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Scrap Book

NEW CITY No!

THE ROANOKE TIMES

Vol. 166, No. 128. ★ ★ ★ ★ 3 Sections—48 Pages Roanoke, Virginia, Wednesday, November 5, 1969.

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10 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

Governor Race

Linwood Holton (R)
437,897 (Elected)
William C. Battle (D)
374,516
1,863 of 2,032 Precincts

Lieutenant Governor

J. Sargeant Reynolds (D)
421,942
H. Dunlap (Buz) Dawbarn (R)
339,415

Attorney General

Andrew P. Miller (D)
402,951
Richard D. Obenshain (R)
361,997

The Weather

Cloudy; high in 50s.

Full Weather Report Page 4

Holton Elected Governor in Upset; Reynolds, Miller Defeat GOP Foes

Times Photo by Jack Gaking

Holton Speaks to Supporters in Roanoke Headquarters

Roanoke Lawyer Wins Second Try

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

Virginia elected Linwood Holton, Harvard educated self-styled "country boy" from Big Stone Gap, its first Republican governor in modern times Tuesday but put Democrats in office as lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Sen. J. Sargeant Reynolds of Richmond was elected lieutenant governor, and Abingdon lawyer Andrew P. Miller was picked for attorney general in a wave of split ticket voting that brought to the surface the turmoil in Virginia politics.

William C. Battle, former U.S. ambassador to Australia under President Kennedy, became the first Democratic victim of a growing Republican party in this once Democrat-controlled state and a revolt by organized labor and thousands of Negroes against the "old guard" in state politics.

It was a major upset few politicians sensed despite the factionalism within the Democratic party since the death of the late U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd and the popularity of President Nixon who came to Virginia to campaign for Holton. Four years ago Holton lost to Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. in his first campaign for governor.

Battle, accompanied by his wife Barry, conceded to Holton at 11:45 p.m. when he went to Holton's "Victory Party" at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond and got on the platform with Holton.

Holton and Battle exchanged pleasantries in the din of the Republicans' excitement, and all those close by could hear was Battle saying to Holton: "All the best, old boy."

"We are over the hump," Holton remarked as the first returns began to roll in showing him carrying Southwest Virginia and faring well in the thickly populated areas of Northern Virginia and the six-city Hampton Roads complex.

He ran ahead of Battle all night as the returns rolled in from across the state at the end of the most costly, physically exhausting campaign ever waged by two men for governor.

But while Holton was winning, his GOP ticket of Sen. H. D. "Buz" Dawbarn of Waynesboro, an industrialist, and Richmond lawyer Richard D. Obenshain, were running behind Reynolds and Miller in the races for lieutenant governor and attorney general.

As the precinct by precinct count neared an end in the early hours of Wednesday morning Holton had 52 per cent of the vote, Battle 45 per cent.

Holton, who started practicing law in Roanoke after graduating from Harvard, at 46 becomes the youngest governor since the 1920s when the late Sen. Byrd was elected governor at the age of 39.

He also becomes the first

See Page 12, Col. 2

Butler Top Vote Getter; Anderson, Garland Win Re-election to House

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

The Roanoke Valley's delegation to the House of Delegates remained unchanged after Tuesday's heavy voting: three Republicans and one Democrat.

In the City of Roanoke Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler stayed in the legislature easily, leading the field of four seeking the city's two House seats.

Democratic Del. Willis M. Anderson, another veteran of the House, retained his seat, running second on the ticket.

William B. Robertson, a Republican and one of four Negroes running in the state for House seats, finished third in the race, proving to be less of a hazard to Anderson's re-election than political guessers had expected.

Democrat Frank Perkinson, a lawyer and a member of Roanoke City Council, ran fourth in the race for the two seats.

Butler, a lawyer, was the leading vote getter in the city with 13,308 as all of the city's 37 precincts reported unofficially Tuesday night. Anderson, also a lawyer, was second with 11,561.

Robertson, a school supervisor, was in third place with 8,596, and Perkinson was fourth with 5,395.

In the Roanoke City-County-Salem floater seat, Del. Ray Garland, running away from Democrat Holman Willis Jr. in the big district, reclaimed the seat he had won in a surprising 1967 victory over Democrat Bob Spessard.

M. Caldwell Butler

Willis M. Anderson

Ray L. Garland

With 73 of 73 precincts reporting unofficially late Tuesday night, Garland had his opponent 26,547 to 15,741. Garland, a businessman, and Willis, a lawyer, had run a quiet race — as had the other candidates for the valley's four seats in the legislature.

Veteran Republican Del. John Hagen was also the winner in unofficial returns from 36 of the 36 precincts in the Roanoke County - Salem House district. Hagen, a businessman, had 12,535 to 9,200 for Wallace S. Klein Jr., a Democrat and a Salem pharmacist.

Republicans were hoping, with a huge vote which saw Republican gubernatorial candidate Linwood Holton winning in the valley and with added votes on the consolidation issue, to bump Anderson and make all four seats Republican. But Anderson, an influential member of the House with impressive committee assignments, was never in danger as the returns came in.

In the Roanoke City race, looked upon as a possible shocker because of Robertson's strength in the Negro neighborhoods where Anderson had run well since his first victory in 1964, Robertson did run well in the Negro neighborhoods.

He topped all three of the other candidates in the Negro precincts, but it was not enough.

Anderson scored heavily in the big South Roanoke precincts—although not as impressively as Butler—and he won in the bread-and-butter precincts elsewhere in the city.

Robertson ran ahead of Perkinson in the South Roanoke precincts and in generally conservative precincts such as Garden City.

The race produced one tie between Anderson and Butler — 145 to 145—in Jefferson No. 1 precinct.

Unofficial returns in the floater race showed Garland winning every precinct but South Roanoke No. 1 and North Salem No. 2 from Willis, piling up huge votes in the southwestern parts of the county, always a good source for Republican votes and running much closer to Willis in the South Roanoke precincts.

The race for the floater seat was closest in Salem, where Garland won 2,587 to 2,107. The margin was the largest in Roanoke, home town of both candidates, where Garland moved out ahead 13,079 to 7,554. In the county Garland ran ahead of Willis 10,581 to 6,080.

The closest race was in the county's Riverdale precinct where Garland had Willis by only 4 votes.

Klein's best showing against Hagen came in Salem his home town, where he ran aheead in five of the city's 10 precincts. But, again, it was not enough to offset the Republican voting in the southwestern part of the county where Hagen piled up margins of close to 2-to-1.

Hagen lost Salem 1,944 to 2,899 but he carried the county by 10,302.

Key House Races

Here are latest unofficial returns from races in Western Virginia for House of Delegates seats:

Roanoke City (2 seats)
37 of 37 precincts
Willis Anderson (D) 11,561 (winner)
Frank Perkinson (D) 5,395
Caldwell Butler (R) 13,308 (winner)
William Robertson (R) 8,596

Roanoke County and City of Salem
36 of 36 Precincts
Wallace Klein (D) 9,209
John Hagen (R) 12,535 (winner)

Roanoke City, Roanoke County and City of Salem
73 of 73 Precincts
Holman Willis (D) 15,741
Ray Garland (R) 26,547 (winner)

Alleghany, Botetourt, Covington and Clifton Forge
40 of 41 Precincts
George Kostel (D) 5,263 (winner)
Robert Hughes (I) 4,408

Augusta, Highland, Staunton, Waynesboro (2 seats)
40 of 40 Precincts
A. R. Giesen Jr. (R) 12,853 (Winner)
Beverley Roller (R) 11,522 (Winner)
Hubert Echols (D) 4,912

Washington, Scott and City of Bristol (2 seats)
19 of 46 precincts
Quillen (D) 3,927 (winner)
Stuart (D) 4,145 (winner)
Hart (R) 2,827
Smith (R) 2,872

Bland, Craig, Giles, Pulaski, Wythe (2 seats)
55 of 56 Precincts
Archie Campbell (D) 9,067 (winner)
Garnett Moore (D) 9,248) (winner)
Rodman Layman (R) 8,288
Howard Morris (R) 7,183

Russell and Dickenson
40 of 41 Precincts
Olney Edwards (D) 6,750 (winner)
Rufus McCoy (R) 5,998

Tazewell
21 of 28 Precincts
Dalton (D) 3,351
Hess (R) 3,297

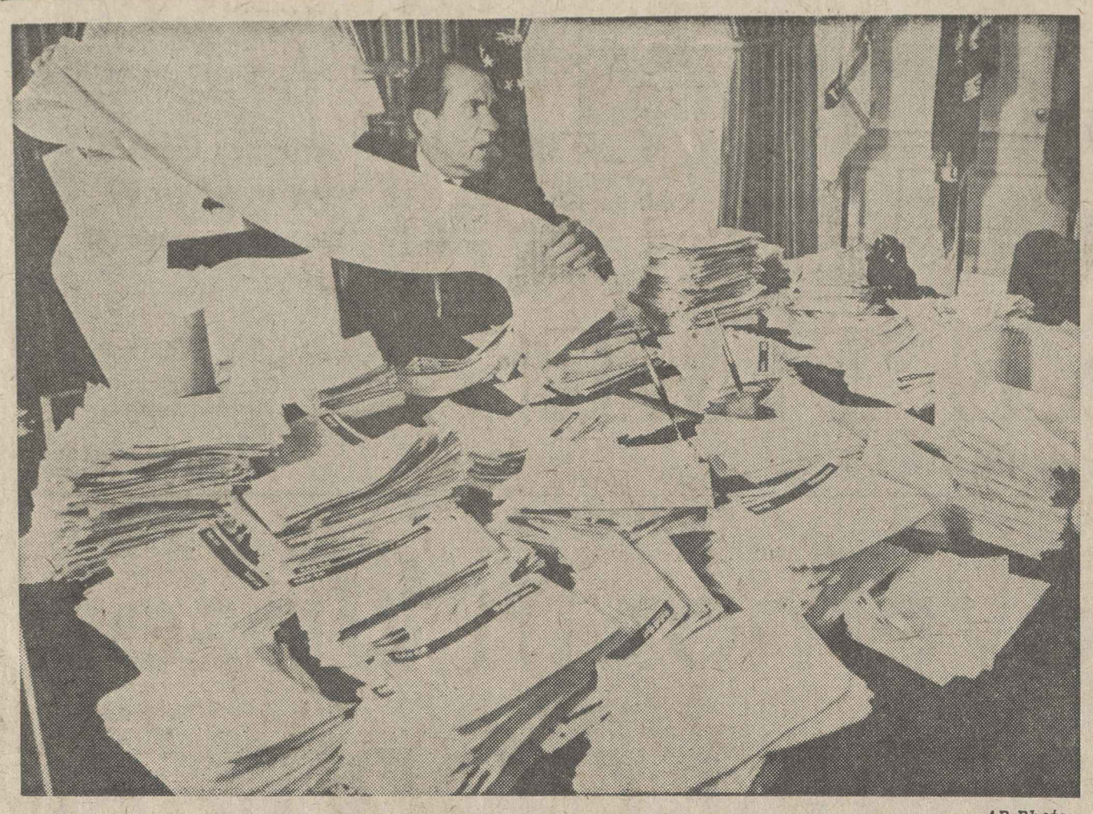
Carroll, Grayson and Galax
51 of 55 Precincts
Raleigh Cooley (D) 4,669
Jerry Geisler (R) 5,693

Henry, Patrick, and City of Martinsville (2 seats)
50 of 50 Precincts
A. L. Philpott (D) 9,036 (winner)
Garry DeBruhl (D) 8,173 (winner)
Cary Randolph (I) 5,183

Montgomery and City of Radford
20 of 20 Precincts
Alan Rex (D) 3,190
John Dalton (R) 7,873 (winner)

Bedford
27 of 27 Precincts
Jesse Tucker (D) 1,629
Lacey Putney (I) 4,257 (winner)

Stories and Tables on House Races—Pages 12-15



AP Photo

President Nixon Wades Through Massive Mail Response to His Vietnam Position Talk

Gallup Poll

Americans Put Confidence In President's Peace Plan

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP

President Nixon won a vote of confidence from 77 per cent of Americans on his Vietnam policies among those persons who listened to his Vietnam speech Monday night. Only 6 per cent express outright opposition to the President's program for ending the Vietnam war, but another 17 per cent are undecided.

While the initial reaction to the President's program was highly favorable, the course of public opinion in the coming weeks will depend largely on the actual rate of withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

In a test of the nation's first reactions to the speech, a series of questions were put to a total of 501 adults living in 286 localities in a nationwide telephone survey conducted Monday night immediately following the speech.

Approximately 7 persons in 10 contacted heard the speech. Among this group, interviewers found a large percentage of Americans who were impressed and reassured by Nixon's remarks; but at the same time, a sizable minority who expressed disappointment that the President did not come up with new ideas to end the war.

The predominant view at this point is that the President is pursuing the only course open to him. The idea of "Vietnamization" of the war has particular appeal to the public.

About half the people interviewed, 49 per cent, think Nixon's proposals are likely to bring about a settlement of the war, but 25 per cent think they are not likely to do so and another 26 per cent are undecided.

Eight in every 10 (77 per cent) of those contacted express satisfaction with Nixon's program for troop withdrawal, 13 per cent express dissatisfaction, while another 10 per cent are undecided.

By a 6-to-1 ratio, persons contacted agree with Nixon that moratoriums and public demonstrations are harmful to the attainment of peace in Vietnam, but most also share the President's belief that people in this country have a right to make their voices heard.

West Germans, British Support Nixon Position

LONDON (AP) — Two of America's European allies Tuesday saluted President Nixon's aims for peace in Vietnam but the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations at the Paris peace talks charged Nixon with prolonging a "war of aggression."

Most European newspapers that commented on Monday's presidential address expressed disappointment. Some predicted the speech would add force to moratorium demonstrations in the United States later this month. Soviet news media dismissed the speech as an attempt to lull the American public.

Support for the President came from Britain and West ...ny.

In London, an official statement declared: "The British government welcomes the United States' determination to persist in the search for an honorable solution to the Vietnam conflict.

"President Nixon's plan for a complete withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces from Vietnam is a major contribution. We hope that there will be a constructive response from the other side and that progress will now be made in Paris toward a negotiated settlement."

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt supported Nixon's aim of seeking a solution through gradual troop withdrawals and said he hoped the speech would find a positive echo in Hanoi.

Brandt reiterated in a statement that West Germany was ready to help rebuild both halves of war-scarred Vietnam, an offer first made in his government policy statement last month.

The North Vietnamese delegation in Paris denounced the speech as "a defiance not only of the Vietnamese people but of the American people and all the peace-loving people in the world."

A separate statement from the Viet Cong delegation said the speech contained nothing new and sought to prolong and intensify "the American war of aggression."

North Vietnam's Hanoi radio declared Nixon offered nothing to end the war" and his speech was "perfidious propaganda to fool the American people."

"The people of Vietnam," Thieu said in a statement in Saigon, "want nothing more than to gradually take the responsibility to preserve their own independence and freedom with the efficient assistance of the allied countries, especially that of the people of the United States, with a view to achieving the self-sufficiency and self-development which I have affirmed many times."

Thieu's chief delegate to the Paris peace talks, Pham Dang Lam, commented: "The speech of President Nixon is clear, the position of our side is known. The ball is in the other side's court."

A U.S. ally in Asia, Japan, also came to Nixon's support. Naraichi Fujiyama, spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Minis-

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Daniel P. Moynihan

Bryce Harlow

Nixon Promotes 2 To Cabinet Rank

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon reorganized the White House staff Tuesday and elevated Bryce Harlow and Daniel P. Moynihan to be counselors to the President with Cabinet rank.

Harlow will continue to guide the President on congressional relations policy but will be ... by a new assistant to the President for congressional relations. He also said a new executive secretary of the Urban Affairs Council will be designated soon.

In the revamping of the staff, the post of Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs was created and will be held by John D. Ehrlichman, who ha...

Reds Launch 50 Attacks On Allies

SAIGON (AP) — South Vietnamese troops battled the enemy in the central highlands Tuesday after North Vietnamese forces launched more than 50 rocket, mortar and ground attacks on American and government positions.

Field reports said the South Vietnamese units killed 80 enemy soldiers near the Duc Lap Special Forces camp 135 miles northeast of Saigon. Government casualties were 24 killed and 38 wounded in the battle, which lasted from noon until sunset.

There was a marked dropoff in action after nightfall, with only 12 shellings reported across South Vietnam early Wednesday and 22 enemy killed in scattered clashes.

During the night hours U.S. B52 bombers took over, dropping more than 1,050 tons of explosives along the Cambodian border in Binh Long and Phuoc Long provinces, 60 to 80 mi... northeast of Saigon.

In the predawn hours of Tue... day, North Vietnamese infantr... men had assaulted four fir... bases in the two provinces ... Firebases Ike, Ellen and Mor... and Landing Zone Buttor... Spokesmen said the attac... were repelled and 194 ener... were killed, while American c... ualties were three dead and ... wounded.

It was the heaviest grou... fighting in two months.

Seven enemy prisoners c... tured in the fighting were iden...

FOR YOUR SHOPP...
WE WILL BE . . .
O...
9:00 A.M. to 9:3...
Saturday 9:00 ...
General ...
2001 Shenandoah Ave.,

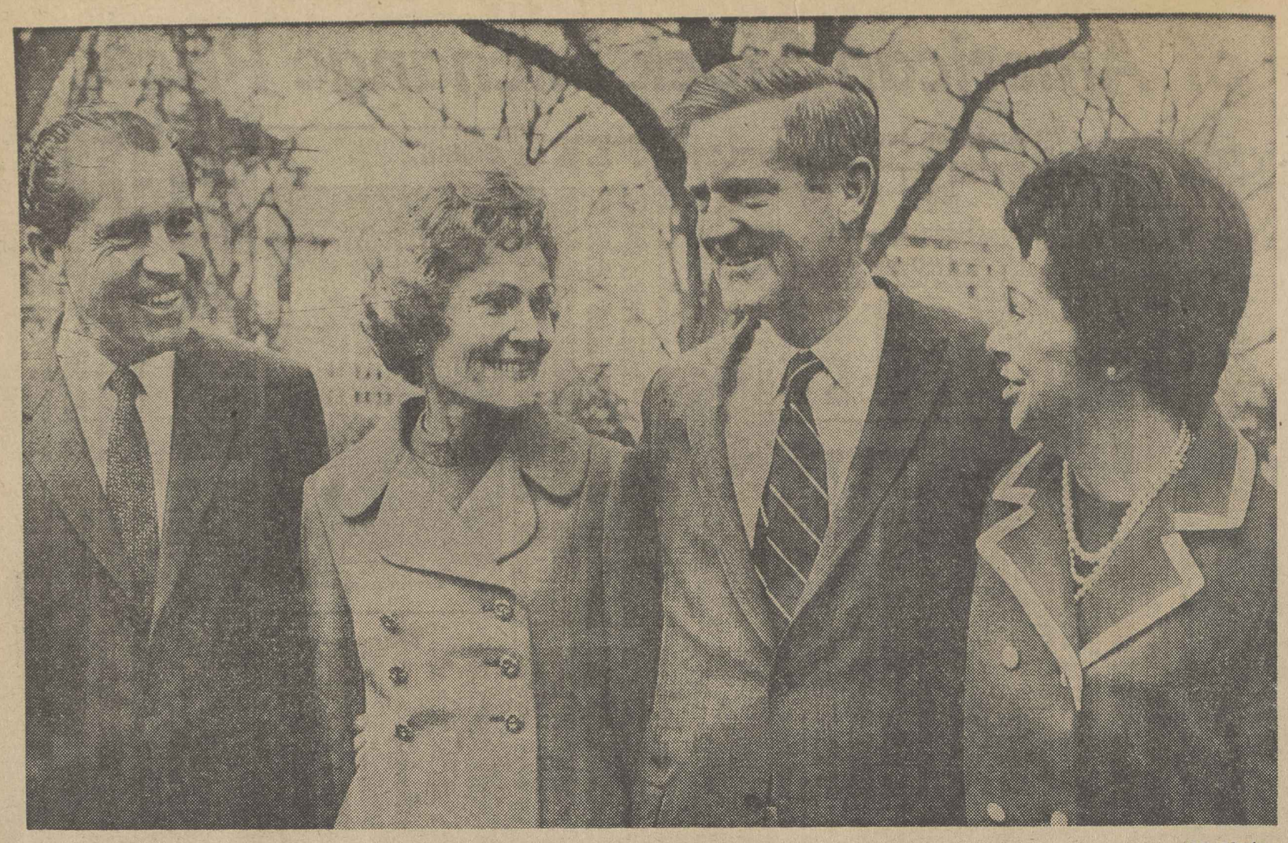
Election Tables

Roanoke City Constitutional Vote

...fices

	ATTY. GENERAL			
Brooks	Miller	Obenshain	Walker	
2	161	104	3	
2	241	207	12	
4	215	136	7	
2	144	112	1	
3	166	140	4	
5	335	246	5	
2	311	236	7	
1	218	205	0	
2	223	153	4	
3	338	359	5	
4	364	379	5	
3	272	262	3	
3	351	488	7	
5	417	456	7	
6	507	559	11	
8	227	115	3	
4	240	24	0	
7	294	98	5	
3	163	51	3	
7	403	142	7	
7	372	305	6	
1	337	392	4	
3	292	298	2	
2	262	292	5	
3	280	307	4	
3	446	523	4	

Precincts	Treasurer Johnson (D)	Treasurer Pirkey (R)	Clerk Carter (D)	Clerk Tingle (R)	Com. Rev. Howard (R)	Com. Rev. Musser (D)	Comm. G'rison (R)	Atty. Kennett (D)	City Sgt. Allman
Highland 1	189	61	174	71	159	78	124	127	
Highland 2	352	97	315	119	305	126	275	126	
Highland 3	233	91	195	121	212	89	211	111	
Jefferson 1	172	64	149	80	160	71	135	98	
Jefferson 2	232	64	206	78	178	100	159	134	
Jefferson 3	424	141	362	164	362	179	283	259	
Jefferson 4	387	127	347	145	355	139	277	219	
Jefferson 5	304	104	284	116	288	115	259	154	
Tinker	246	103	217	122	204	134	187	159	
Wmson. Rd. 1	471	200	407	227	484	156	442	219	
Wmson. Rd. 2	539	183	469	230	483	224	447	272	
Wmson. Rd. 3	338	160	275	198	329	148	326	168	
Wmson. Rd. 4	552	260	474	306	591	188	533	280	
Wmson. Rd. 5	594	238	534	301	611	194	566	278	
Wmson. Rd. 6	732	295	631	369	699	302	662	371	
Lincoln Ter.	241	73	173	114	185	72	200	115	
Kimball	195	38	147	80	90	79	150	88	
Loudon	243	74	175	100	172	89	181	125	
Melrose	134	43	110	52	105	59	98	72	
Eureka	360	117	277	172	309	110	306	177	
Villa Hgts.	447	195	383	244	450	166	418	212	
Washington Hgts.	467	212	422	256	477	181	456	230	
Westside	391	164	328	199	387	152	347	205	
Raleigh Ct. 1	400	136	340	182	372	143	336	189	
Raleigh Ct. 2	406	167	370	386	437	127	385	180	
Raleigh Ct. 3	651	303	606	33	737	187	655	287	
	487	180	472	207	512	148	436	241	



AP Photo

President and Mrs. Nixon Chat With the Linwood Holtons After Victory Luncheon at the White House

Hectic, Happy Night for Holtons

By CLARE WHITE
Times Women's Editor

Sleep was one commodity the Holton family did without Tuesday night.

"It was 3:30 the last time I looked at the clock," said a weary, but still excited, Mrs. A. Linwood Holton Jr. Wednesday morning in Richmond.

"That doesn't mean I got to sleep then." Mrs. Holton is the wife of Virginia's next governor who, in his second try at it became the first Republican governor Virginia has had since 1885.

Democrat William C. Battle of Charlottesville had conceded the election to Republican Holton of Roanoke at 11:45 p.m. at Richmond's John Marshall Hotel, but the night was just beginning for the Holtons.

The entire Holton family, including children, Tayloe, 13, Anne, 11, Woody, 9, and irrepressible Dwight, 3, had gone to Richmond Tuesday night to sit out the election returns.

"We really hadn't intended to spend the night and didn't have a room for the girls until about 1 in the morning," said Mrs. Holton.

With all the excitement of having a husband elected as governor of Virginia in an unprecedented upset, Jinks, as she is known to most people in Roanoke and the rest of the state, had to play the role of mother too. The girls and Woody had given up soon after 1 a.m., but not Dwight.

"He was the last to bed," sighed his mother. "I finally gave him some of the medicine his brother had for a fall, thinking that would quiet him down. It just jazzed him up."

Woody, the Holtons' older son, named for his father, had celebrated election day by falling off his bicycle just before leaving Roanoke. Although he was not seriously hurt, one eye was swelled shut before he got to Richmond.

Last to give up the night before, Dwight was up the first thing Wednesday morning. He was walking around the hotel suite eating a bowl of cereal while his mother talked to a reporter over the telephone.

Mr. and Mrs. Holton were trying to get the children buttoned up for the day so their parents could fly to Washington for lunch with the Nixons at the White House. They are personal friends of the President's family, in addition to being fellow Republicans. Nixon's visit to Roanoke on Holton's behalf is credited with some of the deciding votes in Holton's favor.

The children spent the day in Richmond.

"The Republican headquarters here has a crew of babysitters on the staff," said Jinks "They are young and strong and vigorous."

The Holtons were to fly back to Richmond after lunch, pick up the children and return to Roanoke.

"When we were just thinking about Lin's running for governor, the mother of one of Dwight's friends suggested that, if Lin became governor, I might be able to get a state trooper to take care of Dwight," laughed Jinks. She got a chance to test that possibility.

"At 1:30 last night, he was determined to go downstairs to buy a toy. I told him there were three strong men right outside the door to see that he didn't. He went out, looked them over and came back to say serenely, 'I think I can get by them.' He didn't, of course, but they had their work cut out for them."

The Holton children were "tickled to death" about their father's election, said Jinks, but were upset that the whole ticket didn't make it. They had gotten to know the families of Sen. H. D. Dawbarn and Richard D. Obenshain, Holton's running mates, in the course of the campaign. They were also upset over the Battles, friends of the Holtons for some years.

Mrs. Holton was much touched by the Battles, Bill and his wife, Barry, coming to the Holton "Victory Party" Tuesday night to concede the election.

"They didn't have to do that," said Jinks. "It was a wonderful gesture, the kind of thing we feel true Virginians do. They had to plow through all that mob to get to us. It was uncalled for, but so sweet and so gentlemanly."

Mrs. Holton has made no plans yet for what comes next. She wants to stay at home and catch up with herself and with events.

"You have to unwind before you relax," she summed it up.

Proud Mothers Elated Over Election Results

The mothers of Virginia's new governor and his wife didn't get much sleep Tuesday night either.

Delight tinged with incredulity kept them up on election night and held over into Wednesday morning.

The mother of the new governor, Mrs. A. Linwood Holton Sr. of Big Stone Gap, spent the night in Roanoke with her son, C. V. Holton, to listen to the election returns.

Mrs. Frank W. Rogers

Mrs. A. Linwood Holton Sr.

Mrs. Holton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Rogers of Roanoke, waited out the vote counting with their sons, Frank Rogers Jr. and Robert J. Rogers, and their wives.

"It's fabulous," said the senior Mrs. Holton Wednesday. "We rapped on every door in Big Stone Gap and it looks like it paid off."

"This really is a happy time."

Mrs. Holton had planned to go back to her home in Big Stone Gap Wednesday afternoon. A busy woman with commitments at home, she was afraid bad weather might detain her if she waited until her son and his family got back to Roanoke from Richmond where they had gone for election night. She was persuaded to stay, however, for the family celebration when the Holtons came home.

"I just want to congratulate him for doing the impossible," said Mrs. Holton with pride.

Another busy woman, although she was up until after 2 a.m. Tuesday night, had to be caught on the fly Wednesday for comment on her daughter's moving into the Governor's Mansion in Richmond.

Mrs. Frank Rogers was intercepted Wednesday morning in the midst of getting the Roanoke Symphony's Attic Fair on the road. She is one of those in charge of setting up booths for the fair and, when found Wednesday, was just going home for some cleaning cloths.

One of the first things Mrs. Rogers did Wednesday morning after learning that her son-in-law was going to be the next governor of Virginia, was to put back a lamb roast she had planned to cook for a family weekend in Charlottesville and substitute a large turkey. "With all this going on," she figured she'd need it.

Asked if she thought the Governor's Mansion in Richmond had room for the Holton's four young children, she said she had really never paid much attention to it.

"The only times I was ever in the house was for receptions. In fact, the last time I was there was when John Battle, Bill Battle's father, was governor."

When the matter of a January inauguration was mentioned, she gasped, and laughed, "I just told my church chapter I'd have them in January. I guess I'll have to change that."

Mrs. Rogers was particularly pleased that Virginia's young people have, through Holton's election, had gotten a chance at the state's political structure.

"It's just great for the young people. They took such an interest and worked so hard."

About her daughter rearing a family of four as the wife of the governor, Mrs. Rogers said, "Jinks doesn't know it, but she's just starting."

Clare White

City · County · State

News of THE TIMES

Thursday, November 6, 1969. 13

Republicans Gain 10 House Seats

RICHMOND (AP) — Gov.-elect Linwood Holton, as a result of the same general election that selected him Tuesday, will have an additional 10 Republican colleagues at the Capitol when he faces a predominantly Democratic legislature in January.

His party gained 10 seats in the House of Delegates, most of them from Northern Virginia areas, to bring the Republican total in that 100-member chamber to 24. The Senate, which was not involved in this week's state election, has seven Republicans among its 40 members.

The Republicans, who will have their largest minority in the legislature since Reconstruction, lost one House seat in Russell and Dickenson counties where Del. Rufus McCoy was narrowly beaten by Democrat Olney Edwards of Birchleaf.

But the GOP took all four seats in the Arlington district by beating the only two Democratic incumbents on the ballot, Dels. William Lightsey and Mary A. Marshall. Democratic Dels. Carrington Williams of Falls Church and Dorothy McDiarmid of Vienna also were beaten in the Washington suburbs.

Elsewhere, GOP nominees ousted Democratic House incumbents Lawrence R. Thompson of Rustburg, George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg and Thomas Bryan of Richmond and picked up the seat of Del. Guy O. Farley of Fairfax, who didn't run.

The state elected a second Negro legislator, Dr. William P. Robinson Sr. of Norfolk. He joins Richmond Negro Del. William Ferguson Reid.

With the two women losing in Northern Virginia, the legislature will have only one female member, Mrs. Eleanor P. Sheppard of Richmond, when it convenes in January.

Times Photo by Wayne Deel

Neighbors of Gov.-elect Linwood Holton Placed This Welcome Banner on His Porch Wednesday

Opinion Page

Voters Affirm Political Independence In Delivering Statehouse to Holton

Republican Lin Holton's stunning capture of the governorship—reinforced by some significant GOP gains in the state legislature's lower house — ushers in a new, adventuresome and lasting era of two-party and coalition politics in Virginia.

The victory of the personable Roanoke lawyer must be judged an upset, in part because of Mr. Holton's party affiliation, in part because it had seemed that Democrat William C. Battle finally had succeeded in putting back together his badly fragmented party.

The Holton victory was no political accident, however. And it had little to do with such sideshow events as the Nixon-Reagan-Agnew visits or even Democrat Henry Howell's party-splitting mischief.

Mr. Holton's win was, first, a personal victory—one richly deserved after many years of leadership as an Eisenhower Republican, Nixon strategist and successor to Virginia"s "Mr. Republican," U.S. District Judge Ted Dalton.

After 85 years of unbroken Democratic party rule, the Holton win was, additionally, a GOP party victory. Even more, however, it was a victory for fusion politics, as first devised by Mills Godwin in his win over Mr. Holton four years ago—a victory that was obviously the Byrd Organization's last.

If Gov. Godwin was the discoverer of coalition politics in Virginia, Lin Holton is now its master practitioner. Wooing defectors from both the left and right wings of the Democratic party, he skillfully put together the solid majority base that had eluded even Mr. Godwin in his plurality-vote win in '65.

The Republicans' euphoria must inevitably be tempered, however, by the loss of Virginia's other two statewide offices. In winning the lieutenant governorship by almost as big a vote as Mr. Holton polled, Democratic State Sen. J. Sargeant Reynolds showed that youth, wealth, good looks and brains have as much appeal here as in the Kennedyland of Massachusetts.

Reynolds has no clear path to the governorship four years hence, however. For one thing, the Republicans may have staked out a long-term claim on the governorship; for another, he must vie for party leadership with a number of other prominent Democrats, including Gov. Godwin, Mr. Battle (whose talents Mr. Holton surely should seek to enlist in his administration) and the newly elected attorney general, Andrew P. Miller. Mr. Miller, nearly as big a vote-getter as the other two winners, will be in an especially important leadership position as the state government's only Democrat in full-time elective office.

Gov.-elect Holton obviously has the support of the people, even though lacking party-line support among the assemblymen; he will govern with the backing of many independents and such disparate groups as the Goldwater Republicans, his party's Nixon moderates, and large segments of unionists and Negroes, whose split ticket proved the winning combination. It is, obviously, an impressive coalition —one that Democrats in the legislature will have to respect.

If any one thing coalesces these various Holton blocs, it's their view that the party of the late Harry Byrd Sr. had ruled Virginia too long—and that with the Organization's demise, this was the logical time for the kind of top-to-bottom changing of the guard that, in their view, only an opposition party could fully guarantee.

If Mr. Battle had won, the same changes would probably have occurred. But, in a massive election-day turnout, the majority decreed that new faces, new policies and the same old party simply wouldn't do—that what was needed was a new party, as well as new faces and policies.

There will doubtless be conflicts between a GOP chief executive and a Democratic legislature, especially in the area of administrative and judicial appointments. Compromises will frequently be necessary,

On vital matters of public policy, however, cooperation between Mr. Holton and the opposition simply must occur. There is too much that remains to be done to allow for petty one-upmanship; indeed, if both parties act in concert, the next four years should prove an exciting and progressive era as Mr. Holton and the assemblymen proceed to build on the Godwin record.

Virginians—except for a handful of backward-lookers who gave their votes to the splinter parties' Wallaceite candidates—have voted for change. They shall have it.

The Future of Consolidation

Whither consolidation? The vote Tuesday killed any immediate hope of amicable merger of Roanoke City, Roanoke County and the Town of Vinton. But efforts for unity must go forward, even if along a more tortuous, perhaps even an altogether different, path.

Perhaps it was idealistic to think that the interests of many Vinton and county residents could easily be reconciled to the idea of urbanization in the short time between the three-way negotiated agreement and the election. The fears that consolidation would bring higher taxes and unpredictable change were not overcome by assurances that a large measure of local control would remain and that citizens would pay taxes only on the basis of services actually rendered.

And if Vinton and rural county voters saw the consolidation proposal as much more to the city's advantage than theirs, the city voters—who favored it five to one —apparently thought so too.

Yet the county did not speak with one voice on consolidation. The rural areas put it down decisively; so did Glenvar and Brushy Mountain, which are Salem-oriented. But the more thickly settled county areas such as Burlington, Oak Grove, Windsor Hills and Ogden approved it strongly.

And it is in these populous areas, of course, that the impetus for unity with Roanoke City will continue strong, for these are essentially suburbs whose residents want the variety of services and accommodations that are most easily obtained in a city. There will certainly be problems of financing and of administration if the county is to furnish such services to one section while other sections decline them.

With more time for explication of the issues—particularly, with more time to counter scare tactics employed by some of the opposition — consolidation might have won at the polls. By and large, those who worked in its favor conducted themselves with dignity and restraint. Especially for Charles H. Osterhoudt, chairman of the county board of supervisors, the campaign was a crucible that proved his mettle and ability.

But the vote merely makes clear that on the particular terms offered Tuesday—requiring a solid front by all three communities—consolidation was unattractive. To try achieving it by other means will not be an attempt to frustrate the will of the county and Vinton majority; rather, it will be an attempt to make the best accommodation to the times, which one way or another will bring expansion of the central city and greater demands for services almost everywhere.

One course might be to wait for population growth in such areas as Cave Spring and Oak Grove to swell the "pro" vote and, in a subsequent election, overwhelm the "anti" sentiment; but that would assume the valley can afford to wait to grapple with local governmental problems. Another course could be to allow Glenvar and Brushy Mountain to join Salem, removing a crucial bloc of "anti" votes.

Or the decisions on how the valley will cope with the future could be left in the hands of the courts, which have a host of annexation suits pending. That is one way out. But the time must come, in the Roanoke Valley as elsewhere in the nation, when citizens accept responsibility for solving intergovernment problems without resort to the courts.

REG. 61¢ BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICED!

43¢

Jumbo • Pinochle
Bridge • Regular

SALE

Your BANKAMERICARD welcome here

PEOPLES SERVICE DRUG STORES

SPECIAL PRICES in this ad effective through Saturday, November 8, 1969. Rights reserved to limit quantities. All items in ad may not be found in all stores.

PACK of 400
NEW! Johnson & Johnson
DOUBLE-TIPPED
Cotton SWABS
88¢ A $1.09 SPECIAL VALUE

NOXZEMA Skin Cream
$1.45 Size Jar, 10-Ounces .... 93¢

REGULAR 69c
AQUA NET
HAIR SPRAY
6-oz. Can
27¢

1.05 6-3/4-OZ. SIZE
COLGATE
DENTAL CREAM
Anniversary Sale Priced
67¢

VALUABLE COUPON
72¢ WITH THIS COUPON ONLY

3 "BIG ROLLS" ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICED AT 97¢
SCOT PAPER TOWELS
25¢
Good Only Nov. 6-7-8
PEOPLES SERVICE DRUG STORES

...st of American Stock Exchange Prices

	Sales (hds.)	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
BrwnFB .40b	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
BrownF pf.40	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
BTU Eng .28	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Buehler Cp	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
BuellInd .10d	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	....
Bundy Corp 1	31	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+1⅛
Burr JP	13	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
Butlr Av .20b	21	18	17⅝	18	....
Buttes Gs Oil	85	25¼	24½	24½	— ¾
Byers .30a	10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
C					
Cablecom Gn	350	17½	15¼	17¼	+2⅛
Caldor .94f	62	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ¼
Calcomp	104	34⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅛
Campbl Chib	410	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
CampbM .30	107	17	16⅜	17	+1⅛
CdnExp G&O	139	5 15-16	5¾	5⅞	—1-16
Cdn Gridoil	20	11½	11¼	11⅜	....
Cdn Homestd	84	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
Cdn IntP 1.60	8	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Cdn Javelin	72	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
Cdn Marconi	41	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅜
Cdn Sup Oil	21	30⅜	29¾	30¼	....
Canaverl .50f	60	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
Canoga Ind	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Cap Ind .32g	59	55⅞	53⅞	54¾	—1¼
CapitolPd .15	11	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Career Acad	52	48¾	47¼	48½	+1¼
Caressa .30g	7	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Carnatn 1.40	5	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ¼
Caro Pipe .72	1	17	17	17	....
Caro PL pf 5	z30	71½	71	71	....
CastleAM .80	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
Castleton Ind	116	9	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅝
Cavitron Cp	20	24	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅛
CBK Agron	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cellu Craft	34	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
CenMe pf3.50	z20	49½	49½	49½	—1
CenP&L pf 4	z100	56	55	55	—2
CentSec 3.45g	13	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	....
Centry El .60	10	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ½
Century Geo	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
CentryInd .24	42	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Certified Cp	35	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅝
ChadMil .05g	17	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
ChampH .16a	49	31¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾
Chatt Gas .64	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
Chelsea .24	30	17½	17	17	....
Christian Oil	439	16¼	15⅛	15⅞	+1
Cinerama	499	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¾
Circle K .32	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
CircuitF 1.59f	137	62¼	60	61¼	+1¾
Citizens F .32	12	18	17½	18	+ ¾
CityGsFla .50	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	....
Clark Cable	6	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Clarostat	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Clary Corp	40	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
Clopay .82f	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
CMI Corp	6	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
Coburn .30	47	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Coff Mat .60	41	28⅜	27½	27¾	+ ¼
CohuElec .15	18	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cole Drug .25	11	14½	14	14	— ½
Cole Natl .44	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	....
ColecoInd .16	3	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅝
Coleman .70	7	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
Colon Snd .30	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cominco 1.40	8	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Coml Mtl .60	6	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Comodor .02g	6	29⅝	29½	29½	....
ComPSv 1.40	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
CompoInd .32	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
CompDes .70	9	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅝
CompuDyne	29	7⅞	7½	7½	....
Comput Appl	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
Comput Eq	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Comput Instr	45	12¾	11⅞	12	— ¾
Comput Inv	47	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	—1¼
Comput Leas	113	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½

Virginia Grain

RICHMOND (AP) (VDA) — Opening grain prices for Nov. 6:

Corn—No. 2 yellow shelled: Eastern Shore of Virginia: 1.13-1.15; Rockingham Co. 1.35-1.39; Augusta Co. 1.38-1.40; Page Co. 1.35; Bristol 1.25; Lynchburg area 1.25; Roanoke area 1.20-1.35.

Corn—No. 2 white shelled: Rockingham Co. 1.45; Page Co. 1.55; Bristol 1.45; Lynchburg 1.45.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter: Rockingham Co. 1.35; Augusta Co. 1.30; Page Co. 1.20; Bristol 1.30; Lynchburg 1.30; Roanoke area 1.20-1.40.

Barley—No. 3: Rockingham Co. 1.00-1.05; Augusta Co. 1.00-1.10; Page Co. 1.05; Roanoke area 95-1.10.

Oats—No. 2: Roanoke area 60-75.

Virginia Securities

RICHMOND (AP) — The National Association of Security Dealers provided these representative interdealer prices on Virginia corporate securities, exclusive of retail markup, markdown or commission, as of 11 a.m. Wednesday:

BONDS	Bid	Asked	Chg.
Ches. BB&T Dist. Ser. C. 5¾ pct	28	30	—
Eliz. Riv TD 4½pct....	88	92	—
Rich. Pete TA 3.45	88	90	—1
Va. Toll Rev. 3pct.	92	94	— ½
Va. Toll Rev. 4pct.	78	80	— ½
BANKS & INSURANCE			
Central Nat. Corp. ..	27	27¾	—
Col.-Amer. Natl. Bank	35	37	—
Dominion Bankshares	27¼	27¾	—

American Index

NEW YORK (AP)—American Stock Exchange index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$28.75	$28.21	$28.46	+$ .09

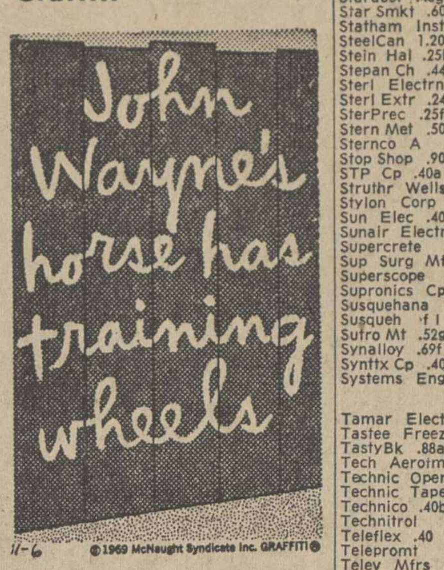
American Leaders

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales, closing price and net change of the ten most active stocks traded on the American Stock Exchange:

NatHlth Ent	163,400	15½	— ⅞
Wyle Labs	120,700	12	+1⅜
Brit Pet	100,000	14	....
Asamera Oil	77,000	20⅞	+1½
Tech Tape	75,800	8	— ½
Ramada In	64,300	31⅛	— ⅛
Craig Corp	60,000	23¾	....
Mite Corp	57,700	13	+1⅝
ITEL Corp	55,800	30⅝	+1⅞
Eckmar Cp	54,700	14¼	— ¼

	Sales (hds.)	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
Computest	128	31¾	29⅝	30	—1½
Comp Softw	19	63	62	62⅞	+1⅞
Conchem .70	34	15	14¼	14½	— ½
ConcrdF .30d	36	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
Condec Corp	9	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
Conductron	85	24¼	22⅛	23	+1½
Connelly Con	7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Connrex .55	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
Conroy Inc	86	19¼	16⅞	18⅜	+1⅝
Con Cdn Far	35	3 5-16	3 1-16	3 5-16	+3-16
Con Nat Sh A	14	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
Con Oil Gas	127	24¼	23½	23¾	— ¼
Con Refining	40	21¼	20¾	21	+ ½
ConsltDes .40	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Cont Conn .50	9	36¼	35¾	36	+ ½
Cont Mater	37	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cook Elec .30	197	14	12⅞	13⅞	+1¼
Cook Ind	42	11⅜	11	11	— ½
CookPtV 1.40	4	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Coopr Jar .50	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
Coro Inc	4	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
CorrBlk 1.20	41	43½	42	43½	+1½
Cosmodyne	24	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	....
Craig Corp	600	24	22½	23¾	....
Creole 2.60a	23	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅜
Crestmont	24	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Cromptn 1.40	18	26½	25½	26½	+1¼
CrownPet .60	4	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
Crystal Oil	39	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	....
Cubic Corp	205	27	25⅜	27	+1⅞
Curtis Maths	10	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Cutter A .44	26	27⅛	26½	27	+ ⅛
D					
Daitch .10g	72	10	9⅜	10	+ ½
DamonCr .40	5	10¾	10½	10½	....
Damon Eng	5	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Daniel .18g	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Daryl Indus	35	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Data Cont	71	13¾	13	13⅛	— ⅜
Data Process	130	37¾	36¾	36¾	—1
DataProd Cp	140	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	....
Day Min .15e	58	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
DaylinInc .40	x18	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
DaylinInc wt	6	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
DC Tran A	11	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
Dearborn Cp	71	31½	30⅛	30¼	—1
DeJurAm .30	8	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
Del Labs	33	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅛
Deltona Corp	136	64¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ¼
Deltown Fds	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Depositors 1	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
DeroRsch Dv	21	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
Deseret Ph	7	43¾	43¾	43¾	....
Detecto S .25	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	....
Digital Equip	63	88⅜	87⅜	87⅝	+ ¾
DillardD .20g	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Diodes Inc	58	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Diversey .50	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Dixilyn Corp	42	25⅜	24½	25	+ ⅝
DMH Corp	53	26¾	26	26⅜	— ⅜
Dome Petrol	114	59	57½	58¼	—1⅛
Domtar .60	28	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
Dorsey .10	159	26⅞	26	26	— ⅝
DPA Inc	85	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Driver Harr	6	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Drug Fair .40	104	27¾	26⅞	27½	+1
Duraloy Co	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Dur Test .25b	40	13½	12⅞	13	— ¼
Dynalectrn	189	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
E					
Eagle Clo .25	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
E Scheib .64	19	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Earth Resrcs	56	12	11¼	11½	— ½
East Air Dev	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
Eastn Frt W	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
EazorEx .37p	7	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Eckmar Cp	547	15⅛	14¼	14¼	— ¼
ECL Ind 1b	11	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	....
Ecologic Sci	398	20⅜	19⅛	19¾	— ⅝
Edo Corp .40	14	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Ehrench Pho	32	34⅛	33¼	34	— ⅜
Elco Corp	86	12½	11⅜	12½	+1⅛
Elcor Crem	11	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
ElectHose 1a	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
Electrogra 1	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
Elect Assist	33	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	....
Elect Comp	11	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
El Eng 1.25f	6	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Elect Resrch	16	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
Electron .52	15	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ½
Electsp 1.31f	17	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Elgin Nat wt	13	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	....
El Tronics	51	10⅞	10¼	10¾	+ ½
Emenee Cp	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Emery In .30	141	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
EmpDEl pf 5	y70	65	65	65	+1¼
EmpFin 1.26f	10	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ¼
Epko Sh .80a	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Equit Cp .05e	91	5⅛	5	5	....
Equity pf 2	z50	81	81	81	....
EquitFd 1.26f	250	70½	68	69⅛	+1¾
ErnstEC .40d	21	8⅝	8¼	8½	....
Ero Indust	51	15¼	14	14¾	+ ½
Esgro Inc	83	24⅞	23¾	24½	+1
Espey Mfg	31	23¼	22¼	22½	— ¾
Esq Rad El	123	37¾	37	37⅜	+1
Essex Ch .12f	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
Ets-Hokin Cp	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Evans Ar Ind	20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
Executon .30	32	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
Exquis Form	26	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Extendcare	223	39⅝	36¾	38¼	+1⅛
F					
Fab Indust	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Fabien .40b	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Fabrics Natl	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
FairNob .16b	32	11	10½	10¾	— ¼
Fairmnt .12g	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Falcon Sbd	16	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
FamRecd .60	7	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Fed Resrces	57	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Federals Inc	57	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	+1
FedMart .40b	13	20⅝	20	20	— ⅞
Felmont Oil	23	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+1
Felsway .32	22	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Fibrebord wt	43	13⅜	12¾	13	+ ½
Field Plastic	10	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Filmway .20d	28	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
Filter Dyn	14	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
FinCpSB .20b	4	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
FinlGenl .24b	49	13½	13⅛	13⅜	....
FirstNtl Real	22	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Fst N Rl wt	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
FstSLSh .10g	10	18¼	17¾	17⅞	....
FischPrt .63f	42	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅛
Fishman .40b	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Fleet Ent .16	98	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Fla Cap .37f	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Flowers In A	2	14½	14½	14½	....
Fluke J .41f	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Foodrama .30	25	17¾	17¼	17⅜	....
Ford Can 2	z430	62½	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
Forest Cit .25	6	28	28	28	— ⅛
ForestLb .37f	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
Four Seasons	404	87⅜	83¼	86½	+1½
FranklMt .10	63	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
FranklR .48g	3	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
FranksNu .60	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Fresnillo .60g	26	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅞
Friend Frost	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Frier Ind .30	21	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅞
Frontier Air	46	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
Front Air pf	1	30½	30½	30½	....
Front Air wt	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
G					
Gabriel 1.40t	18	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
GaranInc .36	18	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅜
Garland .60	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
GateSpGd .20	73	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
GayldNat .30	12	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
GCA Cp .71f	34	36⅛	35	35¾	+ ¾
Gearhart .24	33	15	13¾	15	+ ½
Gen Alloys	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Battery	68	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
Gen Build	11	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
G Cinema .32	35	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	+ ½
G ElEng .08g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
G Employ .24	18	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
Gen Interior	9	15¾	15⅝	15½	— ¼
Hygrad Food	20	39⅜	39	39	+ ¼
HygrdFd pf 4	14	50	49½	49½	— ¼
I					
Ideal Toy Cp	37	41¼	40	41¼	+1⅝
IHC Inc	24	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
IMC Magnet	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
ImocoG 1.18f	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
ImpChm .19g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Imper Oil .50	309	14⅞	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Im TGrp .43g	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
Imp TbC .70a	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Indian Hd wt	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¾
IndplsPL pf 4	z300	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	....
Ind El Hard	24	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
InflightP .33f	84	16½	15⅝	16	....
InlandCr .40f	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	....
Instron Corp	20	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
Instr Sys .75f	47	22¾	21⅜	21⅞	— ¾
Int Ch Nuclr	33	44¼	41⅞	43⅝	+1⅞
Int Controls	25	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Int Cont A wt	25	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Int Stretch	44	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	....
Interpho .30p	41	17	15¼	15⅜	—1⅜
Interstate Un	311	18	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
InvDiv A 1.80	24	40¾	40	40⅛	+ ⅜
InvDiv B .45	18	10	10	10	— ⅜
InvFund .60b	82	29½	28⅝	29¼	+1
Inv Roy .14a	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Iroquois .47f	31	17¼	15¾	16⅞	+1⅛
IrvinInd 1.51t	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
ISC Ind .37p	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
ITEL Corp	558	32¼	28⅞	30⅝	+1⅞
ITI Corp	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
J					
Jaclyn .20g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Jameswy .38f	37	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅝
Jeannette Gl	65	32⅞	32⅛	32½	....
JeffLPet .30p	17	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Jeffersn Strs	6	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Jervis 1.20f	10	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
Jetronic Ind	36	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
JohnsBarg St	6	9⅝	9½	9½	....
JonesLau Ind	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Jupiter Cp	132	14⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
K					
Kaiser In .40f	70	20⅝	20⅜	20½	....
Kalvex .12f	59	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Kane Miller	24	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
Kaneb PL .60	18	19¼	⅛—⅝	18¾	+
Kn GE pf4.50	z110	62	61	61½	+ ½
KatzDrug .50	51	24¼	23⅜	24	+ ¼
Kauf Brd wt	18	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Kavanau .60	14	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	— ½
KayJwly .37r	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....
KentonCp .32	17	30¾	28¾	28¾	—2¼
Ketchm .30b	14	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
Kewane .90b	17	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
Kewanee pf 2	2	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
Key Co .20g	x19	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅞
Keyst Ind .60	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
Kilembe .30g	42	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Kin Ark Corp	85	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
King Radio	13	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Kingsford .28	106	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
KingsLaf 1.44	9	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Kinny pfC .05	252	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ¼
Kirby Ind .30	16	19	19	19	+ ¼
Kissell A .20g	25	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Kleer Vu	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Kleinert	10	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
Kliklok .50	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
Knott Hotel	21	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Kollmogn .40	4	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
KysorIn .40a	7	30½	30	30½	+ ½
L					
LaBarge Inc	17	6⅛	6	6	....
Lafay Radio	15	34⅞	34⅛	34½	+ ¾
Laiglon	4	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Lake Shore	46	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
LaMaur .36	9	35⅜	35	35	— ⅜
Langley Cp	77	6¾	5⅞	6½	+ ½
LaPoint .20a	245	19	17⅛	18¼	+1¼
Leader Int	9	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅞
Leas Data wt	376	15	14⅜	14½	— ⅝
LeeNatl 3.12f	34	14¾	14	14¼	— ¼
Leh Press .56	15	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
LeighPr .36g	27	23	23	23	....
Leisure Tech	67	39	37½	39	+1½
Lenox Inc 1	10	53½	52¾	53½	+1
LernerSt .55g	15	30⅞	30	30	— ½
LernerStr wt	30	18½	17½	17¾	— ½
LeslieFa .40b	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
LevinTwn .40	86	32⅞	32	32	+ ⅛
Levitz Furn	32	47	45⅝	46½	+1
Lib Fab 1.35f	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
LibFab pf .50	z50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Liberty Leas	41	16⅜	14⅝	16½	+2⅛
Lilli Ann Cp	19	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
Lily Lynn A	3	16½	16¼	16¼	....
Ling TVgt wt	195	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Locke Mfg	1	8	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Lockwod KB	8	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅜
LodgeSh .05g	43	4⅛	3⅞	4	....
Loehman .32	12	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅞
Loews Th wt	395	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
Logistics Ind	16	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	....
Louis Sherry	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Long Witt .20	18	42½	41¾	42⅜	+ ⅛
LaGasSvc .96	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
LTV Aero .80	69	22¾	22	22¼	+ ¼
LTV Aero wt	117	11⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
LTV Elec .50	12	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
LTVLing .15p	14	5¾	5⅝	5¾	....
LTV Ling wt	14	3	3	3	....
LTVLin pf.80	26	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Lundy Elec	19	20	19	19¾	+ ⅞
Lynch Corp	14	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
M					
Macoid .10p	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Macrod Chat	263	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Magna Oil	19	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Me PbSv 1.16	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Mallory Ran	70	9	8⅛	8¾	....
MamMart .28	20	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¼
Magmt Data	26	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅜
MangelS .40b	87	22¼	20	21⅝	+1⅝
Mangood .60	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Mansf TR .50	25	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
Mangurian	20	31½	30¾	31¼	....
Marindug .92	94	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
Marlene .20	10	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
MarleyCo .40	36	38	37	37	....
Marshall Ind	123	38¾	35¾	35¾	—1¾
MasldSon .40	17	18¼	18¼	18¼	....
MarlBros .20	34	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+ ½
MauleInd .30	2	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	....
McCrory wt	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
McCror wt n	19	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
McCull Oil 2f	111	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ¾
McDonh .31g	10	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
MEM Co .72	25	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
MedcoJwly A	6	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Means FW 1	11	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Merle N .20g	18	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
Menasco .73f	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....
Merrill Isl	62	3 15-16	3 13-16	3⅞	—1-16
Mesa Pet .10	118	47½	46⅝	47	— ½
Mes sr pf2.20	4	88	87	87	—2
Mesa pf 2.20	16	88	87	87	—1
Metaframe	200	28⅞	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅞
MichChm .20	1	11	11	11	....
Mich Sug .10	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Mich Sg pf.24	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	....
Microwave	139	30¾	29½	30½	+1
Midland .60	13	19¼	19	19	— ¼
MidwFinl .20	18	12½	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
Milgo Elect	388	61	56⅝	56⅝	—1¼
MillWohl .30a	10	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ¼
MillOnyx .64f	24	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	....
MiloElec .05p	7	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Milton Roy	3	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ½
MoBeef Pkrs	44	30¼	29	30	— ⅛
MoKanTex ct	11	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Mite Corp	577	13¼	11⅝	13	+1⅝
Mobile Home	95	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
Mohawk Airl	19	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅛
Mohwk Data	160	81¼	77½	81	+3¼
Molybd Can	12	12	11¾	11¾	....
Molybds$ co	12	39¼	38½	38½	— ¼
Molyb pf2.50	2	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
Mon P pf4.40	z10	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Moog Inc	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Morse El Pd	63	44⅛	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅜
MortonSh .32	11	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
MottsSup Mk	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Mouldings In	63	53⅝	50¼	50⅜	—2⅝
Mouldings wt	30	26¾	25½	25½	—1½
Mt Vern 1.50	10	22	21¼	22	+1⅛
Mov Star .50	14	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Movielab	4	8⅝	8½	8½	....
MPO Vid .74f	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
MultiAm .79f	15	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ½
Murry Oh .60	8	16	15½	16	+ ¾
Muter Co	8	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
MWA Co .80	4	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
N					
Napco .86f	76	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
Narda Micro	21	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
Nat Alfalfa	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	....
NatBellH .25f	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
N Caskt .15g	z300	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
Nat Gen wt	43	15	14½	14⅝	....
Nat Gen wt n	255	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Nat Hlth Ent	1634	16¾	15½	15½	— ⅞
Nat Ind wt	34	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	....
Nat Radio Co	24	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅜
N Realty .80	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Nat Systems	46	33⅞	33⅛	33	+ ¼
NBO Ind	64	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
Needham .20	14	12½	12½	12½	....
Neisner .05g	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Nelly Don	11	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
NestleLe .20	211	16	13¾	15¾	+1⅞
Newcor .90	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
NE Nuclr .30	44	21	20¼	21	+
N HampB .40	27	15⅜	14½	14½	— ½
Newldria Mn	58	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
New Mex&Ar	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
NewPark Mn	54	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	....
New Process	83	59	57½	58½	+2½
NYTimeA .60	108	49½	48½	49⅛	+ ⅝
NiagFrSv .20	8	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
NMS Indust	36	25¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Norf So Ry	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾	....
NoAMtg .82g	31	24⅞	24½	24⅞	....
No Am Roy	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ½
NoAmSug .80	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	....
Nor Cdn Oils	95	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—
Noeast Airlin	9	13⅞	13¼	13	— ⅜
NInPS pf4.25	z50	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¾
Novo Cp .80	9	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
PitDesMoin 1	13	21½	20⅜	21½	+1⅜
Pittway .60b	15	37	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Pit WVTr .54	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
PKL Co	54	13⅛	12¼	12½	— ⅝
PlacerDe .25f	4	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+1
Plant Ind	96	46¼	44	44⅜	— ⅞
Plume Atwod	7	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	....
PlyGem 1.02f	33	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ¾
PlyRub A .25	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
PlyRub B .25	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Pneumo Dyn	24	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Polarad El	57	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	....
Poloron 1.55f	61	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
Polychr 1.22f	24	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ¼
Polymer .31f	z150	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Potter Inst	165	40⅜	38	38¼	—2
Pow Can .44	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Prairie Oil	59	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ¼
PrentHall .68	20	50	49	49	— ¾
PresRlt A .80	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
PresRlt B .80	2	14¾	14¾	14	+ ¼
Preston .14g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
ProlerSt .65g	6	13¾	13⅜	13¾	....
Prov Gas .64	5	10	10	10	....
PrudRsrc .80	97	32½	31½	32⅛	— ¼
PrudBldg .28	2	33⅜	33¼	33	+ ⅛
PubcoPet .15	59	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
P Rico T pf 3	1	126	126	126	....
Puritan Fash	8	8⅛	8	8	....
Pyle Natl .60	6	24	23¼	24	+ ½
Pyroil Co .20	11	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
R					
Ramada .24	643	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
Ramer Ind	32	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	....
Rand Comp	110	44½	44	44⅜	+ ⅝
Rapid Am wt	96	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	....
Rath Pack	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
RaymEng .36	4	14½	14½	14½	....
Reading Ind	31	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
RealInv 1.20a	11	22	22	22	+ ⅛
RealtyE .25a	27	15	15	15⅛	....
Realty E wt	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
REDM Corp	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Redman .20g	126	46⅞	45⅞	46	— ⅜
Reeves Ind	88	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Reeves Telec	56	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
Remco Ind	13	23	22½	22½	— ½
Rem Arm .80	15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
ResrchCtl .08	68	47½	46½	47¼	+1⅜
Reserve OG	140	11⅜	11	11	....
Resistflx .50b	8	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
ResortsIntl A	48	16⅜	15¾	16	+ ¼
Rest Asso .28	x394	25½	23⅝	25	+1¼
RIC Intl Ind	42	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Richford Ind	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
RicoArg Mng	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Riker Maxsn	295	20⅞	19¼	20⅛	+ ½
Riker Mxn pf	112	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
RioAlgom .40	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Rite Aid .18	105	30	28¾	29½	+1⅜
Ritt Fin B .34	14	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
Robintech	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Roblin Ind A	10	10⅛	10	10	....
Rockower .20	59	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
Rogers 1.23f	2	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
Rollins Intl	24	26	25¼	26	+ ¾
Roll Roy .19g	94	3⅛	3 7-16	3½	....
RooseRac .80	23	42⅞	40⅛	42⅞	+1⅝
Rosenau .20	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	....
RownDrl .28g	91	32⅜	31½	32¼	+1¼
Rowland Pd	6	10⅛	10	10	....
Royal Amer	74	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	....
RoyBusn .45d	35	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
Rusco Indust	73	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Russeks .12f	32	6⅛	6	6	....
RussellA .02g	21	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Russell M .50	2	10	10	10	....
RustCraft .40	5	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅝
Ryerson Hay	17	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅜
S					
Safegurd Ind	66	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	....
StJhnTrk .90	5	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅝
SalemBr .10g	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
S Carlos .38g	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
S Die Gpf.90	26	12½	12	13	— ¾
San JRa 2.66f	15	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Sargent Ind	29	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Saturn Airwy	13	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
SavAStop .32	5	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Savoy Indust	30	16⅜	15¾	16	— ½
Saxon Indust	131	102½	99⅞	100¾	—1¼
Sayre Fisher	15	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Scam Instru	16	22¾	22	22	+ ⅛
SchenultA .40	18	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Schiller .16	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Science Mgt	8	41¾	41¼	41¾	....
Scient Atlant	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Scope Indust	13	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
Scurry Rain	36	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
SbdAlMill .30	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
Sea Containr	44	13¾	13¼	13½	....
SbdPlywd .10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
Sealectro Cp	19	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
Sears Ind .44	7	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Season All	14	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Stc Mtg)31g	19	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Seeman Bros	31	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ¼
SelasCorp .40	2	15¼	15	15	....
Selig Latz .80	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Servisco .38	22	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Servo Corp	65	8½	7⅜	8½	+ ⅞
Seton Co .45	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
Shaer Sh .36	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Shahmoon In	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Shattck Denn	80	7	6¾	6¾	....
Sheff Wat .50	25	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
Sherwod Med	7	56½	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
Siboney Corp	88	3⅜	3½	3½	....
Sierra P Ind	179	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Sierracin .30	24	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	....
SIFCO .50b	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
SigmaInst .50	43	16	14⅝	15⅜	+1
SimcoStrs .20	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Simkins .50	10	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ¼
SimplexIn .25	70	29¼	27	27¾	—1⅝
Simplex Wire	18	39⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
SincVenOil 2	z100	31	31	31	— ½
Sitkin SmRfg	17	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
SkaggDrg .40	22	31½	31	31¼	....
SlickCorp .32	93	16½	16⅞	16½	+ ⅛
Slick pfA 1.75	51	33	31⅝	33	+1
SMD Ind .17	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Solitron .18	368	44½	42¾	43	— ½
Sondtr Brdct	59	40¾	38⅞	40¼	+1⅝
SorgPap .80b	24	20¾	19⅝	20¾	+1½
SC Org pf1.40	z100	30	30	30	....
SC 5.80pf 1.45	27	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
SC 5.20pf 1.30	1	23½	23½	33½	+ ¼
SC 4.78pf 1.19	15	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
SC 4.32pf 1.08	7	15⅝	15¼	15	— ⅜
SC 4.24pf 1.06	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Sou Real&Ut	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
SouRoy 1.20b	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	....
Sw For Ind	220	24⅝	23	23	—1⅝
Swn Inv .70	61	19¼	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
Spector .37p	8	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Spectro .36	17	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅝
Spedcor Elec	10	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
SpeedOP .26f	19	12½	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅝
SSP Ind .10g	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Std Allian .40	25	23⅞	23	23	— ⅜
Std Containr	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
StdCoos 1.20a	2	24½	24½	34½	....
Std Dred .20g	33	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅞
StDred pf1.60	z100	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ½
Std Intl .24b	x176	20½	19	20⅜	+1⅜
StdMetal .29f	24	6	5⅞	5⅞	....
StdMot A .75	27	19½	19	19½	....
Std Prod 1.20	2	27⅛	37	27	— ⅜
Std Thomson	3	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
Stanlty Avia	6	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	....
Stanrock Ur	49	2 13-16	2 11 16	2¾	+1-16
Stanwick Cp	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ½

