down Squirrel Bill

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates refused Wednesday to give up one of its most cherished perogatives—the setting of squirrel season in various counties.

Del. John W. Hagen, Roanoke County Republican, had offered a bill to authorize the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries to regulate squirrel season and end the stream of "squirrel bills" that pour through every General Assembly session.

"This bill takes the squirrel season out of the hands of politicians and puts it in the hands of professionals," Hagen said in a floor speech.

The present system results in "checkerboard seasons" adopted routinely by the legislators on request of the county boards of supervisors, he said.

"One thing we've got to remember," Hagen continued, "squirrels mate, they move around, they visit in one county or another."

Only the game commission's staff is expert enough to regulate squirrels, he said. As for legislators and supervisors, he added, "what do they know about how squirrels mate?"

Freshman Democrat Reginald H. Pettus of Charlotte County took the center aisle, a tradition normally reserved for such lofty speeches as the explanation of the budget bill, to oppose the Hagen bill.

In a few years, the way Virginia is urbanizing, Pettus said, the rural delegates may have nothing else to do but introduce squirrel bills. "Please don't take that away," he pleaded.

Democrat Robert R. Gwathmey of Hanover said the House would be "abdicating its rights" by passing the bill.

Squirrel season was an "emotional" issue in his area, Gwathmey said. "The people are more concerned about squirrel season than the big tax bills we're passing up here."

By a 36 to 52 recorded vote, the House refused to advance the bill to third reading.

Del. John W. Hagen

Toughened Air, Water Acts Are Approved by House

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates Wednesday voted to toughen both Virginia's air pollution and water pollution acts.

The rewriting of the four-year-old Air Pollution Control Act sponsored by Fairfax Democrat Clive L. DuVal II, came over the objections of the State Air Pollution Control Board.

On the other hand, the strengthening of the 24-year-old Water Control Act was sought by the State Water Control Board. It gives the board the power to enforce tighter water quality standards it agreed to adopt late last year under pressure from the federal government.

DuVal's clean air bill was passed 53 to 25, in spite of protests from Del. Lewis A. News, chairman of the Air Pollution Board, that the changes were unnecessary. The board was doing a good job under the original law, he said, and "Johnnys-come-lately" who recently had taken an interest in the problem shouldn't expect dramatic changes overnight.

DuVal contented tighter language is needed in the act to assure that progress will be made to clean up the atmosphere.

Among other things, the bill defines air pollution so as to outlaw the presence in the atmosphere of substances "which are harmful or injurious to human health, welfare or safety, to animal or plant life or to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment by the people of life or property, including outdoor recreation."

Kills uthorizing g Device

ichmond Bureau

ID — The House of refused Wednesday 9 margin to advance orizing state police VASCAR speed evice on the high-

invented by Arthur Richmond, would oper to determine f a motorist while ithout the necessity cumbersome pment along the roa

Del. D Dudley of Lynchburg said the device is now used by 42 states with good results.

Lawyer members questioned the accuracy of the device and said the State Police Department is opposed to adoption of the system.

Dudley had introduced the bill in 1968, too. It did better then, when it died on a tie vote.

Static electricity has been put to work in nuclear research, industrial painting processes and office copying equipment.

Insurance Rate Bill Dies in Senate

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill to establish the "competitive pricing" system of auto insurance rates in Virginia was allowed to die gracefully in the Senate Wednesday.

After a spirited debate Tuesday, the bill had been passed by for the day. On Wednesday, the patron, Sen. Edward E. Willey of Richmond, tried to take it up but Majority Leader Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk, chairman of the Insurance and Banking Committee, successfully moved to send the bill back to the committee.

Some of the points raised on Tuesday were "of concern" to members of the committee. Breeden said, adding the committee would have an opportunity to meet during a Senate recess and could report the bill back to the floor if the qualms were overcome.

But the committee held no meeting, and since Wednesday was the last day for the Senate to consider Senate bills, the bill was dead for this session.

There were reports that proponents may offer a resolution creating a commission to study the system.

The Willey bill, opposed by Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, would eliminate the present system of rate making by the State Corporation Commission, based on supporting data submitted by the industry.

The companies would simply file the proposed rates and put them into effect, letting competition govern their level.

E&H Choir Concert

GALAX — The Emory and Henry Concert Choir will present a program at the First United Methodist Church here Sunday at 11 a.m.

It will be under the direction of Charles R. Davis.

House Shoots Down Squirrel Bill

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Democrat Robert R. Gwathmey of Hanover said the House would be "abdicating its rights" by passing the bill.

Squirrel season was an "emotional" issue in his area, Gwathmey said. "The people are more concerned about squirrel season than the big tax bills we're passing up here."

By a 36 to 52 recorded vote, the House refused to advance the bill to third reading.

Del. John W. Hagen

Toughened Air, Wat
Are Approved by Hou

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates Wednesday voted to toughen both Virginia's air pollution and water pollution acts.

The rewriting of the four-year-old Air Pollution Control Act sponsored by Fairfax Democrat Clive L. DuVal II, came over the objections of the State Air Pollution Control Board.

On the other hand, the strengthening of the 24-year-old Water Control Act was sought by the State Water Control Board. It gives the board the power to enforce tighter water quality standards it agreed to adopt late last year under pressure from the federal government.

DuVal's clean air bill was passed 53 to 25, in spite of protests from Del. Lewis A. News, chairman of the Air Pollution Board, that the changes were unnecessary. The board was doing a good job under the original law, he said, and "Johnnys-come-lately" who recently had taken an interest in the problem shouldn't expect dramatic changes overnight.

DuVal contented tighter language is needed in the act to assure that progress will be made to clean up the atmosphere.

Among other things, the bill defines air pollution so as to outlaw the presence in the atmosphere of substances "which are harmful or injurious to human health, welfare or safety, or to p sonal enjoym or pro recreat

House Kills Bill Authorizing Timing Device

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates refused Wednesday by a 46 to 39 margin to advance a bill authorizing state police use of the VASCAR speed checking device on the highways.

VASCAR, invented by Arthur Marshall of Richmond, would allow a trooper to determine the speed of a motorist while patrolling, without the necessity of setting up cumbersome radar equipment along the road.

Del. Bill Dudley of Lynchburg said the device is now used by 42 states with good results.

Lawyer members questioned the accuracy of the device and said the State Police Department is opposed to adoption of the system.

Dudley had introduced the bill in 1968, too. It did better then, when it died on a tie vote.

Static electricity has been put to work in nuclear research, industrial painting processes and office copying equipment.

Insurance Rate Bill Dies in Senate

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A bill to establish the "competitive pricing" system of auto insurance rates in Virginia was allowed to die gracefully in the Senate Wednesday.

After a spirited debate Tuesday, the bill had been passed by for the day. On Wednesday, the patron, Sen. Edward E. Willey of Richmond, tried to take it up but Majority Leader Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk, chairman of the Insurance and Banking Committee, successfully moved to send the bill back to the committee.

Some of the points raised on Tuesday were "of concern" to members of the committee, Breeden said, adding the committee would have an opportunity to meet during a Senate recess and could report the bill back to the floor if the qualms were overcome.

But the committee held no meeting, and since Wednesday was the last day for the Senate to consider Senate bills, the bill was dead for this session.

There were reports that proponents may offer a resolution creating a commission to study the system.

The Willey bill, opposed by Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, would eliminate the present system of rate making by the State Corporation Commission, based on supporting data submitted by the industry.

The companies would simply file the proposed rates and put them into effect, letting competition govern their level.

E&H Choir Concert

GALAX — The Emory and Henry Concert Choir will present a program at the First United Methodist Church here Sunday at 11 a.m.

It will be under the direction of Charles R. Davis.

Legislators Hunt Support For Their Pet Projects

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — It was that kind of day at the Capitol.

The House was weary from night sessions Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and senators, particularly the old-timers who headed committees, dreaded facing the avalanche of bills the House dropped in their laps —more than 300 this week alone.

Nothing much happened and the Capitol press corps was hard put to find a headline maker for the day.

But it was not an easy day for legislators themselves.

House members buttonholed senators asking them to support pet bills; senators faced the same problem with House members.

For years House members have accused the Senate of deliberately killing bills wholesale during the waning hours of the session and senators feel the House does the same thing with their bills. The only difference is that the Senate has more bills to kill because 100 House members introduce more than 40 senators.

It is not uncommon for a House chairman to hold up an influential senator's bill to see what is happening to his own legislation in the Senate. Senators do the same thing.

"He who lives by the sword should be prepared to die by the sword," one legislator remarked philosophically as the trading began.

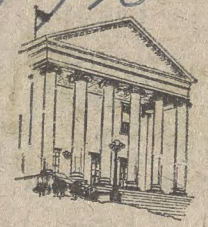
Wednesday was the last day the Senate could act on Senate bills the House on House bills.

The Senate came in at 9 a.m., passed a few noncontroversial House bills, recessed until 5 p.m., and then reassembled to receive committee reports so the bills they approved can be taken up Monday—the start of the last week of this 60-day session.

The Counties, Cities and Towns Committee reported out 37 House bills; Insurance and Banking, 27; Education 15; Roads 12; and Fish and Game, 9.

See Page 17, Col. 1

3/6/70



Assembly At a Glance

Weary legislators buttonhole fellow members for support of their favorite bills—Page 1.

Assembly urged to approve funds for pay raises for state employes—Page 17.

Freedom of information bill is approved by house committee—Page 14.

Richmond wins first round in battle over pollution of James River—Page 14.

Unification of state's port authorities passes hurdle—Page 15.

Legislators Hunt Support For Their Pet Projects

From Page 1

That's 100 House bills on Monday's calendar for the Senate and the volume indicates the Senate committees might not be as tough this time as the reputation they have gained with House members.

Still none of those that came out of committee was a controversy maker.

Meanwhile, Gov. Linwood Holton was keeping his fingers crossed while Republicans down in the House and Senate tried to line up more support for his 2½ cents a pack cigarette tax bill on which the Senate will vote Friday before adjourning for the weekend. The tobacco lobby was busy in the corridors.

And Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville was busy lining up House support for his two cents a gallon gasoline tax bill which he got through the Senate and at the same time presiding over a meeting of his roads Committee which reported out 12 House bills.

The Senate in its late afternoon session, which lasted half an hour, adopted a resolution 40-0 congratulating the University of Richmond's T. C. Williams Law School on its 100th anniversary.

The vote was 40 to 0 because Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, who got his law degree at the University of Virginia, went from desk to desk of absent senators pushing their voting button green.

"Don't forget Peck Gray, he went to the University of Richmond," someone called out to Andrews in his mission of undnimity.

"I believe that's the first time all 40 senators have voted yes," Andrews remarked as he gazed at the green lighted roll call board.

And before adjournment Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds and Sen. James D. Hagood, the 81-year-old veteran of 28 years in the Senate, discussed whether the Senate should convene at 10 a.m. or noon. The youthful lieutenant governor conceded two important committees would be meeting during the morning and Dr. Hagood was right. The Senate will convene at noon.

AP Photo

Norfolk's Del. Walter B. Martin Jr. Favors Resolution
And Richmond's Del. George Allen Jr. (right) Opposes

Richmond Wins First Round In Battle Over River Sewage

By JIM HENDERSON
Special to The Roanoke Times

RICHMOND — The capital city and her downstream neighbors locked horns Thursday over the dumping of raw sewage in the James River. Richmond won the first round.

A debate erupted on the floor of the House of Delegates when a resolution by Del. B. R. Middleton of Virginia Beach came up for discussion.

The resolution would pronounce it the "sense" of the General Assembly that no further dredging of the James for shipping would be undertaken until cities along the river quit dumping untreated sewage into it.

After the tumult died down, Del. Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg had the resolution referred back to the Committee on the Chesapeake and Its Tributaries, which had reported the resolution 10 to 0. Carneal, chairman of the committee, said a public hearing will be held Tuesday morning so that the issue can be aired fully.

Middleton called sewage pollution of the river "a major problem," and proposed no money for dredging until the cities along the James agree to stop dumping raw sewage into it.

Del. Edward E. Lane of Richmond protested that no public hearing had been held on the resolution so that the views of Richmond and of industry could be presented.