Graffiti



	Sales (hds.)	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
StapMach .80	11	21	20½	20¾	— ¼
Stardust .48g	38	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
Star Smkt .60	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
Statham Inst	123	43½	41½	41½	— ¼
SteelCan 1.20	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
Stein Hal .25b	87	16	13⅞	16	+1⅞
Stepan Ch .44	21	37	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Sterl Electrn	28	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
Sterl Extr .24	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
SterPrec .25f	38	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	....
Stern Met .50	84	49	48½	48¾	+ ⅛
Sternco A	8	29⅝	29¼	29	— ½
Stop Shop .90	8	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
STP Cp .40a	66	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
Struthr Wells	12	9	8½	8¾	— ¼
Stylon Corp	282	24⅞	23¼	24⅝	+1½
Sun Elec .40	5	21	21	21	....
Sunair Electr	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅝
Supercrete	83	8¼	6¾	7¾	+1 3-16
Sup Surg Mf	10	17⅛	16⅞	17	....
Superscope	34	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—1¼
Supronics Cp	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	....
Susquehana	71	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
Susqueh f l	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	....
Sutro Mt .52g	40	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Synalloy .69f	50	11⅜	10	10¾	+ ½
Synttx Cp .40	431	77	74¾	75¼	— ⅝
Systems Eng	141	46⅞	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
T					
Tamar Elect	22	7¼	6⅝	6¾	— ½
Tastee Freez	35	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
TastyBk .88a	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Tech Aeroim	232	25¾	24⅜	25¾	+1½
Technic Oper	43	33¾	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
Technic Tape	758	8⅝	8	8	— ½
Technico .40b	246	24⅞	33¾	24¾	+ ½
Technitrol	67	12⅝	10¾	12⅛	+1¼
Teleflex .40	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅝
Telepromt	68	84½	83	84¼	+1½
Telev Mfrs	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Telex Corp	169	89⅞	87⅝	87⅝	—2⅛
Tenna Corp	410	30	29	29¾	—1
Tenneco wt	45	8½	8⅜	8⅜	....
Tennty Eng	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Tensor Cp	200	9¾	8⅝	9	+ ¾
Ter Hud .41f	33	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
Tesoro Pet	73	40⅝	40	40½	+ ½
Texstar	51	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Textron wt	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
ThorMkt .50d	12	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
Thriftimt A 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Tokheim .60	9	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Tol Ed pf4.25	z200	57½	57½	57½	....
Tonka Cp .40	70	33⅛	33	33⅛	....
Tool Resrch	415	28¼	27½	28	+ ¾
TownCtry .20	23	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Tran Beacon	17	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Trns Car .10p	41	7½	7	7¼	....
TransLux .60	144	25¼	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
Transairco	445	7⅞	5⅞	7⅞	+2⅜
Tran In cv pf	1	46	46	46	....
Transogrm	19	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
TWA wt	177	18⅝	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅝
TriStMot .38f	42	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Triang P .15e	30	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
TropGas 1.10	14	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ¼
Tubos Mex	10	3 1-16	3	3	....
31 Brand .29f	43	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Tyco Labs	167	29¼	28¼	28¼	—
U					
Udico Corp	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Ul PCorp	20	8¼	8⅛	8¼	....
Unexcelled	204	17⅝	16⅛	17½	+1⅜
Un Finl 1f	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
U GasCan .52	4	14½	14½	14½	....
Un Invest .70	1	17½	17½	17½	....
UnStOm .70g	8	18½	18½	18½	....
UnAirPd .50	18	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
Unit Asb .07g	43	5¼	5	5⅛	+1-16
Unit Foods	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
UnitIndCp wt	370	⅛	1-16	1-16	....
Un Natl Inv	62	7¾	7½	7½	....
UnNatInv wt	10	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
UNtlInv pf.70	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	....
UnPDye .40g	35	18¼	17	17⅜	— ⅝
US Filter	3	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
USNome Dev	33	36⅞	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
US Leas .28	66	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	....
US Nat 0-yl4 nmw7u		38¾	37¾	38	— ⅛
USRadm .30a	19	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
USRltyInv 1a	8	23¾	22⅜	22½	....
USRedct .20p	3	15½	15½	15½	....
USRubR .50g	11	10¼	10	10	....
US Smelt wt	21	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	....
Unitrode Cp	14	23½	23	23½	+ ½
Univ Cig .19f	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Un Cont .07d	28	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
UnivMar .60a	18	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
UrisBldg wt	29	37	33½	36¾	+3¾
UtahIdSu .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
V					
ValleyMt .60f	12	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ½
Vanguard Int	44	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Varo Inc	29	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
Veeco Instru	56	38	36¼	36⅝	— ½
Venice Ind	10	26⅞	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
Vernitron	24	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
Vesely Co	21	13⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Vetco Ofshre	38	24⅜	24	24⅛	....
VictLceN .52f	52	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
VicLceN pf 3	1	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
Viewlex	50	28½	26⅞	27	—1⅞
Vikoa Inc	131	35¼	32¾	35⅛	+2⅞
Visual Electr	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Vocaline .25	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Vocl cv pf.66	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	....
Vogt Mfg 1a	8	26⅛	25¾	36⅛	+ ½
VolMerch .20	35	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
VTR Inc	69	23¼	22	22	— ⅛
Vulc Corp .20	25	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Vulc Inc .30	9	7½	7⅜	7½	....
W					
Wabash .20	101	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅞
Wacknhut .30	11	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
WadelEq .50f	12	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ½
Waltham Ind	23	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Wang Labs	70	104⅝	104	104⅜	+ ⅜
Ward Fds wt	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Wards Co .40	25	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Watsco .16	7	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Weil McL .44	24	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Weiman Co	16	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
WeldTub Am	21	7⅜	7¼	7¼	....
WellcoE .10d	6	11	10¾	10¾	....
West Ch .90	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
W Tex pf4.40	z10	61	61	61	....
Westates Pet	89	12⅛	11⅝	21⅞	....
Westby Fash	145	8	7½	7¾	....
Westec Corp	63	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
WnIntHot .20	9	42⅜	41	42⅜	+1½
Westrn Orbis	45	14⅛	13⅜	14	+ ⅝
Wheelab .60a	31	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ⅝
Whippany .60	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	....
Whitaker .50	6	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
White Eagle	15	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
Whitehall El	42	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Whiting 1.50	4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Whittaker wt	38	9¼	9	9	....
Wichita Ind	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Willcox Gibb	62	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	....
Wmhouse	13	42¼	41½	41⅞	— ¼
Wilshire .52f	70	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
WilsonCo 1.35	7	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Wilson Co wt	15	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Wilson Bros	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Wilson Ph .50	13	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
WilsonSpt .60	11	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
WilsonSpt wt	58	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Winkelmn .40	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	....
Wolv Ind .30	5	12¾	12½	12¾	....
Woodlnd 15d	60	17⅛	14⅞	16⅞	+2
Woodall 1	5	25	25	25	— ¼
Wool Ltd .13g	1	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	+1-16
Work Wr .60	7	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅞
Wright Harg	98	2 3-16	2 1-16	21-16	....
WyandIn .20p	14	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ¼
Wyle Labs	1207	12¼	10¾	12	+1⅜
Y					
Yonk Ra .70g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Z					
Zaro Mfg .10	138	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
ZimrHom .24	42	45⅞	44¼	44½	—1
Zion Foods	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼

SALES

Approx total stock sales	5,430,000
Stock sales year ago	4,268,380
Approx total bond sales	$ 3,660,000
Bond sales year ago	$ 5,492,000

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Legislators Tackle State Tax Problems

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Virginia's historic General Assembly convenes at noon Wednesday for its 60-day 1964 session to wrestle with problems created by growth in an era of rising prices.

Soon after it convenes Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. will address a joint session of the Senate and House with his state of the commonwealth message expected to dwell heavily on steps Virginia can take to boost its economy.

He will be reaching the midpoint in his four-year term as governor and has said he hopes Virginians will judge his administration on what this General Assembly does and on results of its actions during the next two years.

He is expected to advocate a downward adjustment in some taxes affecting business to make Virginia more competative in the nationwide competition for new industry.

But he is expected to discourage, too, some legislators' enthusiasm for "crash" programs in proposing that Virginia avoid new taxes and rely on income from normal growth alone, confident that it will pay greater dividends in the end by bringing more business and industry to Virginia.

Most of the legislators will be watching to see what Harrison has to say about appropriations, particularly with proposals from high places within his administration that cities and counties be required to make more "local effort" in taxation to be eligible for a full share of state school funds and other financial aid from Richmond.

Harrison and his top advisers from within the General Assembly have put together a recommended budget for the next two years beginning July 1 which will top $1.5 billion but will be millions short of the requests made by school officials, colleges, mental hospitals and welfare departments.

Reporters were given an off-the-record briefing on the budget Saturday by Gov. Harrison and his staff but it will not be made public until Thursday when it is introduced in the House by Del. Howard H. Adams, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee since 1950.

Adams, a member of the House since 1934, and his colleagues on the House Appropriations Committee probably will begin hearings on the 1962-64 budget next week.

Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, who is expected to be re-elected without opposition, has four vacancies to fill on this committee. Several legislators are seeking the appointments.

The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) will meet at 9 a.m. Wednesday. Several of its subcommittees will file their study reports at that time.

One is a study of Virginia's annexation - consolidation laws by a committee headed by Del. Lewis A. McMurran Jr. of Newport News, chairman of the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

The 1962 legislature declared a two-year moratorium on annexation and consolidation except in cases already in court and this session may see an intense fight between cities and counties over urban growth legislation. Harrison may have something to say about this touchy subject, too, in his speech Wednesday.

The VALC will get another study report Wednesday on Virginia's lobbying laws.

"With the things that are coming up, this session should be

(Continued on Page A-4, Col. 8)

Money Problems Headlines Meet Of Legislators

(Continued from Page One)

a lobbiest's paradise," remarked one legislator recently.

It will be a busy Wednesday for Gov. and Mrs. Harrison.

They will hold receptions at the executive mansion both Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 8 until 11 for the legislators and their wives. Invited guests also include top state officials.

Most of the legislators, who make their headquarters at the Hotel Richmond, opposite Capitol Square, will not arrive until Tuesday.

Democrats in the Senate and House will hold their caucuses Tuesday evening on the eve of the opening of the legislature to elect officers. Organizational leaders will be in control.

There will be nine new members in the 40-member Senate and 21 new members in the 100-member House of Delegates.

And the Republicans will have their biggest delegation in the House in years—11—and there will be the three in the Senate, the usual number.

Many legislators will be watching Wednesday to see how much two studies have influenced Harrison's thinking.

One is the report of a tax and revenue study made by a commission headed by ex-Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. Harrison advocated appointment of this commission during his 1961 campaign for governor and appointed its members.

The other is a report of a commission headed by Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville which made a study of future highway needs and highway financing.

Both are loaded with controversy.

—World News Photo

Del. Butler is at right; other Republicans, from left, are Sen. Turk, Radford; Sen. S. Floyd Landreth, Galax; Del. D. Henry Almond, Roanoke County

Republican Legislators Elect Butler As Caucus Chairman

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke today was named chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly as the legislators made some sort of history by holding a GOP caucus for the first time in Virginia.

Butler said that the caucus marks the start of a real two-party system in the state and will give the Republicans a united voice in the legislature.

"We will not try to achieve a balance of power in the legislature, but try to use and coordinate the talents we have," he said.

The Republicans met in a small dining room almost next door to Democratic state headquarters at Hotel Richmond and their gathering was in contrast to Democratic caucuses held last night.

Then the 89 Democrats in the House and the 37 members of the Senate met in House and Senate chambers in the Capitol to elect their officers.

At today's meeting were 13 Republicans (three senators and ten House members), with only Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wytheville missing.

"Our feeling," said Butler after the caucus, "is that this meeting is in the best tradition of the loyal opposition." He emphasized that the Republicans will not just oppose, but "will question things we think are in doubt, oppose what we think is wrong and support what we think is right."

He pointed out that Republicans in the past have joined Democrats to cast deciding votes on major issues. And this year, he pointed out, Republicans will have twice as many members in the legislature as they had in 1962.

Although the Republicans named an over-all chairman rather than a leader for the House and one for the Senate, another western Virginian, Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, is expected to have a major role in unifying Republican efforts in the legislature.

The Republicans will meet weekly, Butler said, to talk about issues coming before the legislature and perhaps to decide their course on such issues.

Del. Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond was named caucus secretary. He was elected to the legislature last fall.

Assembly Roundup

House Passes Bill To Alter Catawba

From AP Dispatches

RICHMOND—A bill providing for the possible transfer of Catawba Sanatorium in Roanoke County from the Department of Health to the State Hospitals Department has passed the House.

The measure would allow the governor to decide if the transfer is advisable and whether the hospital involved should be Catawba or some other turberculosis sanatorium.

Del. A. A. Campbell of Wytheville, patron of the bill, suggested that Catawba should be converted to a hospital for alcoholics or for mental patients. He said that Catawba, now used exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, has more than 200 unused beds.

★ ★

Study Commission

The House passed and sent to the Senate for action a bill calling for formation of a commission to study conditions at the state's mental and penal institutions. The commission would be composed of nine members, six of them General Assembly members and three from outside of the legislature. The legislation gives the commission power to subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath, authority rarely given to legislative study groups.

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kindergarten programs. L. C. Bird, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said the bill would be held up until the committee could give further study to it.

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Down the Drain

Abolition of the State Pupil Placement Board, provided in a House-passed measure, gained the approval of the Senate Education Committee yesterday. However, the committee took no action on the controversial House-passed community colleges bill.

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Royal Invitation

Great Britain's Princess Anne would be invited to visit Virginia in 1968 under a joint resolution offered in the Senate. Sen. William P. Kellam, who offered the resolution, said that Virginia Beach wishes to have the princess, daughter of Queen Elizabeth, lay the cornerstone for the city's new civic center.

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Interest Limited

A bill limiting second mortgage fees and interest charges to a maximum of 17 per cent and prohibiting brokerage fees cleared the Senate Insurance and Banking Committee. It has been passed by the House. The Senate committee made one change, adding language to

Basketball Madness Hits Its Peak

—Staff Photos by Betty Masters

A close scrutiny will reveal the date 1815 on this ancient coverlet owned by Mrs. Hobart L. Scott, and the name "Firey." The coverlet has been unpacked for display at the Library Exhibition Gallery. Antique spinning wheel, background, was the property of Mr. Scott's mother in West Virginia.

Show Features Heirlooms

Valuable Items Are Loaned

"Homelife in Virginia Between the Wars 1776-1825" will set the theme for a special collectors' exhibit during March in the Library Exhibition Gallery.

Many valuable antiques and heirlooms, all loaned by residents in the Roanoke area, will be featured in groupings — a child's room, a living room, a kitchen — to illustrate the craftsmanship of the post-Revolutionary era in Virginia.

The show is sponsored by the Roanoke Fine Arts Center.

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Among the items to be shown is an original captain's chair from the office of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States. The chair, now the property of Mrs. W. W. S. Butler, was probably made on the Marshall plantation, "Oakhill," in Fauquier County.

It is constructed of five kinds of wood grown in that part of the state: Pine, poplar, hickory, oak and maple, and was inherited by Mrs. Butler from Mrs. Agnes Jones Butler, who was descended from Thomas Marshall, oldest son of the chief justice.

The chair has hand-turned front legs with twin stretchers on either side connecting the front and rear legs. It has the traditional curved back and eight turned posts supporting the back and arms.

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Also of interest in the collection is a coverlet woven of white flax linen and decorated in crewel patterns with the name "Elizabeth Peters" and the date 1815.

It is the property of Mrs. Hobert L. Scott of Roanoke, who inherited it from her great-grandmother, Mrs. John Brugh. It was woven at the Brugh home on Mill Creek between Troutville and Buchanan and is thought to have been made for Mrs. Brugh's daughter Elizabeth.

Embroidery on the quaint coverlet includes also the legend, "Henry Firey — August" stitched on one border but, says Mrs. Scott, no one knows who he was.

She believes he must have been a visitor in the Brugh home and recalls a custom of the era to include names of guests on any quilt or coverlet being worked on at the time. Guests in those days lingered for a long time, she says.

Her coverlet once had a long white fringe which has since been removed. Mrs. Scott plans to give the article to the Roanoke Historical Society for a branch museum planned in Fincastle.

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Also to be shown in the exhibit is a collection of lighting devices loaned by Dr. and Mrs. Roger M. Winborne Jr. It includes many examples of early "betty lamps" which burned oil in metal containers and their evolution to candleholders and sconces.

The exhibit opens Sunday and will include many other historical items of domestic and personal use.

HD Club Names Four as Members

Three new members were introduced at a meeting this week of the Crescent Heights Home Demonstration Club.

They are Mrs. H. P. Clause of Woodland Drive, Mrs. G. S. Young of Route 7, and Mrs. T. C. Poole Jr. of Rosalyn Avenue.

★ ★

The group, meeting at the home of Mrs. T. G. Smith on Avenel Avenue, heard a talk and demonstration on "Shortcuts in Time and Energy in Homemaking" given by Mrs. John Ulrey.

Mrs. Robert Carney spoke on what makes a good club member, and plans were made to give two dozen colored eggs to the Veterans Hospital in Salem for an Easter egg hunt.

This handsome captain's chair is said to have been in the office of John Marshall at his Fauquier County plantation. It is owned by Mrs. W. W. S. Butler of Roanoke.

Musician Enjoys Teaching Between Concerts

By Mary Bland Armistead
World-News Women's Editor

Luca Di Cecco, young American cellist who has performed with some of the best ensembles in Europe and South Africa, has turned to a teaching career as "a pleasant compromise" between concert work and making money.

And, at Converse College in South Carolina, he has five amount of strength and energy," he said here today, "but it's a romantic instrument with great tonal appeal and actually more women are studying it today than men."

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Di Cecco will be guest soloist with the Roanoke Symphony Orchestra Monday in three concerts in the American Theater: at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. for school children, and at 8:30

Minor, Opus 32," a work which he describes as not his favorite, but one with "a great deal of lovely music in the first two movements.

"The third movement," he said jokingly, "is mostly for show."

DiCecco's top choice for his abilities would be the Dvorak "Concerto in B minor" which "shows off the cello

This young artist, a native of Waterbury, Conn., said there is much more music written for the cello than is ordinarily heard, citing works by Shostakovitch, Prokofieff, Kabalevsky, Hindemuth and Milhaud.

"The cello is just not played 'soloistically' as much as the violin or other instruments," he added.

..While in Italy, DiCecco met his future wife, an accomplished violinist and a native of Johannesburg, South Africa. Hearing of an opening with the South African Broadcasting Corp. Orchestra, the young couple spent a year in Johannesburg after their marriage and he became first cellist with the group.

traveling troupes bring it to many people. Often the productions are bi-lingual, with the singing often done in the language of the opera and the dialogues, if present, in Dutch or Afrikaans.

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DiCecco and his wife, who also teaches at Converse, are

RTR Times Jan 9 '64

Butler Heads Republican Caucus

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler Wednesday was named chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly—a position and a caucus which haven't been around Richmond for a long time.

At a breakfast meeting, 12 of the 14 GOP assemblymen named Butler chairman and elected Del. Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond as secretary.

Butler told reporters he doesn't consider himself a "minority whip" and the caucus is a joint Senate-House affair.

Butler, who remarked that "a whip is an instrument and not a person," characterized his new position as "just the chairman of the Republican caucus."

GOP Dels. Herrink, Butler Confer

Nobody was sure how long it had been since Republicans had a caucus in the General Assembly. State Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax, in the Legislature for 20 years, said it was the first time in his memory that such a party organization had been set up.

Butler said the caucus' function would be "consistent with the tradition of the loyal opposition."

He said it would allow Republicans—grown in number this year to 14, 11 in the House and three in the Senate—"to share both our information and coordinate our efforts."

Butler said the top members wouldn't be always against Democratic-born legislation but would "question those things which are in doubt" and contest "those things which are wrong."

Not making the breakfast meeting were State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. Rupert Kincer of Wytheville.

The GOP caucus will meet regularly at Butler's call.

There was a short, mild discussion of statements from State Central Committee headquarters. Caucus members felt that such statements should be curtailed when the General Assembly is in session and that the Republicans in the Legislature should speak for the party.

Governor's Program At Glance

Gov. Harrison's recommendations:

—Sharp increases in motor vehicle taxes to provide an extra $25 million annually for primary highways (embracing most of the Stone Study Commission's proposals).

A record $1,657,853,000 budget for 1964-66.

—No sales tax.

—Dredging of the James River channel to serve ports of Richmond and Hopewell.

—A wide-ranging educational program to upgrade the state's public schools and colleges (including a new formula for distributing public school money, teacher pay hikes of $200 this year and $100 next year and $2 million to raise college faculty salaries to a national average).

—Embracing of proposals of Stanley Tax Study Committee more than half way on adjustments in business taxes to improve the economic climate.

—Taxing powers of counties should be the same as those of cities.

—Making jail terms mandatory for motorists who drive after licenses are revoked.

—Construction of a state office building costing $10 million in Richmond.

—Establishment of an authority to assist state institutions of higher learning in financing construction of revenue-producing facilities.

—Appropriation of funds to attract to college campuses outstanding men and women in the educational, religious, literary, cultural or scientific fields.

—Continued allocation of road funds for state police, convict force and industrial access roads.

Ben Beagle

Beagle

Happy Days In Richmond

RICHMOND—They had a Republican caucus in Richmond this week and it gave some people an unearthy, detached feeling.

Some reporters admitted they had been unable to find the place where the caucus was being held and others who found it didn't believe it after they got there.

There were some cruel jokes about a Republican caucus at the Virginia General Assembly.

But there it was, better than half a dozen Republicans seated happily around a breakfast table in the hours before the 1964 session of the legislature was to start.

They were making jokes and calling State Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax "the best looking member of the Republican delegation."

Jolly Group at the Breakfast Table

To the credit of the Republicans, it must be recorded that nobody made a single reference to "a voice crying in the wilderness." One expected this. But it did not occur.

Landreth—who may be the most consistently happy Republican in the legislature—replied in kind to the GOP jokes with some of the fine, homely sayings which have given him fame on the floor of the Senate.

Landreth, plugging Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke for the chairmanship of the caucus, insisted on calling him the "head Butler." This, of course, caused laughter around the breakfast table.

Two doors down from where the Republicans made jolly and organized their caucus, is a door with a terribly prominent sign which says "State Democratic Headquarters."

In a case like this, all you have to do is wait, secure and smug in the knowledge that somebody is going to notice the proximity of Democratic headquarters to a Republican caucus and comment on it, wittily, one hopes.

Even an unhappy Republican couldn't resist doing this.

In this case, Del. Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr. of Staunton, who is in fact a happy Republican, couldn't keep it down any longer.

"Some of us almost went through the wrong door down there," Giesen said. Laughter of the hee-hee-ho-ho-ho type.

Some moments thereafter, they began commenting on their seating arrangements in the House of Delegates.

Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County, along with Giesen, a freshman member of the House, commented properly on his Seat 100 assignment on the back row.

Don't Vote No to Your Name

Then, directing their questions at Butler—who has been here before—they began to ask questions.

Somebody wanted to know: "Is your name on your dad-blamed desk?"

Somebody else asked: "Would somebody mind telling us what's going to happen this morning?"

Butler, by now elected chairman, went woolgathering and remembered the time in 1962 when he had flicked, for the first time, the voting switch on his desk.

And, remembering that, Butler counseled in this wise:

"The first thing that you've got to remember is when they call the roll, don't vote no."

New Legislators Sworn In At Assembly's 'Yes' Day

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Virginia Senate And House Start Organizing For Work

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND—Both the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly went into action today.

The Senate convened at noon and began the formalities of organizing for the 60-day session.

A resolution by Sen. Charles T. Moses of Appomattox, re-elected to a new term as president pro tem, that the chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee be included as a member of the Rules Committee was adopted without opposition.

Nominations for other officers, including that of Ben D. Lacy for another term as Senate clerk, were made by the Democratic majority.

All nine new members of the Senate, including Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, the upper chamber's third Republican, were introduced after swearing in ceremonies.

Other officials of the Senate re-elected included Charles O. Overton Jr., Richmond, sergeant-at-arms; R. C. Tritton, Richmond, doorkeeper; and Paul W. Snead, assistant doorkeeper. Elected to his first term as gallery doorkeeper was Alvin Thoms, a retired elementary school principal from Richmond.

The House of Delegates re-elected its officials and organized for business.

Not a dissenting vote was cast in the election of Speaker E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville who entered upon a record eighth two-year term as presiding officer of the House.

Moore and Clerk George R. Rich as well as Sergeant-At-Arms Joseph Healey and two doorkeepers were nominated at last night's Democratic caucus.

The House was advised of a invitation from Colonial Williamsburg to hold another commemorative session in the restored capitol there on Feb. 1.

Members of the Senate joined the delegates in the House chamber to hear the state of the commonwealth address by Gov. Harrison.

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Today was family day at the General Assembly as relatives filled balconies of the Senate and House of Delegates to watch swearing-in ceremonies and to hear the governor's talk.

It was a day, as Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said, "to vote yes on everything."

That just about expressed the mood of the assembly as it met to go through the formalities of opening the 1964 session and to hear Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. give his hour-and-several-minutes-long address.

Members expect to be here only through Thursday of this week as it is assumed that after the 1964-66 budget is read tomorrow afternoon by Del. Howard Adams of Eastville, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the legislature will adjourn until Monday.

Members figure they will be given the rest of the week and weekend to study the budget which runs to 500 pages.

Next week, bills will start pouring in and members will get down to business. But today was the day to get acquainted and reacquainted.

New legislators admitted their befuddlement on entering the assembly for the first time, with one newcomer, Del. Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond, asking: "Well, what do we do today?"

New members also wondered about their committee assignments and tested their chairs for size, with Butler and Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke noting they will be unable to see each other from where they'll be sitting, Anderson on a back row and Butler on a front one with the speaker between.

Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County, at 28 the youngest of the 100-member House, has seat 100.

Tonight, the governor and Mrs. Harrison will give a formal reception at the Governor's Mansion.

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Governor Stresses Educatio

—World-News Photo

Politics Runs in the Giesen Family

Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr., 31-year-old member of the House of Delegates from Verona in Augusta County, confers with his wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Giesen of Radford, prior to the opening of the General Assembly today in Richmond. Giesen's mother is a former member of the House. Giesen, a Republican, is one of the youngest members of the legislature.

Roanoke Delegates Will Support Council On Single Assessor

By Mag Poff
World-News Municipal Writer

Roanoke's delegates in the General Assembly said today they will follow City Council's wishes in seeking permissive legislation for a single real estate assessor.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins and Dels. M. Caldwell Butler and Willis M. Anderson said they would seek the change voted by council last night, although they added they had not received the official request.

Each noted the change was only permissive.

Butler predicted the General Assembly would pass the law provided Roanoke's delegation is unified in its request.

The state's general law permits city governments to establish a permanent assessor, but the law specifically exempts Roanoke from its provisions.

Elimination of the Roanoke exemption would not establish the office, but would rather permit council to take such action if it wished.

Hopkins said, "My practice is to introduce those measures pertaining solely to the City of Roanoke that have been requested by the council. I've done this because I feel that it's up to council to operate the City of Roanoke. It's up to us (the Roanoke delegation in the General Assembly) not to try to thwart council in its efforts to do this."

Stating that he will introduce the legislation, Hopkins said that "if the voters disagree with the manner in which council operates, then they can get a new council."

He also described himself as happy that council had decided against seeking other changes from the assembly.

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The resolution asking the delegates to seek the change was offered last night by Councilman James Jones and seconded by Vice Mayor Robert Garland. Only Benton Dillard voted against it.

Dillard called the permissive legislation "a threat" and warned that it would create a "furor" among the taxpayers. He predicted the taxpayers would "get stirred up" and defeat the March 24 auditorium-coliseum bond issue referendum.

Garland said the people of Roanoke "really want" the permanent assessor who would have more time to make scientific assessments. It has no relationship to the referendum, he said.

English Showalter told council property should be appraised at fair market value and assessed at the same rate the State Corporation Commission appiles to utilities.

He said the older run down sections of the city have higher assessments in proportion to value than the newer parts of the city.

James L. Trinkle said that the three men making the quadrenniel reassessment lack time to do a good job. This results in what he called gross inequities, with properties overvalued in the older northwest and southeast sections and downtown.

The single assessor works well in Lynchburg, Trinkle told council, and taxpayers can seek adjustments any time.

Former Mayor Robert Woody said the Law and Chancery Court judge has dificulty finding qualified assessors every four years. With the assessors responsible to the judge, he said, the judge can order them to set any assessment ratio.

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Dillard asked citizens at the meeting if they thought council should order a referendum on the assessor question if the law is changed.

But Garland said the question is intricate, complicated and not generally understood. That is the reason the people elect councilmen to study the issues, he said.

Woody added that council is elected to run the city. There would be no time in a referendum campaign to explain the assessment system to the voters, he contended.

Charter Changes Killed By Council

Proposals for a permanent real estate assessor and an assistant city manager are the only recommendations to survive last night's action by Roanoke City Council killing all proposed charter changes.

With only Councilman Benton Dillard in opposition, council voted to ask its General Assembly delegates to eliminate the legal bar to creation of the office of a single assessor. That involves state law rather than the city charter.

They also decided to discuss at Monday's meeting a proposed ordinance creating the job of assistant city manager. Council was told the office does not necessarily have to be mentioned in the charter, and the majority appeared to favor it.

The 4-3 vote against seeking charter changes from the 1964 assembly eliminates four proposed changes, at least until 1966.

They were enlargement of the air pollution ordinance to provide control of diesel and other internal combustion engines; establishment of a personnel board to hear appeals on discipline from city workers; clarification that council appointees must leave at retirement age regardless of their terms; and permission for the city to condemn property before a court rules on damages.

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Council had previously decided against eliminating the Budget Study Commission or permitting elected officials to serve on the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

Only a few persons were on hand last night, and most of them were members of the 1961 charter study group who came to oppose the personnel board.

The motion to put off any charter changes came from Councilman Roy Pollard, who said council was following "the old routine of pushing things through in a hurry."

Dillard seconded the motion because, he said, the changes were "not thought out" and the advertisements did not print the actual words of the proposed changes.

They were joined in the vote by Councilmen Vincent Wheeler and Walter Young.

Mayor Murray Stoller said "the easiest thing in any situation is to do nothing." Calling the air pollution control amendment especially important, Stoller said the charter was made by men to be changed by men. Also voting against the motion were Councilman James Jones and Vice Mayor Robert Garland.

Jones, chairman of a council committee which recommended the proposed changes, said that later committees should be composed of citizens appointed early enough to make a complete study. He said the personnel board proposal had "a great deal of merit."

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Council then agreed to consider hiring an assistant city manager with funds already in the budget for a personnel director. The new position would include personnel matters.

City Manager Arthur Owens, who told council he favored the idea, warned that the city may have to pay a higher salary than the $7,260 in the budget for a qualified man.

Councilmen made it clear they would consider the assistant an understudy for Owens.

"The man is sorely needed," Wheeler said of the proposed assistant. "If anything happened to Owens, we'd be in trouble."

Owens said he was the only manager of a large Virginia city without an assistant, and promised to help the new man learn the "information in my head." That would take a year to 18 months, he said.

But he objected to the provision in the committee proposal that the man would be appointed by council. He said he should find an assistant with whom he could work, then submit the name to council for confirmation. The assistant should be responsible to the manager, he said.

Stoller said the situation would be "intolerable" if council appointed a man the manager couldn't work with.

English Showalter, former Mayor Robert Woody and James Trinkle, all members of the charter committee, supported the office of assistant and his appointment by the manager.

Although official action will not be taken until Monday, all but Dillard appeared to agree on an ordinance authorizing the city manager to name an assistant subject to council's approval.

Dillard said allowing the manager to appoint his assistant would be "the fascist system." The President of the United States appoints assistants for officials under him, Dillard said.

Other councilmen told him that was comparable to having the manager appoint his assistant.

—World-News Photo

Del. D. Henry Almond from R oanoke County discusses Capitol statuary with his children, l. to r., Billy, Howard and Tacey Ann

Gov. Harrison Recommends Outlays For Institutions

From World-News Capitol Correspondent

Wytheville College May Get $192,745

RICHMOND—The newly-opened Wytheville Branch College at Wytheville is down for $192,745 for maintenance and operation in the 1964-66 biennium in the governor's budget.

The college is being operated for the first time during the 1963-64 session.

Thirty per cent ($57,745) of the maintenance and operation budget would come from the general fund and the remainder of $135,000 would come from special funds such as tuitions.

The school has requested $214,075 for maintenance and operation for 1964-66.

Under capital outlay, the governor is recommending that the Wytheville branch get $5,800. This would come from the general fund and would be for additional equipment.

Marion Hospital Set For New Dining Hall

RICHMOND — The governor has recommended that Southwestern State Hospital at Marion be given $700,000 for a new kitchen-dining hall.

The recommendation is in the 1964-66 state budget proposed by the governor.

The hospital had asked for $1 million for the building.

The hospital had also requested a half-million dollars for a building where elderly patients would be treated, but the governor did not recommend that money be appropriated for this.

A maintenance and operation budget of $5,079,490 is recommended for the hospital. (the hospital had asked for $5,182,770.)

This is an increase of $200,740 —or 4.1 per cent—over the budget for the current biennium.

The recommendations are based on an average population of 1,500 patients. Actual population on Nov. 1 was 1,506.

The proposed appropriations, excluding employe meals, are equivalent to $4.59 per patient day, compared with $4.20 for the 1962-64 biennium.

New Building O.K.'d At Correctional Farm

RICHMOND — Appropriation of funds for a new administration building at Bland Correctional Farm is recommended in the governor's 1964-66 budget.

The budget includes $90,000 for the building. Also under capital outlay are $5,000 for fencing and $15,500 for additional equipment.

A request from the farm for $200,000 for a dormitory is not included in the governor's recommendations.

A total of $1,145,005 is recommended for maintenance and operation of the farm. This is an increase of $39,475 over the current budget.

Population of the correctional farm on Nov. 1, 1963, was 515. The average cost for keeping a prisoner there for a year is between $950 and $1,000.

The farm had requested $1,251,335 for maintenance and operation in the 1964-66 biennium.

Bigger Budget Eyed For Clinch College

RICHMOND — Clinch Valley College will have a 1964-66 maintenance and operation budget of $471,630 under budget recommendations of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

Of this, $270,130 would come from the general fund and $201,500 would come from special funds.

The budget would be $24,050 bigger than the current one.

In addition to the maintenance and operation budget, $25,200 is included for capital outlay—$20,200 for additional equipment and $5,000 for a greenhouse. An additional $350 is included for maintenance of the greenhouse.

The college had asked for $558,930 for the 1964-66 biennium.

Included in the budget is $10,000 for books.

Roanoke Delegation Wary Of Two Per Cent Auto Tax

From AP and Staff Dispatches

RICHMOND—Roanoke's General Assembly representatives have reservations about Gov. Albertis Harrison's proposal for a two per cent titling tax on cars.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins called the governor's speech yesterday "an excellent presentation of the needs of Virginia."

General Assembly members must look at the budget to "see how his message may be implemented," Hopkins said. But he added that he wanted to wait before endorsing the title tax because he is "still in hopes" money for the state police can come from the general fund rather than the highway fund.

Del. Willis M. Anderson described the speech as "very comprehensive. I don't know whether the governor's proposed school formula is better."

"I am in favor of all the proposals but I am reserving a decision on the titling tax," Anderson said. He supported a proposal that half the state police expense should be paid from the general fund.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler said, "I am reluctant to criticize any specific recommendations. I have serious reservations about dredging the James River and the titling tax."

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Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville said he is pleased with the backing Gov. Harrison gave most of the proposals by the Highway Study Commission he headed.

"I'm not disappointed, I'm pleased," Stone declared.

Stone expressed hope what the governor backed will be enacted into law this time and that the financial condition of the general fund two years hence will permit adoption of the rest of the program. Stone said, too, the additional revenue during the next two years would get the 1,600-mile arterial highway "off the ground."

This was a cross-section of the reaction by legislators:

Del. Garnett Moore of Pulaski—"His speech was fairly close to what I had anticipated. I concur in great part with his recommendations. There may be one or two points of departure —mainly the two per cent titling tax on automobiles. I think it was a very good speech."

Sen. Hale Collins of Covington —"I would say it was an excellent presentation of state affairs but it would be impossible to say '100 per cent' to everything that was covered. It showed a great deal of work and study on the governor's part."

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State Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax—"I've been over there (at the Capitol) studying it . . . I'll study it as honestly as I can to reach the best possible conclusion."

Freshman Del. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke County — "It covered so much ground that I really haven't had the opportunity to analyze it . . . I'm a little bit disappointed that we're not going to make some effort to correct this inequitable situation with relation to public utilities."

Del. Lacy Putney of Bedford —"I think, generally speaking, that it was an excellent coverage of significant issues. There are a number of questions in my mind concerning the tax study commission report and also concerning the recommendations of the Stone Commission." Putney said, though, that he thinks both the commissions made "excellent reports."

Freshman Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County — "He didn't tell us a thing. Any imagination in his speech was certainly left out. . . . He avoided a lot of issues he should have discussed." Hagen said he sees a need "to re-evaluate our whole tax structure." He called the proposed titling tax on autos "the first step toward a sales tax. The next time it may be a soda pop tax."

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the three Republicans in the Senate—"I am disappointed the Prince Edward County situation was completely ignored. I think that if this General Assembly doesn't do something (about reopening the closed schools) we will be back here for a special session before the end of the year."

Freshman Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. of Lexington—"I think the governor made an excellent appraisal of the needs facing the commonwealth."

Harrison, facing a General Assembly with only 14 Republicans—11 of them in the 100-member House and the other three in the 40-man Senate—drew generally favorable reaction for his address yesterday.

But some of the legislators were critical of some phases of the program with the proposed deepening of the James River channel to allow large ships to visit Richmond coming in for the most criticism. Oystermen and Norfolk-area port interests have long opposed the deepening proposal.

...rsday at ..., with bu... in Sherwood.

GOP Women Install Officers

Mrs. Robert A. Garland was installed as president of the Roanoke Republic Womens Club after a luncheon Tuesday at the Shenandoah Club. Mrs. Garland succeeds Mrs. T. E. Roberts.

Other officers of the club installed Tuesday are Mrs. H. A. Howbert, first vice president; Mrs. L. D. Akers, second vice Moore, recording secretary; Mrs. A. S. Beard, treasurer; Mrs. Robert A. Boyd, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. J. R. Stamper, historian.

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Some Cheer, Some Rap Governor

Cheers and tears both were in evidence yesterday following Gov. Albertis S. Harrison's message to the General Assembly.

The cheers were from Norfolk and Western Railway officials and Roanoke area bankers at his suggestions that a gradual reduction take place in the state franchise tax upon gross transportation receipts of railroads and that money of corporations on deposit in Virginia banks Dec. 31 should be excluded from the definition of capital not otherwise taxed.

The tears came from automobile dealers over the governor's strong endorsement of a 2 per cent "titling" tax on car sales.

The governor also recommended a reduction of the state tax on railroad rolling stock from $2.50 per $100 to $1.60 and the elimination of the tax of 50 cents on each $100 of intangible assets of railroads.

He also called for the abolition of the tax of 20 cents on every $100 of money owned by railroads.

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Herman H. Pevler, Norfolk and Western Railway president said he was "gratified" at th proposals. He called the tax o railroad money and intangible "obviously unsound and unfai The competitors of railroad and business corporations a ready are exempt from thi tax."

The N&W president als voiced his pleasure at the othe two recommendations, hopin they both will be passed soo

On the banking bill, at pre ent the untaxable money a co poration has in the bank a year's end is taxed at a ra of 65 cents per $100.

Bankers say out-of-state co porations withdraw millions from Virginia banks at the e of the year to avoid the ta Often this money never retur to the state.

Roy C. Herrenkohl, preside of Colonial-American Natio Bank, said, "This tax should repealed. It creates a flight capital out of the state at t end of each year to avoid t tax."

He noted the Virginia Ban ers Association estimates sta corporations take $67 milli out of state each year but th New York bankers say th figure is closer to double th

Stuart P. Miller, senior v president at First National E change Bank, said "We a thoroughly in accord with legislation."

★ ★

State, Tuitions to Supply Roanoke Tech Funds

From World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Roanoke Technical Institute will be supported entirely by state funds and tuition fees of students beginning July 1, 1964, under the 1964-66 budget of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

And through this new system of operation, the school's budget will be increased by $45,520.

This will give the school a 1964-66 maintenance and operating budget of $307,010.

In addition, $52,400 is provided in new appropriations for additional equipment.

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Virginia Tech, which operates the Roanoke school, had asked for $360,115 for maintenance and operation for 1964-66 and $52,400 for capital outlay (the amount granted).

The money for operating Roanoke Tech will come from the general fund ($121,110) and special funds such as tuitions ($185,900).

Dr. Dana B. Hamel, director of Roanoke Tech, said enrollment at the school now is 178 day students and about 100 night students. The school's capacity of 300 is expected this fall, he said.

Originally, the school was to receive one-third of its financial support from Roanoke City, one-third from the state and one-third from tuition fees.

The city, industry and private individuals have contributed to the school's support. In 1962, Mayor Murray A. Stoller asked nearby localities to help, too, but few responded.

The school, which is on Colonial Avenue, SW, opened in 1961.

Thomas P. Parsley, Mountain Trust Bank president, said the elimination of the tax "would help a whole lot—as large sums of money flow out of state and a lot doesn't come back. It hurts us."

Also lauding the governor's recommendation were D. Blackwell Brown, trust officer of the Roanoke branch of the Bank of Virginia; C. H. Givens, executive vice president of the Bank of Salem and C. E. (Ted) Webber, Farmers National Bank president, Salem.

Richard G. West, president of the Roanoke Valley Automobile Dealers Association, lashed out at the "titling" tax.

"I feel all the dealers will go to legal means to keep it out," he said.

J. W. Elliott, past president, claimed such a tax "will ruin us."

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Calling the proposal a "selective sales tax," the two men predicted the tax, if passed will cause a drop in car sales.

The association will discuss ways to fight the proposed tax at a meeting Tuesday.

The Automobile Trade Association of Virginia in Richmond Monday passed a resolution opposing the titling tax. It probably will represent the state's dealers in Richmond.

One suggestion by Elliott to replace the tax is a "personal property tax" on cars. "Tax those who already have cars, not just those who are buying them."

$2.2 Million In Budget For Catawba

From World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Catawba Sanatorium will get $2,012,080 for maintenance and operation in 1964-66 under the budget proposed by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

This is $93,180 less than the sanatorium for tuberculosis patients is getting in the 1962-64 biennium .

Dr. Cecil C. Smith said he asked for about $150,000 less than the governor is recommending.

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"I think we'll get by though" with what the governor is recommending, said Dr. Smith, who heads the sanatorium.

Catawba has a rated capacity of 315 patients. There were 146 in the sanatorium on Nov. 1, 1963.

Catawba never has been full and the sixth floor of the ultra-modern hospital has never been opened.

Dr. Smith made no capital outlay requests.

Funds the sanatorium is to get under Harrison's budget include $1,883,730 from the general fund and $128,380 from special fund revenues. The latter is the amount the sanatorium estimates it will be able to collect from patients.

Budgeting Of UVa. Unit Not Revealed

From World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Officials at the State Budget Bureau today were unable to say specifically what funds the governor is recommending in his 1964-66 budget for the University of Virginia Extension Division in Roanoke.

They explained that the extention's share is included under the general heading of "General Studies — Special Services" of the university budget and no breakdown can be figured for the division.

The governor recommended a substantial cut in this part of the university's budget. The school asks for $403,400, but the governor recommended this be cut to $290,260.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke said today he hopes the Extension will be given branch college status at this session of the legislature.

There are breakdowns only for the various branch and community colleges.

Officials at the University in Charlottesville and at the division in Roanoke declined to comment on the budget.

The governor is recommending that the university's off-campus branch at Martinsville get $235,915 for maintenance and operation in the 1964-66 biennium. The school had asked for $294,585.

An additional $12,000 is recommended during the two-year period for equipment.

Stone Plan Would Cost Virginians 'Nickel A Day'

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Is it fair to ask a Virginia motorist to pay a nickel a day for good roads?

State Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, who asks the question, thinks so and he hopes the people of Virginia—particularly members of the General Assembly—will agree with him.

Many said today they do not.

Stone was chairman of a commission named by the governor to study the road situation in Virginia and say what needs to be done and how the money should be raised to do it.

Osborne

After a study of 18 months, Stone's group came up with some ideas, one calling for construction of a four-lane highway system linking all cities in the state having a population of 5,000 or more.

Such a system would cost millions—and that's where the nickel a day comes in.

For Stone's commission recommended, among other things, that a titling tax of 2 per cent be imposed on all motor vehicles and trailers registered and licensed in Virginia.

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This would raise about $15 million a year — a substantial part of the $25 million it is estimated it will cost to meet the state's highway needs.

"Nearly every state has it," the Martinsville senator said of the titling tax. He said road building money must come from some place and such a tax seemed a logical way to get it.

"Our gas tax is as high as any state's," he said, "and we couldn't go to that."

He obviously thinks the average car owner can afford the tax and gave these figures to back his argument: "The tax on the average car would be $72; the average man keeps his car four years; that would amount to $18 a year or $1.50 a month (or a nickel a day).

"If we are to have four-lane highways, we are going to have to pay for them."

One of those disagreeing with Stone on the tax is Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, who has supported an overwhelming majority of the tax bills to come before the legislature.

"I think it's a specialized sales tax on a commodity that's essential for modern day living," he said. "I probably will not be for it."

Comments from other western Virginia legislators:

Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke-Botetourt - Craig District: "I'm against it because it's discriminatory as it picks out just one thing to tax. What's to keep someome from wantnig to put, say, a one per cent tax on soft drinks like they did in West Virginia?"

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Del. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke County: He agrees with the governor that the tax is in reality a selective sales tax and says: "Since all Virginian benefit from our highways, we shoud get road funds from a more general tax base."

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke: "Car dealers called me after the Stone report was released last year and I promised them I would study it carefully before making any commitment. None of the taxes will be pleasant. We realize we are falling behind in our road needs and must build more of them as near interstate standards as possible."

Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg: "It's just a sales tax and it's discriminatory. But, of course, the money must come from somewhere. I'll have to give it more study."

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke. "I don't like it. It's certainly a last resort. I reserve judgment on it and see what happens."

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford: "I have grave doubt about the thing. It could have a very adverse effect on the automobile business." He said it does not seem fair to make Virginians pay the entire cost of road construction when others such as tourists use state roads.

—World-News Photo

Roanoke's Willis M. Anderson (right) is welcomed into the House of Delegates by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore

Higher College Fees Are Termed Likely Under Harrison Plan

The Roanoke World-News
Friday, January 10, 1964 9

By Pete Bennett
World-News Staff Writer

Virginia students attending state-supported colleges and universities can expect increased fees for both academic courses and rooms if Gov. Albertis S. Harrison's proposals on higher education are approved by the General Assembly, an educator predicts.

Increased fees for rooms are inherent in the governor's proposal, which would provide state schools with funds for the construction of revenue-producing facilities such as dormitories, dining halls and student centers, says Virginia Tech President Dr. T. Marshall Hahn Jr.

Dr. Hahn said creation of an authority that would aid construction of such buildings at state schools would be a great help to VPI. "It's essential to us, we're at capacity now."

He said the funds, which would come from state ownership of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad stock, would free other capital funds for the construction of needed academic buildings.

Revenue producing bonds would also be used by the authority to provide funds and this would mean increased room rental fees, Dr. Hahn said. Fees for room, board and laundry at VPI now total $516 a year. The amount of increase is not known.

The increased instructional fees are also a part of the governor's proposals.

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Gov. Harrison would have the state allocate $2 million to increase faculty salaries. Colleges would have to meet half the cost by increasing academic fees.

Dr. Hahn described the question of faculty salaries as being one of the most critical currently facing the state's colleges.

"How can we retain our professors without paying salaries that at least match the national average?" he asked.

The Virginia Tech president expressed regret that cost must rise above their current $1,200 annual level at Tech because of the number of students who would be unable to attend with the greater costs.

"We've tried to keep our costs as low as possible to provide more students with the opportunity to attend college," he said.

Radford College President Dr. Charles Martin said the creation of an authority and the availability of funds for dormitories would probably mean the construction of two or three dormitories at the school.

"With the ability to borrow all the money rather than just half for these buildings, we may also be able to build some new academic buildings not in the budget," he said.

The University of Virginia has constructed its buildings with funds from revenue producing bonds since 1950 so the governor's proposal is not likely to affect that school.

Another of Harrison's proposals was also received favorably. His suggestion that $50,000 in state funds be made available to state schools for lecturers and top talent in various fields was applauded at both Radford and VPI although it will not affect Radford.

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Radford will not participate in the program because it has no endowment fund. The governor's proposal requires that colleges match state funds for the program with funds from endowments created after July 1 for this purpose.

Dr. Hahn described the proposal as "certainly a very desireable step. This is a good beginning although the amount is small."

He said that VPI is currently spending more than $30,000 annually from funds given for this purpose. "I hope the state program will grow because a great deal more could be done in this area," he said.

Republicans Name Five To Advisory Committee

A five-member committee has been named to advise prospective candidates for the Republican nominations for City Council and mayor.

On the committee are W. R. Battle, chairman; Mrs. T. E. Roberts, Richard E. Martin, Mrs. Hazel K. Barger and Robert W. Putnam.

They were named by Billy Mullins, Roanoke City Republican chairman, who said:

"This committee hopes to be informed of all Republicans who feel that they should present themselves to a Republican party mass meeting, to be held some time in March or April, and will endeavor to see that each one is afforded the maximum opportunity to seek the party's nomination.

"This committee also will be in a position to answer any questions which a prospective candidate may ask concerning any phase of party activity or the election campaign itself."

Mullins said persons interested in seeking the GOP nomination for council or mayor should call the Repbulican City Committee at 344-6257.

Three councilmen and a mayor will be elected by Roanokers in June.

Highway Safety Plan Gets Approval Here

The Roanoke World-News
Thursday, January 9, 1964 25

By Dave Burton
World-News Staff Writer

The highway safety recommendations of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. to the General Assembly appear to have the solid support of Roanoke area law enforcement officials.

A poll of several judges, law enforcement officers and citizens safety group officials today found not one of them opposed to the governor's requested law revisions.

The major recommendations, generally, provide for:

—A revised implied consent law

—The review of the traffic record of the accused by the judge or jury after guilt has been established but before punishment is set in cases involving moving traffic violations

—A mandatory jail sentence on any person who operates a motor vehicle after his license has been revoked and that no court be permitted to suspend the sentence in its entirety.

—The addition of 50 men to the Virginia State Police.

Perhaps the strongest support for the proposals came from Roanoke Municipal Court Chief Judge Beverly T. Fitzpatrick. He was a member of a recent Virginia Advisory Legislative Council subcommittee on highway safety.

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Judge Fitzpatrick said all the recommendations are necessary for highway safety because drastic measures must be taken and added that he favors them.

The implied consent law is unworkable now because of the technicalities involved in its administration, Judge Fitzpatrick said. A strengthening is greatly needed, he added.

He said the review of record recommendation would "help the court make a better judgment as to penalty."

He described the proposals as being deterrents to the violators, especially the violators.

William M. Meador, president of the Roanoke Valley Safety Council, said he endorses the proposals and cited recent highway fatality tallies.

"We go on record as feeling they (the changes) are needed and would be beneficial to the public if the legislators can put them into law," Meador said.

He called for a stronger implied consent law to do "what the original one was intended to do" and said the review of record proposal would help give the court an idea what type of driver it is dealing with.

He said he feels the review of record recommendation would allow the court to get a more accurate picture of the guilty before sentencing.

The recommendation dealing with mandatory jail term for persons who drive with revoked permits also drew his praise, as did the proposal to recruit another 50 state policemen.

Another Roanoke Municipal Court Judge—R. L. Quarles, who is the regular traffic division judge—voiced support for the proposals.

He said the review of the record recommendation would be good also. "If you're dealing with a first-time offender it's one thing but if you're dealing with the habitual violator, it's another," Judge Quarles commented.

He added he generally favors the proposals and said "we'll just have to hope" enactment would help cut the highway fatality toll.

Capt. J. W. Burrow of the State Police headquarters in Salem viewed the proposal to increase the size of the state police force with favor. He also endorsed the other recommendations.

Capt. Burrow said he was "delighted" to hear that the force might be expanded and added that the expansion of Virginia roads, such as interstate highways, practically demands more men if they are to be policed as he would like them to be.

The captain added that he is "thoroughly in accord" with the proposed strengthening of the implied consent law and

Editorial View

Governor Harrison's 'Hold The Line' Budget And The Inevitable Sales Tax

Virginia has been asked to "hold the line" for another two years, once more deferring realization of many urgent needs while trying to get along with inadequate revenue.

This, in essence, is the burden of *Gov. Harrison's* message yesterday to the General Assembly as he stood midway of his four-year term.

The cold fact is that the commonwealth's revenues and expenditures simply are not matching its growth in population and the problems created by that growth.

True, a general fund budget of $652,316,805 projected for the 1964-66 biennium represents an advance of $75,358,465 over 1962-64 but this falls far short of meeting many important demands.

No More 'Windfalls'

There is grim bulldog determination in the governor's message, devoted almost entirely to the budget, to stave off a general sales tax at least two more years, although he admits it is being recommended piecemeal on such items as tobacco, liquor and automobile sales.

Admitting that Virginia faces serious money problems in the future, Mr. Harrison points out that the $40 million anticipated surplus on June 30 derived largely from imposition of income tax withholding last year, marks the end of bonanzas.

"We must face up to the hard fact that neither this nor any future Assemblies can depend upon windfalls which have aggregated more than $110,000,000 since 1957," the governor warned. "In the future we must look to normal revenue sources to meet needs."

That $40 million surplus helps take up some of the slack this time but with only $29.8 million of it going to capital needs and with only 20 per cent of the capital requests of state colleges being met, the situation could only be called alarming.

As a matter of fact, based on current revenue sources, Mr. Harrison points out the State Tax Study Commission's estimate that there will be a $75 million gap between revenues and expenditures by the 1966-68 biennium and a $114 million lag between the two in 1968-70.

The governor believes that this can be overcome by stimulating economic growth but he doesn't say how and frankly dumps the problem in the Assembly's collective lap.

He Sees It Coming

Reading between the lines, we gather that Mr. Harrison is convinced that the sales tax is coming but he just doesn't want it to arrive in his administration. For that reason he points to the differences of opinion as to how it should be applied and distributed. Needs of localities as well as the state must be watched during the next two years and their budgetary impact measured against any increased revenue from economic growth.

But here he makes the following significant admission:

> No one can predict with certainty the course of the future. Certainly the governor cannot. My belief is that the conditions we confront will demand increased governmental services, and therefore increased governmental spending. When we consider the number of state colleges that we have, the number of community colleges that have been established, and the new ones demanded, the vocational and technical schools that we need, it becomes apparent that the demand for funds to provide higher education and technical education could become staggering.

While giving much attention to the public schools, Mr. Harrison nonetheless is concerned, and rightly so, over the needs of higher education. The state is expecting its university and colleges to handle double enrollment by 1970 but it is falling far short in providing the classrooms and dormitories.

To help fill the urgent gap he proposes establishment of an authority much like the one created in 1962 to help with public school construction. Using the state's stock holdings in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad as capital structure, he would provide a system of loans to colleges to help meet their demonstrated need for revenue-producing facilities.

Obviously, the Assembly is going to be forced to do something in this field. Whether it will take note of recent federal loan and grant legislation remains to be seen. Mr. Harrison skipped it. He makes a gesture toward helping them with higher faculty salary schedules but tells them they must boost fees and tuition to raise at least half of it.

Unique Proposal

Perhaps the most unusual proposal, and one so sound and simple it is a wonder someone did not suggest it before, is the establishment of teletype between major college libraries to make books more readily available and help reduce the costs of duplication. This may be especially useful to community colleges whose establishment already cuts the higher education dollar thinner but which find libraries difficult to acquire.

There will be many causes for dispute in the budget but none is apt to be more bitter than that over distribution of public school funds. Mr. Harrison comes up with a two-point plan for handing out $250 million in a single basic aid plan but the formula is even more involved than anything in use or proposed before. We despair of an explanation. However, Mr. Harrison will gain much support, in cities at least, with his demand for greater uniformity of local taxation. Whether the Assembly, still country dominated, will go for that is seriously to be doubted. The counties in main will do nothing for themselves they are not made to do.

'That Lonesome Road'

In the field of special funds, the major item, of course, is that of highways and while there will be an increase of $44.9 million in the next biennium, the $468.7 million available still falls short of needs by a wide margin.

Endorsing in main the recommendations of his highway study commission, including the controversial new title (sales) tax, Mr. Harrison admits that the interstate program will continue to take so much that needed four-laning of key primary roads is going to be horribly slow. In fact, he told the legislators, "few in this hall . . . will live long enough to see" such work completed. (He mentioned specifically the U.S. 460-360 route between Roanoke and Richmond via Lynchburg and Farmville which should have carried Interstate 64 had not politics reared its ugly head).

The new taxes will be necessary to obtain $25 million annually to build this arterial system of 1,613 miles carrying 36 per cent of all traffic and he is all for it. He dodged comment, however, on the certain opposition of both car owners and truckers.

Mr. Harrison, it is to be noted, goes only part way with the idea of having the general fund bear cost of industrial access roads, asking appropriation of only $1 million for that purpose.

If there is any one recommendation which is apt to evoke universal approval it is the governor's call for strengthening of the implied consent law to get at drinking drivers. He urges that judge or jury be allowed to review the traffic records of offenders after guilt is fixed before imposing sentence. This is a long-needed step which can do much toward increasing the impact of justice and removing chronic offenders from the road.

Punishing Scofflaws

There ought to be tremendous public satisfaction, too, with his suggestion that no court be permitted to suspend all of a jail sentence imposed on operators who drive after their permits have been revoked. Under present circumstances all too many offenders go free time and again with fines or suspended sentences.

All in all, Mr. Harrison reflects a continuation of the conservative mood, acknowledging that the state must do more but shying away from the sales tax as the only sure method of providing sufficient funds to do the job. Virginians can take pride in the fiscal soundness of their state but simultaneously they must acknowledge alarm over continuing unmet obligations.

Editorial View

World News Jan 13

Function Of A Legislative Minority

When Republicans become numerous enough in the Virginia General Assembly to hold a caucus, that's news. There has been no such thing within the memory of living men.

The action taken Wednesday morning at breakfast before opening of the 1964 session was of special note otherwise to Roanoke because *Del. M. Caldwell Butler* was named chairman for the 14-man delegation. That is exactly one-tenth of the total membership of Senate and House—nothing too impressive but important because it can be a vital decisive factor under some circumstances.

(Four of the 14-member GOP delegation come from Roanoke City and County, indicating the Valley's growing spirit of independence.)

Mr. Butler, now starting his second term, believes quite wisely that it is not the function of the minority to oppose everything in the way of Democratic legislation simply because of partisanship. That would be the height of futility and foolishness.

As he sees it, the function is to question matters about which there is genuine doubt and to contest those which Republicans believe wrong. The minority, of course, cannot hope to sponsor or achieve passage of major legislation. On the other hand, it very well can hold the balance of power at times when the Democrats are fairly evenly divided. This would be especially true in the House of Delegates where there are 11 GOP votes out of 100.

Actually, the minority will be on trial more than some citizens may realize. A poor performance of obstructionism or the offering of a multitude of bills which have no hope of passage could prove a death blow to the burgeoning of a real two-party system.

Now that the Young Turk movement within the Democratic Party is dead and the liberals severely restricted, the GOP delegation becomes almost the sole voice of dissent, opposition or constructive criticism.

Too much unanimity can be a bad thing because it automatically stultifies thinking and the asking of questions. A loyal opposition, serving as a conscience, can do an overwhelming majority a world of good.

State Senate Speed Urged

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND — The Virginia Senate heard a plea from its president pro tem today that it speed up committee work on bills "to prevent the pile at the end," then adjourned after a six-minute session until tomorrow.

Sen. Charles T. Moses of Appomattox made the plea for speedy committee action after a number of bills were introduced by various senators. He said the bills "soon will be before the committees" and urged the committee chairmen to call meetings promptly.

Meanwhile Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. arrived a half-hour off schedule in Richmond this morning after a trip on snow-covered highways from his home in Lawrenceville.

The governor said the trip took about a half-hour longer than usual. Many of the General Assembly members came back yesterday when the snow was still light so as not to be late for the noon opening of the legislature.

$10 Million 'Toy'

The very tight general fund budget of $652.3 million submitted by *Gov. Harrison* last Thursday leaves only $1,061,195 for the General Assembly "to play with," assuming that it accepts all his recommendations, which is highly unlikely.

Traditionally, the legislators have gotten their backs up in indignation over such situations. The House Appropriations Committee in particular has done considerable shifting of gubernatorial figures or has "found" additional revenue for financing some of its pet schemes.

With this in mind, it is important to note that *Sen. William B. Hopkins* of Roanoke repeats his estimate of six months ago that the end of this fiscal biennium on June 30 will see a surplus of $50 million rather than the $40 million cited by the Governor.

If true, this $10 million difference will provide the lawmakers a most significant toy, enabling them to meet some of the more pressing capital needs around the state.

The best guess is that they will add several conditional appropriations, providing for release of the money by the Governor when and if it becomes available.

Our feeling is that Sen. Hopkins is correct because traditionally the Governor and his budget director have underestimated revenue.

Southwest Delegates Named to Key Group

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—A couple of two-term Democrats from Southwest Virginia reached the inner circle of the House of Delegates Monday with appointments to the House Privileges and Elections Committee (P&E).

Speaker E. Blackburn Moore picked Del. Lacy E. Putney of Bedford County and Del. Charles B. Andrews, who represents Giles and Bland, to fill two of three vacancies on P&E, regarded as a status symbol within the legislature.

Putney, 35, retained his membership on the tax-writing Finance Committee, and agriculture, in addition to getting his P&E assignment.

Andrews, 45, who already was on the Roads Committee, is a law partner in Pearisburg with J. Livingston Dillow, the Republican candidate for attorney general in 1957. Dillow is now a leader in a Republican campaign to repeal the poll tax.

Another big break went to Del. Grady W. Dalton, a Richlands banker, who has represented Tazewell County since 1958. Dalton was assigned to fill a vacancy on the budget-making House Appropriations Committee, an assignment sought by some other Democrats from the far Southwest 9th District.

Del. Nathan W. Hutcherson of Franklin County moved into the chairmanship of the House Committee on Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts. Dalton would have moved up to chairman by seniority but was taken off because of the time required for membership on appropriations. Hutcherson is on general laws now and was assigned to fish and game Monday.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, freshman Democrat from Roanoke, got a committee assignment he wanted — counties, cities and towns, which handles, among other things, annexation legislation. He also was assigned to mining and mineral resources, public property and welfare.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, two-term Republican from Roanoke, kept the committee assignments he had — public property, currency and commerce, manufacturing and mechanical arts.

Del. Kenneth I. Devore, who represents Radford and Montgomery County, was appointed to a vacancy on the General Laws Committee. He already was on roads and three other committees.

And George J. Kostel, freshman House member from Clifton Forge, a Democrat, and Del. Joseph H. Poff, three-term Republican veteran, were appointed to insurance and banking. Both are lawyers. Kostel also was appointed to the Committee on Education, also rated a top assignment, and manufacturing and mechanical arts.

Dr. Virgil J. Cox of Galax, one of the prime movers in the legislation for Mt. Rogers State Park, was put on the Committee on Fish and Game. So was Del. Keith D. Speer, freshman House member from Buchanan County.

Del. James B. Fugate of Scott County, a cattleman, and Del. Charles W. Gunn of Lexington, a freshman Democrat, were put on agriculture. Gunn, a lawyer, was also assigned to fish and game.

Republicans, with the exception of Poff, who got on insurance and banking, were relegated to minor committees within the Democrat-controlled House by Speaker Moore.

Del. D. Henry Almond and Del. John W. Hagen from Roanoke County, Del. Arthur R. Giesen Jr. from Staunton, Del. James Russell Moore from Abingdon and Del. Rupert Kincer of Wythe County were appointed to vacancies on mining and mineral resources along with three freshman Democrats —Speer, Kostel and Anderson.

Kincer, Giesen, Hagen, Moore and Almond were among the Republicans put on a committee on retrenchment in economy, which seldom, if ever, meets.

Moore, Hagen and Giesen were put on immigration. They also went on manufacturing and mechanical arts along with Kincer and Giesen. Almond got on currency and commerce.

Senate committee assignments were made last week.

Democrats To Review Delegates' Allocation

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The top echelon of the "organization" within the General Assembly decided Monday, in the face of protests, Southwest Virginia didn't get a fair deal on delegates to the State Democratic Convention in Richmond July 18.

Another meeting of the State Democratic Central Committee will be held here Feb. 22 to rectify what some organization supporters admit now was a mistake.

The switch came in the face of rumblings of retaliation by some legislators from the Southwest and northern Virginia who, ironically, will hold the deciding votes on a key measure Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. wants—legislation clearing the way for dredging of the James River from Hampton Roads to Richmond.

Nobody said anything, at least publicly, about reprisals but the protests seemed to get the attention of some key "organization" leaders—particularly Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, who is floor manager for the yet-to-be introduced James River dredging bill.

All the behind-the-scenes activity wound up with Congressman Watkins M. Abbitt, who was elected chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee at its meeting here Saturday, issuing a statement from his Washington office advocating "further consideration" of the allocation of convention delegates "in hopes of having peace and harmony in the party at this time."

He suggested it might be done by the committee while it is in Richmond for the party's annual Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, Feb. 22.

The Committee allocated delegates on the basis of one for each 200 votes Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. received in winning the Democratic primary nomination for governor in 1961.

Such an allocation cut in half what would be the comparative strength the far Southwest 9th and the Northern Virginia 10th Districts would have with representation based on nearly any general election votes.

Both areas went for A. E. S. Stephens, who was lieutenant governor at the time. The 9th, for instance, gave Stephens a 9,000-plus majority and it would have only 30 to 35 delegates in the convention.

"**It disfranchises the** 165,000 Democrats who voted their convictions . . . ," Del C. Harrison Mann of Arlington said in objecting to basing delegates on Harrison's vote alone in the primary.

Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise County, dean of the 9th delegation in Richmond, said he was "shocked" when he read how

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

To Review of Delegates

m Page One)

dom of loyally supporting our nominees, if this is to be their reward."

Jennings' statement pointed out that although the 9th District gave Stephens 15,177 votes to Harrison's 6,282 in the 1961 party primary, it gave Harrison 26,814 in the gubernatorial election that followed his nomination.

The undercurrent of the protest was that many felt Democrats in the 9th and 10th districts in particular, plus Norfolk and Roanoke to a lesser degree, were being punished politically for the support they gave Stephens in the '61 primary.

The pill was made even more bitter because, as of now, there is no big contest coming up in the July convention which could jeopardize the organization's strength in Virginia politics and was, therefore, unnecessary.

"They just wanted to rub our nose in the ground," one legislator grumbled.

He and others, particularly on the House side, will decide the James River issue. Support is being sought by both sides of the controversy — those who want the river dredged, feeling it will be a boom to industrial development, and those who are afraid it will ruin Virginia's oyster industry. Gov. Harrison and Sen. Gray advocate dredging.

Major business at the July convention will be the election of part of the Virginia delegation to the National Convention at Atlantic City in August and a chairman for a four-year term.

Abbitt, a close supporter of U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, is expected to be re-elected to a four-year term as state chairman. Saturday's action was to elect him to fill the unexpired term of ex-Sen. Thomas H. Blanton of Bowling Green, who resigned because of his health.

Jan 14, 64

Anti-'Gag Law' Resolution Given To Legislators

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A copy of a resolution opposing a so-called "gag law" on the campuses of state-supported colleges adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Virginia Young Republican Clubs was distributed in the General Assembly Monday by GOP members.

Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County went to the Senate chamber and had a page deliver a copy to Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville.

Stone had a "no comment" answer when asked for reaction to the GOP action.

There have been newspaper stories and editorials that Stone might introduce a resolution at this session of the legislature banning Communists and spokesmen for other un-American groups from using halls on the campuses of state institutions for speeches.

North Carolina has a simlar law.

The young Republicans said in their resolution "freedom of speech is meant to protect not only those ideas with which we agree but also those ideas with which we disagree and those we condemn."

"We oppose the 'gag law' because such a law would demonstrate a fear of diversity and the idea that totalitarian concepts, if presented, would gain support, and we urge the defeat of any such legislation."

The resolution came out of a young Republican committee [illegible] Saturday in Richmond.

Del. Moore Asks DST Exemption

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—The first of the anti-daylight savings time (DST) bills anticipated this session was introduced in the House of Delegates Monday.

Its sponsor is Del. James Russell Moore of Abingdon, freshman Republican representing Washington, Scott and Lee counties and Bristol.

Moore's bill allows a county adjoining a state where eastern standard time (EST) is required by law the year around to remain on EST while Virginia is on DST each summer from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

It would apply only to Lee and Scott counties, which adjoin Tennessee.

Despite state law, the two far southwest Virginia counties have ignored DST and, by consent, remained on EST.

Bristol was exempt from DST by the 1962 uniform time bill.

Consolidation Of Courts Asked

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Bills combining Corporation Court in Staunton with the 18th Judicial Circuit and giving the circuit two judges were introduced in both the House and Senate Monday.

The consolidation was suggested by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals following the death last year of Judge J. H. May, who for years was judge of the city court in Staunton.

Judge William S. Moffett Jr., Staunton, is now judge of the 18th Circuit, composed of Buena Vista and Augusta, Highland and Rockbridge counties.

The judgeship bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Curry Carter and in the House by Del. George M. Cochran, both of Staunton. Cochran moves up to chairman of the courts of justice committee in this session of the legislature.

Times Jan 14, 64

Turk-Butler Bill Would Open Schools In Prince Edward

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Legislation that intended to force the reopening of Prince Edward County's public schools will be introduced this week by Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

Roanoke area legislators pleased, dismayed over committee jobs.

Sen. William Stone declines comment on anti-gag law resolution.

Airport proposed in Spencer section of Henry County.

All on Page 5

Additional judge asked for Bedford-Lynchburg-Campbell Circuit.

Changes in Daylight Saving Time regulations wanted.

First-year delegates from Roanoke and Roanoke County doing O.K.

Franklin delegate puts in bill calling for Smith Lake Park study.

All on Page 9

Turk said the bill will call for only a small change in the wording of present state law.

But the implications will be large, since the law will require —and require will be the key word—all localities in Virginia to establish and maintain an efficient system of public schools.

Turk and Butler, both Republicans, said they fear another session of the legislature may have to be held before the end of the year if this session does not act.

The State Supreme Court ruled Dec. 2 that Virginia is under no obligation to operate public schools in Prince Edward County.

The case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court where arguments will be heard March 30.

If the Supreme Court overrules state courts, then the state must act to reopen the schools closed in 1959 to avoid integration.

A U.S. Supreme Court decision coming March 30 or after —which would be after the 1964 General Assembly adjourns — could necessitate the holding of a special session, says Turk.

"I think," Turk said, "that the Supreme Court will say that equal protection of the law is being denied the people of Prince Edward County."

Turk said he agrees with Chief Justice John W. Eggleston, who gave the only dissent in the state's December opinion.

Eggleston called closing of the southside county schools "shameful."

At issue in the state court's decision was Section 129 of the State Constitution, which reads:

"The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

The court majority held that the key word is "system". The state must set up a system of schools, but does not have to operate them, the judges ruled.

Bill Suggests Referendum On Poll Tax

RICHMOND (AP)—A bill calling for an advisory referendum on the poll tax went into the House of Delegates today.

Del. Robert S. Orr of Dryden in Southwest Virginia proposed the measure. He had 14 co-sponsors, principally from Northern Virginia.

Orr's proposal would determine the sentiment for the poll tax as a prerequisite for registration or voting. It would be held in November 1964.

The poll tax long has been a controversial measure in Orr's Southwest. In November the assembly in a special session adopted a measure to set up a residence requirement for voting in federal elections. The assembly retained the poll tax for state and local elections.

The special session was predicated on the assumption that the necessary number of states would ratify the anti-poll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Two more states are needed.

Meantime, House Appropriations Chairman Howard B. Adams called the first meeting of his committee Wednesday to consider the $1.65 billion budget bill submitted last week by Gov. Harrison.

Chairman Adams said the customary joint hearings with the Senate Finance Committee on budget requests likely will start Monday.

Measures introduced yesterday dealt with the touchy subject of implied consent—a buzz saw at the last session—and a number of other matters.

Del. W. H. Hodges of Chesapeake and seven other House members introduced a bill which would knock out the mandatory blood test provision of the implied consent law. The bill would permit a motorist charged with drunken driving to submit to a blood alcohol test. It does not require—as the current bill does—a second charge if refusing if the motorist balks at the test.

The measure runs counter to the proposal of Gov. Harrison who, in his state of the commonwealth address last week, called for a stiffer implied consent statute.

Another highway bill yesterday came from Del. Harrison Mann of Arlington. His bill would require motorists over the age of 70 to be re-examined before getting a new driving permit. It also would require re-examination of drivers convicted of a moving traffic offense.

See BILL, Page 2, Col. 6

Bill by Orr Asks Poll Tax Referendum

(From Page One)

Mann also proposed a bill adding a 5 per cent tax on hotel and motel bills of travelers. The bill would require 25 per cent of the revenue to be used for advertising Virginia in other states.

Mann was hopeful enough money would then remain for travel information stations on major highways leading into Virginia and for additional camping grounds in state parks.

House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore announced committee assignments. Two key committees —Courts of Justice and Game— got new chairmen under the House seniority system. Del. George M. Cochran of Staunton moves up to the chairmanship of the Courts of Justice Committee and Paul Manns of Bowling Green becomes chairman of the Game Committee.

World News Jan 14, '64

Democrats Plan New Look At Way To Select Delegates

RICHMOND (AP)—Virginia's Democratic State Central Committee will take a new look at its plan for choosing delegates to the State Democratic Convention because of the ruckus the scheme has stirred up within the party ranks.

Newly elected state party chairman Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt says he will ask the committee, which adopted the plan Saturday, to give it "further consideration" when it meets just prior to the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner here Feb. 22.

Whether the 77-man committee will alter the delegate-apportionment plan is anybody's guess, but there is speculation that party leaders are reluctant to stir up controversy in an election year.

Controversy is just what has reigned since adoption of the plan, which calls for delegate strength from counties and cities to be determined on the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Gov. Harrison in his 1961 party primary race against A. E. S. Stephens.

Democrats in the Norfolk-area 2nd District, the northern Virginia 10th, and the Southwest Virginia 9th have complained that the plan is intended to penalize less conservative areas which gave Stephens a majority over Harrison.

Rep. W. Pat Jennings of the 9th District charged last night that the committee action was "arbitrary" and "intolerable" and would make representation from some Southwest Virginia counties at the July 18 convention in Richmond all but negligible.

And Del. C. Harrison Mann of Arlington said the plan "reads out of the party every Democrat who voted for GI Stephens."

Delegate apportionment to state conventions ordinarily are based on the votes given the Democratic candidates for governor or U.S. senator in general elections.

Abbitt himself was not present at the Saturday session of the central committee which adopted the 1964 apportionment plan. But he said Monday he was aware there was "some dissatisfaction," and added:

"While I have not given the matter full consideration, my plan is to request the State Central Committee to give further consideration to the matter at the next meeting, in hopes of having peace and harmony in the party at this time."

Actions in Legislature

Airport Proposed

A new airport at Spencer in Henry County would be established under a bill introduced in the House yesterday.

Del. A. L. Philpott, is patron of the proposal. It asks creation of a Martinsville-Henry County Airport Authority which would build and operate the Spencer facility. It would have a 5,000-foot runway initially.

Del. Philpott said $64,000 has been contributed by industries and individuals to start the work once land is bought and the runway installed. The airport will cost approximately $485,000, with half of it coming from the federal government, a fourth from the state and a fourth from the Martinsville-Henry area. The airport would replace the one in Martinsville, which is surrounded by an industrial park.

2 Judges Sought

Corporation Court in Staunton would be combined with the 18th Judicial Circuit, which would get two judges, under bills entered yesterday in both the House and Senate. Judge William S. Moffett Jr. of Staunton now is judge of the 18th Circuit, which takes in the City of Buena Vista and Augusta, Highland and Rockbridge counties.

Contractor Bill

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville wants out-of-state contractors to pay Virginia the same taxes on equipment that state contractors pay when working on jobs in other states.

Sen. Stone dropped in a bill yesterday which would accomplish this. The measure applies only to contractors on highway construction. Stone said the legislation is an effort to establish reciprocity for contractors, since those in the state have to pay a state tax and are at a disadvantage in bidding on Virginia jobs.

New Oath For Va. V

RICHMOND (AP)—Del. Harrison Mann of Arlington proposes the addition of a new oath to that signed by all persons registering to vote.

Mann introduced a bill yesterday which would add this phrase to the oath read and signed by all registering to vote: "I accept all the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship in the Commonwealth of Virginia . . ."

Mann said Arlington County Commissioner of Revenue, George Fisher had found that many newcomers register to vote but then fail to file state or local tax returns, offering the excuse they were unaware they were supposed to file.

Sen. William F. Stone

Stone Offers No Comment On 'Gag' Law

RICHMOND—Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville has "no comment" on a Young Republican Club resolution opposing a so-called "gag law" on state-supported college campuses.

Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County had a page deliver a copy of the resolution to Sen. Stone in the Senate chamber yesterday.

The resolution was adopted at a meeting Saturday of the executive committee of the Virginia Young Republican Clubs.

★ ★

There have been newspaper stories and editorials that Stone might introduce a resolution at this session of the legislature banning Communists and spokesmen for other un-American groups from using halls on the campuses of state institutions for speeches.

North Carolina has a similar law.

The young Republicans said in their resolution "freedom of speech is meant to protect not only those ideas with which we agree but also those ideas with which we disagree and those we condemn."

"We oppose the 'gag law' because such a law would demonstrate a fear of diversity and the idea that totalitarian concepts, if presented, would gain support, and we urge the defeat of any such legislation."

Area Legislators Pleased, Dismayed At Committee Jobs

By World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Roanoke area legislators were pleased and dismayed, generally along party lines, at committee assignments made yesterday by Speaker of the House E. Blackburn Moore.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke City said he was particularly pleased "in view of my interest in local government" with his appointment to the committee on Counties, Cities and Towns. He said he had asked Moore to name him to that committee. He was also named to three others.

The committee handles legislation on annexation and other matters pertaining to counties, cities and towns. It is generally regarded as one of the busiest committees in the House.

Commenting on the appointments, Del. John W. Hagen of the Roanoke-Botetourt-Craig districts, said they "show again that the machine controls the legislature and that Mr. Moore is very, very much the man with the whip."

The other new delegate from the Roanoke area, D. Henry Almond:

"It's about what I expected, being a freshman and a Republican. I noticed that most of the freshmen Democrats didn't fare much better."

Del. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge said he is interested in banking legislation and that will fit in nicely with his assignment to the committee on insurance and banking. Kostel, a freshman Democrat, is a member of the board of the First National Bank of Clifton Forge.

Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg got an assignment that pleased him—to General Laws Committee.

Other assignments for House members in Western Virginia:

Anderson—Welfare, Mining and Mineral Resources, Public Property.

Hagen—Enrolled bills, Mining and Mineral Resources, Retrenchment and Economy, Immigration.

Almond — Federal Relations, Mining and Mineral Resources, Public Property.

Kostel — Education, Mining and Mineral Resources, Manufactures and Mechanics Arts.

Del. Rupert Kincer of Wytheville—Public Institutions, Executive Expenditures, Mining and Mineral Resources.

Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford County was named to the Privileges and Elections Committee, one of the more important in the House.

Putney also was elevated to chairman of the Printing Committee.

Del. Charles B. Andrews, who represents Giles and Bland counties, also was named to the Privileges and Elections Committee.

Del. Nathan Hutcherson of Franklin County moved into the chairmanship of the Manufactures and Mechanic Arts.

Del. Joseph H. Poff of Floyd, a Republican who has served in the House since 1958, was named to the Insurance and Banking Committee.

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'Tons of Stuff' to Read

Freshmen Delegates Doing O.K.

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Progress note to the folks in Roanoke City and County:

The three delegates you sent to the General Assembly in last fall's election haven't exactly taken Richmond, but they haven't been taken by it, either.

They've been here less than a week and have been quite busy, but they've had time to glean these first impressions:

John W. Hagen, Republican of the Roanoke-Botetourt-Craig District—"I'm accepted as an individual without anyone's asking me if I'm a Republican."

D. Henry Almond, Republican, of Roanoke County —"I am practically overwhelmed by the tremendous amount of work the legislature must do in such a short time."

Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, Roanoke City—"My experiences in local government (he is a former mayor) have been of tremendous help. But the rules and machinery of the operation here are much more elaborate than on a body such as City Council."

★ ★

Hagen's reception has convinced him that "I can get anything through the legislature that anybody else can." He says he has found absolutely no hostility against Republicans in the Democratic-controlled General Assembly. In fact, some of the top Democrats, such as Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee, have been most cordial in welcoming him.

Being the youngest member, Hagen has gotten a good bit of publicity in the newspapers.

Hagen did hedge his remarks concerning the feeling about Republicans with one comment:

"There's no discrimination against us except for the speaker on committee assignments."

Almond said he had "almost tons of stuff" to read before he left home—a whole suitcase full, in fact.

There were reports of various state study groups, letters from constituents and letters and literature from various organizations interested in getting legislation passed.

"It seems almost impossible that the state can conduct the immense amount of business it has when the legislature meets only two months every other year," he said.

That brings him to something he will support this session: once-a-year meetings of the legislature.

On the non-business side, Almond, who has lived all over the state, has renewed acquaintances with such friends in the House as Thomas R. Glass and Earle M. Brown of Lynchburg (he went to school with Brown), Thomas N. Frost of Warrenton and D. French Slaughter of Culpeper.

Anderson has read all assembly - distributed biographies of members and says "I have met—or tried to meet—most of the members in the House and Senate."

"All members have been very cordial and helpful, particularly the freshmen. I look forward to forming some warm and lasting friendships in the assembly."

Anderson thinks the operation, although confusing to the casual observer, is "quite orderly." He has some knowledge of how things are conducted since, while mayor, he had a good bit of contact with the state and testified before several committees.

Anderson notes, however, that on council he was concerned with only how something would affect Roanoke. Here, he must look at the state-wide implications. For example, he points out that something that will not concern his constituents—dredging of the James River—will be one of the more important issues before the '64 assembly.

"And when I was on council, we worked with a budget that was about $15 million when I started and $20 million when I went off council. Here we are working with one of $1.6 billion."

—World-News Photo

Anderson looks over some papers with Del. Dorothy S. McDiarmid of Fairfax County

—World-News Photo

Hagen, left, representing Roanoke-Botetourt-Craig, confers with Delegate Almond

Southwest Delegates Oppose DST

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND—Three Southwest Virginians in the House of Delegates want the General Assembly to either abolish Daylight Saving Time or exempt counties touching Tennessee.

Just like clockwork, here's what the delegates have done or propose to do:

Del. James Fugate of Gate City has dropped in a bill which would free Washington and Scott counties from DST.

Del. James R. Moore of Abingdon introduced a measure yesterday which would exempt all counties touching Tennessee rom Virginia's Memorial Day-o-Labor Day DST period.

Lee, Scott and Washington ounties adjoin Tennessee.

Del. Virgil J. Cox of Galax n Grayson County says he plans to introduce a bill making Eastern Standard Time (EST) the prevailing time in all of Virginia. Cox said North Carolina counties adjoining his area have EST "and there's a great deal of disturbance in our area about it."

The last session of the General Assembly adopted the DST period for Virginia but exempted two places — Northern Virginia which follows the longer DST period of the Northeast and Bristol on the Tennessee border which follows Tennessee's EST.

Hutcherson Proposes Survey To Create Smith Mtn. Park

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND—Del. N. B. Hutcherson Jr. of Franklin County introduced a bill in the House today calling for a survey aimed at establishing a state park in the Smith Mountain-Leesville Reservoir area.

The bill would direct the State Parks Division to make the survey and include the suggested site in its report. The bill would appropriate $10,000 for the survey.

Hutcherson also dropped in a bill upping from $20 to $50 the uninsured motorists' fee. He also suggested legislation increasing the maximum liability insurance payments to $25,000 for a single injury or death and $50,000 for more than one in auto crashes.

Dels. George E. Allen Jr. of Richmond and C. B. Andrews of Pearisburg introduced a bill to set up a historical marker on Virginia 42 in Bland County marking the site of the Sluss family massacre by Shawnee Indians Aug. 2, 1774.

Del. Harrison Mann of Arlington proposed legislation requiring doctors and hospitals to report to authorities when they suspect a child's injuries weren't accidentally received. The bill would apply to children under 15.

Del. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk dropped in a bill to have six registration spots in the city set up at least once a week for the four weeks prior to the closing date for voters' registration books.

Del. E. E. Lane of Richmond introduced a bill prohibiting cars from carrying the insignia of a fraternal police order unless the car's owner actually was a member of the group.

The Roanoke World-News

Tuesday, January 14, 1964 9

Editorials

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1964

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The secret of being miserable is to have leisure to bother about whether you are happy or not. —Shaw.

When Arrogance Backfires

There is a world of droll humor in the second thoughts of the Democratic State Central Committee about punishing the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts for voting against Governor Harrison in the 1961 party primary.

Ruthless exercise of political power to make Democrats toe the Organization line now appears to be yielding to discretion after serious consultation in high places. So now it is announced that the Central Committee will meet February 22 to reconsider the apportionment of delegates to the July 18 state convention. Under this apportionment, giving districts one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Mr. Harrison in the primary, the Ninth and Tenth would be penalized by having their delegate strength substantially reduced while that of the districts supporting the Organization candidate would be increased. Normally convention representation is based on votes for the Democratic candidate in a general election.

From the newly-elected State Chairman, Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt, comes the soothing notice that the apportionment plan is going to be reviewed "in hopes of having peace and harmony in the party at this time." What is behind this sweet reasonableness? Well, Governor Harrison wants the current session of the General Assembly to approve the multimillion dollar project of deepening the James River channel to bring more ocean traffic to Richmond. The Organization wants to garner every vote it can for the bill that is meeting vigorous objection in some quarters.

Suddenly, after listening to outraged protests, it has dawned upon the bill's backers that they may need the votes of senators and delegates of the districts it is proposed to punish. These legislators might just be indignant enough to retaliate by voting against the project. Hence the ludicrous exhibition of second sight and the realization that jackass arrogance might boomerang.

A political organization of such arrogance and myopia that it looks for punitive measures and harsh discipline to maintain itself never learns very much. Perhaps the unwillingness to tolerate dissent in a party primary is symptomatic of the Organization's ideological limitations. It won't move in response to new patterns of thinking among the people and it seems determined to cut its own throat by blindly stubborn resistance to change and independent opinion in the ranks. The party bosses still look foolish even in their haste to rectify a foolish mistake. Sometimes—in politics—repentance comes too late.

But None Expected To Survive Committees

Anti-Poll Tax Bills Launched

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political writer

RICHMOND — Anti-poll tax bills began piling up in the General Assembly Tuesday with very little likelihood they will get unpiled.

Barring an unexpected reversal in the thinking of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. and "organization" leaders all the bills will be killed in the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate.

The attitude of the Harrison administration was spelled out in the November special session of the legislature to write new voting qualification laws for nonpoll tax payers who want to vote in presidential and congressional elections when two more states ratify the poll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER
. . . Plans Action Today

ROBERT S. ORR
. . . Asks Referendum

But the anti-poll tax bloc showed no less determination to fight for repeal at every session until the tax is abolished as a prerequisite for voting in state and local elections too.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said the GOP's anti-poll tax bill will be introduced Wednesday with 10 of the 11 Republicans in the House as patrons. Only Del. Richard H. Middleton, who represents Albemarle and Greene counties, is not joining the GOP effort.

Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus in the legislature, said the effort is in line with the position taken by most Republican candidates and is "in response to the general feeling very much apparent during the special session in November."

"The people of Virginia want to decide for themselves whether Virginia should continue as one of the five states which retain the tax as a prerequisite for voting."

Del. Robert S. Orr of Lee County, a Democrat, introduced a bill setting up a purely advisory referendum to determine whether voters want to repeal the poll tax.

It would not be binding on the next session of the legislature but Orr feels approval would be a big impetus toward persuading the next session to start the official poll tax repeal legislation which would take two years.

Co-patrons on Orr's bill include Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg, Del. George M. Cochran of Staunton, and Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski.

Orr also signed as a co-patron on another poll tax bill introduced by Del. Kathryn Stone of Arlington and several Democrats which, mechanically, is similar to the one to be introduced by the GOP House members.

Both would provide for the repeal referendum in 1966 after the bill is passed by this session and the 1966 session of the legislature.

Both Orr's advisory referendum bills and Mrs. Stone's regular repeal bill were sent to the House Privileges and Elections Committee which has for years unceremoniously killed all anti-poll tax legislation.

Just two years ago it killed an advisory referendum bill similar to Orr's. It had been introduced by Mrs. Stone.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford said he will introduce a bill similar to the GOP's House bill on the Senate side as soon as it is drafted, possibly this week.

Also on the GOP front, Butler said Republicans are having drafted legislation which will require Prince Edward County to reopen its closed public schools.

Butler said it is being drafted in accord with a recent decision of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals which held that the wording "empowered to operate" schools does not mean a county has to operate schools.

He said two words will be added to the key phrase—"and required."

More DST Bills Offered

RICHMOND (AP)—The General Assembly, which wrestled with a variety of time bills at the last session, apparently is going to have to do it again.

The wrestling may not be as strenuous, however, as in 1962 when the state's Memorial Day-to Labor Day daylight saving time period became law.

Three Southwest Virginia delegates are backing legislation that would affect the DST period in various ways.

Del. Virgil J. Cox of Grayson County said he will introduce a bill Wednesday abolishing the DST period and placing the entire state again on eastern standard time.

Del. James B. Fugate of Gate City has introduced a bill which would exempt Washington and Scott counties, adjoining Tennessee where EST prevails, from DST. Del. James R. Moore of Abingdon Monday proposed a measure which would exempt from DST all counties touching Tennessee.

Devore Urges Summons Law

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg, a state trooper before he went to law school, introduced a bill in the House Tuesday giving troopers authority to issue summonses for misdemeanors—such as throwing trash out of cars or defacing highway signs.

Now troopers cannot issue summonses except for traffic violations.

ADVERTISEMENT

Boundary Bill Is Introduced

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax introduced a bill in the Senate Tuesday to create a commission to work with a similar commission from North Carolina to establish the Virginia-North Carolina border in Carroll and Grayson counties.

The border between these two counties and their North Carolina neighbors, Sen. Landreth said, has never been defined and several land suits are pending. Deeds said the property went to the state border.

The last session of the North Carolina Legislature created a two-man commission to work with the two-man commission representing Virginia which Landreth's bill creates.

Richmond Beehive For Lobbyists

Auto Brigade Lines Up For War on Titling Tax

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Look in almost any Richmond lobby these days and you'll find, appropriately, a lobbyist.

For, with the General Assembly in session, this is their season and they are descending on the Capitol from as far away as Dearborn, Mich.

The lobbyists are registering with the secretary of the Commonwealth, Miss Martha Bell Conway, as required by state law.

Missing so far are lobbyists for whisky-by-the-drink legislation.

This is in contrast to the 1962 session when, early in its opening days, a third of the lobbyists who had registered said they were promoting local option whisky-by-the-drink.

The scarcity of "drink" advocates this year apparently indicates that a quiet effort will be made to get legislation through this year—in contrast to the unsucessful '62 drive that was engineered by a high-powered public relations firm.

★ ★

As usual, E. H. (Judge) Williams Jr. has registered. He is chief lobbyist for the Virginia Highways Users Association and is referred to as "judge" because of his judicious attitude toward the railroads.

Also registered is Frank A. Howard for the Virginia Road Builders Association.

Labor is well represented by agents for the state AFL-CIO, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Representing the Ford Motor Co. of Dearborn is James R. Golden.

Apparently, automobile manufacturers are going to put a good bit of effort into trying to defeat the Stone Commission recommendation that calls for a two per cent titling tax to be put on motor vehicles throughout the state.

Other lobbyists are here for the Virginia Electric & Power Co., the Virginia Real Estate Association, the Virginia State Printers Association, the Virginia Association of Insurance Agents, the Virginia Aggregates Association and the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia.

★ ★

Some of the lobbyists—who are more formally referred to in Miss Conway's office as "legislative counsel or agent"—will be interested in a broad range of legislation.

One, for example, says he will be interested in "legislative matters, having bills introduced and working for passage or opposition to bills."

Other lobbyists have narrow interests with one listing himself as representing a firm "engaged in financing the payment of insurance premiums."

Anyone lobbying for legislation must, in addition to registering with Miss Conway, give the name of his employer, the type legislation he is interested in, the length of time for which he is employed and his occupation.

At the end of the session, he'll have to file again telling what his salary was during the time the assembly met, how much he spent on hotel bills and travel and "total expenses of correspondence, including messages by telegraph and telephone."

114 Bills Jammed In Assembly Hopper

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND—Virginia's General Assembly had its fifth working day of its biennial session today with a pile of bills awaiting committee action but mighty few committee meetings set up.

In fact, only the legislature's two big money committees have announced sessions so far for this week. The House Appropriations Committee set a meeting for today to begin its item-by-item scrutiny of the record $1.65 billion budget turned over to it last Thursday, and the Senate Finance Committee planned to convene Friday.

It's not that the committees don't have any work before them. Through yesterday's session, 114 bills and 13 joint resolutions had been dropped in—72 bills and eight resolutions in the House and 42 bills and five resolutions in the Senate.

The flood of bills prompted one veteran legislator and committee chairman to remark that he hoped "it is the result of the urging that bills be introduced early and not a sign that we're going to have this many more bills this session."

Most of the measures introduced so far are minor and won't require too much committee time. A few others, such as the budget bill, will come before public hearings which can be set only after due notice in advance.

But another legislator who has been around for quite a few sessions commented that he thought committees should begin their work so that the load won't keep piling up. In a frank moment he admitted that "I had forgotten from two years ago how much time is wasted at the opening of a session."

The heaviest committee load after four days of bill introduction was faced by the two Courts of Justice committees, with 24 bills before the House Committee and 19 awaiting action by the Senate Committee. Counties, Cities and Towns in the House and General Laws and Finance in the Senate were tied for second place with seven bills each. Other heavy dockets in the House included six bills apiece before the Insurance and Banking and the Education committees, and five each awaiting action by the Roads and Internal Navigation and the Fish and Game committees.

Most of the bills expected to stir up controversy are still awaiting their formal introduction. These deal with the James River channel deepening, highway safety, road taxes and industrial development.

Sales Tax Backers Gain Some Hope

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND—The matter of a Virginia sales tax, perennially kicked around in the General Assembly, may bounce up again.

But the usual backers of such a tax aren't overly optimistic about its chances. Gov. Albertis Harrison opposes it and the report of the Tax Study Commission apparently put it to rest.

Nevertheless, in the light of several developments—including opposition to a two per cent selective sales tax proposed on automobile sales—sales tax supporters' hopes have picked up.

★ ★

In addition, sales tax legislators find their ranks bolstered by the addition of some new recruits. One of these, a member of the House Finance Committee which must clear such legislation, expressed the private view that if—as the tax study and the governor seemed to be indicating—Virginia was going to have a sales tax before too many more years, then why not now before a whole lot more special taxes were imposed.

Del. Sam Pope of Southampton, who carries the sales tax banner in session after session, has a bill he plans to offer in the House before many more legislative days have passed. This is a 2 per cent general bill that would pull in an extra $100 million, half for the state to reimburse it for revenue loss by knocking out the first bracket of income taxes and other tax adjustments. The other half would be returned to the localities based on their school populations.

Other sales tax bills are also in the works with different rates and different rates of distribution.

★ ★

The sales tax, historically, has found most of its favor among rural legislators whose counties are in debt and are looking for new revenue without increasing their real estate taxes.

The cities, as centers of retail trade, usually produce most of the oppositon to such legislation.

But now there are reported moves afoot by the Virginia Municipal League—the organization of cities—and the League of Virginia Counties to join in urging a sales tax so the state can assume the entire payment of state prescribed teacher salaries.

The county organization has long advocated a retail sales tax to lighten the tax load on the land. And local county boards—as usual—in a number of instances have reasserted their pro-sales tax feelings.

RR Times Jan 16, 1964

Gov. Harrison To Oppose Any Move for Sales Tax

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. said Wednesday he does not believe Virginia must have a sales tax now.

And he made it plain that he will oppose any move within this session of the General Assembly to enact a sales tax.

Harrison faced a barrage of questions about taxes and his proposed state budget for the next two years at his first press conference during the week-old session of the Legislature.

The governor said he feels the $1.6 billion budget bill he sent the Legislature last week is sufficient, with minor adjustments, to meet the needs of the state in education and other fields the next two years.

Newsmen told the governor they find many legislators anxious about appropriations which he had cut from the budget and growing talk about the possibility of a sales tax at this session.

He apparently anticipated the questions.

Harrison said there always are complaints and those this session "are about par for the course."

The governor was asked if his attitude toward a sales tax would change if the Legislature killed the proposed two per cent titling tax on automobiles, which, if passed, will bring in about $14.5 million more a year for highway construction.

"Not in the least," he answered.

Harrison said he had not agreed with anyone in the Legislature that appropriations he proposed may have to be increased any specific amount.

Some influential legislators who frequently confer with the governor have been talking about $8 million to $10 million more a year being needed.

Behind - the - scenes there has been talk about the possibility of lowering exemptions in state income taxes to $600 a person from the present scale of $1,000 for a man, $1,000 for his wife, and $200 for each child. This would produce an estimated $7 million a year in revenue.

Harrison said, as of now, he is not thinking in terms of any new taxes.

The governor said he is doing everything he can to promote industrial and economic development in the state and continued to hold out hope future financial needs of the state can be met by revenue generated by this growth.

Harrison reminded newsmen that when he came to the Senate in 1948 there were demands then for a sales tax but since then Virginia has gotten by without one although general fund appropriations each two years have climbed from $200 million to $600 million.

Harrison began his press conference, perhaps significantly, by reminding newsmen of three recent industrial development announcements—including the $1 million expansion by Jefferson Mills at Pulaski.

He also pointed to the new Budd Co. research center to be built on 37 acres near Dulles International Airport in Northern Virginia, which will employ 150 scientists in data processing,

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Gov. Harrison To Fight Move For Sales Tax

(Continued from Page One)

and the $6 million expansion in facilities of the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., in the Tidewater area.

Also on the industrial development front, Harrison expressed confidence all legislators will give unbiased consideration to a controversial bill clearing the way for dredging the James River to make it navigable for ocean-going vessels from Hampton Roads to Richmond. It is opposed by oyster interests.

He would not commit himself specifically on how far he will go in fighting for the legislation.

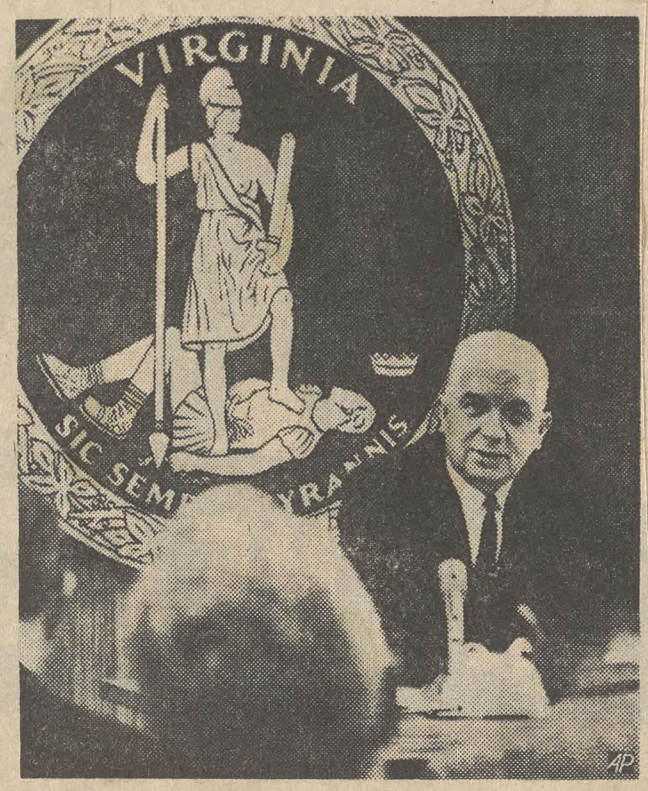
Sponsors feel the bill can get through the Senate relatively easily but faces a rough road in the House, particularly if it is assigned to the committee on the Chesapeake and its tributaries, whose membership is from the oyster areas of Tidewater Virginia and the Northern Neck.

Harrison said he does not expect the government's study report on smoking to have "a disastrous and profound effect on the tobacco industry."

The governor was asked the question as "an unsuccessful tobacco farmer and cigarette smoker."

There were some light exchanges between the governor and newsmen about his farming and smoking, but he asked them to treat the matter seriously.

Harrison said he does not feel the report will severely affect tobacco farmers and cigarette manufacturers in Virginia or elsewhere, and said he is confident the tobacco industry will continue its research on possible harmful effects of smoking and take any corrective steps which may be needed.



Gov. Harrison Talks to Newsmen

Governor Backs Delegate Protest

Jan 16, 1964

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. said Wednesday he feels the way delegates to the Democratic State Convention in Richmond July 18 were allocated was "ill advised and unfortunate."

The governor said he hopes it will be corrected.

He made the comment, in answer to a question, at his press conference soon after State Chairman Watkins M. Abbitt asked members of the State Democratic Central Committee to meet the afternoon of the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Richmond Feb. 22 to reconsider a convention delegate apportionment.

The committee, in a meeting Saturday, apportioned delegates on the basis of one for each 200 votes Gov. Harrison received in the 1961 gubernatorial primary, cutting in half what the 9th and 10th District delegations would be, proportionately, on allocations based on general election returns.

Both the 9th in Southwest Virginia and the 10th in Northern Virginia gave majorities to ex-Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens in the primary. Democrats from these areas put up a howl of protest, claimng that the "organization" which controls the committee sought to punish Democrats in areas that voted for Stephens.

Harrison was at the Saturday meeting as a member of the committee from the 4th Congressional District.

And in Harrison-type peacemaking, the governor said he thinks the resolutions committee in selecting the basis of apportionment overlooked the implication of its recommendation which was accepted by the full committee.

"It was one of those things that happened," the governor explained.

Jan 20. W.N

Hagen Bill To Ask End Of Grants

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — A new twist will be included in anti-tuition grant legislation to be introduced in the House of Delegates tomorrow by Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County.

He will ask that the grant program be abolished altogether.

Other bills expected to be introduced at this session ask merely that localities be allowed to decide by a referendum if they want to participate in the grant program.

Those who have said they may introduce such legislation include Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Del. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk and Del. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke County.

The grant program has been strongly criticized by school officials in Roanoke and Norfolk.

In Norfolk, the 1964 budget provides $475,000 for the grant program, with the state furnishing slightly more than half of this.

Approval of bills that would put the grant program on a local option basis or kill it altogether seems highly unlikely.

Two years ago, Kossen Gregory, then member of the House from Roanoke, introduced such a bill.

It was killed in the House Education Committee without any serious debate.

The tuition grant program was enacted in 1959 as part of Virginia's "freedom of choice" plan for dealing with public school desegregation.

Under the program, parents who want their children to attend private schools can get tuition grants of up to $275 per child.

The state and localities have spent more than $7 million on the program.

Jan. 20 Times

Hearing Awaited On Car Title Tax

Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler says he has "great reservations" about the proposed two per cent titling tax on motor vehicles.

Butler, in the first of a series of Sunday afternoon radio broadcasts, also said he has "many reservations about the dredging of the James River" from Richmond to Hampton Roads.

Butler said he looks forward to public hearings on both proposals, which have Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.'s backing.

The delegate complained about the General Assembly's social calendar, which he said involves a reception or dinner almost every evening through the first week of February.

He termed the activities "very pleasant," but he said he is "not altogether satisfied they are in the best interest of the Commonwealth."

Butler said more could be accomplished by the legislature with a shorter schedule of social activities.

He noted that while the General Assembly has been in session since Wednesday, Jan. 8, the total time the houses have been meeting is less than three hours, with most of the daily sessions lasting less than 20 minutes.

At the same time, he said the legislators have been devoting the early days of the session to "study and deliberation," and he said this is as it should be.

Butler's five-minute broadcasts will be heard on WDBJ Radio each Sunday at 12:15 p.m.

Jan. 22

Legislators See New Pier, Bridge

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

NORFOLK — The General Assembly junketed to this port city yesterday to help dedicate a joint state-Norfolk & Western Railway pier and see the $200 million Chesapeake Bay-Bridge Tunnel that will open April 15.

The weather was beautiful for the trip, made by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. and top state officials, as well as members of the assembly.

Hosts were N&W President Herman H. Pevler and several other officials of the railroad.

The trip could not be called a break in the legislative grind for members of the General Assembly since little business has been transacted so far.

But it was a long day, beginning when buses loaded at 10:30 a.m. in Capitol Square and ending about 9:30 last night.

Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin and House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore were among those on the train. Harrison was driven down in his official limousine.

During the 11-hour jaunt, the group saw the redevelopment done in Norfolk and parts of Virginia Beach.

But the big thrill was going out about half the way across the 17.6-mile bay bridge.

"This is the last free ride you'll have," said one of the guides. When the bridge is opened April 15, it will cost $4 a car.

"We have had a few small leaks, but nothing serious," one of the engineers said.

The bridge will link the Norfolk area with the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Already, engineers have called the bridge-tunnel one of today's "seven engineering wonders of the world," selected from 107 projects in 26 countries.

The legislators got their warmest welcome at Old Dominion College in Norfolk, where several hundred students greeted them with outstretched hands.

The students were not subtle; they said frankly they want more money for the school.

Signs such as "Happiness is a Warm Dormitory" were carried by the students. They were protesting the cut by the governor in funds asked for the school.

The legislature was given the VIP treatment all the way. This included a champagne and chicken luncheon, a huge cocktail party in the warehouse following the pier dedication, cigars after dinner, and even folk singers on the train.

The party left Richmond by bus, got on special N&W cars at Petersburg, transferred to a fleet of buses at Norfolk and came back from that city to Petersburg by train. Buses pick-up the group up there for the trip back to Richmond.

Harrison And Pevler Hail Pier As Boon To Economy

From AP and Staff Dispatches

NORFOLK—The new Pier P, a $15 million dollar general cargo terminal, fits precisely into the Norfolk and Western railway's high-priority goal of increasing merchandise traffic and expanding by merger to handle Midwestern industrial freight.

President Herman H. Pevler said at the dedication of the huge new pier here yesterday that "every resource of our railroad is being placed behind" this program.

With the touring General Assembly looking on, Pevler shared the dedication spotlight with Gov Albertis S. Harrison Jr., emphasizing the cooperative public-private nature of Pier P. It was built by the State Ports Authority and leased to the N&W for operation.

★ ★

Pevler, speaking hopefully of the outcome of the troubled merger efforts, said the expanded N&W system will enjoy a "broad diversification of traffic, well balanced among coal, merchandise and agricultural products."

Harrison called the terminal "the realization of a dream," which will increase job opportunities not only in port areas but in the hinterlands of Virginia as well.

★ ★

Although not quite completed, Pier P, as big as eight football fields or two aircraft carriers of the Forrestal class, will load five ships at once.

The 10.8-acre pier is supported by two nearby warehouses which can store large amounts of almost any commodity and a third refrigerated warehouse.

Together, they will increase annual capacity of general cargo terminals at Hampton Roads by a half million tons.

The port authority's program, planned to include similar facilities at Newport News and Portsmouth, "will facilitate the distribution and sale of Virginia's agricultural commodities in foreign markets," the governor said.

A ripple of applause greeted Gov. Harrison's comment that "It appears timely to mention that improvement of the James River channel, would also assist in attracting new industries to Virginia . . . that would be of benefit to every segment of the state."

Pevler said the terminal is coming into service at a "particularly appropriate time, just when we need to increase our resources and strengthen our abilities to attract the important import-export trade."

N&W merchandise terminals at Norfolk handle about 700,000 tons of cargo a year and about 100 ships berth here each month.

Despite a dockworkers' strike in early 1963, Pevler said tonnage for last year exceeded 1962 and "we fully expect 1964 to surpass" those.

★ ★

D. M. Thornton, of Norfolk, chairman of the ports authority board of commissioners, said the state has made progress "but unfortunately Virginia is still lagging far behind in the support it is providing its ports development agency as compared with what other states are providing theirs."

The primary objective of the state government, he said, "should be to provide the ports authority with adequate and continuing funds for the development of the commonwealth's ports."

Mrs. Harrison unveiled a bronze plaque which will be mounted near the entrance to the terminal.

Poll Tax Substitute Faces Uncertainty

RICHMOND (AP) — Ratification of a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax in federal elections finds Virginia armed with a substitute but dubious of its future in the courts.

It is certain the requirement for "certificates of residence" in lieu of the tax will encounter a stiff legal challenge. One suit already has been filed in U.S. District Court at Norfolk.

Poll tax amendment causes confusion in some states. Page 5.

Others are promised, notably by state Republicans. And even among some of the legislators who enacted the poll tax substitute at a special General Assembly session in November, doubts were expressed that the courts would sustain it.

In Washington, President Johnson hailed the new amendment as a triumph of liberty. His home state of Texas is one of the five affected, along with Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Virginia. Johnson said in a statement it was a "verification of the people's rights," adding, "In a free land where men move freely and act freely, the right to vote freely must never be obstructed."

Virginia retains the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state elections. Citizens who do not pay the tax may vote in federal elections but only by filing "certificates of residence" which certify they are Virginia residents.

★ ★

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. in a statement issued yesterday not long after South Dakota assured ratification of the 24th amendment by becoming the 38th state to approve it, said he was confident the "alternatives" provided Virginians "will maintain the purity and sanctity of Virginia elections. . ."

But Rep. W. Pat Jennings, Democrat of the Southwest Virginia 9th District, renewed his call for the legislature to "move promptly" to abolish the poll tax on the state and local level.

Jennings assailed the certificate requirement for federal elections as only "another last-ditch action against democracy in Virginia," devised "to circumvent this new constitutional amendment."

Four bills dealing with the poll tax have been tossed into the hopper at the current session of the General Assembly and await disposition. A public hearing on them is set for Jan. 30.

Two identical measures introduced in House and Senate by Republicans would set machinery in motion to amend the state constitution and do away with the tax. Northern Virginia Democrats have introduced a similar bill in the House of Delegates.

The fourth bill, co-sponsored by Southwest Virginia and northern Virginia Democrats, urges a referendum in which citizens would vote on whether to do away with the tax.

★ ★

A Republican Committee to Combat the Unconstitutionality of the Poll Tax is to meet tonight in Williamsburg, after meetings of the GOP State Central Committee, to map plans for legal action against the poll tax on all levels.

Bills Ask Local Option On Grants

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—A dozen House members, including three Republicans from the Roanoke Valley, today introduced bills that would let localities say if they want to participate in the tuition grant program.

One bill, introduced by Dels. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke

Bill may be offered calling for branch college in Roanoke.

Henry County Airport Authority gains approval.

Both on page 9

Legislators bide their time on "time" measures.

Whisky-by-drink bill affecting port area only is introduced.

Bill asks vote on whether boards of supervisors can pick school boards.

All on page 12

County and Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond, was signed by all the Republicans in the House except Del. Richard Middleton of Charlottesville.

The Republican bill would let localities decide if they want to give a child a tuition grant. If the locality refused to do so, then the child could get no state money, either.

Now, if a locality refuses to go along with the state in the program, the state withholds the tuition grant money from funds that localities get from the state.

The bill introduced by Democratic Dels. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk and George Rawlings of Fredericksburg would simply let localities decide if they want to participate in the grant program.

Under the program, the state

See BILLS, Pg. 2, Col. 4

Roanoke Club Tours Richmond

RICHMOND—Forty members of the Roanoke City Democratic Woman's Club arrived here this morning by special bus for a day long visit.

They attended sessions of the Senate and House, then had lunch at the Rotunda Club. The wives of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. and Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin were luncheon guests of the club.

Later, the women toured the executive mansion and the Capitol before returning to Roanoke. Mrs. Holman Willis Jr. is club president.

Roanoke's Del. Willis M. Anderson introduced the visitors to the House.

"They are responsible in large part for my being here," he said.

Roanoke's Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler then took the floor to add:

"I've always found them to be most democratic."

Hopes Raised For College Aid

By World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Chairman Howard Adams of the House Appropriations Committee today held out hope that the governor's budget can be increased three to five million dollars if that much is needed for state colleges and other institutions.

He emphasized that colleges will get enough to operate properly, but noted that they have always been able to get along on less than they have requested.

Adams said he wouldn't be surprised if a sales tax is adopted two years from now because of the rising cost of state government.

He made his comments to Forest Landon, news director of WDBJ-Radio of Roanoke.

Bills

From Page One

can give as much as $125 a year to an elementary school student and $150 to a high school student—if the parents want the children to attend private, rather than public, schools.

Localities can add as much as $125 to each grant. Thus a student can get as much as $275 a year under the grant program.

Earlier this week, Roanoke County's Del. Hagen offered in the House a bill providing for repeal of the whole tuition grant program.

Dr. Russel

Council Says 'No' To Charter Change

Jan 28

By JIM WALSH
Times Staff Writer

Any member of Roanoke City Council who elects to run for mayor in the June election will have to resign before he can make the race.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler introduced a bill in the General Assembly Monday to remove a Roanoke city charter provision that requires councilmen to resign before seeking the mayor's chair, but the effect of his action was nullified when Council voted, 4-2, Monday afternoon not to seek the charter change.

In effect, the decision reaffirmed a decision recorded the preceding Monday by a 4-3 vote. Mayor Murray A. Stoller's absence made the difference in the voting, which otherwise remained unchanged.

Vice Mayor Robert A. Garland and James E. Jones voted to try to do away with the "resign to run" provision, but Benton O. Dillard, Roy R. Pollard, Vincent S. Wheeler and Walter L. Young voted, as they had done previously, to leave the law unchanged.

When Butler offered his measure he termed it a "stop the clock" bill since it was entered on the final day that charter bills could be introduced. He added that if Council decided it didn't want the legislation pushed he would pay no further attention to it.

And a decision not to push the bill was what Council reached.

Garland brought the matter up for discussion when he mentioned that Butler had said he would introduce a bill to change the charter provision, and asked if any member of Council could ask for reconsideration.

Dillard and Wheeler contended a motion to reconsider could be made only by a member of the Council majority which voted a few weeks ago against seeking any charter changes this year. Garland then asked Asst. City Attorney James N. Kicanon for an opinion, and Kincanon said he believed that if council had not been referring specifically to the resignation proviso when it decided to seek no changes, any member would be privileged to ask for reconsideration.

Garland, on the strength of Kincanon's opinion, then ruled that the matter could be acted upon, and Dillard appealed from his ruling.

Jones argued strongly in favor of doing away with the controversial charter provision. He said he felt that no one who was willing to undertake "the thankless task" of running for mayor of Roanoke should have to resign an office he already held to do it, and that he didn't believe such resignations were intended when the charter study commission made its recommendations two years ago.