Del. Clive L. DuVal II of McLean sided with Middleton, saying that "the major polluter of the James . . . is the City of Richmond."

The capital had proposed to put "untreated millions of gallons of raw sewage" into the river until federal authorities "compelled them to back off that," DuVal said.

"It's just inexcusable to defend the right of Richmond to dump raw sewage into the James," DuVal added.

Mrs. Eleanor Sheppard, a Richmond delegate and the only woman in the 100-member House, mounted a defense of the city, saying that pollution of the river is a long-standing problem that the city has spent millions of dollars to cure.

"We have tried to be good housekeepers," she said. Mrs. Sheppard noted that Richmond's sewage treatment system, which served 100,000 suburban residents as well as the capital's population, is 95 per cent complete.

Del. Richard D. Guy, Middleton's colleague from Virginia Beach, complimented Mrs. Sheppard for "a very eloquent statement for the cause of polluting the James."

He added: "I feel that after 100 years there should be some betterment."

Richmond Del. George E. Allen Jr. observed that downstream oyster interests stoutly opposed earlier dredging proposals for fear that seed oyster beds would be damaged, and that the state spent $500,000 on a study that showed the fear was unjustified.

Dredging is required, he said, to turn Richmond into a "great inland port." Richmond has gone along with Tidewater ports aspirations, Allen added, and expects the port cities to reciprocate.

"Don't put another problem on us," by denying the dredging, he said.

Del. Walter B. Martin Jr. of Norfolk, a member of the Chesapeake Committee, said the committee did not consider the resolution "a punitive measure against the City of Richmond."

The intent, he said, was to encourage Richmond and other cities to curb the dumping of raw sewage. "We're merely asking them . . . to do what they're trying to do."

AP Photo

Plea for Compact

Del. Russell Carneal of Williamsburg leads battle for passage Wednesday of the House bill that would make Virginia a signatory of the Potomac River Basin Compact. The bill passed by a 54-41 vote. Del. Walther Fidler of Warsaw later helped Carneal fend off the objections from opponents of the bill that would lead to water equality and pollution control of the river basin, with Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, along with the District of Columbia, forming the cooperative river basin agency.

Sunday March 8, 1970

Opinion Page

House Must Increase Cigarette Tax If Urgent '70-72 Needs To Be Met

With but a week to go until adjournment of its weary and rather indecisive session, the General Assembly is at the bullet-biting stage.

Either the House of Delegates — or, more specifically, the House Finance Committee — screws up its political courage and votes a $28 million cigarette tax, or Virginians inevitably will begin to wonder if the last four years of reform-minded and progressive legislation were a fluke.

It does no good for the state's assemblymen to speak up constantly for quality education, more tax sharing for the localities, accelerated college enrollment and a host of other campaign-trail themes, if they no longer are willing to face up to their revenue-raising responsibilities. To date, in this session, those responsibilities have not been met.

In giving final legislative approval to the new constitution, in giving tentative consent to a sales tax on liquor, in approving a far-reaching program of mental health reforms and in working for the most part in harmony with a Republican governor, the 1970 Assembly has compiled a workmanlike record that merits some praise. There is much, however, that remains undone.

Holton's Awakening

In voting for both the tobacco tax and the less needed gasoline tax this past week, the State Senate in effect conceded that both Gov. Holton and Democrat William C. Battle were off-base last fall — Battle, incidentally, more than Holton — in suggesting to Virginians that the state could somehow muddle through the 1970-72 biennium without any additional tax burden. For his part, Mr. Holton implicitly made the same acknowledgment the week before, telling the press that before Nov. 4 he knew everything, and after Nov. 4, "nothing."

If voter ratification of the new constitution were not the Number One priority, this legislature would not be wasting its time in long debates over the desirability of a 16-cent tax on a bottle of Old Crow, or a new 25-cent charge on a carton of smokes. Nor would it be using an $84 million surplus for recurring expenditures, or postponing some new programs until the final months of the biennium, or deferring most new construction until 1972 — steps that, while helpful in the current budget crunch, merely worsen the budget crisis coming in '72.

What this Assembly ought to be approving — but what it refuses to do because of political divisions, wavering leadership and seemingly baseless fears that constitutional revision might somehow be lost in a taxpayers' revolt —is an across-the-board, $100 million income tax hike that would ensure both immediate and long-term fiscal solutions. And that is what the next legislature unquestionably will be required to do, this even with new borrowing authority and a slowing in inflation.

For the moment, however, it is nuisance taxes or nothing. And given that choice, nuisance taxes it has to be.

Gov. Holton belatedly learned this, even if the potent tobacco lobby and Roanoke's overly-partisan Sen. William B. Hopkins, the Democratic national committeeman, did not. On Friday a solid majority of the Senate backed up the governor, thus echoing Portsmouth's Willard J. Moody in his view that "the people want . . . things and are willing for us to recognize the needs by adequately funding them."

The House Finance Committee, which once before refused to heed the back-home pleas and fund a look-ahead budget, gets a second chance in the next day or so. It must, like the Senate, put aside partisan considerations, irrelevant pleadings of the tobacco industry, and the expedient of shunting aside all major tax questions until after the next election. Its members — including Anderson of Roanoke, Campbell of Wytheville, Dudley of Lynchburg, Lemmon of Marion — must instead tell Virginians some of the fiscal facts of life, and vote Yes on the only major general-fund tax measure that's within their reach.

The Pot of Gold

Without the tobacco-tax money, state assumption of most matching costs in federal welfare programs will not be immediately possible — and, with welfare rolls expanding, local real estate taxes thus will have to rise.

Without the money, many colleges will be hiking tuitions without realizing the full benefit of the additional income — this because some of their Godwin-budget funds have been wrongly shifted to non-education purposes.

Without the money, expansion of Hampton Roads ports will be virtually stalled, at a moment when, because of changing shipping patterns, competitive advantage can be gained only by large-scale, fast development.

Without the new money, low-paid state employes would lose $6 million in pay hikes promised for July 1 by ex-Gov. Godwin.

Similarly, such pressing needs as state school-aid reform and park-land acquisition can also be helped, if only, as Gov. Holton has said, the Assembly will avoid the mistake of "walking away from a pot of gold . . . this harmless little old tax."

Virginians *want* to get on with the catching-up that Mills Godwin began and Lin Holton seeks to continue. Outside the tobacco belt, they could not care less, therefore, if the cigarette tax jumps 2½ cents.

The House Finance Committee, we trust, will reach for the gold-filled pot.

3/9/70

Opinion Page

Tough Mail-Ballot Amendment Needed If Southwest's Vote Scandals To End

In gutting the election law bill of its most desperately needed absentee voting reform, the House has spawned a legislative creature that is only slightly less debilitated than existing statutes on the subject.

For the Senate to follow this weak-willed example would be unforgivable. And yet that is exactly what Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise County would have his colleagues do.

If anything, Sen. Long should be in the vanguard of reformists. As ranking member of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, he could lend considerable weight to efforts to stifle the travesty that elections in far Southwest Virginia have become. Instead, he has chosen for years steadfastly to resist meaningful reform.

As introduced in the House, the bill required that almost all absentee voting be done in person. The only exceptions were to be military personnel, students and the sick and disabled.

The bill was amended to permit mail voting by persons who supposedly will be away from home on election day because of business, occupation or vacation. Essentially, that is what the current abuse-ridden laws allow. Sen. Long wants the Senate to accept the House version, and thus permit continued house-to-house solicitation of "notarized" ballots. We hope that other P&E members will resist his venerable will.

Incredibly, the most outspoken proponent of the House amendment was Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria. He was chairman of the study commission which unanimously recommended the reform measures on which the original bill was based. Now Thomson claims that the commission was guilty of "overkill." His rationale is that the bill would prevent thousands of Virginians, notably government workers from his own area who are stationed overseas, from voting.

Under the amended bill, mail ballot applicants must vote where they live and registration books must be purged of the names of persons who fail to vote at least once in four years. Thomson contends that these remaining provisions would adequately curb voting improprieties.

In time, they might be helpful. They should at least hamstring the unbelievable practice of counting mail ballots from former Southwest Virginians who have lived as far away as Detroit for a decade or more.

On the other hand, the purge provision does not become effective until Dec. 31, 1974 and even then it does not require that a vote be cast in person. As House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke rightly pointed out last week, ". . . anybody who votes by absentee ballot within this period (four years) will not be purged at all."

In several Southwest Virginia counties where the mail ballot is "worked" (along with the Shenandoah Valley's Page County), a person may cast as many as 50 absentee ballots illegally. Absentee voting in these places thus can account for as much as 15 to 30 per cent of the total vote—and, in close state elections, routinely cancel out thousands of ballots cast elsewhere by honest voters.

There is only one good way at this time to bring a quick and lasting end to "black-satchel" mail ballots and other outrageous voting irregularities that have become a way of life in Sen. Long's region. And that is to write into law the enforceable mail-ballot reform recommended by the bipartisan Thomson Commission and strongly urged by Gov. Holton.

Roanoke, Virginia, Tuesday, March 10, 1970.

Hike in Tobacco Killed by Comm

Holton 'Pot of Gold' A Faint Hope Now

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton's cigarette tax which he had called a "pot of gold" for the financially hard-pressed General Assembly was killed by the House Finance Committee Monday, 15 to 5. He conceded it was a "body blow."

But the governor and some Republican leaders clung to a faint hope that a way can be found to bring the tax bill — 2½ cents a pack on cigarettes and 1 cent on cigars — to the House floor during the remaining five days of this session.

"At this moment we will have to consider whatever alternatives are available . . .," House minority leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke commented.

With the committee room jam-packed with representatives of cigarette manufacturers, warehousemen and tobacco farmers, 13 Democrats and 2 Republicans voted against the tax bill; 4 Democrats and 1 Republican for.

The crowd loudly applauded a speech by Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat from the governor's hometown, explaining why he was going to vote against the bill in the committee.

He prefaced his remarks by saying that in Roanoke many think it is a good tax "because they will not be paying it."

"I cannot accept the 'pot of gold' theory of taxation as fair in principle or sound in practice," Anderson declared.

By adopting the tax, Anderson contended, the legislature would be following "the path of least resistance" and "casting aside considerations of equity or fairness."

"I would also ask you, if we pounce upon cigarettes and cigars as this year's 'pot of gold' what might we be asked to turn to next year or the year afterwards?" Anderson asked.

Anderson said as for himself there might be more political risk in not voting for the bill than voting for it.

"I can say this because many of my constituents can hardly wait to lay claim to part of the additional tax revenue the tax would provide," Anderson said, adding:

"One of the constituents is the governor."

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Del. Anderson Won Showdown With His C

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Assembly At a Glance

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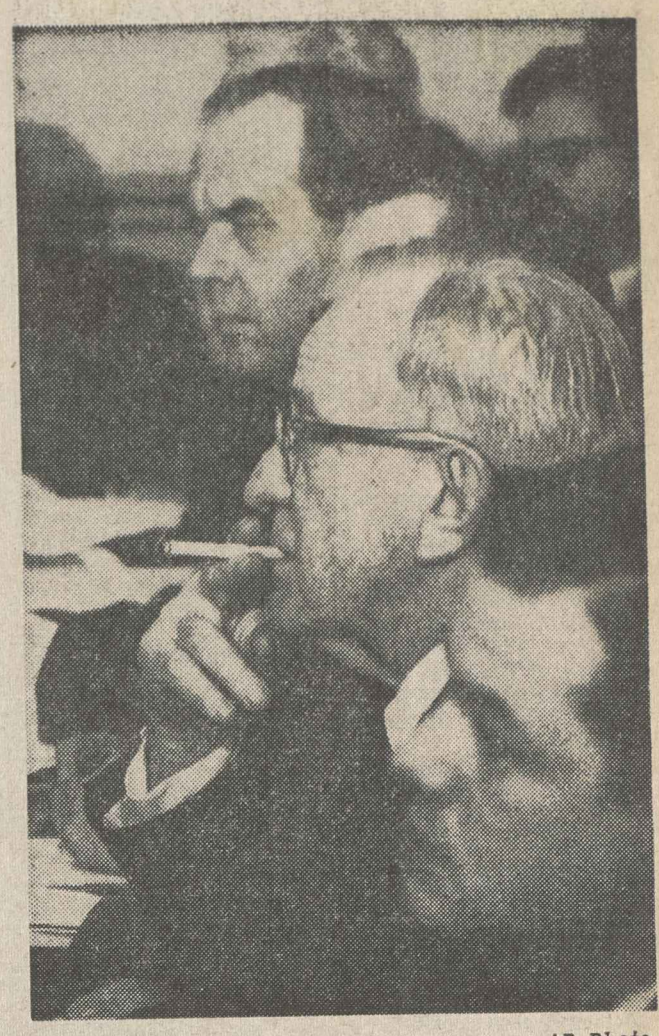

AP Photo

Finance Chairman Cleaton Smokes, Listens

Hike in Tobacco Tax Killed by Committee

From Page 1

million in the next two years, "said 'no' to port development and aid to the localities (with more state aid for welfare.)"