Garland said he agreed "100 per cent" with Jones that any Roanoke resident who wanted to run for mayor or for council and was otherwise qualified should be privileged to do so. He said that, under the present set up, a mayor seeking re-election would have to resign after serving about 3½ years. That, Garland said, would mean appointment of an interim mayor until new city officials were sworn in on Sept. 1.

Argument continued to whether a member of the minority that had voted to ask charter changes could reopen the matter, and Dillard accused Jones and Garland of not following established parliamentary procedure.

After Young had emphatically said he would not be a candidate for mayor—"I assure you that's a promise"—Wheeler made a substitute motion to reiterate council's previous stand that no charter changes would be sought at this legislative session. Dillard insisted there was a motion still before the house on whether Garland's ruling should be sustained, and the 4-2 vote not to sustain it followed.

Jones then made one final effort. He sought to have the matter brought up for reconsideration at the Feb. 10 meeting, when Mayor Stoller is expected back. He argued that the adverse vote had been merely on the question of sustaining the vice mayor's ruling. Other members insisted the decision not to sustain ended the matter. Finally, Wheeler again moved, seconded by Pollard, that council reiterate its previous stand, and once more there was a decisive 4-2 vote.

Jan 24

Butler Readies Bill To Alter City Charter

Del. M. Caldwell Butler says he will introduce a bill in the General Assembly before Monday's deadline for a change in Roanoke's charter in case City Council decides it wants one.

And Del. Willis M. Anderson, a member of the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns to which the bill would be referred, said the filing of the change is a good idea.

Anderson said he would take no action on the bill in committee until council decides if it wishes to clarify the charter section on eligibility of candidates for mayor. Nothing can be done, Anderson pointed out, unless the bill is filed by Monday.

City Council may decide what action it will take at Monday's meeting. A letter from Butler is on its agenda.

If council decides to seek the change, it will have to set a public hearing after 10 days' no-

A change would clarify a section which now requires "any councilman" to resign by March to run for mayor in June. City Atty. Ran Whittle said this means all councilmen and future mayors must resign to become candidates.

In a letter to councilmen, Butler said that he noted council's "current dilemma" through comments in the press.

"It is my feeling, without consulting you," Butler wrote, "that a change in the charter is indicated and this is to advise that I am having drafted for entry legislation (changing the charter)."

The delegate said he will not insist on the change "until you have had an opportunity to have a public hearing on the matter and advise."

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke is a member of the committee which would handle the change in the senate.

Williamsburg Weekend Set

Wives of state legislators from Roanoke and the county will join their husbands in Richmond this weekend for the General Assembly's traditional commemorative visit to Williamsburg.

And going too, is Harriet French Turner (Mrs. James R. Turner) of Roanoke around whom a new film, "Folk Painter of the Blue Ridge," has been made. It will have its premiere for the Assembly this weekend.

Mrs. Turner is the first living Virginian to be given a one-man show at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center in Williamsburg and the new full-color film shows how and why she paints, scenes of her county home, and camera-eye close-ups of her work.

She will be accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. John Boswell, and by Miss Frances Neiderer of the Hollins College art department. Miss Neiderer assisted in the preparation of the film.

Already in the capitol are Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler and Mrs. William B. Hopkins, joining Del. Butler and Sen. Hopkins for the Saturday jaunt.

Driving down Thursday will be wives of Sen. James A. Turk of the 20th District; Del. D. Henry Almond, Craig-Botetourt-Roanoke County floater district and Del. John W. Hagan, Roanoke County.

The legislators and their wives, justices of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and other state officials and distinguished guests will travel to Williamsburg aboard a special train. They will be welcomed by Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the board of Colonial Williamsburg, and by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

Among the social events will be a reception and dinner in the New Williamsburg Conference Center honoring Gov. Harrison and U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd who will address the special session. By custom, the two houses of the legislature will have separate sessions in the capitol and assemble in joint session in the Hall of the House of Burgesses to hear Sen. Byrd.

He was a guest during the first commemorative session in 1934.

Filing Of Poll Tax Test Case Is Expected About Feb. 19

Jan 31

By Charles Cox
World-News Staff Writer

Test of the constitutionality of Virginia's latest election laws will hit federal court in little more than two weeks, a Western Virginia Republican lawyer said today.

J. Livingston Dillow, Republican stalwart and a lawyer from Pearisburg, says he expects a three-judge federal court to hear the case soon thereafter.

And, whatever the decision, swift appeal directly thereafter to the Supreme Court appears inevitable.

Dillow is chairman of a nine-lawyer panel meeting in Roanoke tonight to draft the pleadings. The Republican lawyers, coming from all over Virginia, will meet in the law offices of A. Linwood Holton Jr., former GOP Roanoke city commitee chairman, now vice chairman of the State Central Committee.

To be tested is the validity of the substitute poll tax legislation put on the books by a special session of the General Assembly in November.

★ ★

The emergency laws were called for by the state Democratic organization. Last week South Dakota ratified the 24th Amendment, making the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections unlawful.

The special session legislature retained the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state and local elections. Those paying it can also vote in federal elections. Those refusing to pay the $1.50 tax can vote in presidential and congressional elections by filing a certificate of residence with their city or county treasurer six months prior to the elections.

The U.S. Constitution says in effect that Virginia voters in U.S. congressional elections and elections for the House of Delegates ("the most numerous body" of the state legislature, that is) must, as voters, have the same qualifications.

Dillow says the legislation passed by the General Assembly in two days "imposed restrictive qualifications" on voting that are "clearly unconstitutional."

He said his preliminary calculations show the new acts become effective Feb. 18 (90 days after adjournment of the special session).

He said the filing of the test case will come "not later than the next day, Feb. 19" probably in the U.S. Eastern District of Virginia.

Expected to attend tonight's session are Bentley Hite of Christiansburg; Shields Parsons, former U.S. district attorney from Norfolk; Holton; I. Randolph Dovel, Luray; Emory Widener Jr., Bristol; State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford; Jack Corber of Arlington; Richard Obenshain, Richmond; John N. Dalton, Radford.

Formation of the Dillow drafting committee was announced at a meeting of the GOP Central Committee in Williamsburg last week. Dillow was in the attorney general slot on the 1957 GOP ticket headed by gubernatorial candidate Ted Dalton. Dalton is now senior U.S. judge in the Western District of Virginia.

Jennings Takes On 'Cannibals'

Osborne

Democrats And GOP Join Forces

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—"I," said Rep. Pat Jennings just before going into the Capitol yesterday, "feel somewhat like a well-fed missionary at a convention of cannibals."

Jennings, looking handsomer than ever, was making his comment because he has frequently said unkind things about the way things are run in Richmond and there was some talk that he might not be overly welcome at the Capitol.

But he may also have inadvertently expressed the feeling of many of those who came to Richmond yesterday.

★ ★

For it was public hearing day here and many of those appearing obviously felt they hadn't much of a chance, but they might as well make a run of it.

In any case, the public hearing, that verbose adjunct of the legislative process, must certainly have had its finest hour.

In the morning, there were hearings on the poll tax, with the House Privileges and Elections Committee listening somewhat distractedly to those who would do away with the tax; another hearing pitted legislators against educators in the fight over whether to limit out-of-state students to state colleges; and in the afternoon, the granddaddy of them all all, a hearing on whether to legalize whisky-by-the-drink.

To add to the confusion around the Capitol, there is a general rule that the larger the hearing, the smaller the room it should be held in. Thus, if a crowd that might fill the Mosque is anticipated, a medium-sized room is set aside.

All the hearings yesterday were standing-room-only affairs with some of the newspaper reporters sitting on the floor.

'Furriners' Include Gridders

In the hearing on limiting out-of-state enrollment, three senators—Garland Gray, William F. Stone and M. M. Long—found themselves badly outnumbered by educators and businessmen interested in education.

To make matters worse, the governor and lieutenant governor have already come out against the senators' plan under which enrollment at any state school would be limited to 25 per cent of the student body.

From that hearing emerged two tidbits.

Gray, an alumnus of the University of Richmond, observed that "only 10 per cent of the university's students come from out-of-state and that includes the football players we import from New Jersey and Pennsylvania."

And Long said that he tried to use influence to get a student into a state school, but couldn't. "The dean," he said, "was nice and genteel but unyielding as Grant at Richmond."

The anti-poll tax crowd included members of the League of Women Voters, representatives of labor and religious groups, members of the NAACP, anti-organization Democrats and conservative Republicans.

Jennings, head of Virginia Democrats for Repeal of the Poll Tax, sat with a group of Republicans, who have fought him almost as vociferously as they have the poll tax.

But everybody was united yesterday. Only once did a little partisan flavor creep in when Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke commented to the P&E committee:

"I'm waiting in breathless anticipation to hear Pat Jennings speak."

Rector Joins Whisky Forces

The liquor hearing, unfortunately, has become old hat and the chairman of the committee that held the hearing decreed that certain rules would have to be followed. Only 45 minutes would be allotted to each side, he said.

In past years, anybody could speak and from the packed galleries came tales of woes brought on by drinking.

Mrs. T. Roy Jarrett, whose husband was formerly pastor of Roanoke's West End Methodist Church, was the hit of the hearing—as she has been for years. The pro-drink forces brought in petitions with 21,000 signatures. She had three young boys from the Methodist Children's Home of Virginia cart in petitions with names of 26,000 people opposed to whisky-by-the-drink.

Mrs. Jarrett was reminded of what she suggested some years ago when she appeared at a liquor hearing and advocated the setting up of a health bar for sailors in Norfolk —a place where after a long cruise one of them might get, say, a carrot juice on the rocks or a bloody Mary without the vodka. She realizes now that "that's not what sailors want."

This time she stuck to the facts.

"I'm told that the taxpayers furnish a lot of the whisky for servicemen," said Mrs. Jarrett, who is president of the world WCTU.

The pro-drink forces were badly outnumbered, but they did have one minister on their side—the Rev. Beverley Tucker White, Norfolk Episcopalian.

He said chaplains in the service have asked him and others to help solve the problem of sailors who want a drink, but don't necessarily want to buy a bottle. Liquor by the drink would promote temperance, he said. He buttressed his argument with a quote from the Bible.

"Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

As soon as the hearing was over, Mr. White got into an argument with a Baptist from Norfolk who wanted to know if he also approved of adultery.

Cecil Edmonds' File 13

Oyster Bed Committee for Tazewell

Every reporter who has ever covered the General Assembly has written a little mood piece about the lobby of Hotel Richmond.

It's a nice lobby all right.

Lots of couches and chairs. Some with wingbacks so that legislators can peek out cautiously to see if anyone from "back home" is approaching.

We strolled into the hotel lobby Sunday afternoon after six hours of driving through the snow. The overstuffed couches and chairs were almost empty.

In fact, the hotel was so quiet that the desk clerk didn't even pretend that he had not received my reservation.

The bellboy--Lord knows he's too old to be called that but that's the system--said "I reckon you're here to politick."

I said no.

"I reckon you're here to interview Mr. Rubin about the weather then?"

I said no.

"Well, I reckon you've come to buy the Chesterfield Cigarette plant."

I said no.

He shook his head. "That's what I was afraid of. You've come to write about that fool lobby and how everybody stands around and shakes hands."

"Make a nice little mood piece."

"Yeah, that's what I told Mr. Jefferson but he said he was writing on something real important."

After we reached our floor--the hotel's elevators are unusually slow--the bellboy has warmed up a little.

"Maybe you'd like to do a little think piece on a kindly old bellboy?"

I said no.

"Better than writing about the squirrels. Pretty mangy bunch of space grabbers if you ask me."

I said I hadn't.

I tipped him. He said "Thank you, Mr. Jefferson" and left.

Within minutes there was a knock on my door.

It was one of the new legislators from the Roanoke area. I saw he was excited and asked him to have a seat. He refused.

"Let's go to the lobby," he said, "where everyone will see us. I've got my wife and two kids saving us a seat that faces the door. We can't be missed."

"What was it you wanted to talk to me about?" I asked.

"My committee assignments," he said. "Here I am only a freshman legislator and I've been put on five of the most important committees they have. My Byrd himself told me so."

"Harry Senior, Harry Junior or D. Woodrow?"

"Admiral."

"Oh."

"I've been put on the Committee for Ports Development."

"For Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton?"

"No. It's something new. For Wise, Bland and Wythe Counties."

"There's no seashore in those counties."

"That's what makes it such a challenge."

I noted his appointment. He continued.

"I've been put on the Secondary Education Commission for Prince Edward County. Very important assignment. Three of us from Western Virginia are on it."

He grew more excited.

"And, of course you probably already have heard I'm to serve on the rules committee."

"House or Senate?"

"Hotel," he said. "Too many legislators are taking up more than their share of allotted lobby space."

He looked at his watch. And rushed off to tell Blackie Moore that his 15 minutes in the wingback facing the Capitol were up.

That's the last I saw of him.

The Roanoke Star

Frank Tirico
President & General Manager

Cecil Edmonds
Associate Editor

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Governor Defends Tuition Grant Plan

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. today reiterated his opposition to changing the state's tuition grant program, saying it is worth far more than it costs.

The program, he said, has helped keep racial calm which, in turn, has helped the state get industries.

Pleas of Va. institutions would add $13.5 million to budget. Page 2.

Toll road approach asked to meet highway needs. Page 4.

Capitol Correspondent Ozzie Osborne takes a light look at activities in the legislature yesterday. Page 11.

"There may be, and probably are, abuses," he said in an interview.

But he added he feels strongly this is no reason to get rid of a program "that has worked so well."

"It does cost money," he said. But he contended "the state schools have made more progress in the past five years than ever before," and he gave the grant program much of the credit.

Legislation has been introduced in the General Assembly to let localities decide if they want to withdraw from the program.

★ ★

The governor does not like such legislation—nor any other tampering with tuition grants.

He says if any localities are allowed "freedom of choice"—that is, the right to say if they want to participate in the program—this will weaken the entire program.

If a locality withdrew from the program, he said, the citizens of that locality would be denied the freedom of choice that was assured all Virginians when the program was adopted.

Harrison said he does not think the program is any threat to public education.

The state budget allots $2½ million for grants in the 1964-66 biennium. Localities will put up the same amount.

However, the state will allot more than the $2.5 million if necessary, since the budget says that a "sum sufficient" will go for the grants—meaning any amount needed will be appropriated.

Next week will probably see the death of all the bills aimed at giving localities the right to say if they want to withdraw from the program.

There's a general belief here that the bills will not even get out of the committees to which they have been assigned.

The House Education Committee has already killed a bill of Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County to abolish the grant program.

The program was adopted in 1959. Under it, grants are given to parents who want their children to go to private, rather than public schools.

Assembly Gets Bills To Open Schools In Prince Edward

Feb 4

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Republicans in the General Assembly today introduced bills aimed at forcing the reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County.

". . . it is readily predictable that the State of Virginia or Prince Edward County will by some devise of the U.S. Supreme Court be compelled to establish again this public free school system in Prince Edward," said Sen. James C. Turk and Del. M. Caldwell Butler as they introduced identical bills in the Senate and House.

Bill would allow Roanoke County to spend $10,000 for industrial development.

Measure aimed at teenage drivers is wrecked.
Both on page 9

Review of college quota proposal asked in new bill. Page 11.

Other Assembly stories on pages 2 and 4.

★ ★

"We find no comfort in anticipating another instance in which the State of Virginia will again be forced by the Supreme Court to assume a responsibility which it ought to discharge voluntarily."

Nearly all the Republicans in the House and the Senate signed the Turk-Butler bills.

Briefly, the legislation would put state law back where it was before 1956 and require school boards to maintain and operate free public school systems.

The State Supreme Court has held that it is up to the localities to decide if they want to operate public school systems. The case is now before the Supreme Court and arguments will be heard March 30.

Turk and Butler say that the "present composition of the Supreme Court" makes it appear certain that that court will overturn the decision of the state court.

Most of the Republicans in the General Assembly, and particularly Turk, have strongly criticized the closing of the Prince Edward schools. They were closed in 1959 to avoid integration.

Schooling is now provided for white pupils in the county by a private foundation. An independent organization, financed by gifts, provides schooling for Negroes and white.

The Turk-Butler bill is certain to come under strong fire from organization Democrats.

House Votes 78-17 For Tobacco Tax

Feb 3

RICHMOND (AP)—The House of Delegates today passed the first major tax measure of the 1964 session of the General Assembly, giving 78 to 17 approval to continue the tax on cigarettes for another two years.

It then took up and approved the two other bills in the administration tax package. The three are designed to produce $30 million a year in revenue. Last to pass were the 10 per cent tax on liquor and wine and the extra half cent a bottle tax on beer.

Roanoke's Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke County Del. Henry Almond and Del. John W. Hagen of the Roanoke-Botetourt-Craig floater district all voted for passage of the measure.

Action by the House began a legislative week in which the lawmakers are expected to get down to cases on other matters of controversy as they approach the half way mark in the 60-day Assembly term.

Opposition by tobacco growing and marketing area legislators was mainly for the record since they all but admitted in debate they knew opposition to the tax was hopeless.

Gov. Harrison told the Assembly the taxes were a basic part of the state's revenue structure and the bills offered would have made them permanent. However, as a concession to general sales tax backers who hope the special taxes may be supplanted by an over-all sales levy, the administration agreed to continue with two-year bills.

The bill passed by the House today puts a three cents a pack tax on cigarettes and a commensurate tax on cigars.

The special tax package, which now goes over to the Senate, didn't produce anything like the fight expected on a number of other proposals.

The House also passed and sent to the Senate a bill separating Madison College from the State Board of Education and making Madison an independent school. The measure had the board's blessing.

Also passed by the House and sent to the Senate was a bill authoriing Virginia Tech to have three out-of-state members on its governing board.

The House approved the whisky tax bill by a 95-3 vote with Dels. Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond, Arthur H. Richardson of Dinwiddie, and W. C. Thompson of Pittsylvania voting against the measure. The beer tax measure passed 97-0.

Harrison Says Alternate Proposals Possible But He Favors Titling Tax

From AP and Staff Dispatches

RICHMOND—Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. said today he still feels the proposed automobile titling tax is the fairest method of raising additional road revenues.

But, he said, "perhaps another alternative might be devised by the General Assembly.

Harrison noted there were eight or nine alternate road revenue bills introduced in this session.

The governor told a news conference he felt the assembly was in agreement that additional road funds are needed.

"There now needs to be a jelling of sentiment, a reconciliation of ideas and approaches as to how to raise this money. Maybe it will be the titling tax or perhaps another alternative," he said.

Harrison said he is optimistic the titling tax will be the ultimate decision.

The two per cent titling tax would provide an estimated $14.5 million annually for highway needs. It is a key money plank in Harrison's administrative program, but is in rough legislative seas because of opposition from prominent automobile dealers.

Harrison said he doesn't think a proposed bill, if passed, would accomplish what its sponsors hope — the reopening of the Prince Edward County Schools.

"The General Assembly can't require a locality to do something contrary to the state constitution; it's that simple," he declared.

The bill, introduced yesterday by Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, would insert a clause in the constitution saying each locality must operate a public school system.

The governor was asked this question: If the 1956 General Assembly thought it important enough to take out of the constitution the words requiring localities to operate a public school system, couldn't the 1964 legislature think it important enough ut the words back in?

arrison did not answer the

e TITLING, Pg. 2, Col. 7

Minimum wage of $1-an-hour asked in Virginia. Page 2.

Sanitation Authority hearing set Feb. 13 at Capitol.

Proposal freezing road funds given cities and counties is hit.

Both on page 8

Local option on tuition grants proposal dies in committee. Page 15.

Other Assembly stories on Page 2.

Titling Tax Supported

From Page One

question directly but said "I've forgotten what situation caused the words to be stricken."

He reiterated what he had before: No act of the General Assembly can go counter to the state constitution.

The governor said the entire Prince Edward situation is tied up in this one question which is to be considered by the U.S. Supreme Court: Can the Supreme Court require the Prince Edward County board of supervisors to levy a tax on the people of that county to support a school system?

Prince Edward schools were closed in 1959 to avoid integration. Public officials closed the schools by cutting off funds to operate them.

The governor, suffering from a "miserable" cold, covered much familiar ground at the news conference.

On other subjects he gave these views:

Gas Tax Increase—He tossed cold water on a Republican proposal to increase the state gas tax by one cent per gallon, saying it would put Virginia out of line with neighboring states.

James River—He still thought he governor is the person who should make the final decision on approving the controversial James River dredging, but "That's the prerogative of the assembly if it wants to make itself the final judge."

Colleges—Harrison again got in a plug for his proposed higher education budgets. He said colleges must take into consideration the $2 million appropriation he suggested for faculty salaries, plus another $7 million to be used for wages of clerical workers. Taking these two items into consideration, Harrison said the total college budgets would be considerably increased.

Admissions—He had no objection to a resolution calling for a study of admission policies regarding out-of-state students at state-supported schools. He said he wasn't in favor of restricting out-of-state students as a bill now in the Senate Education Committee would do, but he felt any board of visitors kept a close watch on the number of out-of-state students anyway.

Sales Tax—"I still think it's inadvisable for a sales tax to be enacted at this session," he said. "I don't think we have the compelling need."

The Roanoke World

Wednesday, February 5, 1964

Local Option On Tuition Dies In 15-To-1 Vote Of Committee

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — A Democratic-Republican attempt to get through legislation that would let localities decide if they want to participate in the tuition grant program met dismal defeat yesterday.

The two western Virginians on the House Education Committee, Dels. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge and Grady W. Dalton of Richlands, joined in killing the local option legislation by a 15-1 vote at a public hearing.

Only Mrs. Dorothy S. McDiarmid, delegate representing Fairfax County and the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church, voted for the two bills.

She explained, however, that she thinks the tuition grant program has "a definite place" and was only voting the sentiment of her constituents. Most, she said, want to get rid of the tuition grant program altogether or want a local option plan.

While the Democrats and Republicans argued for their two bills—both identical — a Richmond lawyer, Nicholas A. Spinella, criticized the grant program because children attending denominational (church) schools cannot get them.

"If the grants go to any private schools, they should in justice go to all private schools, including denominational ones," said Spinella, who said he represented several Catholic lay organizations.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said he feels the "overwhelming majority of Roanokers" are opposed to the tuition grant program.

"I would be remiss in my duty if I didn't report how strongly the people in Roanoke feel on this," he said.

Del. Henry E. Howell Jr., Norfolk Democrat, said taking the tuition grants has become a matter of "social prestige" and the "we've got to get ours" attitude is causing the grant program to become a serious financial burden on the state.

Del. George Cochran of Staunton asked Howell if adopting a local option plan wouldn't wreck the state's freedom of choice plan. Howell did not answer, saying "we disagree on what freedom of choice is . . ."

Others speaking for the bills were Del. George Rawlings, Democrat from Fredericksburg; Del. Louis Herrink Jr., Richmond Republican; Del. A. R. Giesen, Republican from Augusta County; a spokesman for the American Association of University Women, and Andrew Cramer of Roanoke. Leon Dure of Charlottesville was the only opponent of the bill who spoke.

Cochran said at the end of the hearing he is certain the tuition grant program is abused and he regrets it. He said he wished legislation could be drawn to prevent this.

House Passes Mill Mountain Spur Measure

Press Room, State Capitol
Times Legislative Bureau

RICHMOND—Power to condemn land for a Blue Ridge Parkway spur to Mill Mountain is given the City of Roanoke by an emergency bill passed by the House on a 93-0 vote Wednesday. It now goes to the Senate.

The city is authorized to acquire the right-of-way for the spur and reconvey the property to the State Highway Department under the bill backed by Dels. M. Caldwell Butler and Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke.

Butler said the bill is an emergency measure because Parkway Supt. Sam P. Weems has indicated the Mill Mountain and Yellow Mountain spurs will be ready to advertise for bids "in early spring."

Acquisition of the property has been tied up in litigation involving the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co. (VICC), owner of part of the land the National Park Service wants for the parkway right-of-way.

VICC has said it planned to develop a real estate subdivision on Chestnut Ridge just south of the Peakwood Drive section of the city.

To meet the contracting schedule, Weems told Butler, "It is urgent" that the government agencies involved meet their commitments. "We must have the deeds for the necessary right-of-way immediately," the superintendent said.

If the projects are advertised this spring, the government will be allowed "to obligate funds provided in the 1964 fiscal year before the end of the year," Weems said.

Editorials

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1964

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

My principle is to do whatever is right and leave consequences to him who has the disposal of them.—Jefferson.

Why Shouldn't Those Who Pay Poll Tax Decide Its Future?

No one familiar with the political realities in Virginia really expects the General Assembly at its current session to set in motion the process which would let Virginians decide whether they wish to keep the poll tax.

So firm is the control held by the Harrison administration over the House and Senate committees which must first approve such a step that it is extremely unlikely that a vote will be taken by the membership of either chamber. A half dozen measures on the poll tax almost certainly will die in committee.

It requires no crystal ball to make this prediction. The fate of poll tax legislation at this session of the legislature was pretty clearly foreshadowed by last year's special session.

• •

At that time Virginia took steps to insure the retention of the poll tax in state and local elections whenever an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting the levy in federal elections became effective. That amendment is now effective and Virginia remains one of four states retaining the poll tax in state and local contests.

Governor Harrison and leaders of the Byrd Organization in the Assembly appear to be adamant on the poll tax question, despite the fact that a third of the membership apparently wants to let the people decide the matter.

Nothing new is stated in this recitation. What is worth noting, however, is the cogency of the arguments for a poll tax vote advanced by several members of the legislature.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, for one, made a particularly effective presentation. He told the House Privileges and Elections Committee that refusal to permit a referendum would in effect be saying to Virginians who pay the poll tax, "We are not going to allow you to say whether you want to continue to pay this tax."

Del. George M. Cochran of Staunton said much the same thing with regard to the resolution he is supporting.

Upon reflection, the persuasiveness of this argument grows stronger. Only those otherwise qualified voters who are willing to pay the poll tax for the privilege of voting in state and local elections would be eligible to vote on repeal. What more restricted electorate could poll tax advocates want?

• •

This newspaper is not one that believes that every petty question which arises should be submitted to the voters. Our system of government is a representative one and we elect our representatives to make our laws.

But in this case we are dealing with a constitutional matter. The poll tax is written into Virginia's Constitution. It can only be removed by following one of the two amending processes set forth in the Constitution.

The one with which we are now concerned is the so-called "long method" under which the amendment question must first be passed by two successive sessions of the Assembly and then submitted to the voters. No referendum, therefore, could be held before 1966. And at that time the poll tax would still be in effect and only poll tax payers eligible to vote.

To refuse to permit such a vote is to say that Virginians who pay the poll tax don't have sense enough to decide whether they want to keep it.

A more autocratic, unresponsive display of lack of faith in the wisdom of the people of Virginia would be difficult to recall.

How Local Bills Are Shaping Up

By World-News Capitol Correspondent

Here is the status of legislation primarily of interest to the Roanoke area or introduced by Roanoke area members of the legislature:

Resolution that would authorize a study of the valley's educational needs above the high school level—Passed the House.

Bill aimed at restricting the power of the Roanoke County Sanitation Authority—Public hearing at 2 p.m. Thursday before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Bill that would have kept some teenagers from driving between sundown and sunup—Killed in committee.

Measure that would authorize the state to make a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a state park on Smith Mountain Lake—Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Charter change bill—Died in Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns after Roanoke City Council failed to ask that the changes embodied in the bill be enacted. Under the measure, a member of council would not have been forced to resign to run for mayor.

Bills that would require all localities to operate public schools—These were introduced by Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler with the intention of forcing re-opening of the Prince Edward County public schools—Referred to Senate and House Education Committees.

Butler Seeks Metropolitan Plan Study

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke today is introducing a bill aimed at creating a Roanoke metropolitan area study commission.

It would study all government operations in the Roanoke Valley and then suggest what, if any, consolidation or combination of government functions "would produce the best results in terms of orderly growth and development for the Roanoke Valley . . .

In introducing the bill, Butler said "the important thing is to go to work on a growing problem."

The commission Butler has in mind would be advisory only and would come into being only after the valley's four governing bodies adopted resolutions saying it is necessary.

The bill is essentially the same one the delegate introduced two years ago. Butler notes, though, that "many circumstances have changed since then."

Among these, he says, are:

1. The Roanoke City-Roanoke County annexation suit has been decided against the city.

2. City Council has by resolution supported the commission bill. Council refused to do this two years ago.

3. The State and Local Affairs Committee of the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce has supported the bill.

4. A subcommittee of the Citizens Committee for Greater Roanoke has recommended setting up of such a commission.

5. The governing bodies in the intervening two years have not started action to create a commission.

"This bill," said Butler, "will be reported to the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

"The city is fortunate in having Del. Willis M. Anderson as a member of that committee.

"As a spokesman there for the City of Roanoke, the committee's action will depend in large part upon whether the bill will have his support or not.

"I have asked Mr. Anderson to become a patron on this bill and he has declined."

Under Butler's bill, the commission would have 11 members: three members named by Roanoke City Council; one appointed by Salem Town Council; one appointed by Vinton Town Council; and two members named by the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors. The four other members would be chosen by a majority vote of the seven picked by the governing bodies. Two of the latter would have to live in the city and two in the county.

Butler's bill introduced in 1962 was killed in the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Southwest Va. Firms Get Payments for Road Work

RICHMOND—Legal firms receiving payment for road work in the 1961-62 fiscal year included Woodrum and Gregory ot Roanoke and Kime and Jolly of Salem.

The Roanoke firm, which since has dissolved, received $10,000-plus. Kossen Gregory, who was a partner in the firm, is a former member of the House of Delegates.

The Salem firm of Kime and Jolly received $47,000-plus for work done in Craig Conuty.

Other legal expenses paid out in 1961-62 to Southwest Virginia law firms or lawyers included:

William Goode of Clifton Forge, $13,000-plus.

Botetourt — E. C. Westerman Jr., $13,000-plus.

Dickenson—Sen. M. M. Long of St. Paul, $6,000-plus.

Franklin — Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson Jr., $8,000-plus.

Giles—Samuel A. Martin of Pearisburg, $3,000-plus.

Henry — Joyce and Stone of Martinsville, $4,000-plus. Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville is a partner in that firm.

Montgomery—John B. Spiers Jr. of Radford $5,000-plus.

Pulaski—Gilmer, Howard and Sadler of Radford. $1,200-plus.

Smyth — Del. R. Crockett Gwyn Jr. of Marion, $21,000-plus.

Washington—John A. Blakemore of Abingdon, $9,000-plus.

Wythe—Thomas F. Walker of Wytheville. $8,000-plus. Walker no longer does this work for the highway department in County.

Western Virginia firms currently doing highway department work, but for which no figures were immediately available, include:

Covington, William Goode; Roanoke City, Woods, Rogers, Muse & Walker; Alleghany, William Goode; Bedford, Del. Lacey E. Putney; Bland, Richard K. C. Sutherland; Botetourt, E. C. Westerman Jr.; Craig and Roanoke, Kime and Jolly, Salem; Scott and Dickenson, Sen. M. M. Long of St. Paul; Floyd and Franklin, Del. Hutcherson;

Also Giles, Samuel A. Martin of Pearisburg; Grayson, Horace F. Sutherland; Henry, Joyce and Stone; Highland, R. Turner Jones; Lee, William C. Fugate; Montgomery, John B. Spiers Jr.; Pulaski, Gilmer, Harmon and Sadler; and Smyth, Del. R. Crockett Gwyn Jr.

Hopkins Bill Premature College Heads Think

Premature.

Thus the presidents of two Roanoke Valley private colleges label the proposal to upgrade two state-supported valley centers of higher learning.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins proposes a bill that would elevate Roanoke Technical Institute (RTI) and the University of Virginia Roanoke Center to branch status. Then they could offer two years of transferrable credit, twice what they offer now.

President Perry R. Kendig of Roanoke College and Dr. John A. Logan Jr., Hollins College president, don't think much of the bill Sen. Hopkins introduced in the Virginia Senate yesterlay.

If the bill becomes law, they say, there's little point to the proposed State Council of Higher Education survey of the valley's higher education needs, with particular attention, probably, on the community college need.

Dr. Logan says the effect of the upcoming bill would be to create two junior colleges (RTI, the UVa. center.)

"If we had two two-year colleges, we would probably end up with a community college, no matter what the study showed," says Dr. Logan.

The extension is run by the university, Virginia Tech runs RTI.

Dr. Kendig said "everyone is for" the original Hopkins-Del. Willis Anderson bill asking the state council to study higher education needs of Roanoke Valley.

As for the other two — "It's like saying we need to see if we need something, then going ahead and doing it (before the study)" Kendig said.

Editorials

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1964

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

It is good to be without vices, but it is not good to be without temptations.—Bagehot.

Delegate Butler's Bill

Delegate M. Caldwell Butler doesn't give up easily. He has again introduced his bill authorizing creation of a metropolitan area study commission for the Roanoke valley. The measure is now in the hands of the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns which refused to approve it when it was first introduced in 1962.

Delegate Butler is to be commended for his persistence. We hope the fact that the bill is the offering of a Republican minority member won't prevent it from receiving consideration on its merits in committee.

If the bill would not accomplish very much in the direction of consolidating the governments of the valley, it at least provides a stimulus for continuing discussion of the area's needs. Enactment of the bill would not, of course, commit the four neighboring independent governing bodies to any course of action. It would merely provide a forum, if each of the local governments chose to participate, for exploring possibilities of unification.

It is desirable because it is impossible to conceive that a growing metropolitan community can for many years accept fragmentation of grass-roots government. It is a community of common interests, problems, and necessity for municipal services which recognize no artificial subdivision boundaries. It would help to clarify thinking if an agency such as Delegate Butler proposes were to be set up for formal and regular discussion of the whole area of joint concerns.

Two years ago the Butler proposal appeared to many people as not having particular relevance. A different situation exists now, however, for the blocking of Roanoke's annexation program apparently has closed indefinitely that door to extension of metropolitan government in the valley. Meanwhile the urgency for some form of consolidation continues to grow. We of the separate localities should have an effective way of exchanging ideas and placing our problems in perspective. Mr. Butler's bill would provide that means.

Legislators Doing A Good Clean Job

By Mary Bland Armistead
World-News Women's Editor

RICHMOND — Del. John W. Hagen and Del. D. Henry Almond co-patrons of a controversial bill concerning the Roanoke County Sanitation Authority, are hitting it off together in another realm of cleanliness.

They are doing their own laundry.

After more than a month of hotel living while the General Assembly is in session, they found "twenty cents per T-shirt; fifteen for shorts" a dirty dig at their budget.

Their socks and handkerchiefs have been returned fresh and clean at ten cents per item but "heck, you can buy a brand new handkerchief for a dime," they realized.

So, during midweek lulls of legislation, the freshmen delegates from Roanoke County leave the halls of justice and enter the land of the triple-rinse.

They visit the neighborhood laundromat and while quarters jingle and their clothing churns, they do their homework, studying documents which may reach the highest of legislative heights from the lowly perch of an enamel washing machine.

"Whoever refers to 'capitalistic Republicans' certainly don't have us in mind," they grin.

The young gentlemen claim they are finding "bought larnin's better'n told" and hereafter they won't hesitate to dunk their duds in any old wash, rinse, spin-dry contraption they happen to find.

Following the lead of these enterprising young lawmakers, at least one cohort has decided now's the time for a change in his personal laundry cycle, too.

"I tried taking my clothes to a relative's home here," Del M. Caldwell Butler said, "but she said no one had any business getting into a clean undershirt and shorts twice a day.

"She went on strike.

"Now I wear the same clothes for five days and then bury them."

And about socks and handkerchiefs: "What do you think we do in Republican caucuses" he quipped.

—Photo by Betty Masters

Studies in concentration are Del. John Hagen, left, and Del. Henry Almond in a laundromat. They say "don't use too much soap" good advice for washing machines and politicians alike.

Top Officials, Legislators Involved

Feb 15

State Parties Clash Over 'Conflict of Interest'

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Democrats and Republicans clashed Friday over the law firms of top state officials and 15 members of the General Assembly representing the State Highway Department.

State GOP Chairman Horace E. Henderson accused the Democratic party of using this law work "to maintain absolute loyalty in this one-party state." Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. and other officials said it does not involve "conflict of interest."

Carico

The charges came in the wake of criticism in Washington of the number of outside attorneys employed by the highway department in condemnation cases and title work.

A General Accounting Office (GAO) report said Virginia spent $1 million on legal fees in highway cases for the years 1956-60 compared to about $2.2 million for all other states during this period.

Gov. Harrison, Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin and Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button defended the practice of employing lawyers who are members of the legislature.

All three, at one time or another, were retained by the highway department in right-of-way cases, and Godwin said his firm still represents the department on a fee basis.

Godwin said Henderson's charges are "obviously politically motivated" and a "rehash" of charges made by Henderson and the GOP ticket in 1957, when Henderson was a candidate for lieutenant governor and J. Livingston Dillow of Pearisburg was a candidate for attorney general.

The attorney general's office made the list of the highway department attorneys in each city and county in the state available to newsmen.

Horace E. Henderson

Atty. Gen. Button

It shows firms of 15 members of the legislature as highway department attorneys—including five from Southwest Virginia: Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of Wise County; Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville; Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford County; Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Franklin County; Del. R. Crockett Gwyn of Marion.

Others are Sen. Curry Carter of Staunton; Sen. Joseph C. Hutcherson of Brunswick County; Sen. Fred W. Bateman of Newport News; Sen. Gordon F. Marsh of Chesapeake; Del. Lyman C. Harrell Jr. of Emporia; Del. Howard H. Adams of Accomac; Del. Stanley A. Owens of Manassas; Del. Lawrence H. Hoover of Harrisonburg; Del. Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg; and Sen. E. Almer Ames Jr. of the Eastern Shore.

Most of the firms represent the department in only one county, a few in two.

The Richmond News Leader said a check of 1961-62 highway department vouchers shows Gov. Harrison was paid $5,220 by the department.

This was for right-of-way work on Rt. 64 in Brunswick County during 1957, when he was a state senator, an aide explained. The work was not completed until Harrison became attorney general and the bill was withheld until he resigned in 1961 and became a candidate for governor because the attorney general's office must approve payment of legal fees and he, therefore, would have been approving his own fee.

The list of highway department attorneys shows Button's firm for the Culpeper area, but Button said he has had no financial interest in the firm since becoming attorney general. He said he does not know whether the firm has done any subsequent work for the department.

Most senators and House members on the list took Henderson's charge lightly.

Some said the fees schedule of the highway department is

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Weight-Distance Tax Proposed For Big Trucks. Page 9.

State Republicans, Democrats Clash

(Continued from Page One)

so low many attorneys won't of interest bill" Jan. 20, said no take the condemnation cases or legislators should represent a title work and a lawyer can state agency or have an interest make a lot more money repre- in a contract with the state senting property owners. government.

Harrison and Button said the "It is bound to color their deattorney general's office tries to cision . . ." she declared. secure the best attorney possible Sen. James C. Turk of Radin each city and county. ford, sponsor of one of the GOP

Godwin said fees his firm has "conflict of interest" bills, put received from the highway de- in another Friday. It makes the partment are a matter of pub- local commonwealth's attorney lic record and "I am willing the highway department attorfor such charges to be inspected ney. by anyone."

Henderson called a press con"So far as I am concerned ference to discuss the list he the highway department is a had just obtained from the atclient along with many others torney general's office: who use my office," Godwin This is absolutely unethical said. public conduct in my judgment,"

Henderson, in Richmond for the GOP chairman said. a meeting with GOP members of the General Assembly, went He called it a "misuse of pubto the attorney general's office lic funds" because "it presents and was given a list of the law- the opportunity for unethical yers which, he said, Button sug- conduct."

gested he check with the State "I don't think this is a quesHighway Department to make tion of violation of the law but sure it was up to date. it is a question of politics and

Henderson said in 1957 when ethics," Henderson told newshe tried to get a list he was men in reading names of legistold the list was not a matter lators on his list. of public record.

The GOP chairman said he The reaction of two Demowas "shocked" to find the crats in the House on the list names of the lieutenant gover- was:

nor, the attorney general and "Hunkey Henderson could do 15 members of the legislature a better job for the Republican on the list. party than calling attention to

something that already is a mat**Bills which would ban mem**ter of public record," said Del. **bers** of the legislature from Carneal. representing the highway de- "If the Republican approach partment have been introduced and reasoning is to bring about this term by both Republicans the employment of Republicans and Democrats and are now in as attorneys for the highway the General Laws Committees department, it would really of the House and Senate. amount to soliciting (business),

Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone of Ar- which, in itself, gets into the lington, a Democrat who intro- field of ethical propriety," Del. duced a wide-ranging "conflict Harrell said.

Council Backing Pleases Hopkins

Feb 18

State Sen. William B. Hopkins says he is pleased to have Roanoke City Council's endorsement for his bill which would upgrade the University of Virginia Extension and Roanoke Technical Institute.

Hopkins said his bill affects the city and is a local issue. Hence he is "very happy" with the resolution voted by council yesterday at the suggestion of Councilman Vincent Wheeler.

Should the General Assembly pass the Hopkins bill, students would receive more college credits for courses at the local institutions.

Councilman Benton Dillard said he hasn't read anything about the Hopkins bill, but he went along with the majority.

In another matter involving pending state legislation, council voted to ask its delegates to change from Dec. 31 to Aug. 31 the date a single assessor in Roanoke would complete his work.

Hopkins said that Dels. W. M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler were sponsoring in the House the bill which would permit council to pass a law establishing the office of permanent assessor.

He said he did not know how the House committee changed Council's August date to December, but that he was sure Anderson and Butler would comply with council's request in restoring the earlier deadline.

Councilman James Jones said the city "can't live" with the December date because council would have to pass its budget without any revenue estimates based on assessments.

Butler Bill On Mail Vote Is Advanced

Feb 24

From AP and Staff Dispatches

RICHMOND—The only GOP bill passed by the House Privileges and Elections Committee today was one introduced by Roanoke Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler.

Butler told the committee he introduced the bill at the request of Roanoke Registrar Nell Irvin. His bill won the backing of Democratic committeeman Lawrence H. Hoover of Harrisonburg.

Mrs. Irvin said the bill pertains to the time limit for applications for absentee ballots.

Mrs. Irvin added that the bill would change the deadline for applications from five days to eight days prior to an election. The deadline was eight days until it was changed two years ago.

The change created a problem, she explained, because the applicants must be processed and turned over to the clerk of courts five days before an election. With the rising number of absentee voters, the registrar could not meet the deadline.

In special elections, the deadline would be changed from the present three days to five days.

The Privileges and Elections Committee also turned its attention to a spate of other Republican election bills, all of which became casualties.

The GOP bills killed include ones dealing with the appointment of election judges and clerks, providing for appeals to the State Supreme Court from decisions of a special three-judge election court, dealing with a statewide uniform voter registration blank, marking the ballot and providing instructional courses for election workers.

Also junked was a GOP proposal to permit counties to have staggered terms for boards of supervisors.

Roanoke Delegates Team, Move Metropolitan Study

Feb. 21

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler, a Republican, got his Roanoke Valley metropolitan area study bill out of the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns Thursday with the help of Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat. They represent Roanoke.

The committee, of which Anderson is a member, gave Butler's bill unanimous approval after the ex-mayor said he has reservations about what it will accomplish but that he was going to vote for it because of the support it has in Roanoke.

Del. Butler

The same committee killed Del. John Hagen's bill which would require a referendum before the Roanoke County Sanitation Authority can issue bonds.

Anderson said afterwards the Hagen bill was killed in the committee because the county board of supervisors felt it would "cripple" the authority "and the supervisors couldn't live with it."

Del. D. Henry Almond, who with Hagen represents Roanoke County, asked the committee to withhold action on his less drastic bill aimed at curbing power of the authority. It would make authority rates subject to State Corporation Commission review and permit supervisors to name a new authority after June 30.

Both the Hagen and Almond bills were opposed by the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors.

Butler, in speaking for his bill before the committee, said urbanization of the Roanoke Valley "has created governmental problems which require continuing study, consideration and cooperation."

The GOP House member said efforts to achieve more cooperation have bogged down "in local pride and personalities."

He argued that the legisalture will only be creating an instrument for the study since its membership of the commission will have to be appointed by the four governing bodies in the Roanoke Valley.

Consequently, Butler said, the study is not going to be "crammed down the throats of anyone."

Butler said he feels it is his duty as a member of the General Assembly to work toward greater cooperation between Roanoke, Roanoke County, Salem and Vinton "because the valley needs it."

A similar Butler bill was killed by this committee two years ago.

Now, Butler told the committee, the study has the backing of Roanoke City Council and the Citizens Committee for Greater Roanoke.

The world's largest tape-recorder factory has just been finished in Nurenberg by the Grundig group of companies. At least 2,500 people will work in its million-square-foot area.

Sen. Hopkins Cool to Butler Bill Seeking Metropolitan Study Group

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler's bill that would establish a Roanoke metropolitan area study commission may get through the House this week—but it could face defeat in a Senate committee.

Opposition to the bill may come from Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke.

"I am going to examine the bill and if it improves on the present law, I will support it," he said. "Otherwise, I will vote against it."

Hopkins said right now he cannot see that Butler's bill would improve present legislation. He pointed out that a commission such as Butler proposes has been set up in northern Virginia under present law and, he added, consolidations recently have taken place in various parts of the state.

Hopkins' opposition could be of more than usual importance because he is a member of the Senate's committee on counties, cities and towns. It is this committee that will get the Butler bill when, and if, it passes the House.

Butler's bill was unanimously reported out of the House Committee on counties, cities and towns aand went to the House floor today for debate.

Another Roanoke bill, one ponsored by Butler and Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, also went to the House floor today. It would allow the city to set up a system of permanently assessing real estate. Real estate in the city is now assessed every four years.

The bill apparently will have no opposition.

Other bills of interest to the Roanoke area—ones that would upgrade Roanoke Technical Institute and the Roanoke extension of the University of Virginia—are expected to be acted on tomorrow by the Senate Education Committee.

Hopkins sponsored both bills.

Editorial Comment

Prince Edward: our concern, too

Last week at his news conference, Governor Harrison delivered a rebuke to the legislators, including Delegate Caldwell Butler, for introducing a bill to require the reopening of Prince Edward County's schools. Early in January, in a display of naivete unique for an attorney or governor, Mr. Harrison tried to bargain with the Supreme Court, saying that Prince Edward officials would reopen their schools if they just weren't told they had to.

There is little or no evidence that the board of supervisors would take such action; on the contrary, there has been every indication that other Southside counties would close their schools, also.

The effects of no schools have been greatly underplayed by State officials. While North Carolina, that "vale of humility between two mountains of conceit," makes news in TIME, with a $7,000,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, Virginia's national image in education is Prince Edward.

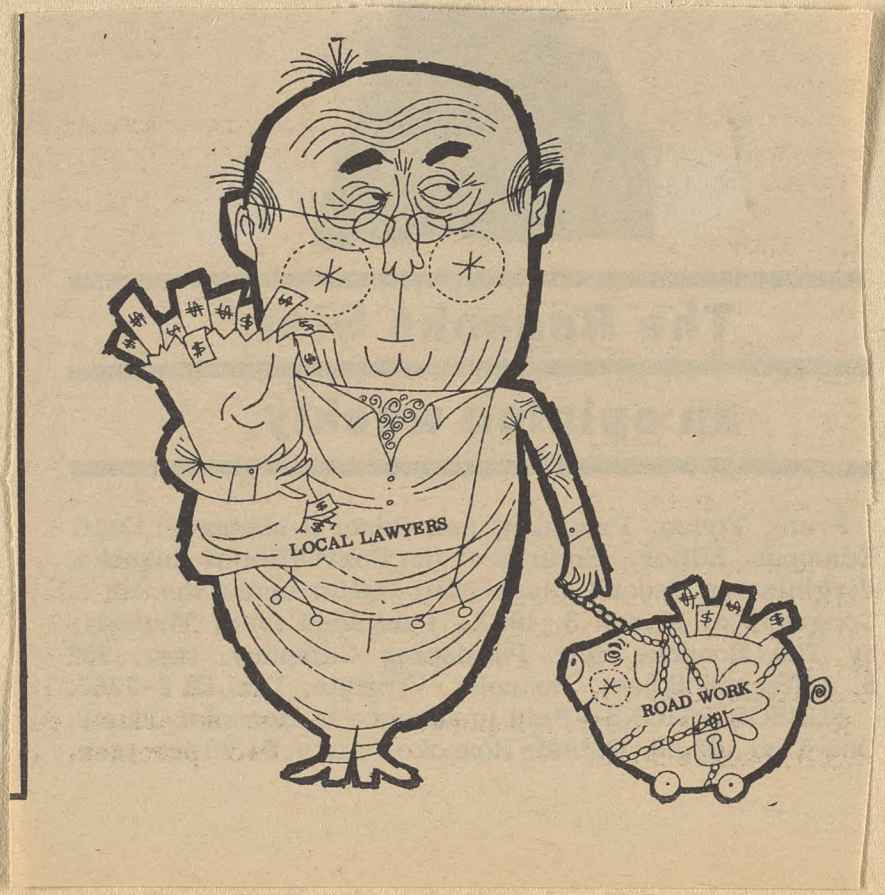
We will never know how many industries have been lost to us, because of the uncertainty of the school situation. We do know that the board of supervisors of Prince Edward has complained of rising welfare costs. The largest department store in Farmville has closed for lack of business.

School attendance isn't compulsory, so "drop-outs" have become a problem; so much so that the federal government has picked Southside as the site for a vocational training school to meet the needs of 4000 dropouts from eight counties, including Prince Edward. If neither the legal nor moral arguments are convincing to the "bitter-enders," the economic facts of life should be.

We seem almost ashamed to discuss this situation, for fear it implies criticism of our fellow citizens or some failure of our own. The people of Prince Edward declined the face-saving device of reopening the schools and accepting the tuition grants. The leading citizens, who have led their people down this dreary road, will not live to see the fruits of their decisions, which may be bitter indeed.

Delegate Butler's bill is an expression of the concern that exists in many quarters over the final decision of whether the State will operate schools in all counties and cities, or in none.

The worn-out cliche, "education second to none", is meaningless and misleading. We should recognize it as such, and take a positive stance for a change.



chance to defeat Poff. They [illegible] Willis M. Anderson, former mayor and the city's new representative in the House of Delegates.

REVIEWING: The same Anderson found himself in a toughy political spot last week when Del. M. Caldwell Butler sent the message home that Roanoke voters are lucky to have Anderson on the House Committee on Cities, Counties and Towns.

It's that committee that will deal with Butler's bill to authorize creation of a metropolitan area study commission for the valley.

Butler, as shrewd as he is persistent, put Freshman Anderson in a position of either agreeing with a Republican or opposing something most people think is good for the progress of the valley.

Richmond Report

Change the rules, not the game

Members of Virginia's dominant political organization have few peers when it comes to applauding free government close to the people, and decrying any federal efforts to take over state and local responsibilities.

How often is the good name of Jefferson quoted?

Yet these same politicians are the first to rush quickly to change the rules of the game when their own power seems in jeopardy. They can act quickly to controvert expression of the same people whose judgment they regard so highly.

It's a pattern that's been emerging for some years. Witnessed a recent rule of the State Democratic Party putting representation at the state convention on the basis of the number of votes cast for Albertis Harrison in the 1961 Primary.

This, in effect, disenfranchises any Democrats who happened to disregard organization wishes and vote for Gi Stephens.

Two occurrences this week added a little more to that long emerging pattern.

The first came in the reaction to the Supreme Court ruling in a Georgia case that Congressional Districts must be nearly equal in population. It was a decision closely aligned with an earlier decision applying the same reason in state redistricting--already under fire in Virginia.

"Ursurpation," cried one legislator, knee jerking at the decision.

Others argued that Virginia's representation is fair and reasonable even though the Tenth District has a population of 539,000 and the Seventh 312,000. About 400,000 would be perfect. Half a vote in Winchester means the same as one in Alexandria? Horrors! Next thing you know they'll be opening schools in Prince Edward.

Well, it's conceded that it's a bit hard for a politician to vote himself out of office. Fair and reasonable or both? But some members of Richmond's delegation--the same distinguished group that was hornswoggled into the incredible compromise--went human nature one better. A bill introduced by Del. Harold Dervishian calls for permitting a runoff in a Democratic primary if one candidate doesn't get a majority. If five candidates split the vote, for instance, then a second election would be held between the two who drew the highest number of votes.

Sounds fair? Could be fair.

But the bill's motivation was just a bit too transparent. Through careful legal draftsmanship, the bill would apply only to Richmond at the present time.

And Richmond is where a liberal knight in shining armor, former State Sen. E. E. Haddock, is making noises like he is going forth to slay the machine's dragon in the coming Congressional primary.

If several conservative candidates enter the field and split that dominant vote, Dr. Haddock, with his solid following, could sneak through. In a head-on butting with the conservatives Haddock probably wouldn't be accorded much of a chance.

Dervishian and other backers of the bill denied in shock tones any inference that they had such a thing in mind.

Well, the bill went in, and like the move to pack the State Convention, the reaction wasn't far behind. Haddock immediately took onto himself the martyr's role--a sympathy winner from sometime back.

Then Virginia's eight Democratic congressmen, including Judge Smith, got together in Washington and said they didn't like the bill either. They didn't say why, but it's always possible that the same runoff might be turned against them sometime.

With their influence, it looked like the legislation was doomed.

This would leave the Conservative backers with several dubious legacies. A dead bill, continuance of their reputation for political bungling, a lot of bad publicity, and a smiling martyr--just a step closer to Washington.

* * *

Hitting Below the Belt Bill of the Week: From Del. C. Harrison Mann of Arlington, making it a felony for a trucking company or public utility to contribute to a campaign for state political offices. Horrors.

* * *

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

Del. E. E. Lane of Richmond after House Republicans announced they had reintroduced the original James River dredging bill in place of the controversial compromise agreed upon by Democrats: "I abhor their petty politics...."

* * *

Del. Shirley Holland, Isle of Wight, banker and powerful head of the House Insurance and Banking Committee, discussing his bill to permit state banks to charge an additional one per cent inspection fee for real estate loans and a two per cent fee for construction loans: "This is just permissive legislation. The banks don't have to make this extra charge."

* * *

Ret. Marine General Lewis "Chesty" Puller, still jut-jawed and salty, overheard at a Legislative cocktail party: "I always tried to write my mother every night."

* * *

Del. Bernard Levin, Norfolk whiskey by the drink advocate, recalling that Mrs. T. Roy Jarrett, head of the World WCTU and a leader in killing Levin's bill, once taught him in school.

After so advising her recently, she reportedly responded: "I had several that didn't turn out so well."

Cecil Edmonds' File 13

And then a bill to silence Albertis

Number Seven in Our Series: My-God-Albertis-You-Say-the-Cleverest-Things:

Does Gov. Harrison see any political significance in the selection of Lucy Baines Johnson as this year's Apple Blossom Festival Queen?

"She apparently was chosen on her own merits and not because her father is President."

Number One in Our Series: My-God-Albertis-You-Sure-Had-Us-Fooled:

On hiring local attorneys for state highway work--

"Neither you nor I are naive enough to think it's a sheer coincidence that all attorneys hired are Democrats."

* * *

Bills that never made it out of the committee:

WIDENING ROANOKE RIVER--to make it large enough to float Salem into the Atlantic Ocean.

This bill had an interesting history. At first it was sent to the Fish and Game Committee but died for lack of a second. Then its chief patron--Del. M. Caldwell Butler--asked for a hearing before the Nuts and Berries Committee.

They didn't give him a second.

WIDENING PETERS CREEK BILL--to float the Sanitation Authority into Botetourt County.

At first this bill went before the Counties, Towns and Cities Committee but since its chief patron--Del. Hagen--couldn't prove he came from any of these places the bill was flushed. Del. Hagen will receive a bill for $3.00 for the flushing.

METROPOLITAN INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE -- This measure would provide for a joint investigating committee for Roanoke, Roanoke County, Salem and Vinton.

Proposed by Del. Butler the committee would be empowered to investigate the Mattox Matter, the Rushton Rumble and how Salem can build a community center when Roanoke wants one.

The bill went before the Mental Health Committee. Mr. Butler never got out of it.

NUISANCE TAX--This bill proposed by Del. Almond would have placed a $1,500 tax on all real estate men, lawyers and insurance salesmen.

Estimated revenue from the bill: $12 billion dollars.

That's for Roanoke alone. No state estimates available.

DRIVERS' HOUR LAW--Proposed by Del. Ken Devore of Radford the bill would prohibit any old lady 79 or over from driving a school bus between the hours of 2:15 a.m. and 4:45 a.m. on Sundays.

It went before the Blue Law Committee where a rider was attached that allows the sale of Virginia Country Hams on all school buses.

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL--that would force DuVal Radford of Bedford to either change his name from Radford to Winchester or move from Bedford to Appomattox.

JUNIOR COLLEGE BILL--Introduced by State Sen. William B. Hopkins this bill would have empowered Greenvale Nursery to confer PhD's.

The bill was referred to the Let's Keep Prince Edward Green Committee.

AUTOMOBILE TITLING TAX--This bill would have completely bankrupted the Roanoke City school system.

LIQUOR BY THE DRINK--This bill was referred to Virginia Beach where everyone had a wonderful time.

* * *

OLD TIMEY QUOTE: Firemen, Firemen! Save My Child Wally.

mes-Dispatch Editorials Columns

, Sunday, March 1, 1964

FINAL ASSEMBLY WEEK

GOP Bid Held Only Bar To Peaceful Windup

A lethargic session of the Virginia General Assembly begins its final week tomorrow with a Republican minority challenge of the Democratic majority's strength apparently posing the only obstacle to peaceful adjournment Saturday.

The GOP mouse tweaked the Democratic lion's whiskers late last week. It announced the 11 GOP members of the House of Delegates would try to block highway tax increases to which Governor Harrison and the Assembly's Byrd organization leadership have become committed.

This involves the issue of whether license plate and title fee increases shall be enacted as emergency laws to make them effective in time to collect an extra $5 or $10 from each Virginia automobile owner beginning next month.

No Great Enthusiasm

The Democratic leadership—though with no great enthusiasm nor vigor—has committed itself to the proposition that this state must in 1964-66 raise $45,200,000 in new revenues to meet pressing highway needs.

The Democratic leadership further is committed to a package of tax bills passed by the Senate and awaiting House action — a package containing about 10 millions from license plate increases that will vanish if the legislation is shorn of its emergency clause.

Any emergency bill requires a four-fifths majority of those voting if it is to pass. The 11 GOP delegates need only to pick up a maximum of 10 Democrats to block emergency passage in the 100-member House.

Surplus Cited

In their announcement, the GOP delegates said they would vote against the emergency bills because the state now has a whopping surplus, will probably have another large surplus in 1964-66, and hence the tax increases would be both unnecessary and unconstitutional.

Enough Democratic delegates were inclined to oppose the highway tax package to raise serious doubts that it could achieve emergency passage.

Thus, the Democrats were confronted with a dilemma, as well as a potentially embarrassing challenge to the Democratic power and prestige in the Assembly.

Should the Democrats try to find some more palatable alternative to the disputed road tax increases, or should they meet the GOP challenge head-on and have a showdown over the emergency bill on the House floor?

Authoritative sources said yesterday that the Democrats, after a quiet huddle in Governor Harrison's office, had the Governor's blessing to make the road tax package a party-line issue and were preparing to do so.

Obviously Disconcerted

Spokesmen for the Harrison-Byrd organization leadership, therefore, were reported at work over the week end to persuade the potentially mutinous or restive Democrats they should heed their party's call—and not that of the Republicans.

Several top Democratic leaders seemed calm, confident and unworried. Earlier, some of them had been obviously disconcerted and uncertain how to handle the GOP maneuver.

There was no indication what the Democrats might do if they failed to carry the emergency clause issue — whether they would then try some alternative or simply pass the program without an emergency clause, to take effect at the end of June.

Political Trap?

Some wondered whether the Republicans had set a political trap from which there was no sure Democratic escape.

If the Democrats closed ranks and won the emergency clause fight, the Republicans would still be able to blame the Democrats for slapping an extra $5 or $10 on every Virginia automobile owner this year.

If the Republicans kept the emergency clause off, and the bills passed, the license plate and operator's license fee increases would hit with heavy impact in March-April, 1965, possibly stirring up voter resentments just when all House of Delegates members are coming up for election.

Some firm signs of the Democrats' plans, in any event, are expected tomorrow afternoon, when an all-Democratic subcommittee is expected to report the highway tax measures to

Continued on Page 6, Col. 3

GOP Delegates Lauded on Stand

The executive committee of the Virginia College Young Republican Federation commended GOP members of the House of Delegates yesterday for their opposition to an emergency clause in the Stone highway revenue bill.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, said:

"Be it resolved that the executive committee . . . commends and strongly supports the Republican members of the Virginia House of Delegates in their courageous opposition to the emergency clause which would raise the auto license tax to $15 and $20 at a time when the best estimates anticipate a revenue surplus of nearly $50 million."

Editorial View

GOP Plays Politics With Road Plan

The decision by the 11 Republicans in the Virginia House of Delegates to oppose an increase in the cost of automobile license plates in 1964 has all the appearances of a political maneuver.

Governor Harrison's Administration is seeking a license tag boost of $5 and $10, depending on vehicle weight, this year to provide part of the funds needed to start construction of a 1,600-mile arterial highway system in the state. The proposal to up the price of license plates came after the plan to impose a 2 per cent "titling tax" on sale of automobiles was, wisely, discarded.

The Senate has already approved the compromise package to raise $45.2 million in the next biennium for the highway program, with the House scheduled to act this week. If the Republicans are successful, they will put a $10 million crimp in the program.

If the license tag hike is to become effective this year, the measure must be passed as emergency legislation, with approval of 80 per cent of House membership of 100 required. Add the 11 Republican votes to those of 15 or 20 "doubtful" Democrats, and it can be seen that the emergency proposal is in real jeopardy. Small wonder, then, that Governor Harrison is throwing the full force of his office behind a move to gain the backing of the thus-far doubtful members of his own party.

Opposition by Republicans to the emergency application is based on their contention it would be "morally wrong" to raise the rates on tags at a time when a sizable surplus is anticipated in the state treasury at the end of the current fiscal year in July. By implication, the Republicans are not opposed to increasing the cost of tags next year, yet it is obvious they seek to curry favor with the voters as champions of a no-tag-cost-increase cause.

We feel certain that the vast majority of Virginians, whether living in rural or urban communities, strongly favor improvement in the state's arterial highway system, as recommended in the Stone Commission's report. They also must recognize that additional taxes are necessary to build this system. The Republicans in the General Assembly cannot kill this program but in the House they may be able to slow its beginning by blocking $10 million in anticipated new money this year.

Republicans naturally are elated by their new strength in the Legislature. On their license tag stand, they are showing that they posses some weight to throw around. However, it would have been more prudent had they chosen other approaches to exhibiting their power. The tag maneuver smacks too much of politics.

Turk Blasts Practice Of Legislators Getting Legal Work for Roads

From Staff Dispatches

RICHMOND—Republicans in the General Assembly are keeping up a drumfire of criticism of the policy of allowing members of the legislature to do legal work for state agencies.

Sen. James A. Turk of Radford blasted the practice as an invitation of "influence peddling" at a hearing before the House and Senate Courts of Justice Committees yesterday. Some committee members represent the highway department in land acquisition matters.

The committees took no action yesterday on the five bills, one sponsored by Turk, which would bar legislators from having any financial interest in contracts with the state.

★ ★

Turk said his bill is not directed at any member of the legislature and he was not charging that they did anything wrong.

"I think the system is wrong," Turk declared.

Turk said he represents property owners in condemnation cases and it might be claimed that he, too, has a "conflict of interest" as a legislator because he was trying to get more money for his client from the state.

Turk said he thinks the "conflict of interest" bills ought to be amended so legislators do not represent property owners either.

★ ★

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the House, has a similar bill on the House side which bars legislators from serving as state agency attorneys, having a financial interest in contracts with the state, or selling the state merchandise or services except under competitive bidding.

"We feel this is the minimum legislation that should be enacted," Butler declared. He said every state but Virginia and Ohio have a "code of ethics" for their legislatures.

Both Republicans contended the General Assembly has, by law, established a code of ethics to avoid "conflict of interest" for city councils, boards of supervisors and school boards but has set none for itself.

Other bills were sponsored by Del. C. Harrison Mann and Del. Kathryn H. Stone, both of Arlington.

All four House bills were assigned by Committee Chairman George M. Cochran Jr. of Staunton to a subcommittee composed of Dels. A. L. Philpott of Bassett, W. Carrington Thompson of Pittsylvania County and Earl M. Brown of Lynchburg.

★ ★

Opposition to the bills came from lawyers outside the legislature, including Thomas C. Gordon Jr. of Richmond, president of the Virginia State Bar Association.

Gordon said none of the advocates of the legislation has charged wrong doing by members of the General Assembly.

One of Mann's bills would prohibit legislators from representing public utilities in condemnation cases.

A property owner faced with a suit in which a legislator is the attorney, Mann argued, feels "not only the utility is against him but the state of Virginia is against him, too."

Overdue Solution

At long last, let us hope, Roanoke taxpayers have come to understand that continuing assessment of real estate is for their protection and not for the purpose of bleeding their pocketbooks.

Introduction by *Del. Willis M. Anderson* and *Del. M. Caldwell Butler* of legislation permitting City Council to set up such a plan is the first step toward correcting a 16-year-old error.

Briefly in 1945-47 the City had a similar plan but before it could prove its worth it became involved in politics and was abolished in 1948 as the result of a studied campaign of misrepresentation.

By reverting to the system of assessing once every four years, Roanoke perpetuated inequities. Properties which increased in value escaped equalization from one to three years. The reverse has been true of properties which declined in value; the owners have had to continue paying on a higher assessment.

Continuing assessment, following an over-all scientific appraisal, can keep on the heels of values: With competent, trained and expert personnel on the job, the individual property owner will have the guarantee of justice he has never enjoyed before.

The bill is a good thing and, having the support of City Council with hardly more than token opposition, should be approved promptly by the General Assembly.

School Bills Are Killed In Senate

Plans Were Aimed At Prince Edward, Attendance Age

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—two Republican bills, one aimed at forcing the reopening of Price Edward County's public schools, were quickly killed today by the Senate Education Committee.

"I think it is up to us, the General Assembly," to reopen the Prince Edward schools, said Sen. James C. Turk of Radford.

He said that would save the county the embarrassment of being forced by the U.S. Supreme Court to reopen the schools.

The other bill killed by the committee would have required Virginia children to attend school through the age of 16.

★ ★

Measures similar to the two considered today have already been killed on the House side by the House Education Committee. Those bills were sponsored by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

Turk sponsored the two Senate bills. Speaking also was Mrs. Robert H. Thrasher of Norfolk, president of the Virginia Division, American Association of University Women.

She urged passage of both bills.

Turk traced the litigation that started over the Prince Edward situation 13 years ago.

The county's Board of Supervisors closed the public schools in 1959 to avoid integration.

Last year, the state supreme court ruled that no Virginia locality could be forced to operate a system of public schools. This decision has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and arguments will be heard March 30.

★ ★

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville asked Turk if any member of the General Assembly representing Prince Edward County asked that the school opening bill be introduced. Turk said no.

Turk said that both laws he proposed were on the statute books prior to 1956, when Virginia repealed them as part of its massive resistance to the integration program.

"Neither bill is radical legislation," he said.

Sens. Omer L. Hurst of Fairfax and S. Floyd Landreth of Galax voted for the school opening bill. Only Landreth voted for the attendance law.

Possibility Of Passage Called Slim

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Chances of Virginia's 1.3 million automobile owners having to pay $15 or $20 for their 1964 state tags, which go on sale March 15, appeared slim Thursday in the face of solid Republican opposition in the House.

The 11 GOP members issued a statement saying they will not vote for higher-priced tags beginning this year.

They took the position it would be "morally wrong" to raise the cost of license plates at a time many members of the General Assembly anticipate a $50 million surplus in the state treasury next July.

The GOP decision came as five members of the House Finance Committee buckled down to study bills passed by the Senate last week which will raise an additional $45.2 million the next two years for highway construtions.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the House, announced the Republicans' decision to newsmen in a prepared statement.

"You'll ruin us," Del. Charles K. Hutchens of Newport News, chairman of the house finance committee, told Butler.

It will take 80 votes in the 100-member House to make the $15 and $20 tags effective March 15, and the Republicans' decision came with Hutchens and other administration leaders worrying whether the Democrats could muster that many votes even with Republican help.

House floor leader John Warren Cooke tried to get the Senate bills moved out of the finance committee at a brief meeting Thursday morning but some members insisted on a closer check.

The bills were turned over to a subcommittee Hutchens appointed—composed of Cooke, as chairman; and Dels. W. C. (Dan) Daniel of Danville; C. W. Cleaton of South Hill; T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond; and William C. Winston of Arlington.

No action is anticipated before Monday, when the 1964 session heads into its final week.

Unless the higher-priced tags are made effective this year, it will shrink new revenue to $34.5 million the next two years even if the other bills are passed.

The highway building program, dramatized by plans for a 1,600-mile, four-lane arterial system linking most cities and big towns off interstate highways, grew out of the Stone highway study commission report. It is prediacted on $25 million a year more in revenue for road construction.

Decision of the GOP minority bloc could bring new demands for alternatives to the revenue bills that passed the Senate:

—A return to the titling tax on automobiles and trucks as originally proposed by the commission headed by Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, which would yield an estimated $14 million more a year.

—Increasing the state gas tax from seven to eight cents a gallon, which most fiscal experts estimate will produce $7 million a year but which advocates contend will produce much more.

Or, some influential legislators feel, defeat of the bill for raising state automobile and truck tags now will so shrink the anticipated increase in revenue it might be better to scrap the entire program and start all over in 1966, when Virginia will have a new governor and all 100 members of the House have stood for election.

The Republicans' statement said they are "Reserving judgment" on the Senate bills except the one raising automobile and truck tags to $15 and $20 for 1964.

The anticipated $50 million surplus to which the Republicans pointed is in general funds which are separate from highway funds that come primarily from license tags and the gasoline tax.

"We are not impressed by the suggestion that the new taxes affect a special fund (for highways) and are not the general fund," the GOP statement said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

College Building Authority Bill Nears Passage—Page 12

GOP Clips Plan To Boost Cost Of 1964 Automobile License Tags

(Continued from Page One)

"It is our feeling that we were not elected to impose revenue measures for the biennium 1964-66 unless some emergency exists . . . and this does not presently appear," the statement said.

The GOP minority also questioned whether it is legal to raise the price of 1964 tags, which have to be on cars and trucks by April 15.

"Many of us," the Republicans said, "also have grave doubts about the constitutionality of the proposal. Section 188 of Virginia's constitution expressly states that . . . 'No other or greater amount of tax or revenues shall, at any time, be levied than may be required for the necessary expenses of government. . .'."

Democrats suspected the GOP minority might unite in opposition to raising the tags after Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the three GOP members of the Senate, argued last week in voting against the Senate bill that it would be "morally wrong."

The subcommittee in the House, all Democrats, has the bills which passed the Senate, the handiwork of a group headed by Sen. E. Almer Ames. They are a drastic revision of the bills introduced by Sen. Stone with the backing of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

ORIGINAL

world news Feb 28

House Republicans Seek Aid In Killing License Fee Hike

RICHMOND (AP) — The 11 Republicans in the Virginia House of Delegates are searching today for 10 Democrats to join them in blocking a proposal to make higher auto license fees effective immediately.

They served notice yesterday that they will not go along with a move to make the fee boosting bill an emergency measure which would mean motorists would pay more for their tags when the new licensing period starts March 15.

A four-fifths majority is needed to make the measure an emergency act and 21 of the 100 House members could knock out the emergency clause.

The license fee increase is part of the Ames-Stone Senate bills to raise new highway money.

There were thoughts the Republican stand was part of a move to revive either the sales tax bill or the controversial 2 per cent auto titling tax which was scrapped in favor of the compromise road revenue bills.

The GOP statement came after the House Finance Committee rejected a motion by floor leader John Warren Cooke of Mathews to report out the license tax bill. Instead, the entire revenue package was handed over to a five-member subcommittee.

The subcommittee move was made after Dels. T. Dix Sutton of Henrico and William L. Winston of Arlington said they had just discovered their counties were left out of the allocation bills because they were not part of the secondary road system. Cooke suggested this could be fixed with a floor amendment, but the committee decided this was too precarious.

After spending most of the day in session, the House went back at 8:15 p.m. for the third consecutive night meeting. In the Senate, the Courts of Justice Committee held an after-dark gathering in an effort to ward off a Saturday session.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the House, disclosed the Republicans' decision in a statement to newsmen.

The GOP questioned the legality and constitutionality of the proposal and added:

"It is our feeling that we were not elected to impose revenue measures for the biennium 1964-66 unless some emergency exists . . . and this does not presently appear."

★ ★

In its night session, the House gave tentative approval to a bill that would permit all Virginia counties to impose a dollar a month maximum tax on utility bills.

If the House gives its approval to the bill again today, it would then go to the Senate, where a similar measure was killed earlier in committee. The measure was sponsored by Del. W. A. Pennington of Buckingham.

The House also advanced a bill sponsored by Pennington which would permit the imposition of a gross receipts tax of no more than one-half of one per cent on the business done in a county by telephone and telegraph companies.

Sen. J. D. Hagood of Clover, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, picked nine senior committeemen to work with him in an item-by-item study of the $1.6 billion budget passed by the House Wednesday night. He said the subcommittee probably would meet all weekend and "I suspect some changes will be made."

The Senate, meantime, was prepared to take another look at a "neighborhood improvement bill" proposed by Sen. Robert F. Baldwin of Norfolk. But this time the bill was to apply only to Norfolk. The spot blight bill originally would have had statewide application, but it was attacked on the floor yesterday and Baldwin moved to make it purely local in an attempt to keep it from being killed.

In the House, a final vote was expected on the administration's proposal for a Virginia college building authority to assist colleges in constructive revenue - producing facilities, and a study commission's proposals for changing the annexation-consolidation laws.

Editorials

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

First of all a man must see, before he can say.—Thoreau.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

The Sacred Institution

Republican Delegate Arthur Giesen Jr. had the rashness to propose abolition of the State Compensation Board when the House was considering amendments to the budget bill prior to passage of the measure Wednesday.

For his temerity, Mr. Giesen drew from Appropriations Chairman Howard Adams a bristling reprimand hardly in keeping with parliamentary amenities. Mr. Adams accused Mr. Giesen of not using "the brains his Lord gave him."

A lot of other people, who, like Delegate Giesen, regard the Compensation Board as a monstrosity and a denial of the right of local government, will no doubt appreciate Mr. Adams' comment as reflecting upon them too. The board sets the salaries and allowances of constitutional officers — Commonwealth's Attorneys, sheriffs, court clerks etc. The budget appropriates $120,000 for the agency's operation and Delegate Giesen's amendment proposed to cut out this item.

All but the most ill informed person must know by now that the Compensation Board exists for one purpose: to perpetuate the Democratic organization's influence in county courthouses and city halls by controlling the salaries of the officials concerned. The people who elected these officeholders have no voice—through their county boards of supervisors and city councils—in determining the compensation they receive.

So Mr. Adams takes umbrage at anyone venturing to question the sanctity of this political vehicle which helps keep him and his organization friends in positions of power. To propose doing away with the Compensation Board, he says, is shockingly like "junking the statue of George Washington." It is the habit of a political oligarchy to look upon challenges to its power and prestige as something like profanation.

DO UNTO: Del. Wick Anderson was placed on the spot last week when sly Caldwell Butler told Roanokers they are lucky to have Anderson on the committee that deals with metropolitan affairs. Namely, Butler's valley study commission.

Then it was up to Anderson whether he wanted to let the bill out of committee. He did and Butler's county counterparts--Dels. Hagen and Almond were on the spot.

They voted for the consolidation study committee--and in Roanoke County consolidation doesn't exactly include Roanoke City.

BOTTOMS UP: And thumbs down on a sneaky bill that would have let private clubs sell liquor by the bottle at any hour.

The move was viewed as "the neatest trick" of the session and was going fine until a weekend of sentiment built up.

It lost out early in the week.

Feb 29

Republicans Threaten Harrison Road Plans

By Bill Johnson

RICHMOND (AP)—The Republican muscle in the House of Delegates isn't very big, but it showed the possibility today of having enough latent power to knock out one of the Harrison administration's major programs.

The Democratic leadership claimed it couldn't see any Cassius Clay in the GOP corner, but others on down the chain of command conceded privately they thought the big road building program was all but hanging on the ropes.

But even if they were outwardly calm, the leadership was working quietly in an attempt to find enough seconds to rescue the Senate - passed highway financing bills from a sound trouncing or, in the alternative, to put a substitute in the ring. The showdown probably will come in the House Finance Committee Monday afternoon.

Should the Republicans be successful, it would be only with the help of some admittedly restive Democrats. But a defeat would be doubly bitter for Gov Albertis S. Harrison Jr because it would be on a compromise put forth after the Senate Finance Committee rejected his 2 per cent auto titling tax.

And it also would point up what some Democrats have been saying quietly throughout the General Assembly session—that the Republicans obviously have better lines of communication than does the majority party.

The GOP contingent is only 11 per cent of the 100-member House, but their stand against the emergency provisions of the higher license tax bill was enough to cast doubt on its passage. An emergency measure needs a four-fifths majority of members voting and 8 or 10 Democrats could provide the margin to put a $10 million crimp in the road construction program.

Harrison's major legislative defeat so far came when the auto titling tax was sent to the junk yard. The compromise package to raise $45.2 million during the 1964-66 biennium was cleared beforehand with the House Finance Committee and on this basis the Senate passed it.

But then the 11 Republicans said they would oppose the move to make the $5 and $10 hike in license plates effective in time for the new titling year beginning next month. This one provision, as an emergency, would mean a $10 million windfall and a start during the coming biennium on the 1,600-mile system of arterial highways and the other road measures backed by the governor.

Without this windfall, some Democrats said the whole road program would be in jeopardy.

The Democratic leadership would not say what alternative financing plan they were thinking about or whether they thought they could line up enough party support to keep the Senate bills alive.

Auto Tag Showdown Due on Wednesday

Cooke (left) Urges Committee To Approve Highway Compromise

Bill Sent To Floor Of House

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A showdown vote is set for Wednesday in the House on the price of 1964 automobile tags with $10.7 million for highway construction at stake and leadership of the Democratic "organization" challenged.

The House Finance Committee on a vote of 16-1 Monday sent to the floor four Senate bills including the key measure with an emergency clause raising the price of 1964 tags, which go on sale March 15, to $15 and $20.

The 11 Republicans in the House announced last week they will oppose raising the price of tags this year.

It will take a four-fifths majority—80 votes if all 100 members vote — to raise the price this year instead of carrying the increase over to 1965 tags.

Defeat of the emergency provision will shrink increased revenue from the bills which grew out of the $100,000 Stone Highway Study Commission report to $34.5 million for the next two years — more than $10 million below what the original bills sponsored by Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville would have produced.

House floor leader John Warren Cooke and other top figures in the Democratic "organization" were busy Monday trying to keep defecting Democrats to nine to get the "emergency" provision passed.

Monday night they appeared to have a 50-50 chance.

Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford County cast the lone vote against reporting the license tag.

Putney said 77 per cent of the traffic on Virginia's primary highways is from other states and, therefore, he is opposed because "it seems unfair for the entire program to be paid for by residents of Virginia."

Pressure to vote for higher-priced tags for 1964 was beginning to tell on some House members worried about possible political consequences back home.

"We are going to play right into the hands of the Republicans," protested Del. Arthur H. Richardson of Dinwiddie County —long an "organization" man and chairman of the influential House General Laws Committee.

He asked the House Finance Committee for a chance to be heard.

"Is the same pressure group going to re-elect us. . . .?" Richardson asked.

He protested the Senate bills "are shoved down our throats like a dose of medicine and we are told to swallow it. . . ."

Richardson said he hopes all the bills are killed.

Administration leaders are confident they have the votes to pass the Senate bills, without the emergency clause, which will produce an estimated $17.2 million more a year.

But by raising the price of 1964 tags, the state can pick up an additional $10.7 million.

Putney voted against all three bills.

He was joined by Del. Lucas D. Phillips of Leesburg in voting against one bill which will levy a $5 fee for traffic convictions which have to be reported to the Division of Motor Vehicles in Richmond. This will produce an additional $1.4 million a year for highway work.

Putney said he thinks it is "unsound on the face of it" to make traffic violation costs part of a revenue program for highways.

Besides raising the license fees for automobiles and trucks, the bills also increase the fee for renewing driving permits every three years from $2 to $6. This will produce an estimated $2.4 million a year.

The bills increase the base license fees for heavy trucks and trailers by changing the weight schedule.

Boat owners—there are about 46,000 in the state—will pay $8.50 instead of $3.50 for their boat trailers.

Del. T. Coleman Andrews Jr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Senators Deny Extra Judge For 6th Circuit—Page 21

Buchanan County Coal Tax Dies—Page 21

...state had banned off-the river.

Auto Tag Climax Set on Wednesday

(Continued from Page One)

of Richmond tried to get this increase revised downward to $5, but his motion failed to get a second in the Finance Committee.

Several members said, in effect, if a man can afford a boat, he can afford the $5 increase in the price of his trailer tag.

Behind this was a move to keep the bills from having to go back to the Senate with a House amendment since the 1964 session will adjourn sometime Saturday and a change could bring delay in finishing the highway legislation.

Administration leaders are discussing parliamentary ways House members could be recorded voting against raising the price of 1964 tags and, in the end, give the administration the needed four-fifths majority.

Some House members want a chance to vote for a floor amendment taking out the emergency provision — perhaps even to vote against the entire package, which, without the emergency clause, would take only 51 votes to pass.

Then, once the bills were passed, they might vote to restore the emergency clause or, as they say, "take a walk." They could reason, it was suggested, that since the bills passed anyway they might as well let the full program begin with the 1964 tags.

Some House members told newsmen they have gotten little, if any, mail objecting to the higher-priced tags. They were swamped with letters and telegrams objecting to the two per cent titling tax on the price of automobiles originally proposed by the Stone Highway Study Commission.

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Editorials

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1964

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

Thoughts left unsaid are never wasted.—Haskins.

Eleven Men: There They Stand

The Republicans in the Virginia Legislature have come to a rare moment for their party, an instance in which they may hold a balance of power sufficient to block an important piece of legislation.

The highway bills in their present form are not the most desirable kind of package. It is regrettable that Democratic opposition made such substantial alterations in the revenue-raising proposals of the Stone Study Commission that the arterial system of roads will not receive near the minimum of the estimated annual need. But the program as passed by the Senate, despite its shortcomings, is probably the best that can be devised in the present circumstances. More than that, it is essential if Virginia is to make even moderate progress in improving primary roads.

But the bloc of 11 Republicans in the House sense a change to administer a stinging political defeat to Governor Harrison. Their votes plus a handful of votes by dissident Democrats could block a four-fifths majority for the road bills. Without this majority the bills cannot pass as an emergency program so that the increased automobile license fees may be effective this year. It would mean that more than $10 million in revenue would be stripped from the program and the roads, and therefore the public would suffer.

In their legislative campaigns last year, the Republicans promised, if elected, constructive action on state problems. Now with their largest block of Assembly votes in history and an opportunity to exhibit real statesmanship, they have chosen not to be constructive but to play a game of small politics —obstructionism which, if they succeed, will be detrimental to Virginia. It is hard to see how party prestige can be derived from such a stance. The hardheaded eleven have a chance to help Virginia take a step forward and they seem determined to muff it.

Special Court Set To Hear Poll Tax Suit

RICHMOND (AP)—A special three-judge court was named Monday to hear a constitutional test of Virginia election laws posed in two suits filed by state Republicans.

The panel will consist of 4th U.S. Circuit Court Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria and U.S. District Judges John D. Butzner Jr. of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

No date as yet has been set for the test case, which will be heard in Federal District Court here. The three-judge panel was named by Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., acting chief judge of the 4th Circuit.

Virginia Republicans, in their suits filed here Feb. 20, charge that both the poll tax requirement for voting in state elections and the certificate of residency substitute for it in federal elections are unconstitutional.

It is believed likely that both suits will be consolidated for trial since both attack the same basic issues.

Final ratification of the 24th Amendment in January banned the use of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in primary and general election for president and members of Congress.

Anticipating passage of the amendment the Virginia General Assembly in a special November session enacted a substitute for the poll tax in federal elections while retaining it in state elections.

The substitute requires the would-be voter who has not paid a poll tax to file a certificate of residency with the city or county treasurer not later than six months before the November election date.

Sen. Hopkins To Push For Valleywide Council

'No' Vote May Kill Butler Bill

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke plans to ask representatives of Roanoke Valley government units to meet and discuss forming a council that would consider mutual government problems.

Such a council also would "promote the health and welfare of the valley," he said.

Story on move to curb powers of Supreme Court, plus other General Assembly news, on page 2.

Hopkins said he will call for the meeting shortly after the General Assembly adjourns this week.

The senator made his comments as he announced he will vote to kill Del. M. Caldwell Butler's bill under which a Roanoke Metropolitan Area Study Commission would be set up.

The bill comes before the Senate Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, of which Hopkins is a member, this afternoon.

It is considered probable that Hopkins' opposition to the bill will cause it to be killed.

★ ★

Hopkins contends that Butler' bill is not needed—that a valley council can be set up under existing law.

"It has been my policy t support all legislation that aid the Roanoke Valley and Virginia, regardless of who is the sponsor," he said.

"I am firmly convinced that the governmental units in the Roanoke Valley should form a council advisory in nature to create a better understanding of the governmental problems faced by each unit and to help solve future mutual problems.

"This can be accomplished easily under existing law."

He said councils have been formed by cities in the Hampton Roads area and by governmental units in northern Virginia under present state law.

"House Bill 620 (Butler's bill), with all of its verbiage, is more restrictive than the existing law," Hopkins declared.

He added enabling legislation similar to Butler's bill was put on the books in 1948, but it was never used because government bodies decided that a more workable council could be created on a voluntary basis, rather than by direction of a legislature.

"At present," Hopkins said, "the government units in the Roanoke Valley have a regional planning council which, in my opinion, is doing an excellent job. Certainly there should be no duplication of the work done by it."

The Roanoker said Sen. Charles Fenwick of Arlington has agreed to come to Roanoke to explain how the northern Virginia council works.

The Butler bill has passed the House. Butler, Roanoke City Republican, introduced a similar bill in 1962 but it did not pass.

Road Network Bills Receive House Unit's Unanimous O.K.

RICHMOND (AP)—The nonrevenue measures in the Stone highway package of Senate bills coasted out of the House Roads Committee today without a dissenting voice.

These bills, dealing with road fund distribution and setting up an arterial road network, now go to the House floor along with the controversial revenue bills estimated to raise $45.2 million in the next two years.

The committee accepted an amendment permitting Henrico and Arlington counties, whose road funds are based on gas tax revenues, to get the same percentage of the proposed new funds as they now get. The two counties perform their own road work rather than having it done by the State Highway Department.

However, the committee rejected an amendment offered by Del. Lewis A. McMurran Jr. of Newport News increasing from 14 per cent to 16 per cent the amount of road funds the urban system would get.

★ ★

Among other things, the bills stabilize the maintenance payments cities get at $10,000 per mile per year for primary extensions and $800 per mile per year for other streets.

The ratio of state and municipality participation for construction is made 85 per cent state and 15 per cent city on all projects except interstate ones.

The bills also set up a 1,600-mile system of primary arterial highways and set aside 53 per cent of any new highway revenues to finance its construction.

Other bills in the package set up a revolving highway fund for rights of way.

The roads committee action follows by one day House Finance Committee approval of the highway revenue bills, designed to raise $45.2 million in the next two years for road building.

Thus, the Democratic leadership threw down the political gauntlet to the 11-member Republican House contingent. The GOP has said it is opposed to the emergency clause tacked on to the auto license tag boost, a $10 million item.

The finance committee accepted the recommendations of a subcommittee, headed by floor leader John Warren Cooke of Mathews, that the bills be passed out to the floor as they came from the Senate.

★ ★

Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford was the only dissenting voice heard in the 16-1 vote on the emergency clause action. The clause makes effective for 1964 tags the $5 boost to $15 in the cost of auto licenses. Tags for heavier cars would cost $20.

Republicans hope to pick up some more votes in the House from disenchanted Democrats who see little to cheer about in the highway bills. The GOP hopes are pegged on the four-fifths majority vote needed to adopt an emergency clause.

The strategy for the floor fight, one administration source said, would be to offer the main revenue bill with the emergency clause. If this fails, a move to reconsider it will be made and it will be offered without the emergency clause.

After passage — a revenue bill needs 51 votes — another try would be made for the emergency clause or by a floor amendment requested by the governor.

From the outcome of the committee vote, it was obvious the administration's strategists had been hard at work persuading some borderline members of the need for party loyalty.

Normally the bills will come up for floor debate tomorrow.

License Plate Clause Rapped

RICHMOND (AP)—Del. Arthur H. Richardson of Dinwiddie, chairman of the House General Laws Committee, says the proposed auto license emergency clause is "abominable" and plays "right into the hands of the Republicans."

Richardson, a House leader for the Byrd Democratic Organization, argued that many persons will resent the increases and take their resentment out on delegates who favored the changes.

He suggested the emergency clause be junked in the interest of the Democratic Party and of the delegates individually.

"Is the same pressure group behind these bills going to elect you in 1965, or are the people back home going to elect you?" he asked.

Butler Defends GOP Stand On Boost in Car Tags' Cost

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A spokesman for 11 Republicans in the House said Tuesday solid GOP opposition to raising the price of 1964 auto tags is based on principle —not a desire to be "obstructionists."

"No tax, so far as I am aware, has ever been imposed in one biennium for the purpose of accumulating funds to be expended in the next," Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, said.

He issued the statement on the eve of Wednesday's session, when the House will vote on a $44.5 million highway revenue program which includes raising the price of state tags to $1 and $20, depending on weight.

Gov. Harrison and his administration want the raise put on 1964 tags, which go on sale March 15, so an additional $10.7 million can be accumulated. Otherwise, the program will fall to $17.5 million a year in additional money.

Administration leaders hope they have lined up the 80 votes necessary to pass the key revenue bill as an emergency measure, if everybody votes. This means only nine Democrats can defect with the 11 Republicans pledged to vote no.

One Democrat came out Tuesday in favor of the bills.

Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson Jr. of Rocky Mount said he has been assured passage of the program will mean $300,000 more for Franklin County in secondary road funds and also speed up the four-laning of U.S. 220 between Roanoke and Martinsville.

"After much consideration and deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that it would be to the best interest of my county and the state to support the alternative package . . ." Hutcherson said.

Butler said the Republicans agree more money is needed for the highways but do not

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Metro Study Plan Dies in Committee—Page 7

VPI-University Battle Brought Into Open—Page 7

Butler Defends GOP Stand On Auto Tags

(Continued from Page One)

accept the Democrats' argument that part of the money should be raised by increasing the price of 1964 tags, which have to be on cars and trucks April 15.

"There are plenty of other revenue sources available," Butler declared.

He said all Republicans are not in accord on the best way but reminded newsmen Del. S. Strother Smith Jr., freshman GOP member from Richmond, introduced a bill to increase the state gas tax from seven to eight cents. It was killed by the House Finance Committee.

Butler said if the $15 and $20 plates beginning with 1964 had been proposed in last November's general election campaign, Republicans would have opposed it then.

"None of us were elected to impose any such tax," Butler said.

"We feel," Butler said, "that there is no emergency requiring that this tax be dated back, and that to do so is to violate Section 188 of Virginia's Constitution, which expressly provides that no tax can be imposed unless necessary for the expenses of the government."

The higher license plates are a substitute, in part, for the automobile titling tax, calculated to raise $14 million more a year, recommended by the Stone Highway Study Commission.

The House Roads Committee at a session Tuesday reported out a package of bills which set the allocation formulas for the new money and, in addition, establish a 1,600-mile arterial system to be developed by four-laning the most heavily traveled sections of the state's primary highways.

Governor Gets Bill To Create Roanoke Office

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—A bill allowing Roanoke City Council to create an office of assessor for annual assessment of real estate cleared the General Assembly Monday.

It may become an issue in this year's June councilmanic election in Roanoke in view of past debates over permanent assessors.

The bill was requested by City Council and was introduced by Dels. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, and M. Caldwell Butler, Republican.

The bill passed the House and now needs only the signature of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. after passing the Senate Monday, 35-0.

Since Roanoke abandoned a permanent board of assessors several years ago, real estate is now appraised every four years by court-appointed appraisers.

House Passes Plan To End Tax on Income

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Democrats and Republicans divided among themselves Tuesday as the House passed 40 to 38 a widely publicized "liberty amendment" advocating repeal of the federal income tax.

It is being pushed by ultra-conservatives in the United States who so far have gotten it passed by six states. Virginia will not become the seventh until the proposal passes the Senate.

Should Congress call a referendum, the federal government would have to abolish all income taxes and abandon businesses which "compete with free enterprise" three years after its ratification by 38 states.

Voting yes were 35 Democrats and five Republicans; voting no were 36 Democrats and two Republicans. Absent or not voting were 18 Democrats and four Republicans.

Significantly, House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore and Floor Leader John Warren Cooke voted against the resolution, which was passed by normally hard-core "organization men."

The resolution was introduced by Del. T. Coleman Andrews Jr. of Richmond, whose father, commissioner of Internal Revenue during part of the Eisenhower administration, is a national director of the John Birch Society. Young Andrews is not a member.

The House debated the resolution for more than two hours.

Del. D. Henry Almond, who last week was appointed chairman of the Goldwater campaign for the GOP nomination for president in Roanoke County, was one of five Republicans voting for the resolution.

Almond called repeal of the income tax "a completely unrealistic proposal' but said the resolution "may have some value as a protest against the gradual encroachment of the federal government into areas traditionally reserved for free enterprise.

Del. John Hagen, Republican, who also represents Roanoke County, did not vote.

Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, voted no. Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican from Roanoke, did not vote.

Del. Lawrence H. Hoover of Harrisonburg spoke on the floor against the resolution.

"The worst thing about it is its utter futility," Hoover declared.

He said if proposals in the resolution ever became a part of the U.S. Constitution, it would mean the Rural Electric Cooperative (REA) would have to be abolished.

"You are repudiating your local rural electric cooperative in voting for this resolution," Hoover told House members.

Hoover said if the General Assembly adopts the resolution "it will stamp in the minds of the public throughout the United States the image of Virginia as radical and irresponsible . . ."

Here is how the Southwest Virginia delegation voted:

Yes: Almond, Dalton, Elliott, Hutcherson, Kincer, Kostel, Philpott, Poff, Putney.

No: Anderson, Cantrell, Devore, Fugate, Orr, Speer.

Not voting: C. B. Andrews, Butler, Clark, Cox, Gwyn, Hagen, G. S. Moore, J. R. Moore.

Here is how the Shenandoah Valley delegation voted.

Yes: Gunn.

No: Cochran, Giesen, Hoover, Wampler, Price.

Not voting: Ellifrits.

Del. Butler

Sen. Hopkins

Metro Study Plan Dies in Committee

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—A Senate committee Tuesday killed Del. M. Caldwell Butler's bill creating, on paper, a commission to study problems in the Roanoke Valley looking to eventual consolidation or pooling of government services.

Before the committee voted, there was an exchange, with political overtones, between Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, a Democrat and Butler, a Republican.

Hopkins disclosed that he hopes to call a meeting soon of officials of Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County to discuss mutual problems and creation of a commission.

Butler told the committee his proposed study has been discussed in two General Assembly campaigns in Roanoke and this is the first time Sen. Hopkins "has told the people in Roanoke" he was opposed to the bill.

Hopkins replied that he always has said a study of Valley-wide problems in government "should be on a voluntary basis."

Butler emphasized to the committee that his bill, which passed the House, would have created a vehicle to encourage the governing bodies to participate in a commission.

Sen. Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington, a committee member, remarked that Butler's bill set up "rigid" memberships even if the four governing bodies agreed to participate.

"It is completely out of harmony with the type of volunteer organization you are trying to set up," Fenwick told Butler.

Hopkins said Sen. Fenwick, widely known for his efforts toward cooperation between cities and towns in the rapidly growing 10th District adjoining Washington, has agreed to attend the meeting he plans.

Hopkins said Butler's bill is more restrictive than an existing law passed in 1948 which has never been used by the governing bodies in the Roanoke Valley.

"It was never used because the governmental bodies decided that a more workable council could be created on a voluntary basis, rather than by direction of the state legislature," Hopkins said, adding:

"At present, the governmental units in the Roanoke Valley have a regional planning council which, in my opinion, is doing an excellent job."

Butler told the Senate committee nothing has been done voluntarily since 1962, when his first bill was killed in the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Passage of his bill, Butler said, would give "status" to creation of a commission.

During the past two years, he said, efforts to create a commission "have bogged down in local pride and personalities."

"This is not going to cram anything down the throats of the people in the Roanoke Valley," Butler emphasized.

During the morning, Sen. Hopkins issued a statement saying he would oppose Butler's bill in the committee—the Senate Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, of which he is a member.

Republicans Fight '64 License Boost

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — House Republicans today attempted a move that would keep license tag costs from being raised for at least a year.

It was made by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, spokesman for the GOP, as Democrats and Republicans started their sparring over highway revenue measures.

The House recessed early this afternoon for an hour without taking up the controversial Senate compromise package of bills. However, 11 of the 14 nonrevenue measures cleared in final legislative passage.

In his attempt to block raising license costs this year, Del. Butler proposed an amendment to one administration measure under which money would be raised for the highway program.

This measure proposes to raise the prices of state tags to $15 or $20, depending on weight and the administration wants this passed as emergency legislation — meaning it would be effected immediately and tag prices could be boosted this year.

Butler's amendment would knock out the emergency clause.

Speaking of his amendment Butler told the House:

"It would cost approximately $9.3 million in anticipated revenue this year, because it would not permit the state to impose the additional fees for the license plates to be purchased late this month.

"I mention this amount so you may be aware that I do not offer this amendment lightly."

Butler maintained there is no emergency to raise the money now since it will not be spent now but in the future.

"And I cannot support emergency legislation since there is no emergency," he said.

"This is not pay-as-you-go but pay before you go."

Butler twitted the Democratic leadership for "now flattering us Republicans with attention."

The emergency license legislation as proposed by the administration must get a four-fifths vote—that is, 80 of the 100 members of the House.

The Republicans have come out in a bloc against the emergency clause in the administration's tag bill. Thus they need to pick up only 10 Democratic votes to block it.

If the emergency clause is knocked out the legislation needs only a majority to pass.

And it is conceded by observers that the administration has far more than 50 votes behind it.

Hopkins' Role On Study Bill May Become Political Issue

By World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND—Killing of Del. M. Caldwell Butler's Roanoke metropolitan area study commission bill may be a campaign issue in future city elections.

This, at least, was hinted today by Butler as he commented on the key role of Sen. William B. Hopkins in killing the bill yesterday in a committee on which Hopkins serves.

Butler said:

"It is not for me to speculate upon his (Hopkins) reasons or upon his motives for breaking his long silence on this matter and opposing this proposal.

"But I do charge him with causing the defeat of this bill. I will not hesitate to remind him or the citizens of Roanoke that its blood is on his hands."

Butler said his bill had wide support in Roanoke City and Roanoke County and he did not find it offensive to anyone.

He said further:

"Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat and former mayor, who is not unaware of the needs of Roanoke Valley, gave generous support to this legislation in the House and its Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, where it passed almost unanimously."

Butler reminded that he said in his campaign last year that he was going to present the bill at this session of the legislature. He said he asked Hopkins then if he was going to support the bill.

"And he was silent," said Butler.

Auto Tag Increase Passed By 81-17

RICHMOND (AP) — The House today agreed with a conference report and by an 81 to 17 vote put the emergency clause back on the license tax increase bill on final passage. All 11 Republican members voted against it.

From AP Dispatches

RICHMOND — The House of Delegates Democratic leadership expressed confidence today that on a second try it will have the necessary votes to pass an auto license plate raise for this year.

Yesterday, the House passed a measure calling for increasing the licenses to $15 or $20, depending on weights, but took off an emergency clause. This clause would have meant higher tags effective March 15.

The matter was turned over to a six-member House - Senate conference committee, which is expected to recommend that the "emergency clause" be reattached.

★ ★

This committee met this morning and appeared ready to recommend that the emergency angle be reinserted in the bill.

The Democratic leadership must have a four-fifths vote on the second try before the full House to make the emergency clause stick.

Yesterday the bill passed by 76-24, with opposition of Republicans and restive Democrats, but only after the emergency clause was dropped. It was then that the House - Senate conference committee was named to fight for getting the emergency provision back into the bill.

But as the House wrestled with the highway fund problem, the Senate acted to clear its calendar to take up as a continuing order of business tomorrow the record $1.67 billion budget sent out yesterday by the finance committee.

Sen. J. D. Hagood of Clover, finance chairman, turned the budget loose after the full committee approved with but one minor change a series of amendments a subcommittee recommended to the bill as it passed the House.

A net of $410,635 was added to the general fund budget,

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Democrats

(From Page One)

bringing it to a new total o $660,122,820.

But even though the over-all addition was slight, there were numerous changes through the body of the bill and total additional approached $2 million. Higher education came in for a large share of the recommended increased appropriations, and House-approved appropriations were cut $251,700.

Chief cuts included $124,700 for the Virginia Treatment Center for Children, $85,000 for the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, $12,000 for optometric scholarships, $20,000 for Stonewall Jackson's home, Derwent, and $10,000 for the Virginia Symphony.

The committee reported that it was able to add $1.66 million to the budget, largely through revenue - producing measures enacted since the House passed the budget. Among these additional revenues are $800,000 from the $2 increase in the tax on draft beer and $500,000 for the tax on petroleum pipelines.

Before the House got into its parlimentary maneuvering over the highway revenue bills, it passed 14 nonrevenue measures dealing with right of way acquisition, fund distribution and the establishment of a 1,600-mile system of four-lane arterial highways. One amendment was tacked on to give cities and towns 16 per cent of all available noninterstate construction funds, not 14 per cent.

★ ★

The compromise road revenue package was worked out after the administration-backed 2 per cent auto titling tax couldn't gain enough support for adoption. The administration's original proposal would have raised $50 million during the biennium, but the compromise package would bring in only $45.2 million, including the $1 million one-time windfa through the emergency clause

noke, Virginia, Thursday Morning, March 5, 1964.

GOP, Rebel Democrats Force Auto Tag Retreat

Road Revenue Bills Win House Approval

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—A vote-counting House Democratic leadership Wednesday tapped $17.2 million more a year for highway construction by agreeing, for the time being, to postpone increasing the price of state auto tags until 1965.

But with an additional $10.7 million at stake, no one thinks Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. has given up on putting the increase on 1964 tags, which go on sale March 15.

It will take changing the minds of only eight Democrats.

House Floor Leader John Warren Cooke steered the major revenue bill around Republican opposition by suggesting removal of an emergency clause which would have the effect of delaying increasing the price of state tags from $10 to $15 and $20 until next year.

The major revenue bill was approved 76 to 24.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, and three other Republicans joined in voting with the Democratic majority.

But they are ready to vote with the seven other Republicans in the House against the Democratic leadership's anticipated move to put the emergency clause back in and raise the price of 1964 tags.

The only question is when the move will come.

Cooke said he took the emergency clause out of the bill, already through the Senate, in order not to jeopardize its passage.

With the emergency clause, he would have needed 80 votes for passage and faced 11 Republicans pledged to vote against increasing the price of tags for this year.

Some anticipate a personal appeal to the legislature by Gov. Harrison.

The bill, with the 1964 tag increase stricken, now goes back to the Senate.

Bills that passed the House shrink the annual increase in additional revenue for highways $10 million below the Senate version and $15 million below the original revenue package which included the ill-fated titling tax on automobiles and trucks.

The House also passed, 85-15, a bill increasing the every-three-years fee for renewing driver's licenses from $2 to $6 and another bill, 78-12, levying a $5 fee for traffic violations which, under present law, must be reported to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in Richmond.

Combined, these two highway revenue measures, which also have passed the Senate, raise an anticipated $5 million more a year for highways.

The House also passed bills creating the 1,600-mile arterial system and dividing the new money with an amendment to the Senate versions which will mean millions of dollars more for cities and towns.

The share of urban funds from the entire package was increased from a minimum of 14 to 16 per cent.

Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News, sponsor of the amendment, said it will increase Roanoke's share of urban funds $150,000 a year; Salem's $38,000; Vinton's $5,220.

The McMurran amendment was passed, 62-30, with rural area legislators with no big towns in their districts voting no.

Before voting, the House rejected several amendments to limit the length of time the higher-priced tags can be in effect.

One was by Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr., freshman Democrat from Lexington, who wanted the increase limited to 1964 and 1965 license plates, which would require further action by the next General Assembly.

Gunn said he had hoped other ways of raising the money could be found but is voting for the bills because more is needed for highways.

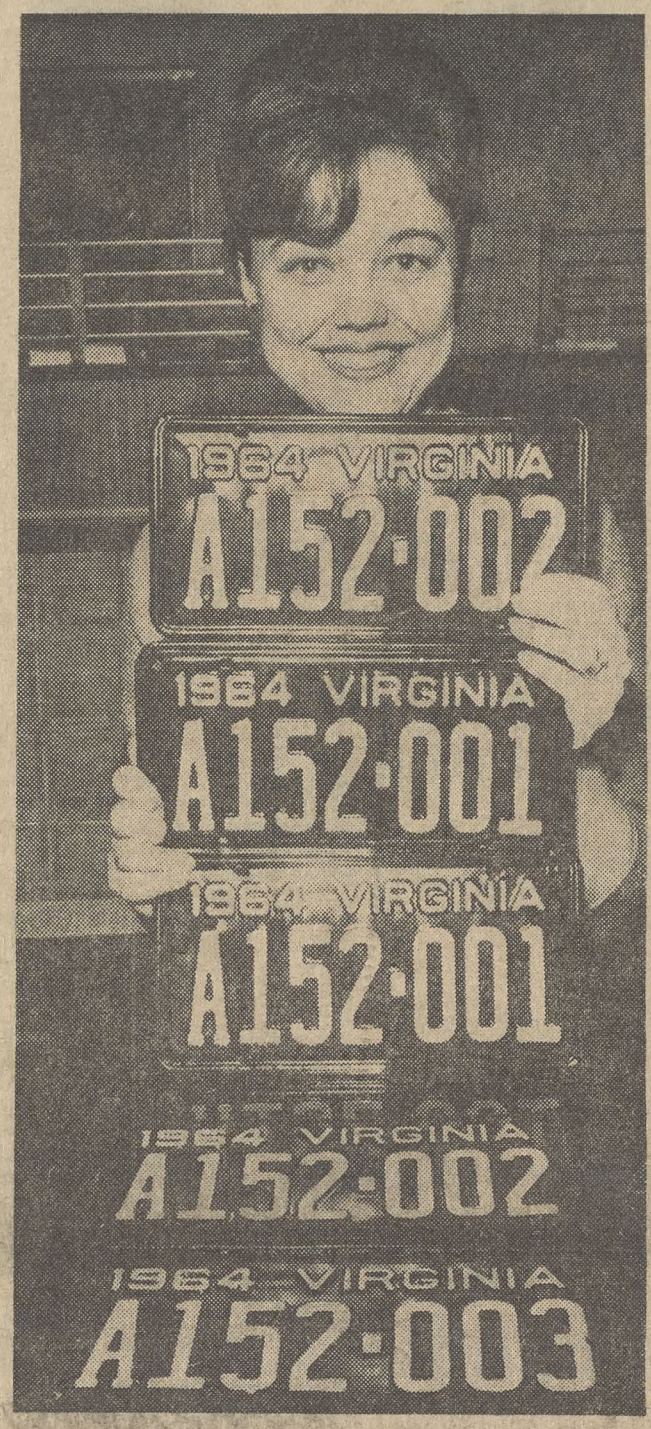
Butler introduced a GOP amendment which would restrict the use of money taken in on 1964 plates until July 1, 1965. He and other Republicans claim it is wrong for this session of the legislature to raise money to be spent before the end of this fiscal year.

He withdrew his amendment because the Democratic organization's amendment removed the threat of an increase on 1964 tags.

"Let me have it back; I might need it later," Butler told the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Committee Boosts Southwest Funds—Page 2



(Times Photo)
HOW MUCH IN 1964?—Mrs. Jack Powell displays 1964 automobile license tags, which already are on hand in the Roanoke Division of Motor Vehicles office. However, no one knows yet how much the tags will cost. A move to increase their price from $10 to $15 and $20 was beaten in the House of Delegates Wednesday, but Gov. Harrison says he hasn't given up his fight yet.

House Votes To Increase Cost of Auto Tags in 1964

TAX RAISE RAPPED

Drivers Here Angry

Roanokers aren't happy about the fact they will have to pay $5 or $10 more for their auto license tags when they go on sale March 16 and some indicate they may take this dislike to the polls with them next year.

And random sampling across the state by the Associated Press shows motorists are lined up against the increase more than 2 to 1.

Auto tags will cost $15 ($20 for cars weighing more than 4,000 pounds), up from $10 now charged.

The Harrison administration bill making the license fee boost effective this year as an emergency measure passed the House yesterday by a vote of 81-17, more than the required 80 per cent margin. The Senate had previously passed the measure by the required margin.

Only two of almost two dozen persons questioned in Roanoke favor the higher price and they said they preferred it to other increased levies or new taxes.

J. J. Baker of Rt. 6, a truck driver, said he prefers paying increased tag fees rather than see the state gasoline tax increased.

Shoe store owner H. W. Liles of 106 West Campbell Ave. prefers upping license fees to a general sales tax.

"There is no use in letting the money lay down there in the treasury because they are not going to use it right away," said J. E. Graham, 715 Murray Ave., SE, a former Viscose employe." They might as well let the individual use it for 12 more months. The fees can be raised next year if it has to be done."

★ ★

Graham said his opposition to this measure might well change his vote in the next elections.

Miss J. E. Belcher of 3346 Troy Avenue, NW, a registered nurse, doesn't think this is the proper time to raise the cost of the licenses. "It seems that

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Taxes To Go Up On Boat Trailers

RICHMOND — The cost of license tags for small boat trailers will go from $3.50 to $8 under the new highway fund raising legislation passed by the General Assembly.

Tags for "over-sized" trailers weighing less than 4,000 pounds will cost $17—up $5 from the present cost. Licenses for trailers over 4,000 pounds will cost $22.

Democrats Beat GOP Minority On Tax Question

(Continued from Page One)

study should have the maximum public exposure prior to the 1965 General Assembly campaign," the GOP spokesman argued.

"This could be one of the most significant studies in the General Assembly and have a significant bearing on the sales tax," Butler told the House.

Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News, who introduced the tax study resolution rewritten by the speakers' committee, argued against moving back the Dec. 1 deadline.

He said the 1966 session should have the most up-to-date information available and Butler's motion would create a six-month time gap.

Dec. 1 falls after the November general election in which the next governor and the entire House membership will be elected.

Tax Hike Hit

From Page One

we have so many taxes now and the cost of living keeps going up," she said.

"This thing just might change my vote and I imagine a lot of other people will consider changing theirs," she said.

"At first I was in favor, but now I'm not at all in favor of this idea. I think our Republican friends have the right idea; there are other sources of funds available," said Bernard O. Bradshaw Jr., an insurance underwriter from Salem.

★ ★

His opposition to the proposal isn't likely to change his vote because he is basically a Republican anyway, he said.

Milton Breeden of 3332 Forest Hill Ave., a salesman, said he opposes the increase because "if the state goes up the city will, too."

"I don't know whether this will change my vote or not. It seems to me that it will take more than one issue to change people's votes," he said.

Most Roanokers seemed unwilling to comment for publication on the tax hike.

"I'm opposed to it, but don't use my name," became a familiar phrase during the survey.

★ ★

The 11 Democrats who switched their votes, and assured passage of the bill with the emergency clause, were Dels. Kenneth I. Devore, Christiansburg; George M. Cochran, Staunton; Lacey E. Putney, Bedford; A. L. Philpott, Bassett; Lawrence H. Hoover, Harrisonburg; George J. Kostel, Clifton Forge; Lawrence R. Thompson, Campbell County; Junie L. Bradshaw, Richmond; Edward M. Hudgins, Chesterfield County; Edward E. Lane, Richmond; and W. Roy Smith, Petersburg.

Abstaining from voting were Dels. E. Ralph James of Hampton and John L. Scott of Fairfax County.

All 11 Republicans voted against the joint House-Senate conference committee's report which asked that the emergency clause be reinstated. The House

Measure Approved By 81-17

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Switches in the position of 11 Democrats in the House Thursday raised the price on 1964 automobile tags, which go on sale March 15, and added $10.7 million for highway construction in Virginia during the next two years.

The move gave Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. a highway program totaling $45.2 million in new money, and meant legislative defeat for 11 Republicans who fought to keep the $15 and $20 prices off 1964 tags.

The end of the long battle over highway revenue that grew out of the $100,000 Stone Highway Commission study came in House acceptance of a conference committee report, 81 to 17—with 80 votes needed to make the higher prices on 1964 tags stick.

Two Democrats abstained from participating in the vote, which came approximately 24 hours after the first effort to pass the bill with the emergency clause was withdrawn.

The House Wednesday approved the bill without the emergency clause by a margin of 76 to 24.

The 11 Democrats who switched their votes were Dels. Kenneth I. Devore, Christiansburg; George M. Cochran, Staunton; Lacey E. Putney, Bedford; A. L. Philpott, Bassett; Lawrence H. Hoover, Harrisonburg; George J. Kostel, Clifton Forge; Lawrence R. Thompson, Campbell County; Junie L. Bradshaw, Richmond; Edward M. Hudgins, Chesterfield County; Edward E. Lane, Richmond; W. Roy Smith, Petersburg.

Abstaining from Thursday's vote were Dels. E. Ralph James, Hampton, and John L. Scott, Fairfax County.

All 11 Republicans, including four who had voted for a license plate price increase beginning in 1965, voted against the committee's report, along with six Democrats.

Before the final vote, there were rumors in the Capitol that the Republicans would contest raising tag prices this year in the courts just as they are now challenging legality of Virginia's new substitute for the poll tax in presidential and congressional elections.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the House, said the Republicans have no such plans.

". . . It is more probable that this case will be tested at the polls," Butler told newsmen.

The House action means Virginia's 1.3 million automobile owners will pay $15 or $20, depending on car weight, for their new tags instead of $10.

The bill also raises the cost of licenses for trucks and an industry spokesman said trucks will pay slightly over $3 million of the $10.7 million to come out of the license bill.

Big, 70,000-pound trailer trucks based in Virginia will pay $872 a year instead of $757 for their tags, and owners of 43,000 small boat trailers will pay $8.50, instead of $3.50, for their trailer licenses.

The House action sends to Gov. Harrison for his final signature all of the highway bills except one dealing with the distribution of state funds for cities and counties.

Still to be settled is a House amendment increasing cities' and towns' share of the new

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Godwin Finds Himself on Political 'Hot Spot'—Page 2

Democrats Repulse Sales Tax Pressure

Butler Discussed For Mayor Race

By Charles Cox
World-News Staff Writer

Roanoke Republican leaders talked today about the possibility of twice-victorious Del. M. Caldwell Butler running for mayor.

Butler, reached on the floor of the House of Delegates while the House was in session, did not say whether he would or would not run.

"I like my job in Richmond and would just soon not give it up now," he said. Butler ran for City Council in 1958 and lost by 14 votes.

Billy Mullins, city GOP chairman, disclosed he talked to Butler about running, and that Butler did not rule it out.

Mullins said he himself is still thinking of running and gave out names of other possible GOP candidates — Albert Trompeter, David K. Liske and Richard Martin, city Young Republican chairman.

Vice Mayor Robert Garland told newsmen attending a press conference marking the launching of the campaign to snare Virginia for Gov. Rockefeller that he (Garland) has by no means ruled out running for mayor. He has until next Tuesday midnight to declare.

The list of Democratic possibles in the race for mayor includes Councilman Benton O. Dillard, who has made everything but a formal declaration, and the current mayor, Murray A. Stoller.

GOP candidates are expected to be picked at an April 7 mass meeting.

★ ★

Republicans will run as a slate, and "there will be a full slate," Mullins promised today.

He said the GOP in the city can count on 40 per cent of votes cast, "and the trend is up."

Garland said issues in the mayorial and councilmanic races are already clear.

He said his list includes the "Mattox affair," centering on fired fireman Wallace M. Mattox; capital improvements needed by the city, with new bridges at 5th and 10th streets "probably" heading his list; the unraveling school money handling crisis; the cases of more money for policemen and less hours for firemen.

The case of Mattox, fired for insubordination, "is closed," said Garland. But he said he favors establishment by council of an "appeals body" to deal with similar cases in the future.

Garland predicted the March 24 auditorium-coliseum bond issue will get a 5-4 approval from freeholders.

House Approves State Tax Study

RICHMOND (AP)—The House approved a resolution today calling for a study of all state tax matters—including a sales tax and the distribution of its proceeds to localities and the state.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, a Republican, unsuccessfully tried to have the report completed by July 1, 1965—in the midst of political campaigns for the House. Butler said the report should have maximum public exposure during the campaign.

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—The Republican minority in the House of Delegates tried Friday to force Virginia's Democratic leadership to take a stand on a sales tax before the state elects a new governor next year, but the move failed.

The effort came on a resolution sponsored by the Rules Committee, headed by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, directing the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) to make a tax study. The resolution passed the House and, because of the sponsorship, is certain to pass the Senate also before adjournment.

Carico

The VALC will make its report by Dec. 1, 1965.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the House, tried to have the VALC report made public by July 1, which is prior to the Democratic primary and general election in which Virginia will elect a governor and 100 members of the House of Delegates.

The resolution does not spell out a sales tax study.

Instead, the VALC is directed to delve into state-local relationships in state aid and to bring up to date data compiled by the 1962-64 Stanley Tax Study Commission, which said Virginia might not be able to get by without a sales tax or some other new taxes after 1966.

Significantly, the House action on the VALC resolution came after the Senate Finance Committee killed two bills opening up new sources of revenue to the counties.

One would have allowed supervisors to levy consumer taxes of up to $1 a month on telephone companies. Another would have permitted them to put a one-half of one per cent gross receipts tax on utilities.

Both bills were opposed by the utilities and cooperatives, which claimed they were selective sales taxes.

The action in the House came on the same day that the Senate, without a dissenting vote, approved a 1964-66 appropriations bill totaling a record-breaking $1.66 billion.

The Senate took only 49 minutes to accept about 35 amendments adding $410,635 to the House bill—most of it in relatively small items.

House approval of the Senate amendments is expected, with little or no debate, Saturday before the 1964 session adjourns.

The three GOP members joined 47 Democrats in giving the Senate version of the appropriations bill unanimous approval.

The final action on the appropriations bill came with top Democrats, including Del. Howard H. Adams, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, wondering if Virginia can get by the 1966 session without a sales tax.

The vaguely worded tax study resolution came out of the House Rules Committee in preference to at least two others specifically calling for a sales tax study.

Butler, in seeking a July 1, 1965, deadline, said the public should have the advantage of the VALC report before the elections.

"It is important that this

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

'Liberty Amendment' Action Is Postponed—Page 16

Auto License Price Boost Is Approved

(Continued from Page One)

revenue from 14 to 16 per cent, which will mean several million dollars more a year for them for street construction and maintenance.

This shrinkage, if agreed to by the Senate, will reduce from 53 to 51 per cent allocations from the new money for Virginia's new 1,600-mile, four-lane arterial system and work on primary highways.

Two House members from western Virginia who voted against raising the price of tags Wednesday said they switched Thursday and voted to accept the conference committee's report because they did not want to delay start of the program since the basic decision on revenue had been made.

". . . I have never attempted to frustrate a decision reached by a majority of the House . . . in refusing to vote for an emergency clause after the merits of the legislation have been determined by a majority," said Del. George M. Cochran of Staunton, chairman of the House Courts of Justice Committee.

Cochran said he personally does not think the bill is "sound legislation" but it passed both the Senate and House by "overwhelming majorities" and, in voting for the conference committee's report, "I acceeded to the will of the majority."

Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Radford said he was one of the 24 House members who voted against increasing the license tax Wednesday but since it passed "I could not see any reason to prolong the increase until 1965."

"I voted against the increase in automobile tags for several reasons, the most important being that in my judgment Virginians should not have to bear the increased cost of the new proposed system—more especially the proposed arterial system," Devore said.

Devore said before voting for the "emergency clause" he was assured by the Highway Department that Montgomery County will receive an additional $111,000 a year for its secondary roads and Radford "will also have a substantial increase in funds."

Editorial View

New Arterial Road System Assured

A start is going to be made this year on the new 1,600-mile arterial highway system recommended by the Stone Commission.

That is the most important fact about final passage on Thursday by the General Assembly of the new revised financing program as presented by the Harrison administration.

The batch of bills creating this system encountered only perfunctory opposition in either House or Senate. Chief drawback, as originally presented, was the financing program featuring a two per cent titling tax. As we know, this tax was killed in favor of the new higher license fee charge.