"I hope they think about that; they have four or five more days," Holton added.

Holton said he still thinks the House would pass the tabacco tax if it got a chance. The bill passed the Senate last week, 26-13.

One top Republican who asked not to be identified by name suggested reporters not write off the tax yet although he conceded chances of its passage are slim.

The only chance now, and it is indeed slim, is for the Senate Finance Committee to amend a bill, already through the House, which gives Arlington and Fairfax counties authority to levy a local 5 cents a pack tax on cigarettes.

If the Senate approved the bill it would go directly to the House, bypassing its finance committee, and bring a showdown on the House floor.

The Senate Finance Committee likely will act on this House-passed bill at a session Tuesday morning.

Two other Democrats from Southwest Virginia joined Anderson in voting against the governor's bill in the committee.

Del. W. L. Lemmon of Marion told reporters afterwards that Anderson's speech reflected his views too.

Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville said he voted against the bill because he does not believe in "stop gap taxation."

In addition, Campbell said, $1.5 million of the revenue would go to cigarette wholesalers through a 5 per cent discount for applying the tax stamps to the cigarettes.

Campbell also contended the revenue is not needed in a 1970-72 budget approaching $4 billion. Without this revenue, he said, appropriations for mental health are being increased 33 per cent; public schools, 20 per cent; higher education, 36 per cent, and the state is picking up the entire cost to the localities of four welfare programs the last quarter of the 1970-72 biennium.

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, a Democratic critic of his hometown governor's taxing and spending, said in a Senate speech that should the House pass the cigarette tax, the revenue should not be appropriated.

He said $94.2 million is being plowed into the appropriations act for the next two years which will have to be raised by the 1972 General Assembly.

In two years, Hopkins said, the legislature "will be faced with one of two bad choices." One, he said, is a "retreat from progress." The other is "a large tax increase to meet the demands of our present governor and the General Assembly."

Holton told his press conference he still thinks the cigarette tax was a "good solution." And, he added, he does not feel the Finance Committee's 3 to 1 vote against the bill "reflects on me personally or my administration."

He claimed a "pretty good track record" because of Democrats support for his 4 per cent increase in the tax on whisky and wine sold in ABC stores, sale of state-owned railroad stock, and a "windfall" tax on corporations.

"I'm sorry because we did all we could from our office to meet the needs," the governor added.

Holton said he will explore other ways of financing a $10-million port development program but again voiced opposition to getting the money through a loan from the State Supplemental Retirement System to the Virginia Ports Authority.

Finance Chairman W. C. Cleaton of Mecklenburg, a bitter foe of taxing cigarettes, commented in the wake of the committee vote:

"I think it was wonderful. It made me very happy that my committee stuck by me to see an unjust tax bill killed."

Cleaton had distributed a tobacco company lobbyist's statement against the bill shortly after his committee went to work on it immediately after the House recessed.

Republican Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro, patron of the administration bill, appeared briefly before the committee and reasserted his belief the tax would in no way harm the industry in Virginia.

He noted only three states — Oregon, North Carolina and Kentucky — would have state cigarette taxes lower than 5 cents a pack. He cited also that Virginia, which manufactures 24 per cent of the nation's cigarettes, consumes only 2½ per cent of all produced in the nation and therefore the tax wouldn't have a material effect upon sales.

The vote:

For: Del. Robert E. Gibson of Chesapeake, Del. J. Warren White Jr. of Norfolk, Del. Lester E. Schlitz of Portsmouth, Del. John R. Sears Jr. of Norfolk; Del. Stanford E. Parris of Fairfax County.

Against: Chairman C. W. Cleaton of South Hill, Del. Lucas D. Phillips of Leesburg, Del. Stanley A. Owens of Manassas, Del. Armonde C. Paxson of Charlottesville; Del. William M. Dudley of Lynchburg; Del. Archie A. Campbell of Wytheville; Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke; Del. Theodore V. Morrison Jr. of Newport News; Del. Ernst W. Farley Jr. of Richmond; Del. Claude W. Anderson of Buckingham County; Del. Claude W. Fowler of Danville; Del. F. L. "Jim" Largent Jr. of Winchester; Del. W. L. Lemmon of Marion; Del. George W. Jones of Chesterfield County; Del. Warren E. Barry of Fairfax County.

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Del. Anderson Won Showdown With His Constituent, Gov. Holton

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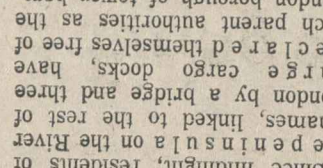
Isle of Dogs Tries Life Of Freedom

Map Locates Isle



(c) 1970 New York Times News Service

LONDON — A London dock community of pitted streets, fish-and-chip shops and gray stone warehouses on a 620-acre peninsula in the River Thames moved nervously into "independence" Monday.

"We've taken an extreme stand because its an extreme situation," said Ted Johns, a 37-year-old clerk, who spent his first days as president of the Isle of Dogs in his home with bronchitis.

"We've had it," he said in a rising voice. "We've had it with London."

Since midnight, residents of the peninsula on the River Thames, linked to the rest of London by a bridge and three large cargo docks, have declared themselves free of such parent authorities as the London borough of tower hamlets and the greater London council which governs about 10 million people.

Council leaders, a little shaken by the surge of publicity the "secession" has brought, said they were looking into the needs of the isle's residents. However, they do not appear to be taking events too seriously.

The isle's "declaration of independence" followed days of simmering protest that focused on the scarcity of schools and supermarkets and transport for the 11,00 inhabitants, most of them longshoremen and their families.

Terms Offered By Pathet Lao

Pentagon has said millions of dollars were involved in alleged illicit activities by club operators. In some cases, it has been alleged, large profits were skimmed from club slot machines.

The Army announced only a

Charges GI ubs Probe

ple pies to NCO clubs in Vietnam n and Germany.

n Higdon, along with Sgt. Maj. y William O. Woolridge and three other shareholders in the n firm, Maredem Corp., invoked the Fifth Amendment more than - 100 times last Oct. 3 during a hearing on military club operae tions by a Senate investigations subcommittee.

The subcommittee heard one witness testify about systematic thefts from NCO clubs in Germany, Vietnam and the United States.

The Pentagon has said millions of dollars were involved in alleged illicit activities by club operators. In some cases, it has been alleged, large profits were skimmed from club slot machines.

The Army announced only a

Nixon's council reportedly would be composed of nine Cabinet members dealing with domestic programs.

"As I understand it, it would be a sort of superstructure in the Cabinet that would take over some of the work, of the Cabinet members," said a congressman who was briefed on the proposal.

Nixon's proposal would automatically be authorized by Congress 60 days after it is submitted if no resolution of disapproval is passed in either the House or Senate.

Reorganization of the budget bureau—which already plays a major role in setting program priorities by recommending how much money each should get—would mesh the bureau more directly under the President through his personal advisers, it is understood.

It also would reportedly carry out Nixon's pledge of simplifying federal grants to state and local governments by coordinating applications for such grants through a single federal agency.

Democrats Will Fight Gas Tax

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — House Democrats agreed Tuesday at a caucus to oppose the Senate-approved two-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax increase and reaffirmed their opposition to a tobacco tax boost.

The gasoline levy, passed by the Senate March 2 by 23 to 16 vote, comes before the House Finance Committee Wednesday and members say they do not think it has enough support to advance to the floor.

The tobacco tax, killed a second time by the House committee after being resurrected in the Senate and clearing the upper chamber 26 to 13, is still feebly alive as a possible amendment to the Northern Virginia local tax bill.

No formal vote was taken by House Democrats to reaffirm their stance on the tobacco levy but House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria said the delegates were reminded of their previous action and warned that the issue might be revived again in the Senate.

The private caucus had not been called by the leadership.

It was requested by Del. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge at the close of a joint Senate-House caucus for the nomination of some judges.

Thomson said some of the members pointed out that no position had been taken by the caucus on the gasoline tax question. The agreement came on voice vote, he said, and of 53 members present, he estimated that 8 to 10 voted "no."

The opposition was a reponse to expressions from the members' home districts," Thomson said, adding that much of the opposition came from rural districts which would receive 75 per cent of the road money generated by the new tax.

Thomson said the delegates

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Move by Democrats appears under way to resurrect Gov. Holton's cigarette tax—Page 1.

House Democrats agree to oppose increase in state gasoline tax—Page 1.

Shadow of doubt cast on question of who will control drug abuse in state—Page 12.

Bill to ban service station giveaway games passes House—Page 12.

Opinion Page

Anti-Holton Democrats Kidding Nobody In Vetoing Tobacco Tax as 'Stop-Gap'

In letting political partisanship, lobbying pressures and fiscal shortsightedness dictate a second veto of the needed hike in cigarette taxes, the House Finance Committee has cruelly mistreated Virginia's core cities, its port interests and its education systems.

Gov. Holton, who wrongly told voters last fall that he thought new taxes could be avoided, has had the courage to admit his error and ask for additional revenues.

The overwhelmingly Democratic State Senate, choosing to follow the governor's lead rather than the opposition-for-opposition's-sake stance of Democratic National Committeeman Bill Hopkins, has approved the cigarette tax by a lopsided 2-1 margin.

Yet, once again, the Democratic leadership in the House has clung stubbornly to the negative position laid down in large measure by Del. Roy Smith, a tobacco-lobby ally who heads the powerful House Appropriations Committee.

Regrettably, even Hopkins' fellow Roanoker, Del. Willis M. Anderson, has been in the anti-tobacco tax vanguard. Now a whip in the Democrats' tightly-knit House organization, Anderson has remained deaf to his own community's pleas for the considerable welfare-budget relief that passage of the cigarette tax would bring.

Mostly Politics?

The Hopkins-Anderson opposition to the governor's program is not, we would like to think, attributable to politics alone. Increasingly, however, we find it difficult to give the city's two able Democrats further benefit of the doubt in this matter. If both men did not support an easing of city welfare burdens along the lines that Mr. Holton has suggested, their opposition to the added tax perhaps would be understandable. Sen. Hopkins, however, is chief patron of a bill requiring an eventual state takeover of welfare; Del. Anderson, for his part, is a former member of the Hahn Commission, whose 1968 legislative proposals briefly envisioned a state-run welfare program as a reward for forming regional governments.

Curiously, even Del. Smith, who now seems to interpret any suggestion of 1970-72 budget inadequacies as a personal affront, only a few weeks ago was sponsoring legislation—along with Anderson and 39 other delegates—proposing immediate, total assumption of matching costs in all federally-assisted welfare programs (a step that would be even more expensive than Gov. Holton has proposed).

Why, if this reform was right in February, is it wrong in March? Why, before the governor was on record in support of this relief for the cities, were House Democrats falling all over themselves in backing it . . . and why, now that the Senate and Mr. Holton have gone out on the limb to secure the needed revenues for a welfare takeover, have the House Democrats twice said No?

The opponents are not convincing, moreover, with their smokescreen of irrelevant talk about "stop-gap" taxes. The stop-gaps in the 1970-72 budget are of the Democrats' making, not Mr. Holton's. The operating budget is being balanced only because of the current biennium's $85 million surplus—a surplus that ought to be going exclusively to such non-recurring expenditures as college classrooms, mental hospital beds and parkland acquisition and development. Ex-Gov. Godwin dictated that action in wrongly drafting a hold-the-line budget.