House of Delegates acceptance, 81-17, of the conference committee report gave the Harrison administration probably its biggest victory of the present session.

★ ★

Initially, the eleven-man Republican minority, led by Roanoke *Del. M. Caldwell Butler*, was able to block the higher license fee as an emergency measure. However, when this was restored by the Senate, enough of those Democrats who had opposed the emergency feature changed their minds under administration pressure to put the bill across.

Mr. Butler undoubtedly is correct in his view that there would be no useful purpose in bringing a court suit over the license fee. He says that it is more probable that the case will be "tested at the polls."

If what he has in mind is a contest over this feature at the next legislative election in 1965, he may have picked the wrong issue.

The new arterial program follows faithfully the basic principle of the pay-as-we-go system originally conceived by *Sen. Harry F. Byrd* in his legislative days in Virginia. All Virginians, we believe, are acquainted with the fact that highways are built with money and that the money must come from those that use the highways unless we have a change in our taxation system.

Under the new system which became effective with House passage on Thursday the car owner will pay either $5 or $10 more for his license plates, starting March 15, depending upon the weight of his car. Contrary to some of the political statements made during House debate, truckers are apparently going to pay a fairly just share of the increase.

The important thing about this whole matter is that a start is going to be made on this desperately needed new highway system connecting important points of the state which are not served by the Interstate highway system. We shall not have to wait until 1966 to get action. Roanoke can appreciate this especially because of the need to four-lane Rt. 460 toward Lynchburg and east and also Rt. 220 from here to the North Carolina line. Such a system is going to be needed very badly by the target completion date of 1975 if our area is to continue to progress.

★ ★

The amount of revenue to be devoted to this new system is not as much as had been hoped by the Stone Commission, however, it does give the Harrison administration an additional $45.2 million in new money for the construction during the next two years.

Between now and 1966 a study will be made of both highway and revenue needs. Judging by the debate in the General Assembly this time, it seems evident that imposition of a three per cent sales tax in 1966 will have very strong support, especially if one-third is to be devoted to highway construction.

Del. Sam Pope sought such a sales tax this year and although his measure was defeated he made so many friends that it became obvious 1966 may be the turning point.

At any rate a start is going to be made on a greater Virginia highway system and for that let us be thankful.

Butler Says No To Mayor's Race

Suggestions by Republicans that it would be a good idea for Del. M. Caldwell Butler to run for mayor of Roanoke — with GOP backing, of course— have met with a noticeable lack of enthusiasm from the proposed nominee himself.

Questioned Friday on the floor of the House of Delegates while the House was in session, Butler, who is now serving his second two-year term, said:

"I like my job in Richmond and would just as soon not give it up now."

Later in the day he said he would prefer for "the whole mayor idea to be laid to rest."

Butler was beaten by only 1 votes when he ran for city council in 1958. He was nosed out by a Democrat, Dr. Charles M Cornell, who himself was defeated when he ran for re-election in 1962.

The 1962 balloting saw the election of a Republican, Robert A. Garland, who is now vice mayor and one of the most prominently mentioned GOP possibilities as a mayoralty candidate.

Friday, at a press conference marking the beginning of a campaign to enlist Virginia Republicans behind the presidential candidate of New York Gov Nelson Rockefeller, Garland said he had not ruled out the possibility of his running for mayor but pointed out he has until midnight next Tuesday to make his intentions known.

Billy Mullins, city GOP chairman, said he himself is still thinking of running. Other possible GOP candidates, for mayor or council, Mullins said, include Albert Trompeter, David K. Liske and Richard Martin, the City Young Republican chairman.

Democratic possibilities in the race for mayor include Councilman Benton O. Dillard, who has made everything but a formal declaration, and the present mayor, Murray A. Stoller.

Republican candidates are expected to be picked at an April 7 mass meeting.

Garland said issues in the

Harrison's Program Weathers Assembly

Motorists Unfairly Hit, Stone Says

RICHMOND — The chairman of the Stone Highway Study Commission said Saturday lobbiest for the trucking industry and automobile dealers had a "field day" in the General Assembly.

"It is my prediction that the next General Assembly will pass a more realistic revenue bill that will put less cost on the motorist and more on big trucks," Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville said.

Stone said he is "greatly disappointed" with the revenue bills, drastic departures from what his commission recommended, which include $15 and $20 state license tags beginning April 15.

"The study commission and the Harrison administration had worked out a package whereby the trucking industry would pay a minimum of 20 per cent of the new revenue but the trucking lobby had a field day," Stone declared.

"The trucking lobby succeeded in killing not only the reciprocity bills which would have brought many millions of highway funds but also reduced the license on trucks $250,000," Stone Said.

"The automobile dealers lobby then proceeded to kill the titling tax and left the administration with no alternative to raise the money necessary except by what I call unrealistic taxes."

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. backed the titling tax on cars that would have produced $14.5 million in the original $25 million a year package which has now shrunk to $22.5 million a year even with the higher license tags beginning this year.

The governor ended up supporting the revised revenue bills, including the higher price license tags, after it appeared the two per cent titling tax, based on the price of the car or truck, could not get through the legislature.

The Governor Is Pleased With It All

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. said Saturday he is pleased with the 1964 session of the General Assembly.

He issued a statement expressing appreciation for what he called "a sound legislative program" during a 60-day session "with a long list of constructive accomplishments."

"The state's traditional sound fiscal policies have been maintained and adequate provision has been made within a balanced budget for essential services."

The governor expressed particular pleasure over tax adjustments for business and new revenue to expand highway construction in Virginia.

"Our program for the promotion of the economic well-being of the commonwealth is greatly enhanced by your action in placing Virginia on a better competitive footing with our sister states in removing inequities which have existed in our tax laws," the governor said in a message sent to the House and Senate before they adjourned.

Administration Wins On Most Big Issues

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—The 1964 General Assembly became history with adjournment at 10:55 p.m. Saturday, having written a record that will be debated in the campaigns of 1965 when Virginia elects a new governor.

It wrapped up a record-breaking budget totaling nearly $1.7-billion for 1964-66 with more money for everything from schools to mental hospitals without a sales tax or increasing state income taxes.

Carico

And it embarked Virginia on an accelerated highway building program that, unless it falters, will change the face of the state within 15 years.

It reflected the personality of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

The governor issued a statement congratulating the General Assembly for what he described as "its long list of constructive accomplishments . . ."

"The state's traditional sound fiscal policies have been maintained and adequate provisions have been made within a balanced budget for all essential services," Harrison said.

Severest criticism of this session came from Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the Republican caucus in the House.

"If there is any way to characterize this session . . . it is the absence of responsible leadership and an unwillingness on the part of the administration to face up to any problems which might precipitate controversy . . ." Butler said.

Not one piece of legislation with racial overtones was introduced and the administration succeeded in killing legislation often described as extreme—such as the "liberty amendment" to abolish federal income taxes.

Basically, Gov. Harrison got what he wanted—legislation which he feels will make Virginia attractive to out-of-state businessmen looking for new sites for plants and wholesale outlets.

Despite widespread demands for a sales tax, some of it in high places, Harrison was able to hold the line against any increase in taxes and, at the same time get business taxes reduced about $5 million which, he feels, will make Virginia more competetive in the dog-eat-dog fight for new industry.

Gov. Harrison's major defeat was on legislation clearing the way for Washington to pay for dredging the James River from Hampton Roads upstream to Richmond for ocean-going freighters. Oyster interests blocked this legislation for at least three years by getting an

(Continued on Page A-4, Col 7)

House Bows on Road Funds —Page B-1

Harrison Program Weathers Test

(Continued from Page One)

appropriation of $300,000 to finance a study to determine whether the dredging will destroy seed beds in the lower reaches of the James.

Many politicians on Capital Square feel Gov. Harrison and this legislature will be criticized more for what it did not do.

—Sales tax efforts were killed with cities and counties over $600-billion in debt and educators crying that 1964-66 appropriations, particularly for colleges, are inadequate in the face of rapidly growing enrollments.

—Despite refusal to turn to a sales tax this time the legislature opened up only one new source of revenue to counties—authority to levy business and professional license taxes. Bills allowing them to levy consumer and gross receipts taxes on utilities were killed by administration leaders.

—No start was made towards repealing the state poll tax for state elections even after the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution bans use of the tax in presidential and congressional elections.

—No effort was made to force Prince Edward County to reopen its public schools.

—No new legislation regulating orderly urban growth was enacted with bills growing out of a two-year study killed. July 1 Virginia goes back to annexation-consolidation laws now on the books which were placed under a two-year moratorium by the 1962 General Assembly.

Many Democrats go home harboring apprehensions. This anxiety is prevalent, particularly, among House members who, if they run again, will be up for re-election next year—and most will.

Their most immediate concern is voters' reaction to the increase in state auto tags to $15 and $20, but many think it was better to start the increase this March instead of waiting until March, 1965, which falls immediately prior to the filing deadline for the Democratic primaries. But, without increasing the tags this year, there would not have been enough to get the new highway building program off the ground.

The Democratic "organization" was in control of the session throughout.

But the presence of 11 Republicans in the House forced the "organization" leadership into more nose counting and House members from Southwest Virginia and northern Virginia were invited up to the governor's office more than ever before.

Onlookers at the Capitol feel the "organization" was forced to think more in terms of Democrat vs. Republican than within the old organization-anti-organization framework.

Whisky, as usual, stirred emotions. A House committee killed a bill permitting Norfolk and Virginia Beach, if it wished, to permit hotels and restaurants to sell mixed drinks; another setting up a statewide referendum on whether cities should be allowed to have "local option" whisky-by-the-drink. Surprisingly, the House passed a bill allowing private clubs to stock whisky for members but temperance forces reacted strongly and this so-called "bottle club" legislation was killed in a Senate committee.

The temperance forces, along with the automobile dealers and the truckers, wielded the greatest influence in the Capitol corridors.

Automobile dealers succeeded in getting killed a 2 per cent titling tax on cars which forced the Harrison administration to switch to the higher license plates beginning March 16 to get enough money for the road building program that grew out of the $100,000 Stone Highway Study Commission report.

And the truckers killed bills which would have forced thousands of out-of-state trucks that criss-cross Virginia from having to buy state tags because, they said, it would kill reciprocity and force Virginia trucks to buy tags for every state in which they operate.

Most of the legislation was of a technical nature involving insurance and banking; also lawyers' bills involving evidence and liability that saw a behind-the-scenes struggle between plaintiffs. attorneys and defense attorneys in the House, particularly.

The legislature rewrote the two-year-old "implied consent" law to remove technicalities under which commonwealth's attorneys complained it was nearly impossible to convict drivers accused of driving intoxicated. "Substantial compliance" with the steps in taking the blood test was the key to the changes.

Editorials

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1964

Roanoke Times

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

Because I have confidence in the power of truth and of the spirit, I believe in the future of mankind.—Schweitzer.

The Things Left Undone

The 1964 session of the Virginia General Assembly goes into the record book as one of minimum constructive achievement. It was largely a session of pause and uncertainty, as if Virginia is not quite sure of the road it wants to take in an era of rapid social and economic change. The score of the session just ended is, by any standard of judgment, not a flattering one.

What was made so discernible was a political vacuum in which there was neither the will nor the imagination to come to grips with the central problems confronting the state. There was little, if any, progress in dealing with these in a competent fashion. The things that should have been done, that must inevitably be resolved if Virginia is to make progress and have government responsive to a new spirit among its people, were deferred until the next session. There is evidence all around of restiveness under the present political order and of impatience with standpattism, indecision and delay.

The majority of our legislators, and certainly that segment of them in control of the lawmaking machinery, continue to show an indifference to the stirrings in the public mind. Thinking in Virginia is changing whether or not the politicians choose to acknowledge it. The session now ended gave visible proof that a considerable gap exists between the people's sense of frustration and the ruling organization's awareness of the need to recognize it.

One major issue that was avoided and that needs to be faced most urgently is that of renovation of the state and local tax structure. The demands for service by government at both levels are mounting in a state that is increasingly urban in character. Virginia must turn to new sources of revenue, reform its tax system to equalize the burden, and relieve the financial pressure upon the localities. Resort to the sales tax cannot any longer be put off if state functions such as public schools, higher education and road construction are to be served adequately.

The session failed signally to make sufficient provision for highway needs, chiefly because it rejected the main revenue-raising recommendation of the Stone Study Commission. In the bickering over this program, it allowed the wishes of special interests to prevail. The increase in automobile license fees has engendered widespread bitterness which can be expected to be expressed in subsequent political feuding. Virginia cannot have good, modern roads under the traditional pay-as-you-go policy and the practice of loading all the cost on the highway user.

The pause and the hesitancy to move forward on the legislative front stem chiefly from a failure of leadership. The Democratic Organization did not produce it and it is fairly certain that it cannot do so without an infusion of the new blood of people hospitable to new ideas, with minds in tune with the realities of a new day. And the requisite quality of leadership did not come from Governor Harrison, a man too given to caution and compromise for effective command of the political forces allied with him.

A harsh judgment would be that the old core of Democratic power is bankrupt of vision and leadership. The charge may well be merited if the men who run it do not soon exhibit the enlightment and vigor of action entitling them to direct Virginia's government. Virginia can't afford to pause much longer.

Editorial View

Time To Study Education Problem

The House of Delegates Education Committee has done Roanoke Valley a favor in killing the bills of *Sen. William B. Hopkins* to upgrade both the Roanoke Technical Institute and the University of Virginia extension.

This means that the General Assembly will take the next two years to have a careful look at the problems of higher education in our area. Had the Hopkins bills been passed it would have given both of the present institutions virtual two-year or junior college status.

To say that this would have created a problem is putting it mildly.

It is highly significant that the State Council on Higher Education refused to recommend either one of Hopkins' bills, enabling RTI or the University extension to grant extra transfer credits. Apparently the Council is caught in the middle of a struggle which it helped to start four years ago.

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The World-News disclosed this power struggle between the University and VPI several weeks ago. At that time there was a effort to deny that differences existed but circumstances have brought the whole matter out into the open.

Briefly the situation is this: In 1960 at the Council's suggestion, the State was divided into three zones of influence, one to the University, one to VPI, and one to the College of William and Mary.

Within two years the Council reversed itself and called for breaking up of the William and Mary system with result that the Norfolk division of William and Mary and the Richmond Professional Institute were separated from the parent college. In this effort the Council had the full support of both the University and VPI.

That left the two zones of influence to the Univeristy and VPI with a void created in the area formally held by William and Mary. The University moved into this part way at this session of the General Assembly when it secured permission to set up a community college on the eastern shore, formerly William and Mary territory.

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It has become increasingly evident that the University wished to establish a two-year community college in Roanoke City, expanding its present extension classes, first by giving them a branch college status. However, this is still VPI territory under the system set up in 1960 and Roanoke Technical Institute was established more or less under that plan. Naturally, VPI wishes to maintain its own zone of influence and would like to see any growth of higher education in Roanoke Valley under its own jurisdiction.

This is something approaching an intolerable situation. Roanoke Valley and its leadership are caught squarely in the middle of this power struggle. Obviously, we cannot support and neither can the State finance two junior colleges. The situation must struggle along status quo until 1966 at the earliest. Let us hope that common sense is going to prevail. If necessary, a Roanoke community college may have to be under its own board.

Editorials

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1964

Roanoke Times

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

It is only an uncivilized world which would worship civilization.
—Haskins.

Can't They Read the Signs?

It will take time to assess the work of the General Assembly session which closed Saturday night. There were few things on the positive side that would entitle the 1964 session to a mark of more than average. It will be remembered primarily for the issues it sidestepped and for planting the seeds of future political dissension.

Once again the cities and urban areas have reason to wonder if their voice can ever receive adequite attention in the Legislature quate attention in the Legislature political revolution. The controlling Democratic organization appears quite unaware of the transformation of economic and social life in Virginia and seems to attach no meaning to evidence, such as exhibited in recent elections, of a widespread erosion of popular faith in traditional methods and policies.

There is, and we think it is quite demonstrable, a feeling of apathy toward a party leadership so long in power that it is confident of its position, intent mainly on preserving itself rather than addressing itself energetically to the challenges of changing times.

Thus the principal observation about the 60-day session is that the dominant element of the Legislature was largely out of touch with developments incident to population expansion in Virginia. The state is more than half urban, but traditional political leadership rooted in a rural electorate did little in recognition of the needs of the cities and their expanding environs.

What the urban population got out of the session just ended was mainly the result of negative attitudes. The Legislature allowed the two-year moratorium on city annexations to die, which is to be welcomed, but no constructive action to ease the bind in which cities find themselves because of hostile decisions by annexation courts was forthcoming. Cities faced with strangulation cannot wait much longer for the kind of legislation that will permit healthy, controlled urban growth.

On the score of highway safety, a major concern of urban communities, some progress may have been made in the revision of traffic laws. The effect, however, cannot be measured until the changes are put to the test. One of these permits judges and juries to note a traffic violator's driving record *after* conviction and before sentence is imposed. Another change is aimed at strengthening the implied consent law and more effective restraint upon those who drive after their permits have been revoked.

But the rural dominated majority with the help of organized retail merchants "revised" the ridiculous Sunday blue laws to make them more irksome for city and urban residents. The majority, after gratifying the truckers' and automobile dealers' lobbies by putting the chief load of new highway taxes on automobile owners, heeded the rural influence in refusing to allot the cities a fairer share of the new road revenues.

The signs are written all over. Some day—and it may not be far distant—the voters of the cities and their suburbs are going to throw off the yoke of rural domination. If the Democratic organization is too infirm to adjust to change, too incapable of seeing and hearing what is taking place in a state increasingly urban, the resentment could be explosive enough to change the whole political structure of Virginia. The consequences could be confusion and action in directions that would be regretted. The question now is whether it may not be too late for the politicians in power to adjust their sights, to produce a leadership more in harmony with what progressive thought in Virginia seems to want. Another legislative session so devoid of accomplishment will convince a great many people that drastic changes are necessary.

Editorial View

Much Assembly Action Was Negative; ABC System Stood Off Challenges

(Second of a two-part appraisal of the 1964 General Assembly.)

On all too many fronts, the recent General Assembly session was noted for what it did not do rather than for what it did.

It turned back all efforts to repeal the poll tax or to permit the people to have the say about its continuance.

It refused to do anything about the age-old problem of city annexation of county territory or to promote consolidation of urban counties with cities.

It refused steadfastly to admit that Section 129 of the Constitution means anything and therefore took no action to see that public schools are reopened in Prince Edward County.

As with the poll tax and public schools, it preferred to leave to the federal courts a decision about any changes in congressional redistricting. The subject was not even raised.

The professional politicans might very well begin to be concerned about how much longer the public in Virginia will be willing to accept either negative action or no action at all on outstanding problems.

Significant Action

There was some significant action in other fields which deserves mention. For example, the drunk driving laws were amended to strengthen the hand of law enforcement where "implied consent" is concerned. A commendable step was taken to prevent judges being too lenient with repetitive offenders such as those caught time and again driving after their licenses have been revoked.

From now on, judges and juries are going to be able to look at the records of habitual offenders against the highway safety laws. This is something that has been long needed and we cannot overemphasize its importance.

Once again the state ABC system weathered efforts at amendment, proving the conservatism with which it is operated. The legislators refused to look at the problem of state-created drunkenness, especially in areas where there is a large percentage of service personnel. The effort to amend the law to provide for sale of liquors by the drink in eating establishments was beaten down. Thus, thousands of men at liberty for a brief time are forced to buy full bottles of liquor which they proceed to drink rather than throw any away. Local authorities are left to deal with the problem of unnecessary drunkenness. Some day, perhaps there will be a spirit of realism toward this problem, but not now.

The House passed but the Senate killed an effort of strange parentage to permit so-called "bottle clubs" to resell ABC liquor to their members at cost. So far as we can see, this was a good thing because there was no reason for it.

Daylight Confusion

After producing a reasonable solution of the Daylight Saving Time argument two years ago, the Assembly allowed itself to become fouled up again with the result that we have a hodge-podge law for the next biennium. Eight counties of Southwest Virginia together with Bristol and Bluefield are being allowed to secede from the state as far as time is concerned. They will be on Standard Time. Simultaneously, the Northern Virginia counties opposite Washington, D.C., will be allowed to go on DST earlier and continue later than the rest of the state.

The House passed but the Senate rejected in committee the so-called Liberty Amendment" to the U.S. Constitution which would have abolished the income tax authority of the federal government, leaving it without adequate revenue to carry on its programs.

The Senate passed but the House rejected another proposed amendment which would have set up a Court of the Union with power to overrule the Supreme Court in cases affecting states.

The only proposed amendment to gain approval in both houses would deny the Supreme Court of the United States authority to review cases involving legislative apportionment. This effort is not likely to see fruition. By their own negligence the states compelled the court to assume an unwanted jurisdiction.

In an effort to atone for its inability to provide sufficiently for capital construction at State colleges, the Assembly set up a College Building Authority to issue bonds and to aid in the construction of such vital facilities as cafeterias, gymnasiums, dormitories. This, if successful, will take up a good deal of the slack but will do nothing toward providing the badly needed additional classrooms.

Madison, Longwood, Radford and Virginia State colleges were strengthened by being given independent status with their own boards of visitors.

Virginia has always prided itself on being able to do a little more each year for public schools and the coming biennium will be no exception. Public school teachers will get a $200 raise the first year and another $100 the second year. In addition, holders of master degrees and district superintendents will get more pay. Significantly, the Assembly put $800,000 into a continuing effort to set up an educational television system.

Little Local Results

As far as Roanoke Valley is concerned, the legislative session produced very little results. The only really positive action was passage of a measure permitting Roanoke, upon vote of City Council, to institute a system of annual or continuing assessment of real estate in order to modernize our system of real estate evaluation and taxation.

Efforts of the county's Republican delegation to get anything at all done about the County Sanitation Authority were rendered useless when members of the Board of Supervisors could reach no agreement among themselves. The Authority, therefore, will continue to have its own way about things at least for two more years.

Probably the most alarming situation concerned the undercover struggle between the University of Virginia and VPI over which is to control the course of higher education in Roanoke Valley. A House committee eventually killed the measures of *Sen. William B. Hopkins* providing for upgrading of the University Extension and Roanoke Technical Institute so that they would have become in effect, junior colleges.

Instead, the Assembly provided a two-year study of higher education in the Valley with the hope and purpose of being able to reach some decision two years hence. The two parent institutions probably will continue to jockey for position during that time, but at least the City will not be placed in the position of having two community colleges when there is some question of whether it needs one.

Somewhere Between

Any final assessment of the 1964 session and its accomplishments will rest somewhere between the elaborately favorable opinion of Gov. Harrison and that of such critics as *Del. M. Caldwell Butler* of Roanoke, the Republican leader.

The Governor saw only a long list of constructive accomplishments while Butler saw a lack of leadership in the Administration and a drifting as far as legislative accomplishment is concerned.

Quite naturally, the people will form their opinion about the results, based largely upon the amount of money that it is going to cost them.

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THE SMALL THIN LINE OF HEROES:

Whether they like it of not, the Democrats of this state--machine variety or otherwise--are sitting up and taking notice of that small but highly effective Republican minority in the State Legislature lead by Roanoke's senior Delegate, the Honorable M. Caldwell Butler. Last week the Republicans flexed their muscles and the Governor's little plan to reap a windfall at the expense of Virginia's car-owners under the guise of an "emergency measure" was in serious trouble. Conservatives do not believe in rule by emergancy edict. How often have we heard Senator Byrd and his friends decry this sort of thing on the national level? How often have we seen them change their song with their concert hall?

All true Conservatives are really grateful to the Republicans for this display of true concern for principle--not to mention the car-owners who are grateful to find that someone in the State Legislature really cares about them.

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NO ANTI-BYRD CHALLENGE

Organization Control Makes Assembly Drag

Osborne

By Ozzie Osborne World-News Political Writer

Was the 1964 General Assembly "a most constructive one," as Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. says?

Or was it one that shied away from meeting its real responsibilities, one that put off until at least 1966 many things that should have been done this year?

The questions can — and no doubt will—be argued, but one thing is certain: It was not an exhilarating session.

Long before it ended, many of the reporters got a bad case of "assembly fatigue," most of it attributable to the boredom at the Capitol.

It was not just that there were no exciting issues; there were no exciting personalities, either, deaths and retirement from politics having taken such figures as Del. Robert Whitehead, Sen. Harry C. Stuart and Sen. Armistead Boothe.

First of two articles on the 1964 session of the Virginia General Assembly.

★ ★

And the dominant Byrd organization was so completely dominant that there was rarely any suspense on how any vote would go.

★ ★

Even the generally liberal Democrats of the urban areas like northern Virginia and Norfolk-Newport News failed to challenge the organization on any remotely major issues.

Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr., of Arlington, one of the more articulate members of the assembly, did try valiantly several times to rally support to do battle against what he called "special interests."

He seemed to have logic on his side most of the time, but all he got was a polite hearing.

Surprisingly, many old-line observers felt that many of the freshmen Democratic members, particularly in the House, showed themselves to be almost as conservative and pro - organization as the older members.

★ ★

They, naturally, got the choice committee assignments and were otherwise smiled on by leaders of the organization.

Only one young Democratic member of the House, Del. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, made any noticeable anti-Byrd noises at all.

★ ★

And he, one felt, in the debate after debate that he took part in on the House floor was far more "fuzzy" than articulate or convincing.

The organization, as usual, went through the ritual of doing things "democratically" to keep criticism at a minimum.

For example, the House Courts of Justice Committee handled several conflict of interest bills aimed at setting up standards of conduct for General Assembly members like this:

It turned the measures over to a subcommittee of ardently pro-organization men and they, to the surprise of nobody, concluded in a three-page statement that such legislation was completely unnecessary.

★ ★

The committee seemed to feel that enacting any conflict of interest legislation might, in effect, be a reflection on the General Assembly.

As usual, the huge Democratic majority killed practically all legislation introduced by Republicans. Most of it never got out of committee.

Politics, naturally, was the main topic at the 60-day session.

★ ★

It is assumed that Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin will be the organization's candidate for governor. The only suspense is who will complete the ticket.

Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button has indicated he'll run again. If he doesn't, Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski, who is well-liked in Richmond and would give balance to the ticket, probably will get the spot. Del. Fred G. Pollard of Richmond is expected to get the nomination for lieutenant governor.

The only worry among the Democrats — and they pretend it is a minor one—is the growing strength of the Republican party.

The Republicans have shown that, although they may not be able to pass much legislation in Richmond, they can point out what they consider to be the faults of the Democrats to the folks back home.

Tomorrow: The Republicans and how they did.

March 12, 1964

GOP Delegates Like New Role

Osborne

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Virginia Republicans, who feel they have been treated shabbily in the General Assembly since Reconstruction days, believe they have come of age as a constructive minority.

"We just don't want to start abusing our power," jokes Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, spokesman for the 11 Republicans in the 100-member House of Delegates.

The Republicans are not at this point even remotely considering themselves a threat to the dominant Democratic organization.

Last of two articles on the 1964 session of the Virginia General Assembly.

They know that for years they will continue to be assigned to committees that never meet; that any bills they propose will have little chance of passage.

But they believe they are on their way to creating an image where it counts—with the folks back home. They think they are doing this by continuing to point out what they consider the faults of the organization.

(In any discussion of Republicans in the General Assembly, most of the comment is confined to those in the House. The three senators in the 40-member Senate—James C. Turk of Radford, who often criticizes the organization; S. Floyd Landreth of Galax, a non-partisan type of politician; and Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, a conservative —have not been nearly as much in the fray as have the House members this session.)

"We have proved that Republicans are not ineffective," says Butler.

License Fight Effective

The highlight of the GOP show of strength came when they voted as a bloc against raising the cost of license tags for this year. Enough dissident Democrats at first joined them to defeat the legislation, but the organization recouped and, the following day, got enough of its members to change their minds to pass the bill.

It was the Republican contention that it was not right—and might even be unconstitutional—to raise license costs to accumulate money that would not be spent until some future date.

Editorial writers called the Republicans obstructionists. But mail from back home strongly backed their stand.

"It's funny," says Butler. "When we voted against the certificate of residency plan, we were called statesmen; but when we vote against this equally bad legislation, we're obstructionists."

The Republicans admit that, although few in number, they are in an enviable position.

They can propose dramatic solutions to problems such as the closed Prince Edward County schools, knowing the Democrats won't go along and will get the blame, if there is any, for killing the suggestion.

And they have never been known to complain about the publicity they get from their proposals.

Gains Irk Democrats

An interesting sidelight of the slight GOP ascendancy in Richmond is the irritation it has caused among the Democrats.

Even House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore was irked when asked to pose for a newspaper picture with a freshman GOP House member. He brusquely declined, saying, "No, I'm not having my picture taken to be used for political purposes."

He was not pleased either when a Richmond Republican delegate Saturday night had two of the House pages unfurl a sign over the House balcony saying "Virginia Needs Goldwater."

But most irritating of all for the Democrats has been the widespread newspaper publicity given the Republicans. ("11 Watchdogs in the House" was the head on one of the many editorials.)

Democrats feel, too, that the Republicans too often criticize the Democrats, but fail to even try to come up with constructive alternatives.

In any case, the Republicans have made themselves felt—just how effectively may be answered when the next House elections are held in 1965.

Commenting on House Republicans the past Assembly session, an editorial in the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot asked a question that may well have been asked by the organization:

"What do you do with 11 Republicans who refuse to lie down and play dead?"

Assembly Action: Effect on You

By BILL JOHNSON

RICHMOND (AP) — To the average Virginian, the General Assembly seems hardly more than a once-every-two-years exercise in the mysterious which has little or no effect on him personally.

The commonwealth continues on just about the same course despite the predictions of potential disaster an the prophecies of progress which flew forth in close-ranked formation during the 60-day session. Children still learn the same lessons in the same schools, and the same roads still lead to the same destinations.

But when Mr. Virginian goes to buy his auto license plates in the next few weeks, the fact that the legislature met will be brought home forcefully where he can feel it most — in his pocketbook.

Higher license plate costs—up $5 for the average auto and $10 for those weighing over 4,000 pounds—probably will be the one thing most remembered by the average person about the 1964 legislature. The money from the extra fee will help build a 1,600-mile system of arterial highways, but the 12-year or more construction period will temper any realization of benefit.

It could be, though, that the most far-reaching effects of the legislature which adjourned late Saturday night will be felt in two years when the Assembly meets again to take a look at the financial situation. This time it will have before it a study report on the sales tax, a measure which the conservative Democratic-controlled Assembly has steered shy of in the past but which has the blessings this time of a number of organization lieutenants.

There was much sentiment for a sales tax this time, but the Harrison administration managed to keep it pretty well covered up. A number of legislators conceded, though, that the levy may well be a necessity at the next session.

The motorist who takes to the highways with a revoked operators' permit will find changes in the law. If convicted, he stands to lose his car in addition to spending at least a minimum amount of time in jail.

For the motorist who drinks and drives, the implied consent law will still be on the books. But now, the law enforcement agencies hope, a number of acquittal-permitting loopholes have been plugged and convictions will rise. Three drunk driving convictions will bring permanent revocation of the driving license with possible restoration after 10 years.

The chronic traffic offender will be faced with new laws, too. One of them permits judges and juries—after finding him guilty of a traffic offense—to have a look at his past record before passing sentence. And a combination of four major traffic violations in a 10-year period will carry additional penalties.

Additional money was provided for education, both public and higher, but this will be almost unnoticed by most. But Virginians with a strong attachment to a particular state college may see a spurt in construction through the new College Building Authority which will float revenue bonds to finance the new dormitories, cafeterias, libraries and other structures.

Then, too, the Department of Technical and Vocational Education was created with the probability that it one day will take over the control of all community and branch colleges.

One change that will be felt by almost every Virginian deals with time. The Assembly exempted eight counties and the City of Norton in the far southwest tip of the state from observing Daylight Saving Time. And it changed the effective dates of DST for most of the rest of the state with the new fast time period running from Sunday after Memorial Day to the Sunday before Labor Day.

And the housewife who needs a head of lettuce on Sunday will find a change after July 1 when most of the new laws go into effect. The blue law was amended to prohibit the sale of hams and all produce except by the person who raised them. But the homeowner who blows out a fuse will be allowed to buy a new one.

Byrd's Candidacy Creates Democratic, GOP Questions

From Staff and AP Dispatches

U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd's decision to run for another term has cleared up one political mystery for Virginians and simultaneously supplanted it with two more.

The vibrant questions arising from Byrd's weekend announcement of his candidacy for a sixth full Senate term were these:

Will the Republicans, for the first time since 1946, field a candidate to oppose him in November?

And will Byrd lend his active, prestigious support to the Democratic presidential ticket this fall?

Byrd, 76, announced Saturday night that he had reached the "difficult decision" to run for re-election on the platform of "my record of nearly 50 years in public service."

The announcement left many Democrats elated, others resignedly agreeable, and the state's Republicans a bit bemused. All had one thing in common—they were not surprised.

Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County expressed the opinion that Byrd does not intend to finish another term if elected.

Hagen said he thinks Byrd either "will resign or retire" during the term and have his son, State Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. appointed to the vacancy.

Rep. W. Pat Jennings of the Southwest Virginia 9th District, said: "I'm not surprised that he's a candidate. I rather anticipated it." Jennings declined further comment.

State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, another Republican, said Byrd's announcement "didn't come as a surprise to me. It was a foregone conclusion."

But, Turk added, "I don't know why he decided to run . . . he said six years ago he wouldn't."

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican minority leader in the House, said he wasn't surprised at Byrd's decision. He added that it was too early to speculate on whom the Republicans might offer as opposition.

"We expected it," said Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, of Roanoke. He said he was happy with the decision and felt that Byrd would continue the "same vigorous leadership."

As early as last month, liberal, moderate and anti-Byrd Democrats had caucused in Richmond and let it be known they would not put up a candidate for Byrd's seat should the senator decide to seek re-election.

State Republican Chairman Horace Henderson of McLean said Byrd's decision was "what I expected" and did not alter his conviction that the GOP must nominate a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

Henderson, who says he is giving serious consideration to the possibility of running for the position himself, said he " frankly regrets" Byrd's decision to make the race.

"I feel rather strongly that he no longer represents a majority of the people of Virginia," the GOP chieftain said.

Other Republican leaders are known to have no enthusiasm for opposing Byrd, a conservative throughout his 31 years in the Senate. A decision will not be made until the state GOP convention June 13 in Richmond.

Republicans have not fielded an opponent for Virginia's senior Democratic senator since 1946.

The World-News CONVERSATION CORNER

Show's Percussionist A Rousing Performer

Hold On!

by

Charles McDowell

The musical "Funny Girl," with Barbra Streisand, who may be outdoing Fanny Brice as Fanny Brice, opened in New York recently, and the critics smiled upon it. They did more than smile upon Miss Streisand. They whooped and hollered as if she dominated the whole thing.

Walter Kerr said, for example, "It's the star's evening—long may she wave," and John Chapman said she gave "a remarkable demonstration of skill and endurance."

We saw the show and we also thought Miss Streisand did fine, but the critics in their finite widsom managed to miss another remarkable demonstration of skill and endurance. Miss Streisand may well go on to dominate all of musical comedy in America, but this other performance will remain indelibly impressed upon our mind and inner ear.

★ ★

Just say "Funny Girl" to us in future years, and we will reverberate with the memory of it.

You have to understand our viewpoint — literally. Our seat, which was acquired after one of the most confusing correspondences ever conducted with a box office, turned out to be in the front seat of a box in the right front corner of the Winter Garden. One other box, a tiny one, separated us from the stage itself.

That box contained a musician for whom there was no room in the adjoining orchestra pit, and he had his instruments with him, of course.

Come to think of it, we may have stumbled on the reason why a show as good as "Funny Girl" was postponed four or five times before it was deemed ready for a Broadway opening. The producers couldn't find a place to put that man and his instruments. They couldn't, anyway, until some master of stagecraft thought of the box adjoining the pit and Box FF 1.

In there with him our man had two kettledrums, a large vibraphone, a large xylophone, a small xylophone, chimes, cymbals, a snare drum, a tambourine, and two medium-sized boards to slap together, the name of which we forgot to ask him during intermission when we stayed in our seats and had a little talk. (Stunned by the percussion of the first act, neither of us trusted his equilibrium enough to walk out for a smoke.)

There was a drummer in the pit with standard equipment, but our tympanist had been added to meet the exuberant requirements of Ralph Burns' orchestration of the Jule Styne score.

And the tympanist had a tremendously active part. He was constantly spinning and lunging from one instrument to another, reading music on two stands, having to watch the conductor in a strategically mounted mirror when turning his back to pound the chimes with a hammer.

It hardly seemed fair for him to work so hard while the guitar player, the last man in the adjoining pit, had time during the show to work two and a half puzzles in Crossword Treasury No. 1, but who are we to criticize orchestration?

★ ★

We did learn to keep an eye on our man so as not to be taken completely by surprise when he whanged the cymbals 24 inches from our nose. And we learned not to lean forward and peer under his music-stand light to see Miss Streisand when she was on our side of the stage; we learned it when a fast run on the big xylophone almost terminated, off key, on our head.

Strange to say, we tottered out of the theater without finding out the name of the tympanist who dominated the evening. Subsequent calls to the Winter Garden and the producing organization were no help. In fact, the theater people seemed surprised that anyone should be interested in a mere member of the orchestra when the evening belonged to Barbra Streisand.

The tympanist needs no name for us to remember his performance always. It is a considerable tribute to Miss Streisand that we remember her at all.

To Subordinate Ego Takes a Strong Will

Everyone is at the center of his own universe, like a spider sitting at the heart of his web. This is the condition of man, to be self-centered, in the most literal sense of the word.

Strictly Personal

By

Sydney J. Harris

And when we engage ourselves with another person, our own existence seems necessary and absolute, while the other's existence seems contingent and relative. We are essential to our world; he is not.

Yet, while this is our deep emotional conviction, on the intellectual level, we know it is not true. The other person is as real as we are. He, too, is the center of the universe; he is necessary and absolute to himself.

★ ★

Treating ourselves as absolute, and others as relative is, of course, the primal sin. It converts persons into things to be manipulated, used and discarded; into means for our own ends, not for their ends. In Buber's terms, it turns a Thou into an It.

And when a Thou becomes an It—when the createdness of the other person is not viewed as necessary as our own—then there is no reason (beyond expediency) to treat the other as a person. All injustice and cruelty come, basically, from this distorted view of reality.

Seen in this light, the great commandment "Love thy neighbor as thyself," becomes something more than a sentimental injunction or a pious wish or even a purely religious precept. It becomes an imperative for mankind — a self-protective measure to keep us from wiping out one another, as we seem about to do on a global scale today.

The great commandment means that our neighbor, however he differs from us, is just as real, just as worthy and as worthless, just as much the center of creation. It means that the only way we can like some people is by loving them —by loving not the accidents of their personality, but the essential createdness of them, the residual humanity that makes us all much more alike than we are different.

The kind of love we are commanded to have is not a feeling, in the ordinary sense of the word. Nobody could be "commanded" to love his neighbor as he loves his mate or parents or children or friends. It is an act of the will, a turning of the whole person to the other, in open recognition that what unites us is much greater and deeper than what divides us.

Man will never lose his self-centeredness. He can only mitigate it, by accepting the realness of the other, and regarding him as an absolute. In the crisis of our times, the I can save itself only by reaching out to the Thou and saying "We."

Someone always in a hurry has little sense of the present; by constantly anticipating the future, he never arrives in it, or learns how to convert it into a usable present.

Wish I'd Said That . . .

By Jack Wilson

Looking at the economy-darkened White House, Republicans have picked their '64 campaign song: "When the Lights Go On Again All Over the World."

Parkinsonism Causes Tremors, Rigidity, But Not Paralysis

Keeping Well

By

Dr. Theodore Van Dellen

Parkinsonism is difficult to hide. Recently, while waiting for the arrival of a plane at Chicago's O'Hare airport, I noticed an older man walking into the waiting room slowly. He seated himself on the edge of a chair opposite me; his shoulders drooped and the right hand began to shake as he tried to relax.

★ ★

He stared in my direction during the next five minutes and not once did his expression change. This is understandable because in this disease, the facial muscles are too stiff or tense to permit a smile or any other change in the features. Infrequent blinking causes the fixed stare.

Shortly thereafter, a companion joined the victim of parkinsonism and it was obvious he was mentally alert despite his blank face and slow monotonous speech. I gathered from their discussion that arrangements had been made to board the plane early. But the man made it clear he did not want a wheel chair.

Takeoff time came; the man stood up with some effort and finally got going toward the ramp. He leaned forward and shuffled along as though he had glue on the soles of his shoes. But in a short while his steps increased rapidly and he gained so much momentum I thought he would not be able to stop on reaching the door of the plane.

The old term for the disease, paralysis agitans, seldom is used today as these people are not paralyzed. In addition, they usually remain shrewd, understanding, and observant. The muscles are so rigid bodily movements are slowed, clumsy and less efficient. Tremor involves the hands and feet and begins on the right side in right handed persons.

★ ★

The modern surgical treatment consists of destroying a small area in the brain via a wire loop, electric current, radioisotopes, heat, freezing, or the injection of various chemicals. This type of operation is recommended when the victim becomes disabled by tremor and muscle rigidity. Best results are obtained when the individual is in good health and symptoms are confined to one side.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

★ ★

Mrs. A. writes: My 8-year-old daughter has various allergies and, for this reason, never has been vaccinated against smallpox. She has no skin outbreak and the doctor says this is a good time to vaccinate. Do you think it will be safe?

Reply: Yes. The best time to have it done is when the skin is clear of eczema.

★ ★

B. B. writes: Could acne scars be eliminated by plastic surgery?

Reply: Shallow scars can be planed down with a wire brush. Deeper scars could be treated by skin grafts but the plan is not practicable.

★ ★

E. G. writes: Can a nervous stomach get beyond control?

Reply: Pull the reins tight and yell, Whoa, when you feel control slipping.

★ ★

M. R. writes: Does rheumatoid arthritis ever affect the heart?

Reply: Yes, in a small percentage of victims of this condition.

★ ★

W. S. writes: Is gin harder on the kidneys than bourbon?

Reply: No. Both contain alcohol. Alcohol is not hard on normal kidneys.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Crybabies often are sick babies.

Prayers Ban Termed Part of Godless Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ban on official school prayers was seen today by a House member as part of "a deadly attempt to make our America officially a godless nation."

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, D-Fla., expressed that view in testimony prepared for the House Judiciary Committee and urged enactment of a constitutional amendment to reverse the court's decision.

Sikes said religion should not be confined only to the church and the home.

"I believe that religion exists everywhere, and that it should be recognized everywhere," he said. "And I consider it particularly important in these days, when teaching in the home is so often neglected, that religious education be implemented in public schools and public places."

Sikes' testimony continued the barrage by House members in support of various proposed amendments to permit prayers and Bible reading in the schools.

Nearly two dozen have testified since the hearings began Wednesday and only one, R John W. Davis, D-Ga., expressed approval of the Supreme Court's prayer and Bible reading decisions.

Committee members who have raised numerous questions about the constitutional difficulties involved in the problem were chided Thursday by Rep. Craig Hosmer, R-Calif., for "tilting at windmills."

"But it's not as simple as that," said Chairman Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., "there are many different kinds of prayers and different versions of the Bible. A school board may prescribe a prayer or a Bible that are objectionable to some parents."

Another witness, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., urged the committee not to "strain at this thing."

"Just go back to the situation as it was before the Supreme Court's 1962 decision," he said.

Wythe Man Dies in Fall

WYTHEVILLE (AP)—Wythe County authorities are investigating the death of John B. Rakes, 23, who apparently fell some 45 feet from his 2½-story house. He was found dead outside the home yesterday.

Dr. Carl E. Stark, medical examiner, said Rakes died of head injuries. Deputy Sheriff B. F. Wright said Rakes apparently fell about midnight Wednesday through an upstairs window, covered only with plastic sheeting, at the end of a hallway.

Authorities said Rakes' family, who lived in the house, apparently was unaware of what had happened until morning.

Chatham Man Heads Prep School Group

CHARLOTTESVILLE — William Yardley, rector of Chatham Hall, Chatham, has been elected president of the Virginia Association of Preparatory Schools for the coming year.

Col. Vernon Lankford, headmaster of Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, was elected vice president and Dr. B. F. D. Runk, dean of the University of Virginia, was elected secretary-treasurer.

NOTICE

We need YOUR help . . .

The City Rescue Mission still needs 400 S&H Green Stamp books to purchase a station wagon.

Mail to Rescue Mission
P.O. Box 442, Roanoke, Va.

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Ask for Armour Lightweight Vertagreen at your garden supply store. Lift it. The handle's set in the side of the bag. Swing it around. A breeze to carry!

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This spring get them all . . . with Armour Lightweight Vertagreen.

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April 19 and 26—Pre-Enrollment in Churches
April 20 and 27—Pastors to report pre-enrollment at Ministers Conference

APRIL 27-30, 7:00-9:00 P.M.

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Scrapbooks Help Salute National Baby Week

Next week, April 27-May 2, is National Baby Week and the World-News Women's Department decided it could not let the opportunity slip by without offering a very special salute to the cherubs.

We thought about planning a feature on fat babies but thin babies are just as cute and we didn't want to hurt any feelings.

Then we considered a feature on a set of twins or triplets or quadruplets but every single baby is a story all by itself.

★ ★

Then we thought of a picture layout of a curly-headed baby getting a first haircut but all the babies who came into the newspaper office that day were as bald as grapefruits.

Truth is—not too many babies come down to the newspaper.

But a lot of people do come into our office and they at one time were tiny, lovable, fat, thin, curly-headed or bald.

Some of them still are.

But with just that much of a hint can you guess who the babies are that we decided to use for a Baby Week feature? They are identified on Page 19.

Baby 'A' *has a Democratic outlook*

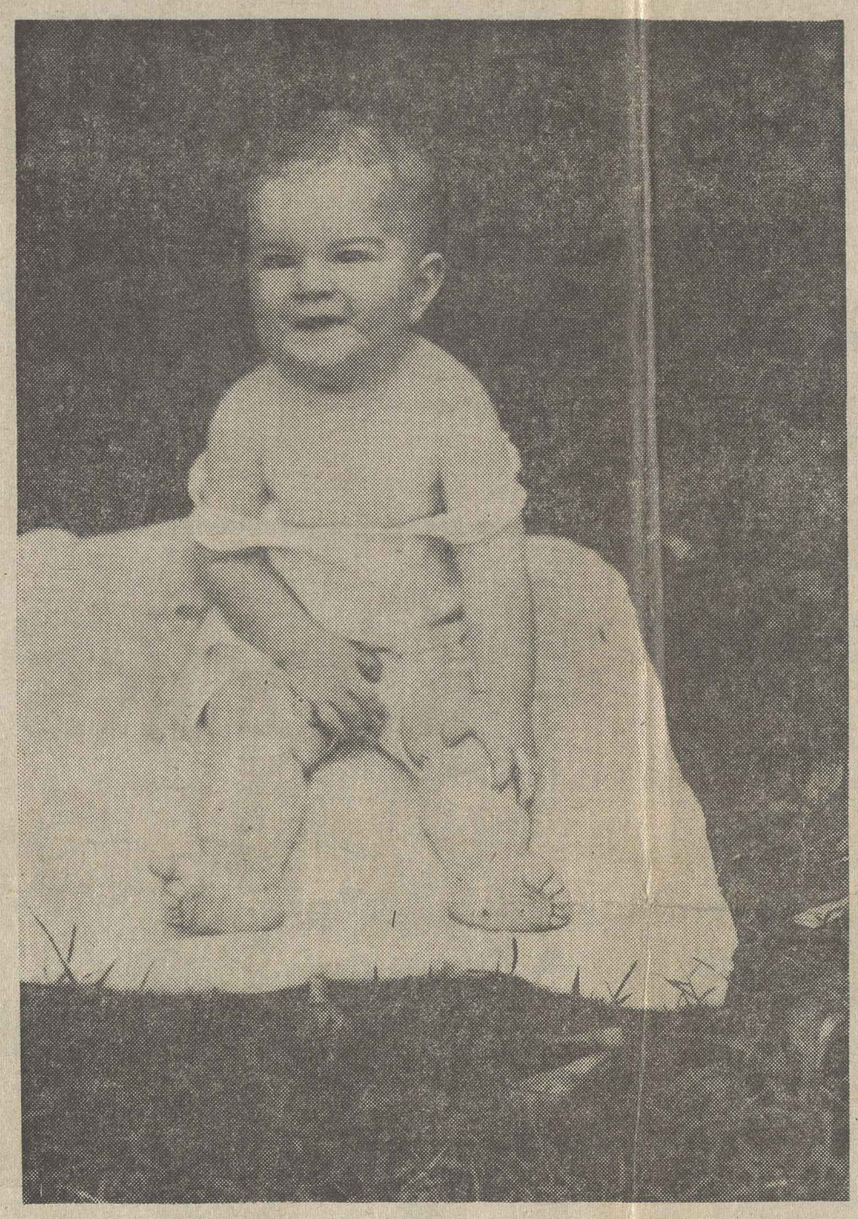
Baby 'B'
Still plays in the parks

Baby 'C'
Manages to get along

Baby 'D'
Used to play doctor

Baby 'E' *is a grand old party boy*

Baby 'F' *has his headquarters in Salem*



Baby 'G' *never got out of school*

Baby 'H'
Is the teachers' pet

Baby 'I'
Out to win her way

Baby 'J'
Liked 'cops and robbers'

Baby 'K'
Expresses his opinion

Baby 'L'
Is a quiz kid

Baby 'M'
Kibitzes

Mix a cup of confectioners sugar with a couple of tablespoons of lemon juice and use as a frosting-dip for log-shaped cookies.

Hollins Professor Attends Ohio Meet

Miss Grace E. Chevraux, professor of hygiene and physical education at Hollins College, is attending the installation of Pierien Honorary Organization into Mortar Board at Akron University, Ohio.

Miss Chevraux is one of five charter members who will be present at the installation.

Mortar Board has 110 chapters in colleges throughout the country. It represents recognition of leadership by women on college campuses.

Elks Auxiliary Names New Leaders

Mrs. L. L. Wall has been elected president of the Ladies Auxiliary, B.P.O.E. No. 197 for the 1964-65 year.

Other new officers are Mrs. Harry M. Webber, vice president; Mrs. T. J. Sain, recording secretary; Mrs. Walter A. Clark, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. A. Garland Jr., treasurer; and Mrs. Henry Kraus, historian.

Mrs. Charles R. King and Mrs. Nora Mitchell were initiated as new members in the organization.

A benefit card party is planned for May 14 at the club.

For the teen-age crowd keep a supply of apple juice chilling in the refrigerator. Young folks go for apple juice . . . and it's good for them, being the pure natural juice of crisp, hard apples.

Want Ads Bring Immediate Returns

Benefit Bridge Planned by PTA

The Fishburn Park PTA will have a benefit bridge and game party Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the school. Door prizes will be given. Profits from the event will be used to purchase books for the school library. Mrs. Julian Sacks is general chairman and Mrs. H. B. McClung is president of the PTA.

Want Ad Service—344-3211

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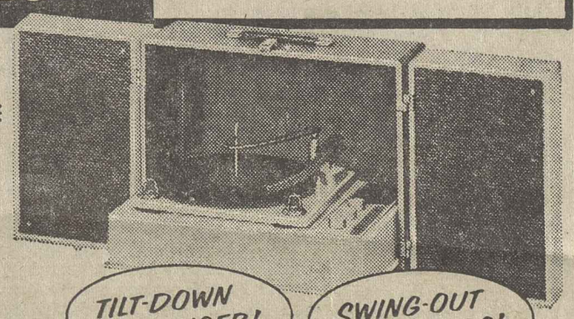

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Apr 24 '64

City Voters Lack Confidence In Leaders, Republicans Say

Roanoke Republican candidates today outlined the issues they'll cover in the city campaign, sprinkling their statements liberally with criticism of the way the city has been run.

Top issues, said the four candidates, will be fiscal responsibility, annexation, zoning and capital improvements.

"Events of this year have demonstarted clearly that the voters have lost confidence in the leadership of our community," the candidates said.

They said Roanokers have seen too many important matters put aside and "they have seen factionalism and division take over the city."

The Republicans — Billy Mullins, David K. Lisk and Edward P. Gentry, candidates for council, and Joseph K. Ingram, running for mayor—outlined "grievous failures" on the part of the city leadership, saying:

"There needs to be a more careful delineation of accounting duties and procedures in the administration of our school system.

"There is a chronic and long-standing unwillingness to do something about drainage problems.

"There has been a refusal to formulate and execute long range annexation plans.

"There have been no efforts of consequence made to remove from a 20th Century city, 19th Century bridges, schools and streets, or to cope with increasing traffic problems.

"There has been a steady refusal to adopt a long - range capital improvement program.

"There has been a failure to adopt an ordinance to establish a city personnel department which would put the city management on a professional basis.

"There has been for many years an unwillingness to approach the increasing garbage disposal problem in a realistic manner.

"There has been a refusal to adopt a comprehensive zoning and growth plan for the city.

"Finally, there is the failure to grasp the reality that Roanoke's future cannot stop at the city boundaries."

The Republicans say it is not too late to correct "these failures," adding that "with sound, efficient and constructive city government, we can accomplish more with what we have."

Democrats Hit By Del. Butler

June 6, 1964

MARTINSVILLE — Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, speaking at a Martinsville-Henry County Republican fund-raising dinner Friday night, lashed out at Democrats on the local, state and federal level.

Butler said it is more important than ever before to be a Republican because the GOP is the only hope for those concerned with the course and direction of national policy.

He predicted that the Republican presidential nominee, regardless of who he is, will carry Virginia in November.

Terming the New Frontier "basically fradulent," Butler said, "The same things that alarmed us four years ago are still with us today."

He defined the administration's war on poverty as a "phony war," and said it is "a shameless attempt to purchase the votes of the people with their own money and a slogan."

Butler said the failures of the Democrats are forcing responsibility on Republicans. According to Butler, the Democratic failures are most apparent on the state level. He said the few [illegible]rs of the Democrats in Virginia are advancing in age and are training no replacements.

Charging that the Democrats speak of states' rights and ignore states' responsibilities, Butler accused the Virginia Democrats of forfeiting states' rights to the Supreme Court.

Butler called particular attention to court rulings on the certificate of residency plan, the Prince Edward County schools reopening and taxes, and redistricting.

Democrats are not interested in anything but preserving their own power, Butler said, and they are not providing leadership or vision for Virginia.

Criticizing the Democrats on a local level, Butler called attention to Roanoke. He said there is no Democratic Party-endorsed candidate in the city race for mayor and city council. More important, he said, the Democratic Party in Roanoke does not seek out qualified men.

Butler's talk was delivered to about 50 persons in Collinsville. He said, "This is the largest gathering of this type I have seen south of Roanoke."

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Butler Honored For Leadership

RICHMOND—Virginia Republicans today honored Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke for his leadership of the Republican minority in the 1964 General Assembly.

An award was given Butler as the State Republican Convention opened here.

State Republican Chairman Horace E. Henderson cited Butler for his "dynamic leadership" as head of the "loyal opposition" in the assembly.

Butler was one of four persons honored for outstanding service to the party.

World-News
June 13, 64

May 31, 1964

Mary Frye, Marshall Butler, John Saunders and Susan Hopkins Watch Marionettes

The Roanoke World-News

Wednesday, August 5, 1964 1

M. Caldwell Butler
Manager

Blackwell Brown
Treasurer

Poff Again Names Butler As Campaign Manager

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke will again be campaign manager for 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff.

"As campaign manager, he will be ex-officio member of all campaign committees and will represent the candidate in all meetings which the candidate cannot attend," said Poff in announcing Butler's appointment.

The congressman also announced the appointment of Blackwell Brown. Roanoke banker, as finance chairman. Brown has held the post in previous Poff campaigns.

Butler was Poff's manager in his successful 1958 and 1962 campaigns. In his job, Butler will coordinate the work of the committees in the district's counties and cities.

Poff said that Butler, who is serving his second term in the House of Delegates from Roanoke, "has distinguished himself as a legislator of unusual ability and has won the respect and esteem of his collegaues in both houses of the General Assembly in both political parties."

Poff, Republican from Radford, is running against State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke. Poff has been in the House since 1952.

GOP in 6th Rejects Independent Groups

By ROBERT B. SEARS
Times Staff Writer

Sixth District Republicans will not recognize independent groups supporting Barry Goldwater for president, Lewis W. Wohlford Jr., district chairman, said Saturday.

Wohlford spoke to about a dozen-unit GOP chairmen at Hotel Roanoke, following a meeting of the 6th District Republican Committee attended by 25 persons.

Wohlford said it was merely an oversight that he did not bring up the matter of non-recognition of independent Goldwater groups at an earler committee meeting.

Henry Hewitt, Roanoke City GOP chairman, said he thought Republicans should welcome the aid of anybody supporting Goldwater, who wanted to come to local GOP headquarters and work for the candidate.

Wohlford said such persons would be recognized as individuals, but that to recognize the independent groups hurt the growth of the Republican party.

Such an independent group set up in Roanoke, might produce 25 or 30 votes for Goldwater, Wohlford said, but at a cost of several thousand dollars that could have been spent for growth of the Republican party.

Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, national Republican committee woman, said independent groups for Goldwater had already been set up nationally, despite assurances made at the Republican Natoinal Convention that all support for the candidate would be through regular Republican organizations.

District officers were elected at the earlier committee meeting Saturday and tentative plans were made for a 6th District $5-a-plate dinner to kick off the campaign for national, state and district Republican candidates in the November election.

In addition to Goldwater, they are Richard A. May of Saluda, who is running for U.S. senator against Sen. Harry F. Byrd, and Rep. Richard H. Poff, 6th District congressman, who is opposed by State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat, of Roanoke.

The kick-off dinner is tentatively planned for Friday night, Sept. 18 at Dixie Caverns. Poff will be the principal speaker.

J. B. (Brack) Stovall of Lynchburg was re-elected vice chairman of the 6th District Republican committee.

Other officers elected are Mrs. Leslie Pugh, Floyd, vice chairwoman; Mrs. Eunice Sprinkle, Botetourt County, secretary; and John V. Rader, Troutville, finance chairman.

D. Blackwell Brown, Roanoke, was re-elected treasurer of the 6th District GOP committee.

Frank M. McCann of Lynchburg was named to head May's senatorial campaign in the 6th District.

The committee confirmed Poff's recent appointment of M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke as his campaign chairman, and also confirmed the GOP state committee's appointment of Wohlford as district Goldwater campaign chairman. Wohlford asked Stovall of Lynchburg to assist him in the Goldwater campaign in that area.

Wohlford announced that the district's obligation to the Virginia Republican organization for the forthcoming campaign was $35,000.

Mrs. Barger told the committee:

"We have our work cut out for us with these three candidates (Goldwater, May, and Poff) to elect in our district."

She is sure about Poff and Goldwater, she said, adding, "I believe it will (carry) for Mr. May."

"It will take a lot of work," Mrs. Barger concluded, "and we can't take anything for granted."

Named to a nine-member district budget committee were Mrs. Barger, Mrs. Sprinkle, Ward Teel of Christiansburg, Wilbur Smith of Covington, Wohlford, Butler, Mrs. Pugh and Rader.

Roanoke City and 6th District GOP campaign headquarters will open next Saturday at 118 West Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Wohlford said.

There will also be 6th District GOP campaign offices in Covington, Lynchburg, and at Salem for Roanoke County, it was announced.

Butler Asks Classes for Vote Judges

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke today asked the Roanoke City Electoral Board to conduct classes for election judges and clerks to avoid confusion at voting places on Nov. 3.

The delegate thinks the vote may hit 30,000 — which would be a record for the city.

Butler said he is asking for the classes "in view of the anticipated large turnout, confusion in the election laws and the unusual problems involved. . . ."

Many cities have classes such as those suggested by Butler.

Persons who register by Oct. 3 may vote for President, a U.S. Senator and members of the House of Representatives this fall.

But a person must have his paid poll taxes and also be registered to vote for the proposed amendment to Virginia's constitution.

Butler said that properly conducted classes "will avoid much of the unfortunate confusion and ill feeling that we can presently anticipate for this election day."

Sept 5-64

Poff's Aides Asked To Conduct Campaign While Congress Busy

Rep. Richard H. Poff's campaign manager in a letter to 6th District Republican leaders Friday urged them to do Poff's campaigning until Congress adjourns.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler asked the GOP leaders to explain to voters Poff must remain in Washington although State Sen. William B. Hopkins, his Democratic opponent, "has been active since the first week in July.

"Dick is an absentee candidate, not because he wants to be, but because duty requires him to be," Butler wrote.

The letters were mailed from GOP headquarters in Roanoke to local party officials and delegates to the district Republican convention that nominated Poff for a seventh term in Congress.

"It is important for our Congressman to stay on the job in Washington," Butler told the party leaders, because:

"He (Poff) is the second ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee which handles more than half of all the legislation considered by the House of Representatives. In terms of seniority of service, he is one of the oldest members of the Policy Committee. He is secretary of the Republican Conference. Next year, if Republicans win a majority of the seats in the House, he will be the chairman of his subcommittee and next in line for chairman of the Judiciary Committee itself."

Butler said if Poff "left his duties to come home to campaign, the people of our district would have no one to speak for them and vote for them in the hall of Congress."

Butler told the party workers that although GOP campaign headquarters in Roanoke has not been "formally dedicated" it is "open for business . . ."

And he asked them not to forget about the district GOP dinner at Dixie Caverns Friday night, Sept. 18, which will be a "kickoff dinner" for the campaign.

GOP Opens Poff Office On Monday

10/11/64

Sixth District Republican Campaign Headquarters at 118 W. Campbell Ave., in operation for several weeks, will have a formal opening Monday evening at 7:30.

The headquarters will be the nerve center of Rep. Richard H. Poff's campaign for re-election but Poff is not expected to attend. Since Congress is in session he plans to remain in Washington.

"If Mr. May is available we will invite him," said 6th District Chairman Lewis W. Wohlford Jr.

Richard A. May, a retired businessman who lives at Saluda, is running against U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd.

Wohlford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Poff's campaign manager, in addition to May if he attends, will be the principal speakers.

Poff will formally launch his campaign at a 6th District GOP dinner at Dixie Caverns Sept. 18. He is opposed by State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Democrat.

"Due to the Congress remaining in session, probably until October, we cannot delay the formal opening and dedication of headquarters for the congressman's return and attendance," Wohlford wrote party members of the district committee in announcing the Monday evening program.

ditorials

MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1964

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

A good catchword can obscure analysis for fifty years.—Willkie.

ery Good, Mr. Poff, But--

were fine words used by Representative Poff to explain his support of the movement to kill the effect of the Supreme Court decision requiring equal representation in state legislatures. Mr. Poff stands four-square for the noble doctrine of "states' rights." That is why, as he tells it, he supported the Tuck bill which would forbid federal courts to take jurisdiction in redistricting cases.

But Mr. Poff concedes that Virginia is not equally represented. The remedy for this inequality should be provided by the state and this is a domain upon which the federal courts should not "trespass." And, he further observes, the Legislature should meet immediately to pass a fair representation law.

It's that simple. However, Mr. Poff does not tell us how a Legislature dominated by minority rural interests determined to preserve their political power could ever be persuaded to deal fairly with city and urban areas if Congress were to adopt the bill he backs. Furthermore, as for the matter of correcting gerrymandered apportionment being a question of states' rights, he seems to be unaware of the Constitution's guarantee of equal treatment of citizens.

Rep. Poff's colleague, Rep. Broyhill, Virginia's other Republican Congressman, also supported the Tuck bill, and he explained his position in the following illuminating statement:

In embracing the Supreme Court you are repudiating the overwhelming majority of the Virginia congressional delegation, the majority of the members of the Virginia General Assembly, the Virginia judicial system, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and, in a large sense, I believe, the Constitution of the United States.

That "majority of the General Assembly" is the crux of the whole thing. Both Mr. Poff and Mr. Broyhill appear to have reasons for wishing to be very accommodating to the ruling political faction in Virginia with its influence based on control of the rural electorate. If we substitute "machine politicians" for "majority" in Mr. Broyhill's statement, his meaning is clearer. The majority of the congressional delegation is oriented to the controlling group in the Democratic party, which in turn dominates the Assembly, which in turn chooses the members of the state's judiciary.

Without the federal remedy for assuring constitutionally commanded equality of citizens, what we have is a self-perpetuating oligarchy. We need expect no relief from unfair apportionment if we leave it to the oligarchy whose power and very existence would thereby be more effectively challenged. This is not just an academic problem. It concerns vital policy of state and local government, as, for instance, the threat of strangulation of Virginia's cities because rural legislators in key positions of power are hostile to expansion of city limits.

Poff Endorses Goldwater; Says U.S. at Crossroads

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Rep. Richard H. Poff said Friday night in opening his own Republican campaign for re-election that America is at the "crossroads" in this year's presidential election and he will "take the turn to the right . . ."

Between 600 and 700 turned out for a 6th District GOP dinner at Dixie Caverns, a record, to kickoff Poff's campaign for a seventh term.

Poff urged the election of Sen. Barry Goldwater as president "in this moment of great decision" and called on Sen. William B. Hopkins, his own Democratic opponent, to take a stand on the Democratic convention platform.

Before beginning his speech Poff read a prepared statement saying he intends to support the nominees of the Republican party but "reserving the right to disagree with them as my convictions dictate."

This includes Senate candidate Richard A. May, 68-year-old retired businessman, who is running against U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, head of the conservative Democratic organization in state politics.

May was a guest at the dinner.

But Poff said outside his own campaign his "first concern" will be helping Goldwater carry Virginia because, he believes, of Goldwater fails "the two-party system in Virginia will suffer a grevious if not mortal blow."

Poff said Hopkins has reserved the right to disagree with President Johnson and the Democratic Administration but claimed Hopkins has not proved he really disagrees.

"It looks as if he has tried to assume the impossible posture of straddling the fence and keeping one ear to the ground while carrying water on both shoulders," Poff told the cheering dinner audience.

The congressman contended, too, that the congressional campaign "took on a new complexion" when President Johnson chose Sen. Hubert Humphrey as his running mate for vice president.

Poff called the Democrats' convention "the Atlantic City puppet show" and said Humphrey "has been a ringleader in every organization designed to remold the Democratic Party in the ultra-liberal image."

Rep. Poff . . . 'To Turn to the Right' (Times Photo)

Hopkins in the opening phase of his campaign accused Poff of using his staff to promote his own political fortunes instead of the interests of the district.

Poff said these charges were made by Dr. John P. Wheeler of Hollins College, the Democratic nominee in the 1962 campaign.

Hopkins, the congressman claimed, not only is making the same charges—he is using the same language.

"This," Poff suggested, "leads inescapably to one of two conclusions. He (Hopkins) is either copying my 1962 opponent or he was my opponent's ghostwriter in 1962."

(Hopkins issued a statement late Friday night saying he expected Poff "to push the panic button—but not so early in the campaign."

("I expect him to use any tactics to avoid discussing the real issues of the campaign," Hopkins added.)

Poff expressed regret "members of my staff have not escaped the bitter criticism" of Hopkins' "negative campaign."

The congressman said he has "one of the best staffs" in Washington and, at the same time, is able to refund a "substantial portion" of what he is allocated for staff personnel.

Poff centered his attack on Humphrey whom he described as the "living symbol" of what has happened in the Democratic Party "since Franklin Roosevelt first stole it from Thomas Jefferson."

Humphrey, the congressman said, "was one of the founders and is now vice president of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) which, among other things, advocates diplomatic recognition of Red China and abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Poff contended the issue in this year's presidential and congressional elections is whether America will turn to the left or the right.

"I will take the turn to the right—but not too far to the right, because that would be off-course too," Poff declared.

"But," he went on, "I want America to turn to the right, back to the Constitution, back to free enterprise for labor and management, back from one government to 51 governments, back to limited powers and checks and balances. . . ."

Then he paused and said he took the applause as support. Then he ended:

"Won't you help me to help others make this decision for America?"

Butler Says GOP's Chances Good in State

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly, told the Roanoke City Republican Women's Club Wednesday he thinks the GOP will have a good chance of winning state and local offices next year. Butler represents Roanoke in the House.

On the state level, Butler said, the GOP has a number of talented members who would make strong candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general.

He mentioned Winchester orchardist J. Kenneth Robinson and Richmond lawyer Richard Obenshain—both of whom lost congressional races by a few hundred votes; also State GOP Chairman Robert J. Corber who lives in Arlington and practices law in Washington, D.C.

More and more, Butler said, the people of Virginia are looking to the Republican Party to protect their interest. He said too a "small group" of Democrats in the General Assembly "are desperately trying to preserve their positions through executive sessions and gerrymandering."

Today's Chuckle

A fellow driving a car is called a motorist—until he comes too close for comfort.

Vol. 156, No. 82.

THE ROANOKE TIMES

8 Sections—96 Pages ★★★ Roanoke, Virginia, Sunday Morning, September 20, 1964.

Second Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Va.

5 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

The Weather

ROANOKE: Cloudy and cooler today with occasional light rain.

(Full Weather Report on Page A-4)

Harrison Hopes Congress Will Void or Delay Ruling

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. learned the bad news—for his administration, at least—when he got off an airplane at Lynchburg en route to Montvale to make a speech. A court order had been issued for redistricting the Senate as well as the House.

He took it in stride.

But Harrison, who has grown accustomed to seeing his administration lose test cases in the federal courts, was reluctant to talk at first because, he said, he had not seen the order.

He later agreed to talk with newsmen for a few minutes after his speech but declined to say what his next step will be—whether he will ask Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button to seek a review of the three judges' order by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Harrison said he wants to talk to the attorney general first.

The governor has contended all along that the 100 House seats and the 40 Senate seats are fairly distributed.

Harrison said he hopes Congress, before it adjourns, will pass one of two pending bills—one removing legislative apportionment from the pervue of the federal courts or place a two-year moratorium on the U.S. Supreme Court decision requiring equal apportionment of all state legislatures.

GOV. HARRISON
Looks to Congress

And, Harrison said, he does not think the General Assembly should be required to reapportion the Senate now. Present members should be allowed to serve their four-year terms, he said.

Barring either congressional action soon or a reversal of Saturday's decision by the three federal judges at Alexandria, Virginia faces a unique election year in 1965.

It will mean the election of 40 state senators and 100 House members, with realigned districts, in a year in which Virginia also will be electing its next governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Harrison said he had planned to call a special session in November to reapportion the 100 House seats, barring congressional action, in compliance with an earlier court order.

The latest order requires him to convene the General Assembly by Dec. 15 to reapportion both the House and Senate.

Several political leaders said they were not surprised at the order requiring reapportionment of the 40 Senate seats but there was widespread surprise that it also required what amounts to a special election for two-year terms of the interim senators.

The reaction was mixed along political lines.

"I think that it is a matter of extreme concern when legislative changes in the General Assembly of Virginia are made by the federal courts," said Sen. Hale Collins of Covington, Democrat, a member of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee that wrote the 1962 reapportionment which the judges declared unconstitutional.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the 14-member Republican caucus in the General Assembly, said Saturday's decision to reapportion was "easily predictable" from the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

HALE COLLINS
Extreme Concern

"I had not anticipated, however, that the three-judge court would cut short the terms of the senators," Butler said, adding:

"I reserve judgment on the wisdom of this until I have had an opportunity to read the opinion but I am shocked at the precedent it will create."

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Democrat, said he anticipated the court's decision and voted against the 1962 reapportionment act.

"However," Hopkins added, "there are only a few inequities of representation as far as . . . the Senate is concerned."

Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford, Democrat, a member of the House Privileges and Elections Committee which wrote the 1962 reapportionment act, said he was not surprised by Saturday's decision.

"This is another instance of the federal judiciary usurping and destroying the perogatives of the states," Putney declared.

Sen. D. Woodrow Bird of Bland County, Democrat, said he hopes a compromise can be worked out in Congress so the redistricting "won't have to be done in a rush and during an extra session."

"The torch of truly representative state government has been rekindled in Virginia today," said Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk, one of the attorneys in the test case.

He said the "wonderful itizens" who financed the case and retained the lawyers are "extremely pleased" with the decision.

Howell, as a lawyer, voiced doubt Congress can take any action delaying compliance with the court's order.

"I don't see how Congress could pass a retroactive law affecting a court case which has reached maturity," Howell said.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER
Reserves Judgment

Oct 29, 64

May, Butler Hit Proposed Amendment

ALEXANDRIA (AP) — Richard A. May, the Republican senatorial nominee, said Wednesday the Virginia constitutional amendment on the Nov. 3 ballot was worded to deceive the voters.

May said he urged Virginians to vote against the proposed amendment. He added:

"In the way the question is phrased, this is a typical Byrd machine trick to deceive the voters. The question reads as if it offers something, but actually it would take away a vital right."

May said the Constitution now permits write-in voting in all elections "and thus the effect of the amendment would be to deprive Virginia voters of the privilege of casting write-in votes in primary elections."

The proposed amendment would permit write-in voting "in other than primary elections."

Meanwhile, in a letter to the editor of The Richmond News Leader, Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said:

". . . A more accurate report would suggest that the principle, if not the sole purpose, of the amendment is to prohibit write-in balloting in the primary elections."

Nov. 6. 1964

Butler Terms Johnson Victory Setback for GOP

Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler said Thursday that the Johnson win in Virginia is a setback to the party despite a Republican congressional victory in the 6th District.

Butler's assessment didn't agree with that of Lewis W. Wohlford Jr., chairman of the 6th District GOP Committee, who said the party actually did better in many districts that he suspected it would.

Rep. Richard H. Poff, the Republican congressman who won seventh House term in the 6th District seat, said in Lynchburg Thursday that he was "surprised and disappointed" that Virginia went Democratic.

Poff, the Associated Press reported, said he is unable to predict the effect of the Democratic win "but the Republican Party of Virginia, like the national party must be a conservative states' rights party . . . a states' responsibility party."

The congressman predicted that the organization of the national party will remain essentially the same during the next two years.

Commenting further on Goldwater's defeat, and the future of his party, Poff predicted that inevitably a power struggle between the "traditional conservative wing" and "so-called moderate wing" will continue within the party.

Poff said "a two-party system functions only if it is competitive." If the two-party system is not competitive, it results in a "multi-party system" which always ends in failure, he stated.

Butler, Wohlford and Del. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke County were among Republicans leaders asked for comment Thursday.

Almond said he thinks the election will result in the growth of the party in Virginia "but it will be slow."

Butler's comment was blunt. "It certainly is a setback," he said, "since we lost the election."

"We've got a lot of work to do," Butler said. "I think it makes clear that we Republicans must sit down and re-examine where we're going as a party."

Commenting on Poff's victory in the 6th, Butler said, "The 6th is a bit different . . . I think this was a personal rather than a party triumph for the party and we should recognize it."

The 6th was one of two Virginia congressional districts in which Republicans won Tuesday. Butler, who lead a minority caucus of 14 Republicans at the last session of the General Assembly, said, "We've got a lot of work to do."

The Republicans have been hoping to increase their strength substantially in state elections next year.

Butler said he thinks the election proved that "the overwhelming number of Virginians are indifferent to party labels."

"That should be somewhat to our advantage," he said.

Wohlford, who has long headed the highly successful GOP organization in the district, pointed out that the party in Virginia got as many votes as it was assigned by the Republican National Committee — 460,000.

The catch, of course, was that Virginia's vote was bigger than had been expected and most of the new voters went overwhelmingly for the Democratic ticket.

But a large number of the new voters registered to vote in federal elections only, Wohlford noted, and they therefore will not be able to vote next year.

In 1965, all members of the General Assembly, a governor and many local officials will be up for election.

He said his party did better than expected in at least two districts, the 9th and 5th, considering the split in the conservative vote, it also did well in the 3rd. Republicans lost in all three districts. A Democrat won in the 3rd by only about 600 votes.

Wohlford made this prediction: The Republican party will keep growing steadily in Virginia and he thinks the LBJ v... on Tuesday will not mater... slow this growth.

Almond, who worked ... district to help Sen. Barr... water get the Republic...

nation, was one of the many Republicans who thought the senator would carry the state.

But he's not too glum about his party's prospects because Goldwater lost the state.

"We worked so hard that it will help us in Virginia," he said.

He, like many Republicans, thinks it has become clear to many of the more conservative Democrats that "they're ineffective in their party" on both the local and national level.

"I look for more and more of these people to realign themselves with the Republican party," he said.

"But it will be slow."

Republican Laurels

If awards were passed out to politicians who speak with true candor, *Del. M. Caldwell Butler* should be among the recipients.

The Roanoke Republican leader told his fellow party members the other night: "We cannot afford to rest on our laurels now that we have none."

His comment pointed up the real problems facing the city's GOP organization, in the wake of the Nov. 3 voting which saw a majority of the city's voters give varying degrees of support to a straight Democratic ticket.

That has not happened in local elections in quite a while. It gave the Democrats a taste of the down-the-line victories of years gone by. But it shook up the Republicans because of their success in the past few years in carrying the city for not only the presidential ticket but even their candidate for governor, and, in some cases, for local offices and the General Assembly. It also marked the first time that the Republicans failed to carry the city for *Rep. Richard H. Poff.*

The Republicans must go to work. As Mr. Butler points out, the laurels are no longer there.

Shorter Viewpoint

Democrat to Republican friend: "What's it like to be a man without a party?"

★ ★

Post-election comment: "That's Goldwater over the dam."

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State Denies GOP Charge On Poll Tax

RICHMOND (AP) — Lawyers for the state asked a three-judge federal court Monday to dismiss two Republican attacks on the constitutionality of Virginia's poll tax and voter registration laws.

Along with the motions to dismiss the suits, they also filed motions for stays in any further federal court action until state courts can hear and decide the issues involving state law.

The state's answer, in general, denied Republican complaints that the new certificate of residence requirements for non-payers of the poll tax, as well as the poll tax requirements for state and local elections, violate the 14th and 24th amendments and other sections of the U.S. Constitution.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Richard N. Harris, with Joseph C. Carter Jr. and E. Milton Farley III as associate counsel, filed the papers in U.S. District Court here. They acted for the State Board of Elections, principal defendant in the GOP suits.

A three-judge court has been named to consider the suits at a hearing May 12, along with an earlier attack on the poll tax filed by a Negro civil rights leader in Norfolk.

Another challenge to the poll tax was added to these two last week in northern Virginia, where four Negroes filed suit claiming they are unable to pay the $1.50 annual levy and therefore are being denied equal protection of the laws.

Monday's answers by the state dealt only with the GOP cases —one in which State Republican Chairman Horace E. Henderson was plaintiff and another in which the complainant was Lars Forssenius of Roanoke County, Young Republican state vice chairman.

Henderson sued as a registered voter who has paid his poll taxes, Forssenius as a registered voter who has not paid his 1963 poll taxes and refuses to file a certificate of residence.

Under new state law enacted in light of the 24th Amendment's ban on the poll tax in federal elections, Virginians not paying poll taxes are required to file certificates of residence if they wish to vote in federal elections.

The state lawyers said the case in which Henderson is the plaintiff should be dismissed because Henderson is registered and entitled to vote in all elections—therefore has no valid complaint.

In the Forssenius case, they said it should be dismissed for failure to state a proper claim against the defendants and for the omission of defendants indispensable to any relief of the complaints.

In both suits, the state lawyers said, the federal judges should defer any consideration of the merits of the complaints and allow the state courts "a reasonable opportunity" to take first jurisdiction.

The Alexandria challenge is expected to be added to the other two suits. A copy of the suit was served Monday on Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the State Board of Elections.

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Acceptance Unlikely

Va. Republicans Preparing Plan On Redistricting

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Virginia Republicans are working up redistricting plans of their own to present to the special session of the General Assembly when it meets Nov. 30.

Several Republican leaders, including Dels. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and Louis Herrink Jr. of Richmond, State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and State GOP Chairman Robert J. Corber, met in Richmond yesterday to discuss the plans.

Turk is drawing up the Senate redistricting plan and Herrink is working up the one for the House.

They are modeled closely on ones drawn up in 1961 by the University of Virginia.

"We want to submit good, conscientious bills," said Turk.

He noted, however, that the Republicans no doubt will have some difficulty coming up with bills that all 14 Republican members of the legislature will be willing to sign.

★ ★

He said that if Republicans have trouble agreeing among themselves, he can imagine the Democrats, with 126 members in the legislature, will have a really monumental job of getting together on a redistricting program suitable to all.

Redistricting bills introduced by the Republicans could, i tradition is followed by the legislature, not be expected to ge far.

Generally, most major legislation introduced by the Republicans in Richmond dies in committee.

The Senate and House Privileges and Elections Committees which will draft redistricting legislation, are all Democratic.

There have never been any Republicans on either of these two major committees, said Turk.

The senator said that committes that are going to consider redistricting legislation should have Republicans, as well as Democrats.

★ ★

Turk predicted that the special session will last no longer than a week.

A public hearing will be held as soon as the session opens on the 30th. Legislators hope to wind that up that afternoon or night.

Legislation then could be considered beginning the next day.

Meanwhile, P&E subcommittees this week begin the job of trying to draw up redistricting plans.

The full House P&E Committee will meet in Richmond Friday and it tentatively has scheduled a public hearing for next Monday at 10 a.m. in Richmond.

Virginia is under court order to start redistricting the Senate and House by Dec. 15.

Nov. 18, 1964

Hewitt Quits As Chairman Of City GOP

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Henry S. Hewitt notified the City Republican Committee Tuesday night at its first meeting since the Nov. 3 election he is resigning as its chairman effective with a special meeting set for Dec. 15.

"I will not run another political campaign as city chairman," Hewitt told the committee meeting at Hotel Roanoke.

Roanoke went Democratic in a presidential election for the first time in 12 years and State Sen. William B. Hopkins carried the city against Rep. Richard H. Poff, Republican.

Hewitt originally submitted his resignation for the next regular meeting in February which Del. M. Caldwell Butler felt would be waiting too long "with a lame duck chairman."

Hewitt agreed and the special meeting was set for Dec. 15 so a new chairman can start preparing for next year's gubernatorial and General Assembly elections.

"I'll have a new chairman by then. . . ," Butler said.

Butler, City Councilman Robert L. Garland and Commonwealth's Atty. Leroy Moran were appointed a nominating committee to submit the name of Hewitt's successor at the Dec. 15 meeting.

The committee adopted two resolutions, both drastically amended, pointing the way for the Republican Party in the future in the wake of the GOP defeats in which Virginia, and other states that have been Republican in recent years, went this time for President Johnson.

One submitted by Joseph K. Ingram, GOP candidate for mayor in this year's councilmanic election, called the 1964 platform adopted at the San Francisco convention a reflection of the GOP's "conservative, constructive approach to government" which is "most closely akin to the heritage, feelings, and acumen of the citizens of Virginia."

Ingram agreed to amend his own resolution to delete any reference to the San Francisco convention platform when George Lawrence, another committeeman, objected.

Lawrence said he feels the platform, instead of being a "conservative, constructive approach," was "destructive reaction."

And another resolution submitted by Charles Wright urged Republicans to unite in an effort to determine what caused the GOP's defeat and chart a course for the party.

"It is not a time for personal attack, individual vindicative, or petty bickering," the Wright resolution declared.

The committee by a 24-10 vote knocked out part of Wright's resolution which suggested new

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Ben Beagle

Beagle

The View From Seat 79

On Monday at high noon, the legislature of Virginia would open with the old flourishes, the old noises and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke would be there in seat 79.

The days when news stories called attention to the fact that freshman Butler's seat was not noted for a good view have passed. Freshman no longer, Butler runs the minority party caucus in the General Assembly.

Now, some three days before the doorkeepers hoist golden-headed canes and the House is called to order, Butler drew a bundle of newspaper clippings out of his pocket and laid a colored map of Virginia on the conference table in his law office.

Butler sat down, interrupted only occasionally by telephone calls, and agreed to discuss what may happen when the House of Delegates bestirs itself in early winter to take up a reshuffling of seats in the red-carpeted room.

'Courteous Indifference' and a Decision

Butler said:

"All the objections to the proposed plan will be heard with courteous indifference and the committee (Privileges and Elections) then will retire into executive session and probably will conclude that it was right all along."

Butler, a young man on his way to a special session of the General Assembly, is a Republican and there are no Republicans on the committee he had in his thoughts.

Butler figured, with the aid of an old hunting metaphor, that the committee—and its counterpart in the Senate—had drawn up redistricting proposals with some hunting in mind—in this case the game being Republicans.

Butler, a tall, thin Republican has a record of sharp, digging comments about politicians and the ways in which they go. These are usually Democratic politicians but not always.

It was no different three days before the special session. The Butler treatment was effectively wry and without a great deal of pompous comment.

"I think we've got to recognize," he said, "that any redistricting is open season on the minority party. Combine that with the fact that the instinct for self preservation is very strong among members of the majority party and the results are somewhat predictable."

Butler and other Republicans in the House—there were 11 at last count—will be going down to Richmond with a plan of their own and Butler said it is going to be a matter of "playing it by ear" as to how much oratory erupts on the floor of the House.

Some Surprises in November, 1965?

He said he thinks the special session ought to take four days and that what it ends up with may not look as good to the Democratic organization leaders in November of 1965 as it did in December of 1964.

In November of 1965, House members and senators—because a court ruling said so—will have to run for office again.

"We think that the Democrats are taking a calculated risk in what they're doing with regard to the Republican seats," Butler said. A public reaction to this, Butler said, "is going to produce more Republican seats."

"This may very well be the last fling for the organization which controls the state," Butler said.

There is no dark mood upon the 14 Republicans in the assembly, Butler said.

This kind of thinking may result in the presence of a faint smile on the face of the man in seat 79 Monday at high noon.

Legislators To Huddle On '65 Ticket

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Virginia's Democrat-controlled General Assembly begins a special session Monday to reapportion its seats. But more time may be spent in hotel rooms trying to get together on a ticket for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general in next year's elections.

Most legislators feel plans drafted by the influential Privileges and Elections Committees of the House and Senate, announced last week, will be adopted—perhaps with some minor changes.

It will be the last trip to Richmond for at least three senators and eight House members who, under the P&E plans, will be weeded out to give more representation to rapidly growing cities and counties in Northern and Tidewater Virginia.

Normally, it would be a sad occassion.

But early interest in next year's gubernatorial election, with the possibility of rival tickets in the Democratic primary, is generating an atmosphere that will take some of the sting out of the special session—at least for most members.

The special session begins with Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. of Suffolk rated the front running contender for the governorship, although he has not announced his candidacy.

Some within the Democratic organization with which Godwin has been aligned want Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Winchester to run for governor, or if he does not run and some other acceptable candidate cannot be found, get Godwin to run with a candidate for lieutenant-governor acceptable to them.

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., who summoned the P&E committees to Richmond Nov. 6 to begin work on the redistricting, will address a joint session of the House and Senate soon after they convene at noon.

The two P&E committees will hold a public hearing on their redistricting reports beginning at 2 p.m. with a promise to keep them going as long as anyone wants to be heard even if, as House Chairman John Warren Cooke says, "it means running into the night."

Most of the Legislators will arrive here Sunday and will stay, as usual, at the Hotel Richmond opposite Capitol Square.

They get $30 a day ($18 salary and $12 expenses) for each day they are in Richmond plus seven cents a mile for one round trip between their home and Richmond.

The 14 Republican minority members of the legislature will caucus at 10 a.m. Monday to review the plans drafted by the all Democrat P&E committees.

They have a plan of their own which would be less severe on their own ranks, but it faces no chance of adoption by the Democrat-controlled legislature.

"They can purge at least a third of our membership very easily," protested Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, adding:

"That is what the (federal) courts, under some circumstances, might call invideous discrimination."

The P&E Committee report puts Sen. S. Floyd Landreth, Galax, and Sen. James C. Turk, Radford, in the same district and materially changes the district the third Senate Republican—Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg.

And, Republicans feel, it jeopardises the chance of three of the House Republicans winning re-election—Del. Joseph C. Poff of Floyd County, Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wythe County, and Del. W. Howard Ellifrits of Shenandoah County.

A pall covers the front row Senate desk of the late Sen. Charles T. Moses, president pro tem from Appomattox, whose death earlier this month ended 28 years in the Senate.

The 36 Democrats in the Senate will caucus Monday morning to nominate Moses' successor with the honor going to 75-year-old Dr. James D. Hagood of Halifax—second in seniority dating back to 1942.

The special session is being held to comply with federal court orders to reapportion General Assembly seats to equalize representation by Dec. 15.

Virginia is under the pressure of the U.S. Supreme Court's one man-one vote doctrine but the lower court at Alexandria, headed by Judge Albert V. Bryant, gave the state no guidlines on how much latitude it will permit.

Based on the 1960 census each senator would represent 99,174 constitutents; each House member 39,699.

Deviations in the Senate plan from this mathimatical ideal, range from 13.4 per cent below to 18.4 per cent above. On the House side adoption of the P&E Committee plan deviations would range to more than 20 per cent.

But Cooke, chairman of the House committee, and Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, chairman of the Senate P&E Committee, called their plans "just, fair and equitable" and predicted, if adoptable, the redistricting will be acceptable to the federal judges.

Del. Lawrence H. Hoover of Harrisonburg, a member of the House P&E Committee, filed a minority report. He feels that the percentage of variance in the House plan is too great.

Chances of a prolonged deadlock evaporated in the wake of the release of the P&E Committee reports since Legislators from the 10th District adjoining Washington, D.C., and the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Virginia Beach-Newport News-Hampton area get, under the plans, the additional strength they have insisted on receiving.

Before the reports were released there was speculation

(Continued on Page A-2, Col. 1)

Byrd, Godwin Rivalry Threatens Harmony—Page B-1

Legislators To Huddle On '65 Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

the redistricting would be only "token" and under such a condition a stalemate could come through combined opposition from areas that would lose and those not getting the additional seats to which they felt entitled.

Combined, the Alexandria-Arlington-Fairfax-Falls Church area is getting an additional senator and five more House members. Tidewater Virginia is getting two more senators and three more House members.

They are coming out of Southwest Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley and Southside—areas which have not grown as rapidly in the last decade.

While Southwest Virginia will lose, the growing Roanoke Valley will get additional representation under the administration plan. It creates a Roanoke-Roanoke County floater seat by abolishing the present Roanoke County-Botetourt County-Craig County floater seat.

Gov. Harrison has told Democratic leaders he wants the special session, as far as possible, limited to the redistricting.

Several legislators are bringing to Richmond special bills they want passed.

One would limit the price of state tags for pickup trucks to $15. Many farmers had to pay $20 this year because of what some legislators said was a drafting error in the highway revenue bill.

Roanoke Study Sparks Action

U.S. Opens Investigation Of Gasoline Sales Policies

A Department of Justice investigation of sales policies of petroleum companies has started as the result of detailed studies of alleged gas price controls in Roanoke by the Virginia Gasoline Retailers Association.

James W. Heizer of Roanoke, executive secretary of the state and local gasoline retailers organizations, presented the study at a subcommittee hearing of the House Small Business Committee in 1963.

This led to a decision for an industry-wide investigation, said Gregg Potvin, chief counsel for the distribution subcommittee which is headed by Rep. James Roosevelt.

Potvin said the investigation revolves around the question of consignment sales of gasoline by the major oil companies to service station operators.

He said this investigation is the first to be carried out on an industry-wide basis.

Questionnaires from the Justice Department are going to every major oil company. Heizer said the questionnaires are "very involved."

When they are returned, Potvin said, the department will have the "first comprehensive picture of petroleum sales policies" available.

When gas is consigned, the companies do not sell it to service stations for resale but they supply the fuel to the dealer and retain ownership. The dealer then receives a commission on each gallon sold.

The company can set the retail price since it retains ownership of the gasoline until it is sold to the public, Heizer said.

And, referring to his study, he said a company with consignment sales to "strategically located stations" ca- fix pri ; in an area.

If prices are cut on consignment gasoline, independent dealers are forced to go along, he said.

Potvin said the subcommittee has postponed its hearings until the Justice Department compiles its answers.

He said the subcommittee "feels some major companies are still attempting to fix pric s through the device of consignment."

Senate Approves Tuition Changes

RICHMOND — The Senate quickly passed the House - approved package of bills Thursday that Gov. Albertis S. Harrison had recommended to purify legally—from the viewpoint of the federal courts—the state's tuition grant program, the Associated Press reported.

Thse were bills enacted to complement the long since abandoned state policy of massive resistance to school integration. They were designed to encourage teachers to join the faculties of private, nonsectarian schools, provide public transportation aid for such schools and exempt such schools from certain standards of the State Board of Education.

The General Assembly elected five judges Thursday, four of them to benches they already are occupying under interim appointments. Among these was Judge Richard T. Edwards, Roanoke Hustings Court, for the unexpired term ending Feb. 1 of Judge Dirk A. Kuyk, who retired, and for the regular eight-year term starting on the same date.

The new judge is Nelson T. Overton of the Hampton Circuit Court. He was named for the unexpired term ending Feb. 1, 1966, of th late Judge Frank A. Kearney.

Other judges elected—all five were nominated Wednesday by the Democratic caucus—were:

Judge George F. Abbitt Jr. of Appomattox, 5th Circuit, for the unexpired term ending Feb. 1, 1970, of the late Judge Joel W. Flood.

Judge George M. Giammittori, Alexandria Corporation Court, for the unexpired term ending Feb. 1, 1969, of Judge William P. Woolls, who retired.

Judge Willis W. Bohannan, Petersburg Hustings Court, for the unexpired term of Judge Oliver A. Pollard, who retired.

Virginia's entire tuition grant program is under attack by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in federal court as a device to perpetuate racial segregation in the schools. The administration view is that repeal of the statutes eliminated by the special session would strengthen the state's posture of complete neutrality on any issues of race.

Voting on repeal of the statutes in the Senate followed the big margin of previous House action. The votes ranged from unanimous to 29 to 7. Also passed by the Senate on a vote of 27 to 1 was the House bill strengthening the highway department's powers of condemnation in the acquisition of land for road improvements.

Passed by the Senate also was a bill by Del. Stanley Owens of Manassas to permit local boards of elections to employ more than two clerks but a Senate amendment limited the number of election judges to the present three.

Court Told Grants Save State Money

RICHMOND (AP) — Counsel for three white parents from Charlottesville argued the Virginia tuition grants program saves money for the state.

The parents are classed as intervenors in a constitutional test of the state's tuition grants program. Their counsel argues in a brief filed with a special three - judge Federal District Court:

"Since the average operating cost per pupil for all counties and cities is $329.45 and the average tuition grant is approximately $260, the state and communities save almost $70 per tuition grant pupil without considering capital costs.

"When these (capital) costs are also considered, the difference is over $210 per pupil or a total savings to the state for all tuition grant pupils of more than 2.5 million dollars annually."

The parents are E. J. Martin, L. Ray Shields and Frank T. Sutton III. The counsel is George S. Leonard of Washington.

Oral arguments in the case are to be heard Dec. 14.

Leonard said termination of the tuition grant program would compel the state to appropriate more money for public school education or lessen the quality of education.

Leonard also contended the tuition grant program has neither slowed the pace of school integration in Virginia nor "noticeably diminished integrated school attendance."

The State Board of Education pointed out in a companion brief that only about 12,103 of Virginia's 986,575 pupils received tuition grants during the 1963-64 school year.

The court approved intervention of the parents in the case on the basis of their contention that they have special interest in the outcome because they receive tuition grants for their children's education.

Ben Beagle

Beagle

Getting the Bird Over the Byrds

With all of the interest in the tourist industry in the state (I know a statistician who reports that Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. has said "tourism" 40,186 times since 1962) there is an unidentified Richmond source who is in need of some briefing.

The source is really a taxi driver who was telling an unidentified Yankee airplane passenger about the state on a ride to Byrd Field.

The driver wasn't precisely volunteering the information. It was being elicited in one of those cross-examination type conversations which Yankees have polished to a high state of art.

Politics Is Not His Field

"Whatsa reason they call this Byrd Field?" the passenger asked. "Did Adm. Byrd fly in here one time or the other?"

"No," the driver said, "It's named for the senator."

"Oh, Sen. Byrd," the Yankee said. "That's the admiral's brother, right?"

"No, I think it's his son," the driver said.

"You mean the senator was the admiral's son?" the Yankee asked.

"It was his father," the driver said.

"You mean the admiral's father?" the Yankee said, stirring uneasily in the seat.

"Sen. Byrd was Adm. Byrd's father, that's right," the driver said, trying to point out the place where he believed Gen. Robert E. Lee had placed his hospital tents.

"Gee," the Yankee said, "I didn't know the senator was that old. I wrote to him one time in 1943 when I was in the Army."

"He's right old," the driver said. "But he was the admiral's father."

"Remarkable," the Yankee said, "the admiral was 60 when he died. Hard work must agree with the senator. You sure that's right? That Sen. Byrd is Adm. Byrd's father?"

"You know," the driver said, "there's trenches all over the airport out where Robert E. Lee fought the battle of Richmond."

"Is that right," the Yankee said. "They just never filled them in, huh? Gee, I didn't know that Sen. Byrd was that old."

"Actually," the driver said, "I don't know much about politics."

"The filibuster is a strange thing," the Yankee said. "Sen. Byrd and all those people get up and read out of seed catalogues and things like that. A remarkable thing."

"Actually," the driver said, "I don't know much about politics. I always say that politics don't pay me nothing."

"That's pretty good," the Yankee said. "Politics don't pay me nothing. They must agree with Sen. Byrd, though. Gee. I didn't know he was that old."

"Well he was Adm. Byrd's father," the driver said. And he stirred uneasily in his seat.

Enough Facts for One Ride

The cab passed St. John's Church and the driver said that was where Patrick Henry had given his "Liberty or Death" speech but it was obvious the Yankee was still trying to figure out how Sen. Byrd could have been Adm. Byrd's father.

I was going to tell the Yankee that the mayor and the city manager of Roanoke were going to have a shoot-out later that week in front of a theatre.

Somehow, I just couldn't.

Both Houses Vote Changes On Licenses

Nov 3 '64

A Times Staff Dispatch

RICHMOND—The Senate and House Wednesday passed separate bills lowering the price of state tags for pickup trucks. But they vary greatly on the size of the trucks.

The House, without opposition, passed a bill sponsored by Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford freezing the price of tags for trucks up to 6,000 pounds at $15.

But about the same time the Senate passed a bill sponsored by Sen. E. Almer Ames of the Eastern Shore which would limit $15 tags to trucks weighing 5,000 pounds or less. Otherwise they would pay $20.

A compromise probably will be worked out in a conference committee Thursday with a lot of trucks and a lot of money involved.

Putney's bill would save the owners of about 60,000 trucks $5 when they go to buy their 1965 tags; Ames' bill would affect only about 29,000.

The Division of Motor Vehicles figures Putney's bill would result in a loss in state revenue from tags of about $421,000 a year; on Ames' bill about $138,000.

Many farmers with pickup trucks had to pay $20 for the tags this year because the 1962 Highway Revenue Act did not, as many legislators thought, limit the increase to $15. Putney's House bill had 80 members as co-patrons.

Del. E. Ralph James of Hampton secured a committee amendment to Putney's bill lowering the tags for light one and two-wheel trailers from $8.50 to $5. These trailers are used mainly by sportsmen for hauling boats.

CITY COUNTY STATE News OF THE TIMES
Thursday, Dec. 3, 1964. 15

Amendment Resolutions Approved

RICHMOND (AP) — The Virginia House Wednesday approved three joint resolutions calling for amendments to the United States Constitution.

If adopted the resolution by Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg calling on the Congress to provide for amending the Constitution to permit states to have sole authority over apportionment of their legislatures.

Another by Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News calls on the House to take action on the proposal dealing with presidential succession. It would permit the President, where the office of vice president is vacant — as at present — to nominate a vice presidential candidate for election by the Congress.

The third resolution—by Del. Fred W. Pollard of Richmond would simplify amending the constitution by permitting legislatures of two-thirds of the states to launch the move by adopting identically worded resolutions. Then if three-fourths of the states ratified the proposal the amendment would be adopted.

Detention Home Bill Approved

A Times Staff Dispatch

RICHMOND — A juvenile detention home for the mid Shenandoah Valley appeared assured Wednesday but it took state legislative action to do it.

The House of Delegates passed quietly a bill offered by Del. Lawrence H. Hoover of Harrisonburg, amending the state code to permit establishment of a regional detention home in Augusta County even though the county may not join in sponsoring the facility.

The bill was amended in committee to cover acquisition of land by gift, lease or purchase providing it's approved by the county board of supervisors. It now goes to the Senate for action Thursday.

Sen. Curry Carter, who represents Staunton, Waynesboro and Augusta County, also introduced a bill Wednesday aimed at accomplishing the same purpose. The Carter bill was sent to the Senate Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns to which the Hoover measure will be referred.

Frank S. Driver, a long-time proponent of a regional juvenile detention home, has offered a $15,000 site for the home near Weyers Cave in Augusta County, but state law prohibited such facilities being built in a nonparticipating locality and the Augusta Board of Supervisors earlier this year had voted against participating in the project. Other localities working to establish the home are Staunton, Waynesboro, Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, with some interest shown by Albemarle County on the other side of the Blue Ridge.

The Augusta supervisors Monday night however, had unanimously agreed to support a resolution by Harrisonburg City Council asking for legislative action on the matter. But the board still declined—at least for the present—to participate in financing the juvenile home.

Exploding Galaxies Held Source of Radio Energy

By ROBERT B. SEARS
Times Staff Writer

BLACKSBURG — Exploding galaxies in distant space are the source of radio energy so powerful a new form of physics may have to be invented to explain it.

So said Dr. Fred Hoyle, famed British astronomer, who spoke to more than 175 Virginia Tech physics students here Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Hoyle, visiting professor of astronomy at California Institute of Technology and Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge University, England, will address a student - faculty convocation in Burrus Hall at 10:30 Friday morning.

His appearance is sponsored by the VPI Visiting Scholars Program.

Dr. James Jacobs, chairman of the department of physics, introduced Dr. Hoyle.

Speaking on "Radio Sources and Galaxies," Dr. Hoyle said the radio energy from distant space comes from exploding galaxies.

(The Milky Way is the galaxy in which our universe is located.)

Pointing to a photograph slide of a distant galaxy, Dr. Hoyle noted:

"You've got a nice tadpole thing with a tail sticking out.

"I think opinion would favor that this galaxy has had some sort of a violent event, which has sent out this (tail)."

Energy in such a distant exploding galaxy may be nuclear, Dr. Hoyle speculated, but was inclined to think it was n because nuclear energy wo not explain its awesome pow

Dr. Hoyle suggested that t source of this energy was m ter that had been greatly co pressed by gravity.

"Gravity seems to be t strongest source of energy," observed.

"The apparent weak couplin which we call 'gravity,' becom the strongest element, if v push matter together."

Dr. Hoyle said a new form physics might have to be vised to explain radio ener

Although speaking at the s enth largest engineering sch in the nation, Dr. Hoyle's l ture was plagued with mecha cal difficulties.

The slide projector jamm early in the session, resulting forced break of several minute and near the end of the lectur the bulb in the projector expir just as a strategic slide wa to be displayed, producing fron Dr. Hoyle the observation:

"You are never going to know now."

However a replacement was fetched and the audience was able to see the slide.

Dr. Hoyle, early in his lecture, freely admitted that some of the apparent astronomical phenomena on the slides as projected on the screen, might be foreign matter on the slides.

"Quite a few of these are stars," he remarked, "and quite a few are things stuck on the film."

But this was not always so and as one of the final slides was projected, Dr. Hoyle, pointing to a galaxy with a thin protuberance, remarked:

"This is not a bit of stuff on the film—this is genuine."

Senate Passes Augusta Measure

A Times Staff Dispatch

RICHMOND—A bill clearing the way for establishment of a regional juvenile detention home in Augusta County was passed by the State Senate Thursday on a 34-0 vote.

The measure, introduced in the House Wednesday by Del. Lawrence H. Hoover, of Harrisonburg, also passed the House of Delegates without opposition.

The bill permits the establishment of such facilities in nonparticipating localities and amends an earlier law which prohibited this from being done.

It stemmed from the fact that a $15,000 site near Weyer's Cave in Augusta County which had been offered as a location for the proposed juvenile detention home could be utilized since the Augusta Board of Supervisors had voted not to help sponsor the home.

The board earlier this week had, however, agreed to back other area localities in asking for legislation permitting the home's establishment in Augusta.

Actively seeking the juvenile detention home, which would be built with state aid, are Harrisonburg and Rockingham County and the Augusta cities of Staunton and Waynesboro.

Delegates Vote To Repeal 'Massive Resistance' Bills

RICHMOND (AP) — With redistricting out of the way—it had kept the assembly marking time for several hours and blocked any hope of a Wednesday adjournment—the assembly turned to other major matters.

Top on the list was the repeal in the House of a package of bills left on the statute books since the days of massive resistance to school integration. This was done—as the governor said in requesting the action—to prevent the present tuition grant program from being attacked "from any quarter on racial grounds." The program is under attack in the courts as a scheme to preserve school segregation.

As proposed by Del. W. Carrington Thompson of Pittsylvania the House eliminated by votes ranging from unanimous to no closer than 85 to 8 laws pertaining to localities to give tax credits to contributors to private non-sectarian schools; provide public transportation for such schools; permitting a teacher to repay a state scholarship by teaching in such schools; allowing certain counties to offer local tuition grands without limit and exempting such schools from zoning and building requirements.

The bill that got the eight-vote opposition was the one amending the present law so as to make the tuition grant match the per pupil public school cost or the private school tuition, whichever is lower.

"This bill endeavors to meet the state's policy of detached neutrality—as near as it can be done," Thompson told the House which had put the laws on the books by nearly as one-sided votes prior to 1960 when the mood of the assembly was vastly different.

The Senate which has similar bills of its own, offered by Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville, will act on the House-approved bills instead on Thursday.

The House also passed and sent along to the Senate a bill broadening the condemnation powers of the State Highway Department, now inhibited, under a decision of the State Supreme Court, from condemning land for road purposes within 500 feet of such institutions as private school buildings. The bill passed the House by a vote of 79 to 13.

E ROANOKE TIMES

★ ★ ★ ★ Roanoke, Virginia, Thursday Morning, November 26, 1964.

Second Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Va.

The Weather

ROANOKE: Thursday fair and mild. High in the low 60s.

(Full weather report on Page 4)

5 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

City-County Floater Seat Proposed in House Plan

Butler Hints Shifts Aimed At Republicans

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the leader of the GOP minority caucus in the House of Delegates, said Wednesday night he hasn't studied fully a House redistricting proposal but "I hope I do not see a pattern directed toward eliminating Republicans."

Butler, commenting that he was pleased with a recommendation which would set up a Roanoke City - County floater seat, also said: "It sounds like the (Privileges and Election) committee members have done a pretty good job of taking care of themselves."

And Butler, one of 11 Republicans in the present House, indicated that he believes the "pattern" (eliminating Republicans) may be there.

"I suspect there is such a pattern in Wythe and Shenandoah counties," Butler said.

In Wythe, under the redistricting proposals, GOP Del. Rupert N. Kincer's Wythe County seat would be combined with several predominantly Democratic counties and in Shenandoah County another member of the 11-man Republican minority, Del. W. Howard Ellifruits, would stand to lose his seat.

In Floyd County, another Republican seat held by Del. Joseph H. Poff would be split across the mountains. Poff's present district of Floyd - Carrol would be cut in two—Floyd going to Franklin and Carroll added to the Grayson - Galax district.

Poff said Wednesday night he intends to fight the proposal at the special session of the General Assembly next week and that the redistricting proposal "still looks a little political to me . . . we're so darned minority, why do they want to eliminate us."

Poff said Floyd doesn't have much in common with Franklin County and that people in the Floyd - Grayson area — traditionally Republican—"are politically, socially and geographically" aligned.

Kincer said the combination of Wythe with Giles, Bland, Pulaski and Craig as suggested in the committee report is "destroying a close relationship between the delegates and the people they represent."

"A lot of people in Wythe County," Kincer said, "don't know where Craig is."

Kincer said he will oppose the new five-county, two-seat district proposed by the committee.

"We're located up here on the Blue Ridge," Poff said. "We have the right numbers (population) so why break us up?" Poff wouldn't comment on whether he would run for the new Floyd-Franklin seat if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Del. Rupert N. Kincer

Del. Joseph H. Poff

Del. R. Crockett Gwyn Jr.

Del. John W. Hagen

These Delegates, 3 Republicans and 1 Democrat, Face Problems Under P&E Plan

Southwest Would Lose 2 Delegates

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Roanoke City and Roanoke County share a new floater House seat under a redistricting plan prepared by Administration leaders for the special session of the General Assembly beginning Monday.

It also squeezes two House seats out of Southwest Virginia. They will be among eight divided among rapidly growing cities and counties in Northern and Tidewater Virginia.

The plan, which will be translated into an administration-backed bill with all likelihood of passage, was prepared by the House Privileges and Elections Committee. It was called "workable and equitable" by Del. John Warren Cooke, committee chairman.

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. was forced to call the special session in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man one-vote decision and lower court orders requiring the reapportionment of seats in both the House and Senate by Dec. 15.

Sen. Garland Gray, chairman of the Senate P&E Committee, plans to make public today or tomorrow his committee's proposals for redistricting the State Senate.

Both committees have been working behind closed doors at the State Capitol off and on since members were summoned to Richmond Nov. 6 to begin preparation for the special session starting Monday.

Roanoke presently has two House seats; Roanoke County one.

The committee proposes abolishing a Roanoke County floater seat with Craig and Botetourt counties, now held by Del. John Hagen, a Republican, to create the new Roanoke City-County floater seat and give the growing Roanoke Valley additional representation in Richmond.

The committee picks up a House seat for distribution elsewhere by creating a new two-seat House district composed of five counties—Giles, Bland, Pulaski, Wythe and Craig.

Del. Charles B. Andrews, a member of the House P&E Committee, now represents Giles and Bland; Del. Garnett S. Moore represents Pulaski, and Del. Rupert N. Kincer, one of the 11-member Republican minority in the House, represents Wythe.

And the committee proposed picking up another House seat by reshuffling three House districts from Franklin County west to Galax and Grayson County.

Franklin County, now represented by Del. Nathan Hutcherson, would be combined with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Butler Hints Changes Aimed at Republicans

(Continued from Page One)

it is approved by the General Assembly.

Butler said the combination of Floyd and Franklin was in line with a redistricting proposal suggested by a University of Virginia agency. "The smaller county seat was held by a Republican," Butler said, "but that was a decision that had to be made."

Butler said a Carroll-Grayson-Galax seat should end up in Republican hands if past voting trends hold.

Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County, the Republican who now holds the Roanoke-Craig-Botetourt seat in the House, said he will fight the city-county floater seat proposal and bid "for Roanoke County to preserve its own identity."

"The county," Hagen said, "deserves two full seats before the city deserves three seats."

Under the proposal, Craig and Botetourt counties would be added to enlarged House districts.

Hagen said he sees a conflict of interest for a man who had to represent the city and county in a floater seat.

"The city would try to rule," Hagen charged, "as it has in everything else."

Hagen said if the city-county floater arrangment is approved by the General Assembly, "I do not plan to seek the seat . . . because my conviction is that you can't serve two masters."

Hagen said the county is growing at a more rapid rate than the city and therefore needs more representation in the General Assembly.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat and Roanoke's other House member, joined Butler in favoring the floater seat.

"By the creation of this floater seat," Anderson said," Roanoke City and Roanoke County got everything they were entitled to."

Anderson said the proposal pleases him "because I think it will be a further step toward unity in the Roanoke Valley. . . Now we will have a delegate who must represent and answer to both the people of the city and county."

"At first glance," Anderson said in commenting on the overall statewide proposal, "it appears to be a good plan because it gives the additional seats to the rapidly growing areas which have been heretofore underrepresented."

Anderson said it appears Northern Virginia and Tidewater areas "got all they were entitled to; however, the sources of the new seats will require careful additional study."

Anderson praised the Privileges and Elections Committee for doing a "very conscientious job."

He said the committee "appeared to discharge its function without particular regard for personalities." Anderson said "some very able and valuable members of the General Assembly will stand to lose their seats under this proposal."

Butler, who joined Anderson in supporting the floater seat proposals before the committee last week, said he has backed the idea during his whole House career.

"I would have been shocked if it hadn't been advocated," Butler said.

Today's Chuckle

Baby sitter: A teen-ager who behaves like a grown-up while the grown-ups are out behaving like teen-agers.

THE ROANOKE

Vol. 156, No. 154. 3 Sections—40 Pages ★ ★ ★ ★ Roanoke, Virginia, Tuesday Morning, December

Comply on Districting Or Else—Gov. Harrison

Sen. Landreth (left) and Del. Butler Map Redistricting Strategy

Courts Will Do It, Assembly Is Warned

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—An unhappy General Assembly buckled down to the task Monday of giving more seats to rapidly growing areas with a warning from Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. not to leave the door open to more litigation in the federal courts.

"We either take the necessary action to comply with the mandate of the court or else face the even more distasteful consequence of having the federal judiciary apportion our legislature for us," Harrison cautioned a solemn joint session of the House and Senate.

Debate could start Tuesday, by waiving the rules, on bills prepared by the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate which have won the support, basically, of legislators from northern and tidewater Virginia.

The give the cities and counties adjoining Washington, D.C., one more senator and five House members; tidewater two more senators and three House members at the expense of Southwest Virginia, Southside and the Valley.

Political leaders from the metropolitan areas watched as legislators whose districts will be enlarged begged for shifts in plans proposed by the two P&E committees.

Senators and House members from small towns and rural counties fear the beginning of a trend which, after the 1970 census, will leave few of them in the legislature.

"The way things are going there won't be enough "country boys" in the House to bridle a mule," remarked Del. Sam E. Pope from rural Southampton County.

Major changes in the plans, some involving the Roanoke area and far Southwest Virginia, were proposed at a Monday afternoon public hearing.

Both committees will meet Tuesday morning and, it is expected, report for floor action the bills which they have drafted with few, if any, basic changes.

Gov. Harrison's speech to the joint session, at which members listened in silence, lasted just 15 minutes.

Harrison said he had received a number of requests to recommend other legislative matters. But he said he thought it would be unwise for the assembly to deal with matters of importance other than reapportionment since such legislation could have "a taint of invalidity cast upon it."

"While the three-judge court expressly refused to enjoin the present General Assembly from enacting any legislation other than reapportionment statutes," the governor said, "consideration of other legislation was made contingent upon the prior enactment of a constitutionally valid reapportionment statute."

The assembly followed through on this by adopting a resolution banning the introduction of bills and resolutions that didn't deal with redistricting, except for those introduced at the request of the governor or with unanimous consent.

Gov. Harrison defended the 1962 redistricting, which was nullified by the U.S. Supreme Court, and said the state government in fighting the suits took "every possible legal step

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Western Virginians Push For Changes at Hearings

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — Western Virginians—plainly not as content as Northern Virginians with Democratic House and Senate bills for redistricting the legislature — Monday asked for changes as the bills came to the public hearing stage.

In a three-hour session of the House Privileges and Elections Committee and in two hours before the Senate's P&E Committee, the Western Virginians made their pleas. Both committees have scheduled closed sessions Tuesday morning.

In the Senate a delegation from Franklin County objected to being put in a new district almost certain to go Republican, composed of Radford and Montgomery County, Floyd County, Carroll County and Galax.

"It looks like we're being sacrificed," said Del. Nathan Hutcherson, of Rocky Mount, whose district likely will be combined with Floyd County.

Commonwealth's Atty. Virgil Goode, the chief spokesman for the delegation, proposed that Franklin be added to the two-seat district composed of Danville and Martinsville and the counties of Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick.

The new Senate district in question would be formed by the committee's recommendation that the seats of Republican Sens. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax and James Turk of Radford be dismembered.

Under the plan, Roanoke County, currently in Turk's district, would be added to Sen. Hale Collins' seat. Radford and the counties of Montgomery, Roanoke and Franklin are currently in Turk's district.

Landreth has Smyth, Carroll, Floyd, Grayson and the City of Galax.

Turk asked the committee to consider the "good parts" of the Republican bill, offered as a substitute to the Democrats' bill.

Landreth asked that Galax, Carroll and Grayson be put in the same district.

Under the Senate plan, Galax and Carroll would be in Landreth's district and Grayson and Craig would be in Sen. D. Woodrow Bird's district now composed of Wythe, Bland, Pulaski and Giles.

Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Montgomery County said Montgomery County and Radford—which he represents in the House—have "nothing in common" with Galax and Carroll and Franklin counties.

He asked the Senate committee to create a "New River Valley" Senate district composed of Radford and the counties of Montgomery, Pulaski and Giles.

Sen. Robert S. Burruss of Lynchburg, a Republican, asked the committee to keep the Lynchburg-Campbell County District which he represents instead of putting Campbell in another district and giving him Bedford.

He said Bedford should go with a district composed of Amherst, Nelson, Buckingham and Appomattox counties.

In the House—where Republicans told about a bill dropped in Monday which embodies the GOP's proposal for redistricting

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Changes Asked in 2 Bills to Redistrict

(Continued from Page One)

—Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wytheville opposed a committee proposal which takes Wythe County and puts it in a five - county, two - seat district stretching from Wythe to Craig County.

Kincer, a Republican, who signed the substitute bill, said he thought Wythe County "could be a little better dealt with" in current redistricting.

He said it is 125 miles from Wytheville to New Castle and that a better combination would be what the Republican bill offers — a Wythe-Grayson seat.

Del. Joseph H. Poff of Floyd, another Republican whose Floyd - Carroll District would be shuffled, putting Floyd with Franklin and Carroll in with Del. Virgil Cox's Grayson-Galax seat, said the "total number (population)" for the current district is ideal.

Poff asked the committee to leave the district alone. Poff said, "I am not up here fussing a lot."

Roanoke County's Del. John W. Hagen, came before the committee in disagreement with nine other Republicans who have signed the substitute bill.

Hagen said he objects to the proposal for a floater seat for Roanoke City-County as it is proposed in both bills.

He said the city and county "have not shown any enthusiasm for working together."

Hagen — whose floater seat currently represents the counties of Roanoke, Botetourt and Craig—claimed there is "great animosity" between the city and county, and added that the floater seat would cause "further friction and problems."

Hagen, who said he wouldn't run for such a seat, claimed the floater delegate would be subjected to "an abnormal amount of abuse" and that the county, based on the population factor, deserves two delegates before the city deserves three.

Del. Lawrence Hoover of Harrisonburg, who filed a minority report as a member of the House P&E Committee and who has entered his own redistricting bill, also touched on city-county floater seats in an appearance before the committee. Hoover attacked plans for a number of floater seats between Richmond and Henrico County and Roanoke and Roanoke County.

Hoover, who once headed a redistricting commission of the legislature, claimed the floater seat proposals are "abominable."

Hoover claimed there had been city-county squabbles" in both locations and "no delegate can represent both of them and represent them properly."

The committee heard spokesman for Northern Virginia praise the redistricting plan and they heard complaints, also, from the upper Shenandoah Valley area and from the Eastern Shore — where the proposals place one delegate instead of the present two. Richmond spokesmen also opposed the floater city-county setup.

The Senate committee's plan to add Russell County to the district of Sen. M. M. Long Sr., now composed of Norton, Wise and Dickenson County, brought a flood of telegrams from Russell County.

Del. W. C. Elliott, who represents Russell, proposed a district of Russell, Tazewell and Smyth counties. He said the present alignment would prevent Russell from ever getting a state senator.

"We feel we're being dealt out, not with Sen. Long, but for the future," Dr. Elliott protested as he read name after name on telegrams he had received.

Such a change, it appears, would force Long, a member of the P&E Committee, to add Buchanan County—the home county of Sen. Donald A. McGlothlin of Grundy.

"I don't think in the next one thousand years we (in Russell County) would have a chance of getting a senator," Dr. Elliott said.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the GOP minority caucus in the General Assembly, talked about the GOP substitute bill. Both the GOP bill and Hoover's bill are revised versions of "Plan A"—a redistricting proposal gotten up by a University of Virginia agency in 1961.

Butler also plugged for an amendment he has offered for the P&E bill. This would change the language of the bill regarding the boundaries of cities and counties affected.

The original bill says the boundaries will be as they were in January of 1962.

Butler's amendment would change that to allow for the adjustment of the boundaries when annexation suits are finally settled.

Butler told the committee he was offering the amendment so that residents in Roanoke's Edgehill annexation suit currently being appealed—would be in the city if the annexation decision is upheld.

Butler told the committee "In each instance you seem to have gone to great lengths to dilute Republican strength. I'm sure this is just concidence, but I think you ought to be aware of it."

Butler said "Plan A, as a point of depature, is going to be acceptable to the courts."

For a long time the House hearing seemed to be concerned mainly with the buoyancy of Del. Charles D. Price of Page County, a Democrat who now represents Page and Warren counties. Under the new plan he would be tucked into a district with Harrisonburg, Rockingham and Shenandoah.

As a floater delegate, Price would be sure to sink in the next election running in the strong Republican counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, said Warren County Democratic Chairman William C. Armstrong.

The committee plan, said Armstrong, should be revised "so Charlie Price won't be dealt out and sent to Siberia."