Expedients Already There

Similarly, in trying to tap the state employes' retirement fund for port development money—even though the fund should be dealing only in highest-yield investments and the ports should be seeking only the cheapest interest rates—the budget-drafters in the House have resorted to what is clearly a stop-gap expedient.

There is nothing "stop-gap" about a tobacco tax. Rather, it would be a continuing source of revenues for recurring expenses, no different than the new sales tax on whisky that House Democrats ratified with barely a whimper, and far more fiscally responsible than the use of one-time surpluses, accelerated tax collections, inter-agency borrowing and all the other devices currently being used in order to postpone for two years the enactment of a general tax hike.

There is still time for the Assembly leaders and Mr. Holton to work out an accommodation between the heretofore intractable House and the more progressive, less partisan Senate. Whatever its form, that compromise must provide: (1) a sound financing program for ports; (2) a bigger investment in education; and (3) tax relief, involving either a state welfare takeover or authorization of a local income surtax, for cities and counties.

Democrats Move To Resurrect Cigarette Tax

From Page 1

local 5 cents a pack tax on cigarettes.

This would put the issue on the House floor.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria reminded a Tuesday afternoon Democratic caucus which voted to kill the gasoline tax that it had voted earlier in the session against the tobacco tax. He put Democrats in the House on notice the tax bill might come back as an amendment to the House passed Arlington-Alexandria local tobacco tax bill.

Some House members said afterwards that when they voted against the tobacco tax in the first caucus they were unaware the financial situation for appropriations would be in such bad shape.

Another alternative would be an effort by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans in the House to discharge the Finance Committee and take up on the floor the Senate bill the committee killed Monday. But it is doubtful the coalition could muster the necessary 51 votes because even some who would vote for the tax if they had a chance would not vote to bypass the committee system.

Nobody in authority would acknowledge such a thing is planned but one knowledgable source suggested to reporters the likelihood of the Senate attaching the tobacco tax bill to the appropriations act and sending it back to the House with the Senate amendments, making changes in spending, for ratification.

In a way this happened in the 1954 session when the "Young Turks" of that decade demanding more for appropriations, succeeded in getting an amendment repealing the Byrd tax refund law on to the appropriations bill. Then as now, they were stimied by the committee system.

The tax refund law the "Young Turks" repealed by getting it on the 1954-56 appropriations act as an amendment refunded taxpayers a pro rata share of their income taxes after revenues passed a certain point.

Should the pro-tobacco tax bloc even try, let alone succeed, it could bring the stormiest ending to a session of the General Assembly since the "Young Turks" still-talked about 1954 revolt.

Significantly, many things which should be moving fast this close to scheduled adjournment Saturday are at a standstill and the uncertainty—or what some top level Democrats feel is the uncertainty—over the tobacco tax appeared the reason.

The Senate Finance Committee took no action Tuesday on the $3.8 billion appropriations act because, one member said, "We don't have any money to spend." The House left the Senate only about $1-million unappropriated after making its own appropriations based on anticipated revenue without the new tobacco tax money.

Significantly too, no meeting of the Finance Committee is scheduled until Friday which means its version of the appropriations act would not be back in the House until Saturday.

Democrats Will Fight Gasoline Tax

From Page 1

know they will be back for a special session next year and "can take a second look" then.

He said that a majority of the finance committee was absent from the caucus but that he considered it "highly doubtful" the committee would approve the gasoline tax bill.

The Democratic leader said he did not agree with Republican Gov. Linwood Holton that the tobacco tax would be enacted if it ever got to the House floor. It would be no closer, he predicted, than the committee vote, 15 to 5.

The gasoline tax hike, from seven to nine cents a gallon, was sponsored by Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, Democratic chairman of the Senate Roads Committee. Holton announced his support for it only minutes before the Senate began debating it.

The tobacco tax increase had been pushed hardest by Holton, though a few Democrats had introduced similar measures. It was killed by the House Finance Committee Feb. 25, revived by Senate Finance Committee March 3, passed by the Senate March 6 and killed again by House Finance March 9.

Action by the joint caucus on the nomination of Tom Stockton Fox to fill a newly created judgeship in the Roanoke Valley's 20th Judicial Circuit was postponed until later in the week.

Huntley, Wilkinson: Excellent Choices

In his first major appointments of citizen policymakers, Gov. Holton has shown shrewdness and an apparent desire for both excellence and youthful faces.

Among the seven men he recently has named to the State Board of Education and to the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, two merit special comment: Robert Huntley, the president of Washington and Lee University and member-designate of the state school board, and J. Harvie Wilkinson III, a UVa graduate student who evidently is the first student ever to be named to a higher-education institution's board of control in Virginia.

A college boss at 40 and a respected former teacher, Mr. Huntley ought to bring to the state board both the know-how and the desire that are needed to help ensure that the proposed constitution's quality-education commitments are kept. Like ex-Gov. Darden, a former university president who used his recent time on the board to awaken both the State Department of Education and his fellow board members to broader responsibilities, Mr. Huntley should serve as a quiet and effective crusader for better schools.

As for the 25-year-old Wilkinson, he is, as Gov. Holton has said, "an exceptional young man." Traditionalists doubtless will gag at the notion that college students ought to have even a single vote on their institution's board of trustees; so long as the privilege is extended only to young men of Wilkinson's caliber, the state's taxpayers need have no fear, however, that the skies are about to fall.

Predictably, some of the more vocal student elements at the university are miffed at the Wilkinson appointment, in part because he doesn't meet their current litmus test for leadership (he isn't, you see, a rich boy playing at "revolution"), and in part because the governor evidently didn't sound out campus leadership on the choice. Nonetheless, as a Magna Cum Laude graduate of Yale and author of a brilliant study of Virginia politics, Wilkinson has credentials that surely are in good order.

The governor took pains to emphasize the Wilkinson appointment was not necessarily a precedent. Involving an outstanding recent graduate or graduate student in the work of a college's overseers strikes us, however, as a cautious first-step toward a healthy accommodation of the varying viewpoints within the troubled academic community.

Democrats Act To Resurrect Cigarette Tax

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A move by some Democrats to try to resurrect Gov. Linwood Holton's cigarette tax appeared under way Tuesday but those who are on the inside of the evolving strategy are not talking.

Gov. Holton and the Republican leadership, perhaps for strategic reasons, have left the future of his controversial $28-million tax measure to Democrats—not all of whom agree with him on how the money should be spent.

But time appears running out with only four more days in this session of the General Assembly.

Still Capitol veterans sensed some behind - the - scense planning is under way, but as one put it, "I don't know where the ball is."

Should the tobacco tax advocates succeed, it could delay adjournment because of the diversity of opinion over the appropriations.

The key to success is to get the tax bill to the House floor where Gov. Holton is convinced there are enough votes for passage. It was passed by the Senate last week 26-13 but killed Monday in the House Finance Committee, 15-5.

Most speculation centers around a possible Senate effort to amend a House-passed bill giving Arlington and Fairfax Counties authority to impose a

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Roanoke, Virginia, Thursday, March 12, 1970.

Gasoline Tax Hike Dies in Committee

By Wayne Farrar
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — For the second time in three days, the House Finance Committee shot down a Senate-passed tax bill, unanimously burying Wednesday a proposed two-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax increase.

"I know full well the Democratic caucus sounded the death knell for my bill," Sen. William F. Stone, Martinsville Democrat, told the committee in his final plea for its passage. Three Republicans joined 16 Democrats in voting to bottle up the measure, which passed the Senate 23 to 16.

House Democrats had agreed in a Tuesday caucus to oppose the bill, but GOP Del. Warren E. Barry of Fairfax said opposition to it was not exclusive with the majority party. Republican Gov. Linwood Holton had gone on record in support of the Stone bill while it was in the Senate.

The action came 48 hours after the committee killed, 15 to 5, Holton's cigarette and cigar tax increase plan.

Stone reminded the committee the gas tax boost, from seven to nine cents a gallon for passenger cars, would produce $45 million a year for the highway program, enough to complete the lagging arterial network on schedule in 1975 and aid other segments of the nine-year plan begun in 1966.

"The longer we wait the more it's going to cost and the further behind we get," he said.

Stone also said the road improvements to be financed by the increase would save 55 lives a year.

State Highway Commissioner Douglas B. Fugate said it may be true that Virginians don't want any more taxes but, he added, "They're not going to put up with the highway program not going forward, either."

Reducing highway construction now would have an adverse effect on the economy, he said.

Comparing retail gasoline prices in Virginia with those in North Carolina, where the state tax was raised to 9.25 cents last year, Fugate said the difference ranges on various highways from 1.3 cents lower in Virginia to 1.1 cent higher in Virginia, despite the Old Dominion's lower tax.

Spoksmen for gasoline dealers and the petroleum industry were prepared to speak against the bill, but Republican Del. George Jones of Chesterfield moved that the committee save everyone's time by acting at once, since the outcome was not in doubt.

Drug Control Bill Approved

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The General Assembly completed action Wednesday on legislation creating a council on drug abuse headed by Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller which Gov. Linwood Holton might veto.

Holton last week created by executive order a governor's council on narcotics and drug abuse control and Miller called a press conference to protest.

"The next step will be up to the governor; he could veto it or he could sign it," Senate Minority Leader James C. Turk of Radford told reporters.

There was no debate Wednesday before the Senate, on a strictly party line vote, passed the bill 29-6 after Turk got the bill separated from a noncontroversial bloc and voted on separately.

The bill passed the House earlier in the session 84-2 but that was before Gov. Holton created a council in his own office.

The General Assembly's bill sponsored by Del. Alan A. Diamonstein of Newport News and 20 other Democrats in the House carries the appropriation of a "'sum sufficient" to finance the operation under the attorney general's office.

Councils under both plans would be composed of state officials and two citizens appointed by the governor and both provide for investigation into the extent of drug abuse and the recommendation of corrective measures.

Under the legislature's bill the attorney general would head the council; under the governor's executive order his council would be headed by T. Edward Temple, commissioner of administration.

Miller made drug control under the attorney general's office an issue in his campaign. He accused Gov. Holton, a Republican, of playing politics with the drug abuse program in Virginia.

"I regret the governor has injected politics into this issue," Miller said.

Miller saw his election as a mandate to put drug abuse control in the attorney general's office.

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Assembly At a Glance

House Finance Committee kills bill to increase gasoline tax — Page 1.

Assembly approves bill to establish council on drug abuse — Page 1.

Republicans fail in effort to replace Judge Glyn Phillips — Page 35.

Senate accepts compromise on bill to tax railroads — Page 35.

Senate committee reopens hearings on abortion bill — Page 34.

Opinion Page

Assembly Should Order Full Study Of Compensatory School-Aid Needs

Many years late, Virginia's General Assembly may be on the verge of recognizing that special education programs are needed to help pull up the culturally and economically disadvantaged child.

Even now, the talk of a special state-aid schooling program for the poor stems primarily from a concern that a white child's education not be harmed by integration, rather than from a full appreciation of public education's responsibility to try to tap the skills of all underachievers, black and white. Whatever the rationale, however, the plan is nonetheless right.

Its genesis came in the work of the McMath Commission, which formulated a revolutionary new school-aid formula that failed to win a sympathetic reception either from the State Department of Education or the legislature. At the conclusion of its otherwise thorough studies, the commission belatedly realized that the special problems involved in educating the disadvantaged child had never been taken into account in the allocation of state funds.

All the commission could do, at that point in time, was to recommend the obvious: a new two-year study, "full and exhaustive," to devise ways to give the disadvantaged child, in both the inner-city and country school, the benefit of more remedial education programs, lower teacher-pupil ratios, more guidance and better equipped teachers.

Del. McMath has introduced the necessary resolution to bring about such a study. Its passage, and the implementation two years hence of the study's anticipated results, doubtless would do much to alleviate the state's disparity of educational achievement.

In urging a compensatory-aid program, the McMath Commission perhaps did the state a slight disservice in accepting unquestioningly the popular view that admission of disadvantaged children into schools attended by predominantly advantaged students automatically will lower these schools' quality of education. In the most exhaustive study of this question, made in 1966 by Dr. James S. Coleman (and since confirmed in other studies), the opposite in fact was found to be true.

In the Coleman inquiry, covering 650,000 students and 3,000 schools, it was found that as long as middle-class students remain in the majority, (1) their achievement does not suffer, and (2) the learning gap between black and white children is reduced by 30 per cent.

That is not to say, however, that an effective program of compensatory education would not reduce that gap still further, even while accelerating the learning rate of both disadvantaged and advantaged child. Logically, in fact, a well-designed and adequately-funded program would have that very effect. To date, however, critics of these enrichment programs have been willing to judge them solely in light of the federal government's four-year experience with the experimental Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act —a program that, until now, has not been funded either adequately or by an orderly timetable, and has not been properly policed.

Traditionally, some Virginia school systems have recognized that more money had to be spent to try to offset the debilitating effects that poverty, discrimination, unequal opportunity and limited cultural advantages can have on the average poor child's classroom performance.

Such a step ought not to be left to a locality's initiative, however. When it is, then the education gap widens inevitably. The McMath Commission was correct, therefore, in urging that as school integration proceeds, the state should try to devise a program that will help both the advantaged and disadvantaged child.

Even with a comprehensive study, no sweeping panaceas or cheap shortcuts to quality education are likely to present themselves. A start, however, ought to be made.

Drug-Control Squabble Inexcusable

Curbing drug abuse is, as Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller said Tuesday, "far too important to become involved in politics."

Why, then, has it already triggered a nasty political fight between, on the one hand, Mr. Miller and the Democrats, and, on the other, Gov. Holton and the Republicans?

Surely, on a sensitive issue of such overriding urgency, the GOP governor and the Democratic attorney general might at least begin talking to each other about the possibility of a bipartisan course of action. Yet, inexplicably, the two sides have stubbornly pressed their own pet schemes for creating a drug-abuse task force, and in the process they have succeeded in triggering a needless Assembly-executive branch argument.

There's agreement on all sides, it appears, that a council of top-level state officials ought to be working on the problem, pushing an informed, unemotional and comprehensive program of drug education. Indeed, the only substantive disagreement is over the council's place in the pecking order of Richmond politics, with Mr. Miller and the legislature insisting that the council ought to be under his direction, and with Mr. Holton just as adamantly insisting that it logically belongs under the governor's aegis.

Mr. Holton, it seems to us, has the better of the argument. For if in years to come the council is to be anything more than windowdressing, it must be fully responsive to its leadership. Yet all of the department heads who would serve on the task force are answerable to the governor, not the attorney general. If Mr. Miller permanently headed the group, he might thus find himself powerless to stir state agencies into action.

One solution, perhaps, would be a plan for yearly rotation of the chairmanship, with the attorney general designated as the initial director as both a gesture of courtesy and common-sense politics. Drug abuse was, after all, the subject of careful study by Mr. Miller in last year's campaign; he is, moreover, a young and vigorous individual whose voice initially would be more readily heard and respected by the state's growing number of youthful drug experimenters.

Mr. Holton acted clumsily, albeit perhaps for the best of reasons, in exercising his emergency powers and independently appointing his own advisory council, headed by Commissioner of Administration Ed Temple, almost at the same moment that the General Assembly was preparing on its own to create a Miller-headed council. The Democrats are not blameless, though; indeed, they have shown—both in this fight and in a jurisdictional struggle involving consumer protection—that they intend to use the attorney general's office as a continuing anti-Holton power base.

In more trivial matters, this kind of political feuding would be tolerable, and on occasion even healthy. Surely, however, in a matter in which the very lives of young people can be at stake, politics-as-usual is both unseemly and inexcusable. What is important is not, after all, whether Mr. Holton or Mr. Miller gets credit for dealing with the problem; rather the important thing is that the problem be immediately, continuingly and intelligently faced.

Senate Backs Bid To Drop Voting Age

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield's proposal to lower the voting age to 18 survived a key test in the Senate late Wednesday after opponents sharply challenged its constitutionality.

By a vote of 62 to 21 the Senate defeated a motion of Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La. to table and thus kill the Montana senator's amendment to a bill to extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

(Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. voted to table the amendment while Sen. William B. Spong Jr. went with the majority.)

The big margin by which the tabling motion was rejected indicated that the amendment will be adopted when it can be brought to a vote. It would extend the franchise to an estimat-

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Showdown Looms in Richmond

Mail Ballot Bill Tightened

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Senate faced a showdown with the House Thursday after writing into a new election law bill restrictions on mail ballots which the House rejected last week.

Some apprehensive legislators fear a deadlock which might keep the already weary General Assembly, scheduled to adjourn Saturday, in Richmond over the weekend.

Old friends of Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise County, a veteran of 28 years in the Senate, voted against him as he pleaded with the Senate to adopt the House version of the absentee voting law.

Long told the Senate people are leaving Southwest Virginia's coalfields because they cannot find work and the Senate restrictions will keep them from voting at home.

"When they leave they want to vote back there; they love those mountains and hills—they are good people," Sen. Long declared.

But his plea was in vain as the Senate voted 28-11 for restrictions proposed by the Election Laws Study Commission—restrictions which the House rejected 60-28.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria has vowed a fight to the end because, he contends, the restrictions will work a hardship on thousands in the metropolitan areas where there never has been charges of fraud and elections being stolen with mail ballots.

Specifically, the Senate version limits mail ballots to military personnel, students, the sick, physically disabled and those who will be outside the continental United States on election day. Others who will be away can vote in person at the registrar's office between 40 and 7 days before election day.

The House [illegible] changes in the original commission bill to make mail ballots available, as now, to those who will be away on election day because of work or vacation.

Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton, who was a study commission member and Senate floor leader for the bill, denied claims the restrictions will work a hardship.

He said those who work out of town have 33 days in which they can vote and "all we are asking is that the husband come home once in six weeks."

The seven Republicans who, along with Gov. Linwood Holton want the restrictions, sat and listened as Democrats argued for two hours and 25 minutes.

Sen. Long was opposed by Sen. George M. Warren Jr. of Bristol, who told the Senate it is "fantastic" to say "no problem exists" in some Southwest Virginia counties.

He said, as an example, seven were convicted in U.S. District Court for a mail ballot conspiracy in Lee County in 1968 and three will report to the U.S. marshal April 13 to begin serving prison sentences.

"Fine folks have been branded felons . . . because they got involved in an election by somebody else," Warren charged.

Warren said the House version leaves the law on mail ballot applications about where it is now and "when hundreds of absentee ballots can be sent in care of one person the opportunities for misuse are almost overwhelming."

Warren followed Sen. Long, who in one of his rare floor speeches criticized some newspapers for what he called "aspersions cast upon me."

Long told the Senate he has never had anything to do with mail ballots, that in his 84 years he has voted by mail only once—when he visited his sick parents.

He accused Republicans of screaming mail ballot frauds in every election "to hold their members," and said when Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. sent two lawyers and state police into Dickenson County to investigate the 1967 election they ended up seeking no indictments.

"They cast a big seine but they didn't catch much," Long said and the Senate joined him in laughing.

Republicans in the House and Senate made a show-of-opinion effort Wednesday to replace Circuit Court Judge Glyn R. Phillips of Dickenson County after eight Republicans were indicted Tuesday in Phillips' court for alleged 1967 election law violations.

So, Long said, Democrats

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Senate Gives Approval To Tough Election Law

From Page 1

kept waiting for Gov. Godwin's investigators to do something but they never did; that is why there were no indictments sooner.

The senator also revealed that the State Department of Taxation sent applicants for mail ballots in the '67 Dickenson County election letters asking about their state income tax returns.

"You can imagine who gave it (the names) to them," Long said, implying that the list was furnished by Republicans.

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville paid tribute to Sen. Long for his fairness and said in their long association he has never known the senator to be unfair or "misstate a question."

"I am going to stand by him in his hour of travail and vote with him to sustain his point," Stone declared.

Stone pointed to the House's position on mail ballots and predicted if the Senate voted as it did "we will be tied up here until Monday morning . . ."

Democrats from metropolitan areas, in the main, rejected the House position that the restrictions are unfair to voters in areas where there are no mail ballot abuses.

The entire delegation from the six city Hampton Roads complex and the Richmond area voted for the restrictions; the Northern Virginia delegation split two and two. Southwest Virginia split.

Sen. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, who sought the Democratic primary nomination for governor, said he encountered no mail ballot trouble in Southwest Virginia during his campaign.

"These practices may be as pure as the driven snow on a convent roof," Howell said.

But he told the Senate about helping candidates for a town election at Stanley in Page County and from this experience, he said, there is a "big hole" in the absentee ballot law "that has got to be patched up." Because of the intense fight over the town council there were over 700 mail ballot applications made in the small town.

"The deputy sheriff was passing out mail ballot applications," Howell related.

On the Senate amendment imposing the tougher restrictions:

Voting for: Andrews, Babalas, Barnes, Bateman, Brault, Breeden, Burruss, Campbell, Canton, Dawbarn, Echols, Galleher, Gray, Hagood, Hodges, Hopkins, Howell, Manns, Moody Parkerson, Pearson, Rawlings, Robinson, Thompson, Turk, Warren, Wilder, Willey.

Voting against: Aldhizer, Bendheim, D. W. Bird, Davis, Fears, Fitzgerald, Hirst, Hutcherson, Long, Michael Stone.

'Strident, Intolerant, Unfair'

IN THE LATEST of your series of editorials on the proposed increase in the tobacco tax, you ascribe my opposition to the tax, and that of Sen. Hopkins, to partisanship. I would remind you, however, that in both Finance Committee votes two of the three Republican members voted against the tax, along with most of the Democrats. The reasons for this go far beyond partisanship.

Your approach to this issue from the beginning has been strident, intolerant and utterly unfair to those of contrary views. Other respected newspapers, including the Richmond Times-Dispatch and News-Leader, opposed this tax as vigorously as you support it. You might have the grace to concede that there is at least another side to the question.

Each package of cigarettes now bears a federal tax of 8 cents, state tax of 2½ cents, a local tax in Roanoke of 2 cents, plus the 4 per cent sales tax. Tobacco is Virginia's leading cash crop and one of its most important manufactured products. The State Chamber of Commerce, the Virginia Manufacturers Association and the State AFL-CIO oppose the proposed increase on the ground that it would hurt a significant segment of the state's economy. This may or may not be true, but I do believe it unwise to do possible harm to one part of Virginia by purporting to help the rest.

I ALSO OPPOSE this tax because, like every selective tax, it is unsound in principle, unfair and discriminatory. It would impose the added costs of society's burdens, not upon society but upon the users of one particular product. The fact that the product is controversial and vulnerable does not alter the principle at issue.

I would oppose just as strongly any effort to single out other products or industries for a special soaking. Please bear in mind that while a "little old tax" on cigarettes may be this year's "pot of gold," next year's pot of gold might be a little old tax on newspapers.

The adequacy of the budget and the means available to meet the state's needs will have to be the subject of another letter. Suffice it to say for now that we will be spending $3.8 billion in the next two years. This represents a doubling of the general fund appropriation in only four years.

This added cigarette tax is the first major revenue measure I have ever opposed. I voted against it, as I will vote against the increase in gasoline taxes, because the people deserve a respite from more taxes. This is what the people are telling me, The Roanoke Times notwithstanding.

WILLIS M. ANDERSON
Member, House of Delegates

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Senate approves tough election law and faces showdown with House—Page 1.

Opposition to port development plan develops within Senate committee—Page 23.

Senate approves bill to outlaw occupation tax—Page 22.

Opinion Page

Senate's Tough Mail-Ballot Reforms Must Be O.K.'d by House Democrats

Yesterday's approval of a near-foolproof absentee voting rule by a bipartisan bloc of senators gives at least a glimmer of hope that the 1970 General Assembly might still act to rid Virginia of its noxious mail-ballot scandals.

"The image of our party demands we do something," Bristol's Democratic Sen. George M. Warren Jr. earlier told the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee. So, more importantly, does the image of the Commonwealth.

If an effective curb on mail-ballot abuses is to be enacted before the Assembly's adjournment late tomorrow, then the House of Delegates must come 'round to the Senate's sensible view. And for that to happen the House Democrats must, for perhaps the first time of the session, act independently of their majority leader, Alexandria's James M. Thomson.

A Minimum Step

The Senate's reform legislation is drawn along the precise lines suggested by the Election Law Study Commission, which Thomson himself headed. It is, in the view of nearly all objective persons who have studied mail-ballot frauds, the very minimum that the state must do if it is to halt ballot-box stuffing by sheriff's deputies and other party functionaries who illegally secure absentee votes.

If Del. Thomson succeeds again in gutting the legislation, postal-box solicitation and door-to-door peddling of absentee ballots inevitably will continue.

Thomson's views notwithstanding, abuses won't be halted simply by a quadrennial purge of voting lists, for the fraudulent casting of a mail ballot automatically would serve to keep on the voting rolls the individual in whose name (often without his knowledge) a ballot was being cast.

Furthermore, Thomson's other purported safeguard—a requirement that an applicant for mail ballots must actually live in the community in which he seeks to vote—provides no iron-clad guarantee that Southwest Virginians who have migrated to other places henceforth would be removed from registration books. The tighter definition of the word "residence" would be, as Del. M. Caldwell Butler has said, "a move in the right direction"; as Butler warns, however, the subtlety of the change will be lost on those "who have been diligent in this endeavor in the past."

The only objection that has really been offered to the stronger measure backed by Gov. Holton, the Senate and the Thomson Commission is that it would "inconvenience" many Virginians. That assertion is, in a word, baloney.

Students, servicemen, government workers, persons traveling abroad, persons who are ill or physically incapacitated—all could still secure absentee ballots by mail, even under the tough Senate bill. As for others—vacationers and businessmen, mostly—who expect for legitimate reasons to be out of town on election day, surely it would not be too great an inconvenience for them to be required to appear before a registrar or electoral-board secretary, anytime in a 25-day period prior to the election, and to vote in person at that time.

Few Inconvenienced

A few hundred Virginians, in an electorate of almost 1.5 million, possibly would be inconvenienced by a more stringent requirement of in-person voting. But that cannot be helped. For so long as any individual can vote by mail, having supposedly asserted that he will be absent from a precinct on election day, the mail-ballot cancer will remain.

The honest voter is "inconvenienced" already—by the thousands of illegal mail ballots cast each year in Dickenson, Wise, Lee and other "black-satchel" meccas. "The fraudulent ballot dilutes the effect of the honest ballot," Del. Butler has noted.

To stop that dilution, and to prove to Virginians that the Democratic party truly believes in honest elections, the House majority must now ratify the Senate's loophole-closer.

The Gas Tax Can Wait

The House Finance Committee veto of an extra $45 million-a-year gas tax is, all things considered, clearly for the best.

If the General Assembly isn't willing to vote an innocuous boost in tobacco taxes to pay for decent ports, better schools and a welfare bail-out for the cities, we're not at all sure that a persuasive case could ever be made for hasty passage of a new gas tax.

Had the State Senate's old guard treated the cities fairly in allocating revenues from the proposed tax, immediate imposition of the levy would have been justified. Instead of doing this, however, the rural bloc callously bought off northern Virginia senators with a suburban road-aid plum, and then slammed through the regressive fund-distribution formula over the fruitless protests of city legislators.

Since control of the State Senate will shift irrevocably to the urban areas following the 1970 census and a subsequent legislative reapportionment, temporary deferral of new road-user taxes almost certainly is in the cities' self-interest.

Two years from now, when the need for more road money will be even more critical than it is today, it is highly possible that a legislative coalition can rewrite the fund-distribution formula so as to build the roads where traffic demands them and to give a break to the mountainous regions where costs are highest.

Notice at last has been served to the road-building lobby, moreover, that gas-tax increases no longer will be routinely voted, not when the Norfolk-Arlington urban corridor receives no help for mass-transit and it and other urban areas are given back only half of what their citizens pay in road-user taxes.

The gas tax, Martinsville's Sen. William Stone bemoaned, "got involved in politics." That being so, then here was a case where politics and the public interest were dually served.

Mr. Hirst Says It for Us

Del. Wick Anderson, a political "centrist" whom we admire and with whom we are usually in agreement on substantive matters of state policy, accuses us elsewhere on this page of being strident, unfair and intolerant in recent editorial comment.

That accusation is, in our judgment, unjustified. Indeed, we had thought we were showing considerable restraint in having waited, until this week, to ask if the opposition by Del. Anderson and Sen. Hopkins to the Holton tobacco tax was not, in large measure, politically motivated.

Since 50 states have tobacco taxes, and none imposes a selective tax on newspapers (for the very good reason that it would probably be unconstitutional), Mr. Anderson's analogy is, we think, somewhat strained.

It is true, as he notes, that the two Richmond newspapers have, on even-numbered days, led the fight against a tobacco tax, even while, on odd-numbered days, echoing The Times in pleading for local tax relief. We happily accede to Mr. Anderson's wishes in placing this opposing editorial viewpoint on the record.

But the record also should show, as the assemblymen are wont to say, that only three days ago Roanoke City Manager Julian Hirst declared: "The answer to whether we can meet (Roanoke's proposed) school budget, as well as my budgets, is being decided in Richmond this week. They have a big share of the key to whether we can get needed money or not."

The city manager is not one to engage in Chicken-Little doomsaying or partisan politics. His plea is not, certainly, "strident." It is an appeal for common-sense legislative responsiveness to the needs of urban governments—and it is an appeal that the governor, two-thirds of the Senate and a goodly number of House members want to answer.

If, in affirming that view, The Times on any occasion has displayed journalistic irresponsibility, its editors apologize—and ask, of Del. Anderson, tolerance, and tax relief for cities.

Sections—40 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Saturday, March 14, 1970. Second Paid at R

Mail Vote Bill Clears House Unchanged

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Linwood Holton, who was reared in Big Stone Gap, won a major victory Friday when the House joined the Senate in a crackdown on mail ballot abuses in Southwest Virginia.

Democrats joined Republicans to give him the victory.

"Today is the day to shut the door on mail ballot frauds," Del. Archie A. Campbell, a Democrat of Wytheville, told the House.

With a surprising 55-43 vote the House turned its back on Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria and accepted the Senate version of the absentee voting law proposed by the Election Laws Study Commission.

Thomson last week persuaded the House to scrap the commission's restrictions and, for the most part, keep the absentee voting law where it is now. He feared it would keep hundreds of government workers in Northern Virginia from being able to vote.

On the first showdown on the absentee voting the Democratic majority in the House stuck with Thomson 60-28 and, it appeared, they would again until two Democrats from Southwest Virginia and Democrats from the Hampton Roads area began pleading for the Senate version.

The new law will limit mail ballots to military personnel, students, the sick, physically disabled and those outside the continental limits of the United States. Others who will be away election day can vote in person at the registrar's office between 40 and seven days before an election.

The new law also includes a provision proposed by Del. Edgar Bacon, a Democrat, of Lee County, making mandatory an investigation and prosecution, if warranted, whenever a commonwealth's attorney or member of an electoral board complains election laws are being violated in his city or county.

Gov. Holton early in this session of the General Assembly asked the legislature to adopt the study commission's recommendations and called it "surprising" Thomson would seek the changes since he was chairman of the commission.

Thomson asked the House to reject the Senate amendments, including Bacon's, so a committee of conference could work out "a fair compromise." He said he did not oppose Bacon's amendment bringing the Attorney General's office into mail ballot cases but felt its rejection would put the House conferees in a stronger bargaining position.

The six-vote majority caught Thomson and Democrats by surprise.

Del. Ford Quillen, freshman Democrat from Gate City whose father was a member of the study commission, pleaded for House acceptance of the Senate version.

"When the ballots are mailed out by the hundreds to one person they are used illegally and fraudulently," Quillen said.

"We have allowed these abuses," Quillen said too in declaring Virginia must make mail

See Page 3, Col. 6

$3.8-Billion Budget Sent to Senate Floor

RICHMOND (AP)—The $3.8-billion budget bill to operate the state for the next two years won approval in the Senate Finance Committee late Friday for final floor action Saturday—the final day of the 1970 General Assembly.

3/14/70

Assembly At a Glance

House gives Gov. Holton a major victory by passing Senate version of absentee voting law—Page 1

Senate Finance Committee clears $3.8-billion budget bill for floor action—Page 1

Weary legislators hope to make deadline without turning back clock—Page 3

Tom Stockton Fox of Roanoke is elected as circuit court judge—Page 3

Senate page boys get resolution on benefits and duties, mostly benefits—Page 3

The Senate committee fattened the House version of the bill by $5.8 million, mainly for ports development and higher education, and moved to assure all state employes they would get their 10 per cent raises as scheduled on July 1.

No money was added to the $21-million pay raise fund. The committee merely divided it equally between the first and second years of the coming biennium on a hopeful assumption the money would stretch that far or economies promised by Republican Gov. Linwood Holton might pick up the slack.

Colleges which complained loudly when the House committee offset by half their anticipated $9 million extra revenue from higher tuitions will get about $2.5 million of it back under the Senate bill.

Ports unification came in for an extra $1.5 million on top of the $2.1 million already in the bill—an amount Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk said was a minimum to complete vital construction on containerized cargo handling facilities.

The McMurran House bill contemplates funding ports unification via a $15-million loan from the retirement system. But Holton has taken a dim view of this procedure—which would require his approval—and Breeden said it was doubtful funds from this source would be available.

As the bill came out, appropriations from the general fund—that supported by general taxation—stood at $1.816 billion, about $35 million above the original recommendations of former Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

It went to the Senate floor with an unappropriated balance of about $465,000 most of which will be needed to finance money bills such as those calling for studies and the relief of persons injured in state-connected mishaps.

The budget bureau explained the Senate committee managed to stretch the $1.6 million the House left it by legislation that provides for paying mental hospitals a total of $4.6 million out of public assistance funds. In addition, a review of revenue estimates from liquor—on which the state tax will go from 10 to 14 per cent on July 1—added an additional $1.2 million in spending money.

Earlier in the day the committee ran through the bill in less than two hours and adopted 63 admendments recommended by a subcommittee before reporting to the Senate it had finished its job.

The four-year state institutions of higher learning recouped the entire amount of revenue they will get from higher tuitions but the community colleges, which charge small tuitions and are heavily subsidized by the state, won't get their increases.

In addition, Virginia Common-

See Page 3, Col. 7

Legislators Work To Beat Deadline

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A weary and somewhat bedraggled 1970 General Assembly plods into its 60th and final day Saturday, hopeful it won't need to resort to the time-honored custom of holding back the hour of midnight by stopping the Capitol clock.

A big step toward avoiding that depressing prospect came Friday, when the House of Delegates gave in to the Senate and adopted a tough absentee ballot law, separate story on Page 1.

The major unfinished business is the 1970-72 budget, reported to the Senate from its finance committee at precisely 5 p.m. Friday. The committee added a number of minor amendments, which must meet House agreement before adjournment can be ordered.

Also likely to take considerable time Saturday is Senate debate on the House-passed abortion reform bill, which already has been amended by the Senate Welfare Committee and needs House concurrence.

A number of lesser measures are in conference committees or may wind up there as the result of House-Senate differences.

Many legislators who earlier had been fearful that the final Saturday would turn into a marathon approaching the one in 1954 (which extended nonstop until 12:35 a.m. Monday, though the journal recorded the "official" clock time) were saying Friday that a reasonably early adjournament now is probable.

In action Friday, the Senate:

—Passed 40 to 0 the House-approved omnibus conflict-of-interests bill, providing a code of conduct for public officials and employes, including General Assembly members.

—Gave unanimous blessing to a House bill reinstating the school of agriculture at Virginia State College. Virginia State and Virginia Tech had agreed to transfer VSC's agriculture school to Blacksburg but a furore among students and alumni of the Petersburg college led to the resignation of its president, Dr. James Tucker.

—Passed Roanoke Del. Willis M. Anderson's bill requiring that state, county or municipal buildings constructed in the future be designed to make them accessible to physically handicapped people, but amended it to exempt public schools.

—Passed a bill authorizing the ABC Board to lift the beer and wine license of an establishment featuring topless or striptease entertainment. The bill is in conflict with a House version limited to pornographic material on the premises.

—Reversed the House's action which removed the right of a woman to be excused from jury duty by simply asking; women had asked that they be treated the same as men but the Senate decided they needed the special privilege.

—Gave the State Board of Education the power to license business and correspondence schools.

—Passed a resolution urging the Norfolk & Western Railway to keep its offices in Roanoke after its merger with the C&O is approved.

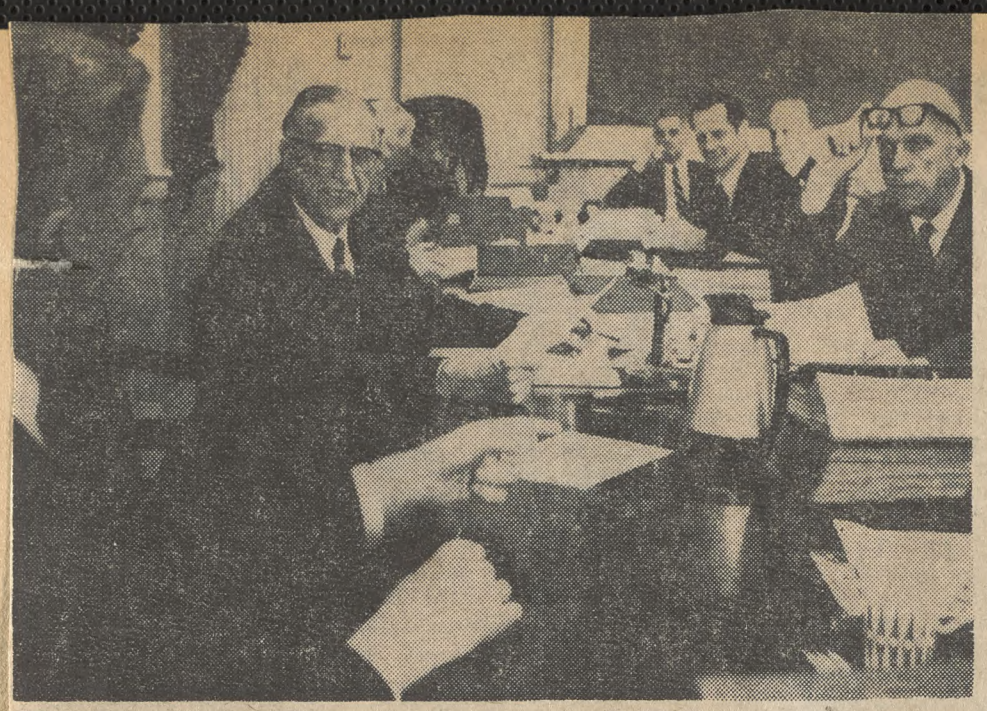
—Passed a House bill restricting the use of DDT and related chemicals.

—Set Nov. 3, the general election date, as the date for a referendum on the four-part constitutional revision.

At the other end of the Capitol, the House:

—Enacted the Senate bill barring pyramid promotional schemes.

—Received from its Courts of Justice Committee a Senate bill creating a division of consumer counsel in the attorney general's office. Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller and later the full Democratic ticket in 1969 had campaigned on such a program. The House had already passed a bill putting consumer protection in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but proponents of the Senate version say the two systems can exist in harmony.



AP Photo

High Financiers

State Sen. William F. Stone (left) of Martinsville seems to have amused Sen. J. D. Hagood (center) of Clover but, at right, Sen. E. L. Breeden of Norfolk appears to be taking things seriously during Senate Finance Committee deliberations Friday.

State Road Department Paying Private Lobbyist

By KEN RINGLE
Associated Perss Writer

RICHMOND (AP)—The Virginia Department of Highways, whose officials have actively lobbied in the current General Assembly for such items as a 2-cent hike in the gasoline tax, retained a private lobbyist at public expense last month to help with the work.

Attorney Paul D. Stotts is being paid at the rate of $20 per hour for his work at the Capitol, a sum a Highway Department spokesman says will amount to $1,500 or $1,600 by the session's end.

At the same time, Stotts is being paid by the Outdoor Advertising Association of Virginia to work for passage of legislation favorable to those erecting billboards on Virginia's roads.

He registered with the secretary of the commonwealth as a lobbyist for both organizations the week of Jan. 28-Feb. 3.

Though state officials frequently are combing the corridors in quest of their own special legislation, none is believed ever before to have retained a private lobbyist.

A spokesman for Gov. Linwood Holton said no such incident has ever been brought to his attention, and said the governor knew nothing of Stotts or his hiring. The subject, he said, would be looked into further.

Stotts himself saw nothing particularly unusual in his retention. He said he headed the Highway Department legal staff as an assistant attorney general for nine years before resigning to enter private practice in January 1969.

At the time of his resignation, he said, he was working on the rewriting of proposed relocation legislation with which, he said, his successors were not fully familiar.

He was retained in January on the hourly basis to follow through in effecting passage of the legislation, he said. Sin then, he said, highway work h occupied "about 25 per cent my time," but he would give further estimate of time work or money earned.

"I haven't stopped to figure up," he said.

A Highway Departme spokesman, however, said it expected Stotts will work abo 75 to 80 hours for the depa ment before the legislature journs.

Though Gov. Holton kn nothing of Stotts, one state ficial did: Atty. Gen Andrew Miller.

Miller said State Highw Commissioner Douglas B. gate had consulted him in Ja ary about Stotts, saying his le staff was insufficient to han the relocation matter.

Miller, who has been criti of what he considers a waste policy of hiring private attorn to do state legal work rather than state lawyers, said he reluctantly advised Fugate to hire Stotts.

But he said it was his understanding that while Stotts "might have to be in the Capitol at times" he was being hired "as a lawyer rather than a lobbyist."

Glade Little, an information ficer with the State Department of Highways, said it had been his understanding also that Stotts had been hired "as a consultant."

Budget Bill Ready For Senate Action

From Page 1

vealth University and the University of Virginia received new appropriations for family practice programs in their medical schools.

Among the major institutions, William and Mary would get an additional $598,865 in the next two years above the House figures; Old Dominion University would get $436,380; Virginia Commonwealth $537,720; University of Virginia $732,695; George Mason $228,305; Virginia Tech $744,485.

There were some reductions in other items for four of the state schools amounting to a total of $324,550. The schools were Longwood, Madison, VMI and Virginia Tech.

The ports appropriation sparked most of the discussion in the committee's final budget session. Sen. William B. Hopkins Jr. of Roanoke wanted to know why any appropriation for ports was necessary, in light of the borrowing proposal via the McMurran plan.

Breeden explained that the $3.6 million, while far from sufficient, would take care of completing construction already started. And he said he was prepared to believe what he had read on the governor's views about borrowing the money from the retirement fund.

An effort was made in committee to take $1 million from the appropriation of $1.5 million for parks under the recreation program and use it for a new community college at Virginia Beach. Hopkins made the proposal on behalf of Virginia Beach Sen. Edward Caton.

Hopkins' move was overridden when it was explained that the budget already contains $16 million for capital outlay for community colleges and $3.5 million was added by the House. Besides, opponents argued, the land acquisition money for the outdoors program would generate matching federal funds.

The committee moved gingerly into the question of the salary raises, a matter which unsettled many rank and file state employes when the House trimmed $6 from the $27 million earmarked in the original Godwin budget.

House Appropriations Committee chairman W. Roy Smith explained that everyone would get a 10 per cent raise but not everyone would get it at the start of the new fiscal year on July 1.

Several committeemen took the view that there was enough money available to meet the July 1 schedule for everyone. Others demurred and noted that most state employes had received three raises in the past two years, merit raises and general increases.

Finally it was agreed to write into the budget at least the intention of starting the across the board raises on July 1.

The committee then took the first year item for salary increases of $7.750 million and the second year item of $13.750 million and made the appropriation $10.25 million for each year of the biennium.

Then, on motion of Sen. E. E. Willey of Richmond the committee increased the proposed salary boost for the director of the Division of Purchase and Supply by $1,500.

The director, G. Lloyd Nunnally now gets $20,000. Outgoing Gov. Godwin proposed $22,000. The house made it $22,500 and the Senate committee boosted it to $24,000.

Senate Pages Looking Out for Their Own

RICHMOND (AP) — The Senate page boys, under the energetic tutelage of Jimmy Butler, son of House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler, have moved forward on another front in their effort to win a larger policy-making role in Virginia's upper house.

The pages already have hired a lobbyist — attorney Garland Harwood — to work for such items as cushions on their seats and an intercom to the Capitol snack bar.

Friday they had a resolution submitted to win further rights. The resolution, drawn up by the Department of Statutory Research and Drafting, bore as patrons Democratic Sens. William Hodges, Paul Manns, William Parkerson and William Fears.

After young Butler's attention was drawn to the one-party incongruity of his resolution, he also solicited the signature of Republican Sen. James Turk.

The resolution:

"Whereas, the pages of the Senate of Virginia have served with quiet dignity and devotion beyond the call of duty, therefore it is necessary for the pages to receive the following benefits and duties that would enable them to carry out their job more efficiently:

1—Pages to serve on all committees, however may not serve as chairman, and will only vote in case of a tie.

2—In the event that the presiding officer of the Senate is absent, the pages of the Senate will nominate a page to preside over the Senate.

3—The pages will have separate offices and however many secretaries as seen fit by the pages.

4—The pages shall set their own salaries.

5—The senators will keep their own bill books.

6—An automatic telephone answering service be installed so that the pages will not have to answer the telephone.

[illegible] and duties of the pages of

appreciation to the pages by commissioning a Virginia artist to paint portraits of the Senate pages. These portraits will hang in the Senate Chamber for a period of two years, and then be sent to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., for exhibition.

8—Furthermore, the Senate of Virginia will set up a commission appointed by the lieutenant governor, consisting of pages to study any other ben-

DON'T CLOWN AROUND

THE ROANOKE TIMES

Vol. 167, No. 74. ★ 8 Sections—110 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Sunday, March 15, 1970.

Assembly Grinds to Adjournment

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A General Assembly, in which the traditional Democratic majority and a new Republican governor learned to live with each other, wore on through Saturday night toward delayed adjournment sometime Sunday morning.

Democrats gave Gov. Linwood Holton the money he asked to staff his office and agreed to some of the money raising and spending he advocated.

But on issues with political overtones for the legislative races in 1971 and the next campaign for governor in '73 they stood like a wall.

Democrats, over the governor's objection, put a Division of Consumer Counsel and a Council of Drug Abuse in the office of Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller, a rising young Democrat.

As legislators, weary from the exhaustion of the 60-day session, looked forward to getting out of Richmond Sunday there was some speculation Gov. Holton might veto both measures.

Staff members were attempting to line up a statewide TV broadcast for the governor Wednesday night in which he will give his assessment of the Democrats' 60-day performance.

The complexities of liberalizing Virginia's 123-year-old abortion law, the emotionalism over sex education in the schools, and ventures into unexplored areas of consumer protection — all political issues for the future — left the legislature spent.

But as members packed up to go home and get through the long calendar of the last day, with the prospects of the session running into the early hours of Sunday morning, they faced the realization they will be back for a special session next January that could run three or four months.

The legislature set up the machinery for a referendum on sweeping changes in Virginia's new constitution Nov. 3 when Virginia also will be electing a U.S. senator and the state's 10 congressmen.

The special session will have to reapportion the districts of state senators and House members, as well as those of congressmen, and with the growth in the eastern corridor, dozens from rural areas will be squeezed out.

Next year also will see sweeping changes in Virginia's elections as a result of election laws passed in this session.

Despite the party line vote on politically oriented issues, this session failed to produce the rancor experienced in Florida and other states when the Democratic majority found a Republican in the governor's office.

They were unable to make Holton mad.

Saturday morning he left his office and took a swim at a local health club and as the legislature went into a night session he watched the proceedings on live educational TV from the House and Senate chambers.

The House and Senate agreed Saturday on a $3.8-billion 1970-72 appropriations bill, which spent revenue from the governor's proposed new tax on ABC store sales and the transfer of state-owned railroad stock to the retirement system.

His biggest setback was refusal of the legislature to raise the tax on cigarettes two and a half cents a pack and to increase the state gas tax two cents a gallon.

Before his inauguration he had resigned himself to defeat of his campaign promise—a $9 per person rebate against the sales tax on food. He watered it down to include only those in low income families but it was doomed from the beginning.

As night fell across the Capitol there were all kinds of guessing on how long it would take before adjournment came.

Some issues, such as the abortion law changes, still had not been faced in the Senate and all kinds of bills were in committees of conferences—one hung up on whether restaurants with ABC licenses could have topless go go girls.

Many thought the session would run until 2 a.m., a few as long as 8:30 Sunday morning. No one thought it would last as long as the 1964 session which did not adjourn until 12:35 a.m. on Monday.

Actions in 1970 Session of Virginia General Assembly Page A-9.

The Weather

Cloudy; high in low 40s.

Full Weather Report on Page A-8

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Fox Elected Circuit Judge

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Tom Stockton Fox, 52, of Roanoke was elected by the General Assembly Friday as an additional judge of the Roanoke Valley's 20th Judicial Circuit.

A native of Roanoke, Fox has practiced law in that city since 1942.

There were no other nominations for the post, created by the current session of the General Assembly. Fox had been endorsed by the Roanoke and Salem Bar associations.

Tom Stockton Fox

Fox will hold court in Roanoke while the other circuit court judge, Fred L. Hoback, will sit in Salem. The Chief Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is expected to assign Fox to assist Roanoke Hustings Court Judge Ernest W. Ballou and Law and Chancery Court Judge Stanford L. Fellers in addition to his circuit court duties.

Fox's election came in the midst of a bipartisan attack on Virginia's method of selecting its judges and a Democratic caucus split over the nomination of Carlton Penn, a former Roanoker who had been endorsed for a new Northern Virginia judgeship.

Penn was nominated by the caucus on a 45 to 41 vote for the 26th Judicial Circuit judgeship after Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke and other Democrats objected that Penn had not supported the Democratic national ticket in 1968. He was an open supporter of third party candidate George Wallace, they contended. There was no opposition to Penn on the Senate or House floor, however.

Democratic Sen. William E. Fears of Accomack and Republican Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro, his party's 1969 nominee for lieutenant governor, rose in the Senate to denounce the system of General Assembly election of judges, based on bar association endorsements.

Fears said the assembly's courts of justice committees should "have a personal confrontation" with the men endorsed for the judgeships so that their qualifications could be studied first-hand. "We should select the best possible lawyers and we're not doing that," Fears declared.

Fears also referred to the caucus discussion about Penn's preference in the presidential election. Dawbarn said he was impressed with Fears' remarks until he suggested that political loyalty should be a criterion for judges.

"We should look deeper than that," Dawbarn said, agreeing that prospective judges should be called before legislative committees for a hearing.

In a re-enactment of a vote taken earlier in the week, Judge Glyn R. Phillips of Dickenson County was re-elected to the bench of the 27th Judicial Circuit over Republican candidate Ben F. Sutherland.

Sutherland got 30 of the 134 votes cast in the combined House-Senate balloting, including those of Democratic Dels. C. W. Cleaton of Mecklenburg and Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski.

Procedural confusion during the earlier voting made a revote necessary.

3/15/70

Opinion Page

Postponement of Major Tax Decisions To Cause Severe '72 Budget Crunch

Lin Holton should certainly is Virginia's most happy fella today. The General Assembly's Democrats, after 60 days of subdued contrariness, prepared to head home—without the Republican governor's scalp.

Despite an intensive tax fight that neither Gov. Holton nor the legislature really won, the worst fears of Virginians were never confirmed in what was but the opening round in a four-year struggle between Democratic statehouse and GOP chief executive. State government, in other words, did not collapse.

The General Assembly was, however, something of a disappointment. The 1970-72 budget, voted yesterday, is not fully adequate to the needs of Virginia. A money crisis in 1972 has been made inescapable. The cities' cries for financial help have been met, again, with a "later . . . not now" response.

Solid Accomplishments

On the plus side, the new Constitution has won final Assembly ratification, clearing the way for a public vote Nov. 3.

A sweeping new program of mental health reforms has at last been given the go-ahead, thanks in large measure to the splendid work of the Hirst Commission.

An ambitious grant-in-aid program also was begun for construction of municipal sewage treatment plants, thereby enabling Virginia's cities to qualify for federal bonus grants as they begin the tardy job of meeting higher antipollution standards.

As for the Holton-Assembly fight over taxes, it ought never to have happened. From the outset, the need for additional taxes was indisputable. Neither political party was willing, though, to seize the initiative either in pressing for a needed $100 million hike in income taxes or in granting local governments additional tax powers.

A political impasse inevitably resulted, in part because Gov. Holton kept changing positions on both revenue needs and the GOP's pet scheme of food-tax rebates, in part because moderate Democrats in the House evidently allowed themselves to become trapped in a behind-the-scenes package deal that dictated ultimate defeat of both gasoline and tobacco taxes.

An accommodation with the House forces might conceivably have been possible had the governor not waited a month before trimming his rebate plan and embracing higher taxes and a bigger budget—and had he not dumped his new program in the Democrats' laps without forewarning and at the very moment that the opposition was readying its own proposals.

There are lessons to be learned, by both sides, from this experience. In the State Senate, where Democrats were sharply split, Gov. Holton managed some significant political victories. In the House, however, it was a different story, with the majority party's rural conservatives and urban moderates solidly united and consistently calling the tune.

To some degree, Mr. Holton can always go over the assemblymen's heads in appealing for popular support. The public, however, will never beat down the Capitol's doors in support of new taxes—this despite its continuing demand for the costly new services that make such taxes necessary. Clearly, therefore, Mr. Holton and the Democrats hereafter will have to put aside their partisan differences in the formulation of rational tax policies that will get the state through the terrific budget crunch that is now approaching.

'72 Tax Hike Certain

In forcing colleges to boost tuitions, in freezing most new construction for two years, in deferring the start of quality-education and welfare-financing reforms until 1972, and in balancing the General Fund operating budget with revenues from one-time sources, the Assembly has made a '72 tax increase foreordained To its credit, however, it did succeed in financing most of the state's more pressing needs, even while wrongly vetoing lower pupil-teacher ratios in the public schools, ignoring long-range proposals for curbing juvenile delinquency, shortchanging the ports and further undercutting the Outdoors Plan.

If Virginians approve the new Constitution and its envisioned tapping of bond revenues for future capital outlays, the forthcoming boost in taxes need not be unduly burdensome. If, on the other hand, should the unthinkable happen and the constitutional amendments lose, taxes would jump outrageously.

Thus, both in its shaky budget-balancing methods and in its temporary inattention to needs that soon will have to be met, the legislature has told Virginians, in no uncertain terms, that both new taxes and a new Constitution are necessary. On the fate of the latter hangs the question, obviously, of how severe the new tax bite is to be.

Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

HOUSE G.O.P. LEADER CALDWELL BUTLER, SPEAKER JOHN WARREN COOKE CONFER
Butler (left) Approached Speaker's Chair During House Session Yesterday

Opinion Page

Assembly's Record Generally Positive Despite Tax Vetoes, Other Oversights

The General Assembly's 1970 session finally ground to a halt at 4:40 a.m. Sunday—in the same fitful, ambiguous, uninspiring fashion that had characterized much of the proceedings since its start in January.

In the last hectic hours the assemblymen were still putting final touches on crucial reform legislation, dealing with such issues as abortion, drug abuse, pollution control and consumer protection. Fortunately, nearly all of the important legislation got the legislature's o.k.

In the opinion of House Majority Leader James Thomson (D-Alexandria), the approval of a $3.8 billion budget, final legislative action on a streamlined constitution, and passage of a sweeping election-reform law were the Assembly's principal accomplishments. Gov. Holton, who praised the assemblymen for showing "that a legislature with a majority of one political party can act in harmony with a governor of another," singled out these same three areas for special mention.

The Unmet Needs

Like Gov. Holton, however, we feel that the legislature's budget performance was the least impressive of the lot. "We must—and we will—meet the needs that are still unmet," he promised.

The additional needs are self-evident. The localities' pleas for financial assistance went largely unheeded; public schools were denied funds needed to ensure a smaller teaching load; $2 million or more in federal money was lost because of insufficient state-park financing; Hampton Roads ports, although finally consolidated, were not provided sufficient funds for expansion.

Much was done, however, of a constructive nature:

● Election reform. Candidates henceforth must fully disclose campaign expenditures and money sources, not only after election day but also before. Costly primary run-offs will be abolished in 1971. Mail-ballot abuses at last will be curbed, with individuals who are not in the military service, in college or in a foreign country, and who are not sick or disabled, henceforth required to cast absentee ballots *in person* during a 35-day pre-election period.

● Conflict of interest. Tough new regulations were written to clarify and extend to state employes the codes of ethics that heretofore have covered only local government. Bowing to public pressures, the assemblymen reluctantly put themselves under the same rules—thus ensuring that Virginians in the future will be kept apprised of legislators' incomes from special-interest groups.

Consumerism

● Consumer protection. Ignoring Gov. Holton's efforts to assign the job to someone on his own staff, Democrats directed that a post of consumer-affairs administrator be created in the State Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The governor could of course veto this scheme. Additionally, moderate and liberal Democrats succeeded in creating within the attorney general's office a Division of Consumer Counsel, responsible for prosecuting fraudulent business activities that other state agencies can't prevent by negotiation.

● Environmental protection. Although some weakening language was slipped into the bills by the Senate Saturday, a better air pollution law was passed (over the objections, it should be noted, of the very men who are responsible for the state's incipient clean-air program) and, as Washington had demanded, a truly effective clean-rivers law was also enacted. Gov. Holton succeeded, moreover, in getting full funding for an ambitious new matching-aid program for sewage treatment. A scenic rivers program also was begun.

● Drug abuse. A thorough overhaul was made of the drug laws. Despite the restoration of some harsh drug-user penalties by the Senate on Saturday, the new legislation ends the danger that a one-time marijuana experimenter will be scarred for life with the stigma of the felon. For the most part, the new law makes the proper distinction between the infrequent user and those who unconscionably traffic in illicit drugs for profit.

● Abortion law. The state's cruel 123-year-old statute was junked in favor of a cautious change that will: (1) legalize a limited number of abortions that many of Virginia's hospitals and physicians now are performing illegally; (2) ensure a means of prosecuting back-alley abortionists in the event that the Supreme Court upholds lower courts in asserting that abortion is a matter to be decided by individual conscience, not the state.

● Sex education. In the final hours the assemblymen pulled back from this briarpatch, thus belatedly recognizing that the legislative branch has no business infringing on the State Board of Education's right to oversee classroom instruction.

The list of General Assembly shortcomings is, fortunately, not nearly so long. Inaction on several fronts was, however, inexcusable.

Traffic-Safety Inaction

Incredibly, the lawmakers again refused to tighten the drunk-driver laws by accepting the nationally-recommended blood-alcohol level of .10 for chemical tests. Nor did the Assembly authorize, in place of those tests, a simple, swift and inexpensive breath test at the arrest scene. In refusing to order these reforms, the assemblymen almost certainly have doomed more Virginians to die needlessly in liquor-related traffic accidents.

Equally indefensible, in our view, was the House's refusal to put the legislative branch on record in support of mandatory antihunger programs in 31 remaining Virginia localities. In leaving the implementation to the governor's office and the federal government, the assemblymen again gave a graphic lesson in why the federal government has had to move into areas of responsibility that logically should belong to the states.

The legislature, was wrong, also, in failing to settle the higher-education mess that is developing in Petersburg. Instead of prohibiting the two-year Richard Bland College from becoming that small city's second four-year state college, the Assembly agreed both to Richard Bland's expansion and also to the maintenance of a separate agriculture school for Negroes at the city's Virginia State College. Neither action makes sense educationally or fiscally—only, since the Appropriations Committee's chairman hails from Petersburg, politically.

'By No Means Complete'

There were other minuses, to be sure. But with a special reapportionment and constitutional revision session of the Assembly scheduled for next year, and with sweeping new tax programs clearly on the horizon for 1972, these perhaps can be swiftly repaired.

Having assured themselves a much-needed hike in expense reimbursements, the assemblymen should have no objection to the need for addressing themselves to the unfinished agenda when the time comes for reconvening.

"This enterprise . . . to improve the quality of life in Virginia . . . is by no means complete," Gov. Holton reminded the assemblymen Sunday morning. Not even the most partisan of Democrat, we trust, would dare disagree.

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