Contrasted to the woes of Price were the apparent joys of the delegation from the 10th Congressional District, embracing Arlington, Fairfax, Alexandria and Falls Church. Their area picks up five of the eight rejuggled House seats and one of the three senators being shifted.

Even Republican Rep. Joel T. Broyhill of Arlington, who supported the Dirksen plan to defer court-ordered redistricting for two years and the proposal by Rep. William M. Tuck-D-Va., to make legislative apportionment off limits for federal courts, was on hand to speak in favor of the committee idea.

General Assembly Tackles Task of Redistricting State

(Continued from Page One)

to prevent this judicial encroachment."

The possibility that a protest may be made by Portsmouth, which would bring a court-ordered redistricting plan which Gov. Harrison and administration leaders fear, was raised at the Senate P&E committee's public hearing.

Major R. Irving Smith of Portsmouth said unless Portsmouth is "guaranteed" a senator of its own the city will seek court action in the interest of "fair play, fair treatment."

(The P&E plan puts Portsmouth in a two-seat, Portsmouth - Chesapeake - Virginia Beach district—an arrangement whereby Sen. William B. Sprong Jr. of Portsmouth could be squeezed out.)

And William L. Shepherd Sr., a Norfolk businessman who was a litigant in the Virginia case, said while Norfolk is getting another senator there is too much disparity in the over-all Senate plan which, if accepted, could become a precident that might keep Norfolk from getting another senator after the 1970 census.

Shepherd said he wants the committee to understand that he, as a citizen, does not accept the disparity in representation as a precedent for the future.

He was introduced to the committee by Del. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, one of the attorneys in the test case which led to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision nullifying Virginia's 1962 redistricting.

The rule banning consideration of new legislation stalled at least for the time being, a bill prepared by Del. Lacy E. Putney of Bedford County amending the 1962 highway revenue bill to limit the price of state license tax for pickup trucks to $15.

Most farmers had to pay $20 last March. Putney had secured the signatures of 59 other House members as copatrons.

Putney said he is hopeful Gov. Harrison will ask for this legislegislation after the redistricting bills are passed.

The 36 Democrats in the Senate elected Dr. James D. Hagood of Halifax County president pro tem succeeding the late Sen. Charles T. Moses of Appomattox who died this month.

"You have accorded me the highest honor that can come to any member of this State Senate," Dr. Hagood told fellow Senators.

He was second to Sen. Moses in seniority, having begun his first term in 1942.

The administration redistricting bills were introduced in the opening sessions by the chairmen of the two P&E committees—Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly and Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews. Republican redistricting bills were introduced too by Sen. James Turk of of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, but face no chance of being accepted as substitutes by the all-Democratic P&E committees.

Turk in an appearance before the Senate committee asked the Democratic leaders not to demand "rubber stamp" action by the legislature and to accept the "good parts" of the Republican bills.

The young GOP leader said he regrets that the P&E bills were drafted by the committees "behind closed doors" and said it is obvious they give too much consideration to the welfare of influential Democrats—particularly committee members.

Such action, Turk declared, "demonstrates the need for minority (GOP) representation on the P&E committees."

The federal courts have ordered the election of a new Senate next year as well as the House, which would normally be up for re-election.

Harrison reminded the Legislature that the only remaining litigation is Virginia's appeal of a lower court order requiring the Senate elections next year. Ordinarily a new Senate would not be elected until 1966.

And the Governor said there is a "novel paradox" in the orders of the three-judge court headed by Judge Albert V. Bryant to redistrict the General Assembly by Dec. 15.

"The court has held this legislative body to be unconstitutionally constituted, and yet it has allowed it time to reapportion itself," Harrison declared.

But, repeatedly, throughout his 15-minute speech the governor urged the Legislature to recognize pouplation as the major criteria in allocating seats so the federal judges will not take it upon themselves to do the job.

"Let us make no mistake—the court will perform this task unless we do it ourselves," Harrison told the legislators, adding:

"Manifestly, it is far better that we endeavor to accomplish this task through some reasonable and workman-like plan rather than have thrust upon us a legislative apportionment scheme without discernible logic other than a mathematical division of our four million population by 140 legislative seats."

The governor said too that population must be the "overpowering factor" in allocating

OKE TIMES

iday Morning, December 4, 1964.

Second Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Va.

The Weather

ROANOKE: Friday cloudy and mild with occasional rain. High in the low 60s.

(Full Weather Report on Page 4)

5 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

Senate, House Fight Over Election Plan

Issue Delays Adjournment Of Assembly

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — An unprecedented House revolt against the Senate's controversial special election bill delayed adjournment of the General Assembly until Friday.

Both houses quit at 10:20 p.m. after a fight that brought a deadlock and forced the legislators into an unexpected night session that failed to bring a compromise.

Democrats in the House, taking leadership of the revolt away from the Republican minority, want the senators who face the possibility of having to seek re-election next year for a short two-term, to run in the primary or general election.

The fight divided the Democratic "organization" right down the middle and forced the weary legislature into a night session delaying adjournment.

The Democrats in the Senate, for the most part, want Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. to set the date for the special Senate election anytime he sees fit if the U.S. Supreme Court does not reverse a lower court decision requiring the special election.

The all-Democratic House Privileges and Election Committee amended the Senate bill to require senators, and other candidates, to run in the regular election next Nov. 2 if the court order comes down before March 25.

It would, in effect, require Democrats to be nominated in a convention or the regular Democratic primary next July when the Democratic ticket for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general will be nominated.

The House supported its P&E Committee and passed the special elections bill now unacceptable to the Senate, 85-7, with the "no" votes cast by seven of the 11 Republicans.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, lost a fight for an amendment which would have kept Gov. Harrison from calling the special election earlier than the regular Nov. 2 election.

And in doing so he needled "organization" Democrats who joined in opposing Democrats in the Senate.

"Is it true we are no longer bothered about offending the Senate?" Butler asked on the floor of the House.

It was a long, weary day for the already tired legislators who adjourned at 6 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. for dinner after a conference committee failed to reach a compromise in the Senate-House deadlock.

They have been in Richmond all this week to reapportion the legislature in compliance with federal court orders.

Democrats in the House are fearful of political repercussions because the special election, if it is not held in conjunction with the regular Democratic primary and November election, will cost cities and counties $200,000 or more.

The GOP minority talked

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Other Assembly Stories on Page 15

Sen. Carl Curtis (left) Pounds Desk in Shouting Match . . .
. . . With Lennox McLendon, Who Called Sen. Williams a Liar

OKE TIMES

day Morning, December 3, 1964.

Second Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Va.

The Weather

ROANOKE: Thursday cloudy, windy and mild with rain. High in the upper 40s.

(Full Weather Report on Page 4A)

5 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

State House Blocks Senate Election Plan

Tuition Grants Handed Setback

Court Bars Programs In 2 Areas

RICHMOND (AP)—A federal Appeals Court left Virginia's tuition grant program intact Wednesday as it ruled the grants were being used in an unconstitutional manner in Prince Edward and Surry counties.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a ban against the grants in Surry and directed the Federal District Court to prohibit the use of tuition grants for segregated private schools in Prince Edward.

The court noted that its opinion applied specifically to the two counties and that cases from other counties would have to be ruled on individually.

In both counties the white children attend a system of private segregated schools, while the Negro children attend the public schools. Prince Edward reopened its public schools in September after a closure of five years but only a handful of whites attend with the Negro pupils. In Surry, the county closed its only white school last year after all the students registered for private school.

Later this month a direct attack on the constitutionality of Virginia's freedom of choice program, of which tuition grants are the keystone, will be made before a special three-judge federal court.

The appeals court said that private schools in the two counties had been so involved with "public officials and public funds" that they "must be regarded as public facilities in which discrimination on racial lines is constitutionally impermissible."

The court's opinion, written by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, said:

"In both appeals the program attacked by the plaintiffs was designed and has made it possible for these counties to continue to offer their school age population education at public expense on a segregated basis, in the teeth of the Brown decisions. The central issue is therefore the constitutionality of the use of public funds for such a purpose.

". . . True, in Prince Edward and in Surry, the newly established white schools are nominally no part of the counties' school systems, but they are in fact the counties' schools, supported by the counties and, indeed, tailor-made to continue their initially avowed and persistently pursued policy of segregation.

"Not only are these foundation schools supported almost entirely by public funds in the form of tuition grants, but their student bodies consist of those white children who previously attended the public schools, and no significant number comes from outside the respective counties."

The court noted other measures in the freedom of choice program designed to aid private schools and added:

"If such strategic maneuvers, resorted to in response to the law's requirement, pass muster, Prince Edward and Surry have indeed accomplished a remarkable feat, stultifying a decade of judicial effort to bring about compliance with Brown V. Board of Education.

"But the label applied to these foundation schools cannot blind courts, or anyone else, to the realities. It is of no importance whether grants are made directly to foundation schools or indirectly through the conduit of pupil subventions for restricted use as tuition fees. . . .

The Prince Edward case was on appeal by the NAACP and the Surry case was appealed by

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Harrison's Early Vote Bid Denied

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—A handful of Republicans touched off a House revolt Wednesday that blocked plans by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. and Democratic leaders to elect a new state Senate in February or March.

The governor capitulated after a five-hour stalemate in a message saying an emergency clause to the Senate redistricting bill is not important enough "to hold up the machinery of the General Assembly."

He and Senate leaders asked the House to put an emergency clause on the Senate redistricting bill—the first of two emergency clause measures which would have allowed Gov. Harrison to call a special election for the Senate in early '65 if the U.S. Supreme Court rules Virginia must elect a new Senate before 1967.

The GOP minority in the House led by Del. M. Caldwell Butler, caucus chairman from Roanoke, with the backing of some Democrats want the senators elected next November at the same time Virginia will elect a new governor and House of Delegates.

"It is not an emergency just because the governor says so . . ." Butler protested during a running exchange on the floor with Del. John Warren Cooke, the Democrats' floor leader.

It became obvious quick that Democrat leaders could not get 77 votes in the House needed to put the emergency clause on the House bill — two-thirds of those present and ready to vote.

Democrats, some of whom resent Senate prestige, joined the 11 Republicans in the House in bucking the Senate amendment.

"A lollypop for the senators . . ." protested Del. Henry Howell, a Democrat from Norfolk.

He reminded other Democrats a special election will cost the cities and counties $200,000 or more and could bring reprocussions on House members when they are up for re-election in the primary next July or the general election next November.

Cooke, challenged in question after question by Butler, professed not to know why Gov. Harrison wanted the emergency amendment.

"It's a valid, bonafide request," Cooke insisted.

Cooke agreed to a recess while Butler, some other Republicans, and Howell went to the third floor executive suite to see Gov. Harrison.

Butler, upon returning, told the House he and other Republicans were not convinced.

On the other side of the Capitol Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Winchester, under pressure to run for governor, tried to get an amendment to a special elections bill which, if the U.S. Supreme Court rules against Virginia prior to March 25, would delay the election of the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

More Assembly News On Page 15

House Blocks Early Voting On Senators

(Continued from Page One)

Senate until the regular election next November.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee rejected Byrd's amendment 5-4 and reported out the special elections bill with an emergency clause.

It was this action that triggered the GOP's protest on the House side when the redistricting bill came up soon thereafter.

"When you have drastic things to do you should not take short cuts," Sen. Byrd told newsmen after his amendment was rejected.

The sepcial session is under federal court orders to allocate its House and Senate seats on a population basis—a job that was done in the redistricting bills which were awaiting Gov. Harrison's signature.

But the three federal judges sitting in Alexandria also ordered the election of a state senator for two terms instead of allowing present senators to serve out their four-year term which ends in 1968 — an order Virginia has under appeal.

An amendment to the Senate redistricting bill, plus the emergency clause on the bill necessary for Gov. Harrison to call a special election, would have permitted the governor to call a special election for the Senate 30 days after he signed the two bills. Now they do not become law for 90 days.

At the end of the long day the Senate P&E Committee took the emergency clause out of the special elections bill.

It will be up in both the House and Senate Thursday.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the three GOP members of the Senate, has an amendment drafted setting the date for the special election for the Senate on the regular election day next November.

It faces little chance of adoption by the Senate controlled by "organization" Democrats.

But at the end of the fighting Wednesday there were signs the Republican minority, with some Democrats joining in, may try to delay the Senate election until next November.

Gov. Harrison and Democratic leaders felt the Senate and House could not act on other bills, including the special election bill, until he had signed into law the two redistricting bills.

This produced the long stalemate.

He signed the bills at 4:20 p.m. after the Senate, at his request, took out the emergency clause it had put in the Senate redistricting bill.

"You can now get down to work," Gov. Harrison, apparently not unhappy or annoyed by the turn of events, remarked to Cooke and Sen. Garland Gray, chairman of the House and Senate P&E Committee.

They posed for news pictures while the governor signed the bills.

Before adjourning for the day about 6:30 p.m. the House, on a voice vote, adopted a resolution asking Congress to set up a referendum for a constitutional convention.

Del. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the Democratic caucus, in sponsoring the resolution said the U.S. Constitution should be amended to keep the federal courts from involving themselves in redistricting of state legislatures.

It passed easily.

"Don't slam the door in your own faces," Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr. of Arlington said in a speech against the resolution.

Mann said the federal courts are the only way citizens can protect themselves since the legislatures of Virginia and other states have, he claimed, shown no inclination in the past to provide equal representation.

He told rural area legislators that in the future, with the rapid growth of metropolitan areas, they too might have to look to the federal courts for justice.

Mann called the Smith resolution "nothing but sheer hypocracy disguised in constitutional language."

And in doing so, Mann questioned whether, because of politics, a state legislature can fairly apportion itself and advocated appointment of independent commissions to do the job.

The resolution sponsored by Smith has been adopted by the legislatures of 12 other states.

RICHMOND, VA., 23213, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1964

Reapportionment Views

Big Policy Shifts Unlikely

By BILL SAUDER

The pending reapportionment of the General Assembly doesn't presage any dramatic shift in state government policies, say officials familiar with the Virginia legislature.

An increasing awareness of the problems of urban areas will result, say these officials, but radical departures from traditional solutions to problems are not in the cards.

Comment from the officials came two days before the Monday convening of a special session of the General Assembly to redistrict both House and Senate.

Recommendations from House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees call for shifting eight House and three Senate seats from rural to urban areas of the state.

BOOTHE'S VIEWS

Some observers have felt that this move would spell the end of traditional rural domination of the General Assembly.

Former State Sen. Armistead Boothe of Alexandria disagrees, although the Tenth congressional district in which he resides and where he is Democratic chairman stands to gain five House seats and one Senate seat.

"This area is going to become more a part of the state," said Boothe. "That's what we're aiming our energies at.

"These new members of the legislature from urban areas aren't going to try to take over the state. No one's out to ruin the tobacco farmer.

"Along with responsibility comes wisdom. I really don't see any radical departures into new fields of legislation."

MORE INFLUENCE

Boothe acknowledged, however, that there will be an inclination for the legislature to listen more closely when the urban areas speak.

"When we can produce more votes we will have more influence, obviously.

"The urban areas will afford more leadership, but any change in direction of legislation because of this reapportionment will be a relatively mild thing."

Robert D. Morrison, Lynchburg city manager and longtime chairman of the Virginia Municipal League's legislative committee, gave a similar appraisal. However, he said he sees hope that the localities will finnally receive assistance with their most pressing problem — financial difficulties brought on by ever-increasing school needs. Said Morrison:

"It would seem to me, while it's a statewide problem (school financing), with the urban areas getting more representation would be able to present our side more effectively.

"There will necessarily be a greater awareness by the legislature of the critical revenue needs of the localities."

Morrison, like most of the others, hesitated to put the matter on a country boy-city boy basis.

"Our needs are too similar," he said. "At this last session of the General Assembly the counties and the municipalities stood shoulder to shoulder on the problems which really counted."

There was one area, however, where the interests of the city and county governments were

See POLICY, Page 2

BOOTHE BUTLER McMURRAN

Big Policy Shifts Held Unlikely

Continued From First Page

at cross purposes the financing of highway construction.

Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News, who led a last-ditch fight to get more highway construction funds for the cities at the last General Assembly, agreed reapportionment might be an omen of better days for the cities financially.

"I would think the basis of fund distribution will be altered so that cities will get the same break on road funds as the counties.

"Remember, though, that the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council is already at work on this so there might be changes forthcoming even aside from the reapportionment."

McMurran, chairman of the House Counties, Cities and Towns Committee, said of the broad picture:

"I think reapportionment is bound to change the complexion of the General Assembly slightly, although I don't think the change will come overnight.

"In my opinion there's not going to be any disposition on the part of the urban areas to be vindictive for any past Assembly actions."

McMurran, like the others, said he doesn't think the new legislative makeup will automatically mean a statewide retail sales tax.

"With a number of cities adopting their own sales taxes and keeping all the money from it, I think the trend could be against a state sales tax since that could cause these cities to lose revenue they now have."

The leader of the Republican caucus in the House, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, viewed the reapportionment in a slightly different light than did Democrats.

His first thoughts were political:

"As far as the Republicans are concerned, the redistricting of members of the House is in keeping with the philosophy of open season on the GOP."

Butler predicted, however, that his party would pick up strength in the Sixth, Tenth and Third congressional districts and would be more of a power in the redistricted General Assembly.

As for legislation, he said:

"Every close urban-rural conflict which in the past has resulted in a rural victory will now be an urban victory."

And as a parting shot he observed:

"I do think the urban strength reflected in the reapportionment plans could bring us almost into the 20th century."

Staff Photo

As Virginia's General Assembly works to redistrict the state, two of its Republican members listen to the arguments. Del. Louis S. Herrink Jr. (left) represents Richmond and Henrico on a "floater" arrangement that was preserved today by an amendment to the proposed reapportionment plan. Sen. James C. Turk of Radford would be in same district with Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax, another Republican, under the proposal.

Redistrict Plan Works Unfairly, Republican Says

Republican state Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax complained in a statement today the legislature's Senate reapportionment plan works unfairly against the GOP.

In particular, Landreth complained about the plan to place himself and Republican State Sen. James Turk in the same senatorial district. This, presumably, would eliminate one of them.

"The principle of a two-party system for our government in Virginia is vital," Landreth said, "and as a party we need to study state area problems together. . ."

Of the plan, Landreth pointed out it affected one-third of the GOP incumbents and just two out of 37 of the Democratic incumbents. This, he said, "does not look justified in our judgment. I feel this and we submit in the eyes of the people of Virginia will not be justified (sic)."

MOND NEWS LEADER

and Tomorrow. Low Tonight in the Upper 40's, High Tomorrow in the Upper 50's. (Other Data on Page 7.)

CHMOND, VA., 23213, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1964 FIVE CENTS

Largest Evening Circulation in Virginia

NAACP Hails Aid Ban

Assembly Winding Up

GOP Wins Maneuver On Voting

By CARL SHIRES JR.

With its unwanted redistricting task behind it, Virginia's General Assembly turned today to mopping-up operations at its special session.

The move to mopup came late yesterday after Governor Harrison and administration forces decided they would rather switch than fight a dissident group of partisan Republicans and disenchanted Democrats.

The switch came on the Governor's efforts to tack an emergency amendment onto the Senate redistricting bill approved by the Assembly on Tuesday. The amendment would have smoothed the way for a possible special Senate election early next year.

REQUEST WITHDRAWN

After legislative machinery groaned to a confused halt for about five hours, the Governor sent down the word that he was withdrawing the emergency amendment request.

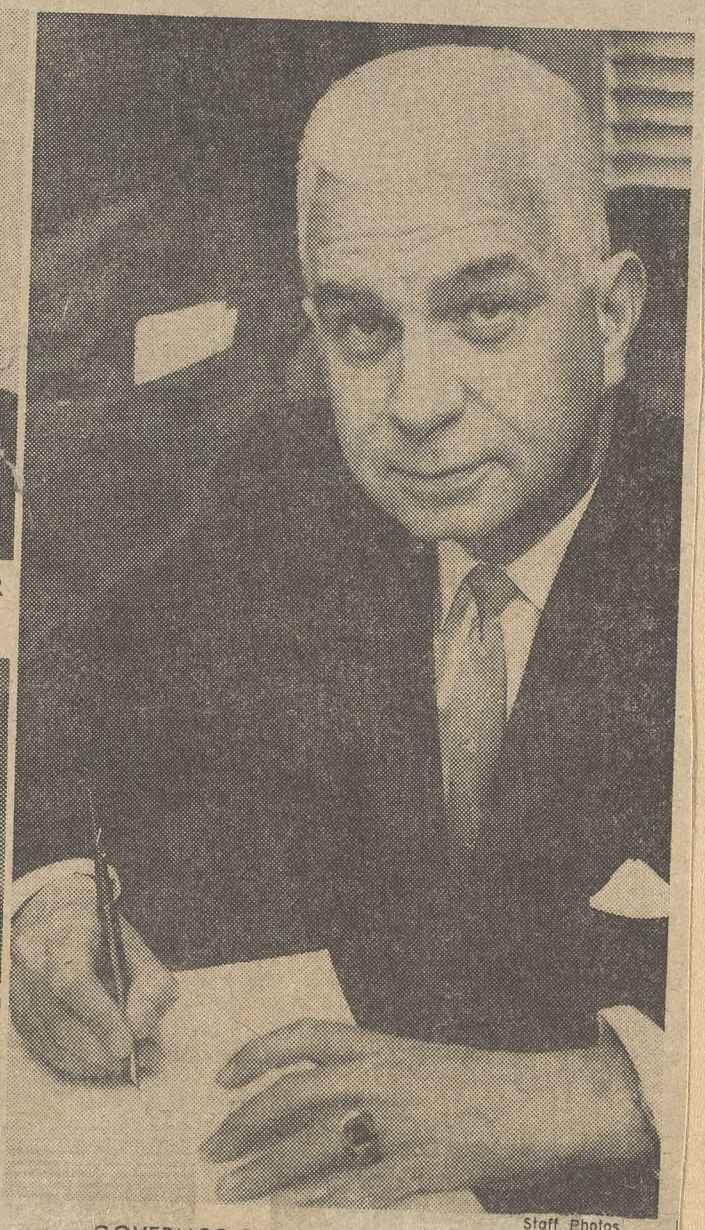
The minority Republicans — with some Democratic help— had won themselves a notable victory in beating back a proposal they described as "patently political."

The emergency amendment out of the way, the Senate bill was approved by the House and went back to the Governor.

He signed the bill and the House redistricting measure also approved on Tuesday, and the main job of the special Assembly session was over.

DEL. M. CALDWELL BUTLER
Roanoke Republican

DEL. JOHN W. COOKE
Democratic Floor Leader



Staff Photos

GOVERNOR SIGNS REDISTRICTING ACTS
Harrison Had Asked for Emergency Clause

2 SECTIONS GAINED

The two redistricting bills give the populous northern Virginia more delegates and three more senators in the 140-member Assembly.

The losses came primarily at the expense of the Southside, the Southwest and the Shenandoah valley sections of the state. The Eastern Shore lost one delegate.

Today the Assembly turned to lesser matters, clearing the calendars of a flurry of bills that legislators had deemed important enough to offer at the special redistricting session.

A package of bills would repeal or amend eight pieces of the old massive resistance to integration laws still on the books.

Both houses have passed bills

See ASSEMBLY, Page 6

Assembly Ending Session

Continued From First Page

reducing the license fee for pickup trucks by $5.

Passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence was a resolution asking Congress to call a convention to consider a constitution amendment. The amendment would seek to keep federal courts from passing on state legislative apportionment.

It was a measure of defiance that followed compliance with the redistricting order of a federal court.

The administeation backdown on the emergency amendment was considered the most interesting of special session developments.

The Governor's emergency proposal breezed through the Senate. Many senators would like to have an early election next year. That would save them the embarrassment of running with other office seekers—Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for examples — and having to make a choice of candidates.

BUTLER'S QUESTION

But House Republicans were not sympathetic.

plied that sometimes one had

Democratic Floor Leader John well Butler of Roanoke.

asked Republican Del. M. Cald-

"What's the emergency?"

to take these things on "faith" alone.

$ Butler wasn't impressed. Nor was Liberal Democratic Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk. Howell said the emergency amendment was politically motivated. He said also that a special Senate election would cost taxpayers about $250,000.

It would have required four-fifths of those present and voting to pass the emergency clause.

The administration nose-counted 11 Republicans and soe

Democrats lining up with them, and finally decided they couldn't swing it.

DECISION APPEALED

A three-judge federal court has said terms of Virginia senators must expire in January, 1966, instead of two years later.

The halving of the Senate terms has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. When the court will decide is uncertain.

The Governor said the emergency clause was desirable so he could call a special election whenever it might become nel essary.

Without approval of the clause, he now cannot call for a special election before about March 3—or 90 days after the special session ends.

the day that Butler blocked Byrd

"Take it on faith" said John Warren Cooke.

Cooke is the Democratic floor leader in Virginia's House of Delegates and he said "Take it on faith" in the same quite manner he had used for years.

For years, he has had to say no more. The members of the House have taken it on faith.

This time they didn't. And the fact they didn't did nothing to harm the lion-taming reputation of Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke Republican.

What Cooke wanted seemed innocuous enough. It involved the redistricting of the Senate-and the Senate business is something the House usually doesn't bother with.

Specifically, the subject in crisis was a move to put an emergency clause on the Senate redistricting bill.

This would make the reapportionment-the main issue before this special session-effective immediately instead of 90 days from now.

In practicality, this would permit the Governor to call a special election of state senators within the next 3 months. Obviously, the thinking was that a hurry up election would help the present incumbent senators who will have to run in new territory.

The Byrd organization, thus, could strike swiftly to secure its base before an opposition could organize.

Also, the senators by running at a different time than the delegates and the Governor, Lt. Governor and Attorney General could be re-elected without having to declare themselves on who to support next year.

Oh, it was all so smooth. Too smooth.

Somebody forgot to pass the word.

So, the measure was brought up on the floor, and Cooke nonchalantly stood up to say that the Governor wanted it, the Senate wanted it, and therefore, Let's Vote.

But before the rubber stamp could fall, Butler was on his feet, inquiring pointedly if someone could just explain the reason for all this emergency.

Cooke stood up and did an incredible thing.

Cooke admitted he didn't know why the emergency was needed. He just hadn't been told.

"Take it on faith" Cooke said.

What made it so incredible was that Cooke is intelligent and able and normally functions, intandom with Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, in an easy mechanical way that is beautiful to behold. Cooke is normally sensitive to every ripple of emotion in his rank-and he is quick to spot any potential defections.

This time he misjudged-and that is incredible.

The chief groans at Cooke's performances came not from the 11 House Republicans or renegade Henry Howell of Norfolk, but from normally Democratic stalwarts. Cooke recovered enough after he sensed he was in trouble. He called time to recollect his forces.

He needed every vote because an emergency clause requires a four-fifths majority for passage.

And he didn't have the votes. Too many Democrats has crossed over.

One said during a recess: "I can't vote for this and go back home and have someone say I voted for something and I didn't even know what it was."

Another commented: "Three more performances like that and Caldwell Butler will be Governor."

The organization started twisting arms and continued through the afternoon while all legislation in both chambers stalled. The Governor fidgeted upstairs, waiting to sign the redistricting bill.

The arm twisting went on, but it was to no avail.

Finally, Cooke took one last nose count, and decided he couldn't make it. He withdrew the emergency provision.

Gov. Harrison tried to decry the significance of it all. He said the provision wasn't important enough to hold up the legislative machinery.

But the significance shouldn't be missed.

Caldwell Butler in his rag-tag band of Republicans had picked up enough support to block the Byrd organization.

And with redistricting bringing on more changes in the future, more and more of this can be expected. There are unmistakable signs of growing independence, in the Democratic party as well as through the GOP.

No longer, it seems, will the members of the Legislature "Take it on faith."

Lisk New Chairman Of City Republicans

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

David K. Lisk, 36, who wanted Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to be the GOP's nominee for president this year, became the new chairman of the Republican Party in Roanoke at a committee meeting Tuesday night at Hotel Roanoke.

It took the committee just a half hour to pick Lisk over Joseph K. Ingram, blind stock broker who was the GOP's candidate for mayor in this year's councilmanic election.

Voting was by secret ballot and the tabulation was not announced.

Lisk succeeds Henry S. Hewitt, a pre-San Francisco Convention supporter of Barry Goldwater for the presidential nomination, who announced his resignation at the committee's November meeting to take effect with the selection of his successor.

While Lisk, a traveling salesman, was a member of a committee within the Republican Party that worked unsuccessfully for Rockefeller's nomination, he joined in working in the Goldwater campaign in Roanoke.

Roanoke went Democratic in a presidential election for the first time since 1948 and Rep. Richard H. Poff, in winning his seventh term in Congress, lost the city to Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat.

Lisk in an acceptance speech called for unity within the party and said the GOP "in gaining respect" has seen members "sometimes forget how to work with their brothers—fellow Republicans."

It was a friendly contest between Lisk and Ingram who were on the GOP councilmanic ticket this year—Ingram for mayor and Lisk for council.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler headed a committee to nominate a candidate but the committee, with two candidates, made no nomination because, as Butler described it, the full city committee could choose between two good men.

"Both have said they would be willing to serve but preferred that the other be elected and, if the other is elected, would work with him."

David K. Lisk

Lisk voiced the hope that Ingram will take an "active part" —perhaps as an administrative assistant—in "whipping our organization into shape."

Lisk said the GOP must field two strong candidates this year —a running mate for the House for Del. Butler and a Senate candidate to oppose Hopkins who ran against Congressman Poff.

Republicans, Lisk said, "must offer (voters) true leadership; not machine government."

Lisk, a salesman in the hosiery division of Burlington Industries, was nominated by City Councilman Robert Garland who was chairman of Gov. Rockefeller's campaign organization in Virginia prior to the San Francisco convention.

J. Thomas Engleby III, lawyer, nominated Ingram.

The committee voted down 15-13 a motion by Lawrence Legg to ask the two nominees to retire from the meeting room so they could be discussed freely by members before the voting started.

2 Choices Loom for GOP Chairman

A special meeting of the Roanoke Republican Committee at Hotel Roanoke Tuesday at 8 p.m. may have a choice between David K. Lisk, a salesman, and J. T. Engleby III, a lawyer, for chairman.

No recommendation on a new chairman may be made by a nominating committee headed by Del. M. Caldwell Butler.

"We haven't met yet," Butler said Saturday.

The new chairman will fill the unexpired term of Henry S. Hewitt who announced at the committee's November meeting he was resigning at the next meeting which was moved up from January to Dec. 15 so his successor can begin preparations for next year's election.

The possibility that the nominating committee will not make a recommendation on Hewitt's successor was hinted at by Butler when he told inquiring newsmen:

"Both men are willing to serve and they have the confidence of a lot of people."

David K. Lisk

J. T. Engleby III

Often a GOP nominating committee has to spend its time finding someone to fill a party post.

Lisk and Engleby have been active in campaign work for GOP tickets in past elections.

The City Democratic Committee will meet at the Municipal Building Wednesday at 8 p.m. to set the time and place for a citywide Democrats' mass meeting to elect a new committee.

Both committees face a busy 1965 during which Virginia will elect a new governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Roanoke's two seats in the House of Delegates will be at stake. They are now held by Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly, and Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat.

And, barring a reversal by the U.S. Supreme Court, Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat, will be up for re-election to a short two-year term.

The special session of the General Assembly created a new floater House seat for Roanoke and Roanoke County which will be filled for the first time.

Committees of both parties in the city and county will have to meet together for a decision whether to nominate their candidate in a primary or convention.

Legislators Differ On Redistricting

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Nine members representing a cross section of the General Assembly disagreed Sunday on whether the recent special session of the Legislature did a fair job on reapportioning its seats and whether it will be approved by the three judges who ordered the redistricting.

But, generally, they do not see any radical changes in the conservative complexion of the Legislature which, because of the redistricting, will have three more senators and eight more House members from rapidly growing urban areas of the state.

Democrats, while divided on whether the plan will be approved by the federal judges, joined in denying charges by Republicans on the panel that the all-Democrat Privileges and Elections Committees of the House and Senate played too much politics.

The nine legislators accepted invitations to appear on a prerecorded hour and one-half special program, "Challenge for Change," arranged by Don Murray, news director of WDBJ-TV, for broadcast Sunday afternoon. He was moderator with the program including a panel of newsmen to ask questions.

Strongest defense of the redistricting came from two P&E Committee members—Sen. Hale Collins of Covington and Del. W. C. (Dan) Daniel of Danville. They expressed confidence the redistricting will be approved by the federal judges.

Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Rocky Mount, a Democrat, called the plan "fair and just" and a "commendable job" but, like three Republicans, said he doubts "it will stand up under court test."

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, who voted against the minimum 1962 redistricting bill which was thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court, called the new redistricting "a right creditable job." He said that he doubts the courts could do any better job because of the geographical problems involved.

"All in all I think they did a good job," said Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski. Pulaski County was put into a two-seat five-county floater district which Moore said creates problems and inconveniences for residents of the district.

Moore and several other legislators said they feel the creation of an eight-seat Richmond-Henrico floater district may be one of the big weaknesses in the plan.

Del. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, an attorney in the test case that led to the court-ordered redistricting, said his clients in Norfolk are now satisfied but if the court feels the Richmond - Henrico floater district was "politically motivated" it might order the city and county divided with specified seats for each.

The three Republicans on the panel charged too much political thinking went into the plan and Sen. Robert S. Burruss of Lynchburg said he thinks the plan "may be thrown out" because of the disparity in population in the districts—particularly on the House side.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the three GOP members of the Senate who finds his district combined with that of Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax, said the Legislature did "a poor job."

"I'm afraid each member of both (P&E) committees let his political thinking affect his better judgment." Turk declared.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the 14-member GOP caucus in the 140-member Legislature, joined Turk in criticizing the P&E Committees for working behind closed doors in formulating the redistricting bills.

Butler saic the P&E Committees held a "super secret executive session" when they invited legislators to present their views one at a time and would not let them stay to hear what others were saying.

And the GOP charge that the lines were drawn to protect as many Democrats as possible brought a sharp exchange on the air between Hutcherson and Turk.

Hutcherson, who said he has no "kick" because Franklin County and heavily Republican Floyd County were combined into a single House district, asked Sen. Turk what Republicans would have done if they had a majority in the Legislature.

"You are asking me to take into consideration something that doesn't exist," Turk replied.

"I hope it never exists," Hutcherson injected at the end.

Daniel, who had a hand in drafting the House plan, said the P&E Committees bill which passed with one minor change puts only 10 of the 100 House seats 15 per cent above the ideal population for each seat—39,669.

Hutcherson said he is afraid the court may not approve the plan becasue of the low population in three districts — Smyth County, Bedford County, and Albemarle County-Greene County.

Butler, Turk Hit Sales Tax 'Stall'

Dec. 24, 64

RICHMOND (AP)—Two Virginia Republican legislators see politics in general and the governor's race in particular behind efforts to stall a study of a state sales tax.

Replying to a statement by State Sen. Garland F. Gray of Waverly that talk about a sales tax is premature, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said:

"What Sen. Gray is trying to say is that he doesn't want the sales tax to be a matter of discussion before or during the gubernatorial campaign."

Butler, who is leader of the GOP caucus in the House of Delegates, said talk about the sales tax is "not premature it's overdue."

He noted that Virginia's revenue needs are continuously expanding. Butler said the state's citizens needed the facts for guidance in the election for governor next year.

State Sen. James Turk agreed with Butler, adding, "How can it be premature when Virginia cities are already adopting the tax?"

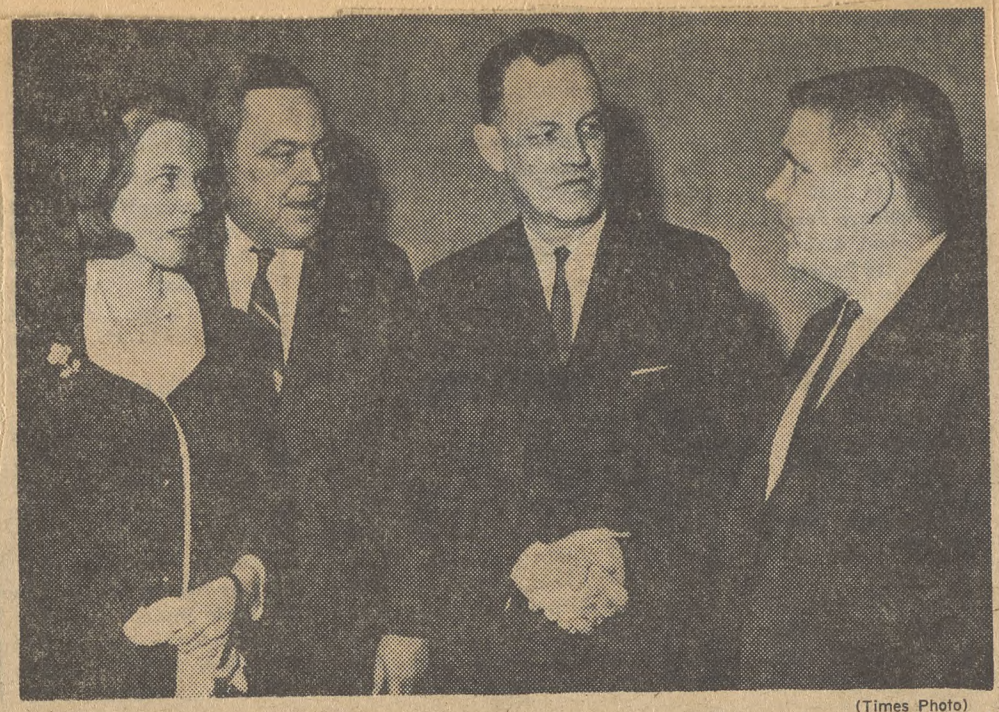
Sen. Gray, a leader of the conservative Byrd Democratic organization, said the state should complete two steps before beginning any seious new study of sales tax prospects.

Gray said the state should get all possible information together on probable state budget demands and state revenues for the new budget period of 1966-68. And it should assure that all possible controls are exerted to prevent unnecessary spending and extravagance in state-local government.

Turk said he saw no need for gathering additional information. "That information is available," he said, "to anyone who wants to find it."

Turk and Butler emphasized that they were not making an outright advocacy of the sales tax. They only want the public educated on the facts, they said.

Turk said any serious consideration of a sales tax should be accomplished by studies leading to income tax relief for persons in the lower income tax bracket "who would be the hardest hit by a sales tax."



(Times Photo)

HERE FOR DEMOCRATS' DINNER—Roanoke Democratic Party Chairman Howard E. Musser (right) welcomes Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. (center) candidate for governor; Del. Fred G. Pollard of Richmond, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Mrs. Pollard to the speakers' table at a Democrats' fund-raising dinner Friday night at Dixie Caverns.

Godwin Praises LBJ, Urges The Defeat of Del. Butler

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. praised President Johnson in a campaign speech for governor at a Democrats' fund-raising dinner Friday night at Dixie Caverns.

He said, too, he is glad Roanoke and Virginia "returned to the Democratic fold" last year in helping give Johnson one of the largest majorities ever received by a president.

Godwin in sketching the history of the Democratic Party climaxed his review by recalling President Kennedy's election "after eight years of Republican occupancy of the White House" and added, to strong applause:

". . . fortunately for the country and the world one (a Democrat) still remains there tonight."

Between 200 and 250 Democrats turned out for the $10-a-plate dinner sponsored by the Roanoke City Democratic Committee. It drew Democrats from throughout the 6th Congressional District.

Guests included Del. Fred G. Pollard of Richmond, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button who is seeking re-election. They, like Godwin, are unopposed in the Democratic primary with the filing deadline Wednesday.

Godwin was introduced by State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke as a "man who thinks in the present and looks to the future—a man who thinks about the needs and aspirations of Virginia."

Godwin told the Democratic audience that the Democratic Party offers Virginia their best hope of achieving its ambitions in education and economic development.

And in doing so Godwin, without mentioning names, urged the replacement of Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus, and other Republicans in the General Assembly from the Roanoke area with Democrats.

Godwin said in a Democrat-controlled General Assembly a Republican cannot represent his area "to the fullest extent possible" and urged the Roanoke Valley to send a solid Democratic delegation "for a real effective team."

Godwin described himself as a life-long Democrat who always has supported the Democratic ticket.

"I have not always agreed with the policies of our party, particularly at the national level or in its selection of the nominees at times, but the nominees of my party have always and without exception received my

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4)

President Draws Praise From Godwin

(Continued from Page One)

vote and support," Godwin declared.

And, Godwin declared, "the Democratic Party has given Virginia, honest, sound and constructive government.

Godwin spent Friday night in Roanoke and will speak Saturday in Charlottesville before returning to his home in Suffolk for the weekend.

It was a long day for the lieutenant governor.

He spoke Friday morning to the Virginia Association of Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors at Hotel Roanoke and then went to Appomattox for ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the end of the Civil War before returning to the city for the Dixie Caverns dinner.

Participants in the Dixie Caverns program included Del. Willis M. Anderson and Howard E. Musser, city Democratic chairman.

All Democratic primary candidates were introduced.

Godwin said all primary nominees will have his whole-hearted support in the general election. He wished them all ogoc luck and promised in the No vember election "there will b no holding back."

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Yesterday

Butler Pledges Strong GOP Ticket In Virginia Elections

Roanoke Republican Delegate M. Caldwell Butler, promising a "strong GOP ticket in this year's state elections," told First District Republicans Tuesday night that the Democratic Party in Virginia "is suffering from a leadership vacuum . . . and Virginians are looking to the Republican Party for that leadership."

Butler, speaking to about 60 GOP partisans attending the final session of the First District Mobilization of Republican Enterprise programs, said the Democrats' main concern is "the preservation of power."

"They have lost sight of the fact that government belongs to the people of Virginia," he declared. "Any young Democrats in the legislature—those with enthusiasm and originality—are getting the treatment; their committee assignments are poor," he continued.

Republicans, he said, have a responsibility not as the opposition party, but rather as a constructive minority. "We are the hope of Virginia," Butler said.

The Roanoke attorney claimed that the "party in power" has not been living up to its responsibilities to the people of Virginia. "The chickens are coming home to roost," he said, referring to Virginia's prominent mention in the voting rights bill now before the U.S. Congress.

He said the bill "is probably unconstitutional and its motivation is questionable, but do not lose sight of the fact that Virginia's voting record is disgraceful."

Butler said Virginia stands 46th among other states in voter participation. With this record, he said, "why doesn't the Governor (Albertis S. Harrison) do something about it?" He suggested that Gov. Harrison go on statewide television to remind Virginia voters that the deadline for paying the poll tax is drawing near.

He termed the poll tax "morally wrong," and said that the "best hope for Virginia is a free and informed electorate." He cited "Democratic failures" in providing adequate funds for public and higher education, teacher's salaries, highways and mental health programs.

Virginia is not now meeting the needs of its people, he declared. "The Republican Party must undertake to make people aware of our responsibilities," he continued, "and this is not just an opportunity to elect a few more Republican members of the legislature."

Prior to Butler's remarks, Jon Lindseth of Waynesboro, state GOP treasurer, told how the state GOP organization distributes its funds to aid Republican candidates at all levels of government.

He called for strong financial organization "at the local level." The basic problems, he said, are finding people who want to go out and raise money and finding people who want to contribute the money.

Republicans must face the responsibility of this, he warned, because "there is no substitute to sincere personal solicitation and no one can do an effective job unless he contributes his fair share."

Joseph B. Barnes, one of two Republican candidates for the Hampton City Council, reviewed the GOP platform to be advanced during the campaign prior to the June 8 councilmanic election.

He spoke of raising the salary levels of city school teachers and public safety officials, noting that "if we expect a fair return in services, we must pay our people a decent, living wage."

ROANOKE DELEGATE SPEAKS TO GOP GROUP

Leaders of the First District Republican Party discuss events planned for final sessions of the group's Mobilization of Republican Enterprise (MORE) programs. Participating in the sessions Tuesday night in the Holiday Inn were, left to right, Wayne C. Thiessen of Williamsburg, First District chairman; Jon Lindseth of Waynesboro, state treasurer; David N. Montague, MORE session chairman, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, speaker; Joseph B. Barnes, Republican candidate for Hampton City Council; and J. Keith Cardwell, chairman of the Hampton Republican Party.

Shoddy Talent In the State Legislatures

By JAMES J. KILPATRICK

IN THE APRIL ISSUE of the National Civic Review, a publication of the National Municipal League, James Nathan Miller says some blunt things about our state legislature — things that have needed saying for a long, long time. His piece is reprinted in the May Reader's Digest, and while it is not my business to drum up some reprint trade for the Digest, a public-spirited citizen couldn't invest $300 more wisely than in mailing a copy to each of the 8,000 state legislators in the country.

It just might do some good, for the typical state legislator is pretty well shaken up these days. The courts are about to reapportion him out of business, and the Congress proposes to leave him mighty little business, anyhow. If recent trends continue, the state lawmakers will go the way of antimacassars and spats.

Mr. Miller's main point will not improve their dispositions. He suggests that by and large they have brought this ignominy on themselves. Social and political reforms are moving by jet plane; the state legislators travel by horse and buggy. They still operate according to the agrarian modes of Mr. Jefferson's day; they are underpaid, understaffed, overburdened, and overlobbied. Worst of all—and Mr. Miller does not make this point as sharply as he should have made it—they suffer terribly for want of leadership and vision.

The melancholy truth, or such is the verdict of newsmen across the country, is that the typical state legislator doesn't know any better. He is a small-town thinker, smart enough to survive at the law or to make an honest profit selling coal, but his college days are long behind him and his reading stops with Little Orphan Annie. Confronting any of the great issues of our time—urbanization, air pollution, new approaches to mental health — he sits dazed and blinking at his desk. He is either shocked or overwhelmed by any figure larger than, say, $50,000, and the idea of a four-billion-dollar budget, which is what California faces in the coming fiscal year, leaves him acutely uneasy or downright stupefied.

THERE ARE exceptions, of course. The General Assembly of Virginia is a superior body. I have encountered first-raters in state houses from Pennsylvania to Arizona—men of keen mind and wide-ranging intelligence —and as urban representation increases, their number tends to grow. Yet the average is dismally low.

As Mr. Miller makes clear, it scarcely could be otherwise. For the state legislator, lawmaking is a part-time avocation. In between sessions, he may do a little homework, but he's usually too busy to do very much. Thus he arrives at the capital ill-equipped for the legislative snowstorm that descends, and before long he's caught in a blizzard. The state legislative sessions of 1963 saw nearly 4,000 bills and resolutions in Florida, 4,700 in California, 1,900 in Texas, and 1,350 in Washington. The lawmaker can't begin to read them all. His constituents are even more ignorant and provincial than he is; but he would answer their mail if only he could find a girl to take a letter. He goes daily to committee hearings, where the only knowledgeable fellows are the chairman and the chief lobbyist. The pay is pitiful and the hotel cooking has him bloated. No one knows the score. His feet hurt. And it rains.

Some gestures toward improvement may be seen. Several states have raised legislative pay to a level that ought to attract competent men, though to judge from New York's experience the correlation may be hard to prove. Most of the states now maintain legislative advisory councils, charged with drafting bills and conducting interim studies, but they maintain them very poorly. Pennsylvania and Nevada are exceptions. Here and there a state legislature hires bright young students of political science as "legislative internes," assigned to serve as committee clerks and aides, but most committees still are staffed by affable hacks.

PART OF THE FAULT lies in the state constitutions, which range in idiocy from large to monstrous. Louisiana's constitution runs to 1,000 pages; it has been amended 400 times in the past 45 years. Michigan at long last achieved some sensible revisions, but most of the other state constitutions trap the legislatures in a net of untouchable statute law. The result is that often the states cannot act boldly or imaginatively. They can only wiggle feebly.

In the end, the fault goes to the people themselves. They darkly suspect their legislators of high livin' at the capital; they distrust constitutional changes; and they rank lawmakers lower than school teachers. Until these attitudes change no significant reforms can be expected, and it may be said of the mediocrities in office and their dull-witted constituents that they richly deserve each other.

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City Republicans Expected To Endorse Holton Tonight

A hometown Republican mass meeting tonight is expected to endorse Roanoke lawyer Linwood Holton for the GOP nomination for governor at Norfolk May 14-15 if he decides to run.

Holton will not be at the mass meeting but City GOP Chairman David K. Lisk disclosed the lawyer left a letter for him to read at the meeting.

Holton, who is in Texas taking a deposition in a law suit, has not announced officially whether he will seek the Norfolk convention nomination to oppose Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., the Democratic nominee for governor, in the November election.

And Lisk declined to reveal the contents of Holton's letter which will be read at the mass meeting.

The meeting, called to elect Roanoke's delegation to the Norfolk convention, will be held at the Municipal Building at 7:45. And it might draw a big turnout.

Lisk said GOP leaders have called 600 Republicans to inquire if they want to be in the delegation and over 100 have said they want to go. Roanoke has 28 votes in the convention and Lisk said it is likely 112 delegates with a quarter vote each will be elected.

Del. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke County, the GOP candidate for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Hale Collins, Democrat of Covington, will be the keynote speaker at tonight's mass meeting.

Curtis W. Fitzgerald, comptroller of Lendy's Family Restaurants, has been selected as the chairman of the mass meeting.

It will be the first of two mass meetings in the city.

Another will be held June 29 to nominate the GOP's ticket for the General Assembly—two candidates for the House and one for the Senate—and for four city hall offices at stake in November. Roanoke County Republicans will meet with the Roanoke Republicans that night too to nominate a GOP candidate for the new city-county floater House seat.

Linwood Holton

Roanoke Times - May 6 - 1965

(Times Photo)

POTENTIAL OPPONENTS — Smiles marked this pose Wednesday by two potential foes for the governorship of Virginia. Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin (left) is the Democratic candidate for the November election and Linwood Holton of Roanoke is surveying the prospects of success as the Republican candidate before any formal entry into the race. They met at a Law Day luncheon in Roanoke. Story on Page 13.

DELEGATE'S MUSTACHE — C. B. Brown (right), of Virginia Beach, admires the mustache of Henry H. Hewitt, of Roanoke, on their arrival in Norfolk Friday as delegates to today's State Republican Convention.

GOP Divided On Sales Tax

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

NORFOLK — A difference of opinion over a sales tax provided the only knotty problem Friday night for Republicans ready to nominate Linwood Holton, a 41-year-old lawyer from Roanoke, for governor.

Over 1,000 Republicans already were in Norfolk on the eve of Saturday's convention with unusual harmony prevailing.

Party officials foresaw no opposition to Holton for the GOP nomination for governor to oppose Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin, the Democratic nominee, who was the target of the GOP oratory at a state committee meeting during the afternoon.

The Saturday convention also is expected to nominate Vincent F. Callahan Jr., a McLean publisher, for lieutenant governor, and Dortch Warriner, an Emporia lawyer, for attorney general, to give the GOP a ticket with its accent on youth.

But strategy sessions on the eve of the convention found party leaders in a dilemma over what stand to take on a sales tax with many believing Godwin will advocate one with Democratic organization support before the November election.

"I agree. We have got to meet that issue," Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Holton's law partner in Roanoke, said prior to a preliminary meeting of the convention platform committee.

But even within the committee there was a difference of opinion.

And in an earlier meeting of GOP candidates for the General Assembly Butler, who is chair-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Dilemma On Sales Tax Worries GOP

(Continued from Page One)

man of the GOP caucus in the legislature, found a sharp difference of opinion.

The platform committee was to meet again late Friday night after a $15 a plate dinner addressed by Gov. Henry Bellmon, the first Republican governor of Oklahoma.

J. Livingston Dillow of Pearisburg, the 9th District representative on the platform committee, said the convention should advocate a sales tax with the revenue earmarked for education.

But a few minutes earlier Joe Edward Swiger, a 7th District delegate from Front Royal, presented the committee a resolution from Warren County's Republican committee urging the committee to oppose a sales tax, unless its enactment by the General Assembly should be approved in a public referendum.

Between the two groups is a bloc which feels that the issue should be left to the GOP candidates—particularly Holton and his running mates for the two top spots.

"We don't want to tie a ring around the neck of a man running for office," cautioned J. . Stovall, committee member om Lynchburg.

Del. Richard Middleton of harlottesville, one of the 11 OP members of the House, id if the convention comes out r a sales tax, Godwin will d millions of dollars surplus, im the state does not need a ales tax, and "our candidates vill be left standing out in left ield."

The feeling of harmony on the ve of the convention was relected at a state central committee meeting which lasted less han two hours.

I. R. Dovel, a state committeeman from Luray, abandoned an effort to get a change in the party plan by creating two vice chairmanships specifically for Negroes.

It ran into strong opposition from moderates and others who did not want to create a race issue on the eve of the convention.

Opponents left the opposition speech to Clarence L. Townes, a Negro insurance executive in Richmond, recently appointed by state GOP chairman, Robert J. Corber.

Townes said Dovel's motive is good in wanting to give Negroes a bigger voice in party affairs, but Negroes want no office specifically for members of their race.

Townes told the committee Dovel's proposed change would "magnify racism" and "mimic the demagogues who want to see minority blocs marshalled."

Holton and his wife, "Jinks," arrived at the Golden Triangle, the convention headquarters hotel about 2:30 after a drive from Roanoke.

He was given enthusiastic applause when introduced in the state central committee, of which he is the vice chairman.

Butler will present Holton's name in nomination at the convention.

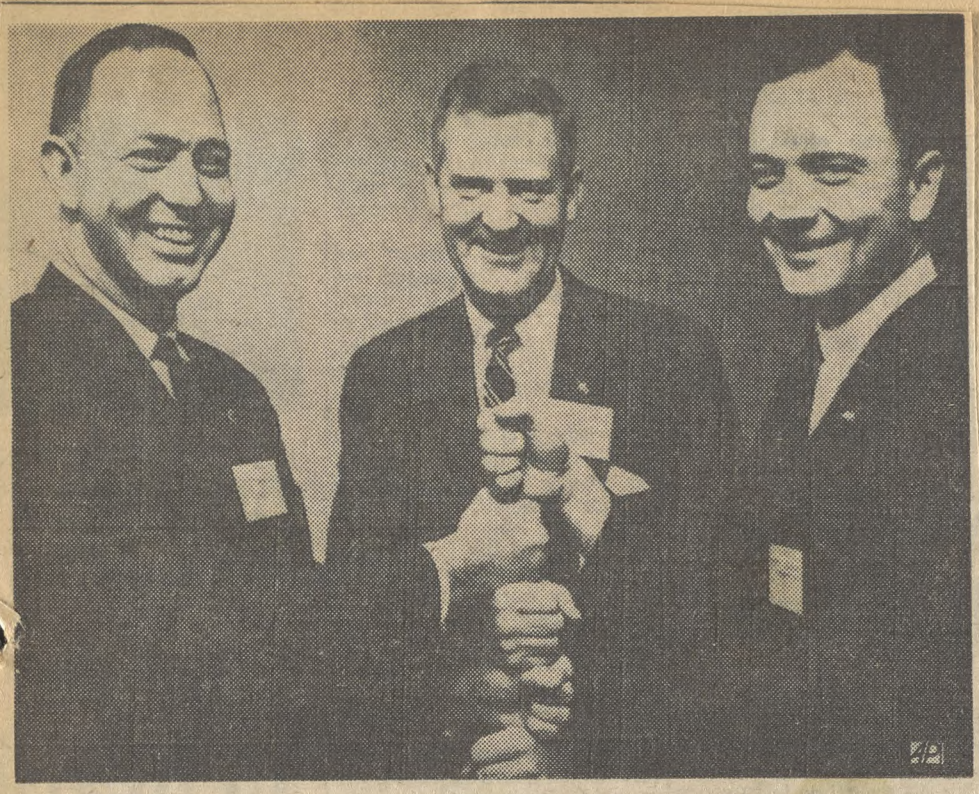
Robert P. Buford, a 40-year-old Richmond lawyer and friend of Holton's, has been selected as the permanent chairman for the convention, which will be held in the Norfolk civic auditorium.

Godwin, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for governor, was the center of the GOP oratory at the committee meeting, and more fireworks will be aimed in his direction in the Saturday convention.

Corber, the state chairman, called Godwin the Democrats "chameleon candidate."

And I. Lee Potter, Virginia national committeeman from Arlington, said Godwin is the "greatest opportunist in the history of the Democratic party in Virginia."

Both GOP officials attacked Godwin for campaigning for President Johnson last year while, they said, he claims to be a conservative.



Candidates (I. to r.) Warriner, Holton and Callahan

GOP Nominates Holton for Governor

May 16, 196

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

NORFOLK—A peaceful State Republican Convention Saturday nominated Linwood Holton of Roanoke for governor by acclamation and left him free to chart the course of a campaign to "make Virginia first again."

The 41-year-old lawyer, a political fighter, said he and his GOP running mate will wage a campaign for progress and, in doing so, make the record of Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., the Democratic candidate for governor, an issue.

Vincent F. Callahan Jr., 33, of McLean, a writer and publisher of technical books and news letters, was nominated to run against Del. Fred Pollard of Richmond for lieutenant governor.

And D. Dortch Warriner, 36, an Emporia lawyer whose father was once a Democrat in the legislature from Brunswick County, the home of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., was nominated by acclamation to run against incumbent Attorney Gen. Robert Y. Button.

Republicans who fought a year ago over whether to oppose U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, were united in this convention in wanting to defeat Godwin, a product of the political organization built around Byrd's popular appeal.

And in doing so they compromised on a broad set of principles in a platform that left it to Holton and his running mates to write in the details.

The convention, by an overwhelming standing vote adopted a platform which said "if" Virginia ever reaches the point it must have more money, Republicans favor enacting a state sales tax coupled with a reduction in income and retail merchants' license taxes.

Holton called on Godwin and Democratic leaders to join him and Republicans in a campaign to repeal the poll tax by amending the state constitution and to abolish the "blank paper" registration law.

Holton said if Virginia will do this no federal marshals will be sent to Virginia to police elections.

Holton told the convention that Godwin "can duck this issue." But, he declared:

"I'll hang the blank sheet registration law around Mills Godwin's neck like a brass cymbal and bang on it all over Virginia."

Holton asked how Godwin can now talk about a "total commitment" to education when, he said, Godwin was a patron on the "massive resistance" bills which eventually led to the closing of public schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, Farmville and Front Royal.

Holton, who became a statewide political figure as Roanoke City GOP chairman during President Eisenhower's first campaign, and his running mates were unopposed for their nominations.

The convention was the shortest in years, coming to an end at 5:15 p.m. compared to the 1964 edition in Richmond that didn't adjourn until midnight.

The harmony disappointed some oldtimers in the party who like the excitement of a fight.

So Godwin, a Suffolk lawyer and veteran of the State Senate, became the center of the GOP's fire. Speakers charged that in running for governor he is trying to campaign as both a liberal and a conservative.

Holton's name was placed in nomination by Del. M. Caldwell Butler, his law partner in Roanoke, who called him a man who "can handle the job of governor with dignity, with real ability."

A seconding speech was made by Rep. Richard H. Poff who told the convention Holton was "one of the people chiefly responsible," for his election in 1952. Holton was city GOP chairman and Roanoke gave Poff the majority which enabled him to win his first term.

The other seconding speech was by Mrs. Cynthia Newman of Fairfax County, former GOP

(Continued on Page A-4, Col. 6)

Platform Backs Sales Tax . . . If Needed — Page C-1

Holton Nominated As Godwin Foe

(Continued from Page One)

national committeewoman for Virginia.

Callahan's nomination for lieutenant governor was by Del. James R. Moore of Abingdon, and Warriner was nominated for attorney general by John Dalton, former state Young Republican president from Radford.

State GOP Chairman Robert J. Corber gaveled the convention to order a half hour late.

"The ingredients of victory were never clearer," Corber declared.

"The people," Corber claimed, "seek change — they wish to correct the maladies of government that are the legacy of accumulated neglect by the Democratic politicians going back many years."

But it was a speech by Clarence L. Townes Jr., Negro insurance executive from Richmond whom Corber recently appointed his special assistant, that began to whip up enthusiasm.

Townes brought the first burst of applause when he said he has traveled thousands of miles in Virginia carrying one message to fellow Negroes: "More Negroes are welcome, needed and wanted . . . in the Republican party.

Townes said the GOP in Virginia needs the help of Negroes to end the "utter hopelessness of stagnation, backwardness, and ill fame of one-party status."

He was given a standing ovation when he ended his address.

He called on Virginia to repeal its poll tax for state and local elections and "not wait for congressional action."

"Let's do it ourselves — the right thing in the states rights way."

"We proud Virginians just do not belong in the same classification with Alabama, Mississippi and Texas," Townes said.

Robert P. Buford Jr., a young Richmond lawyer, was elected permanent chairman of the convention.

Editorials

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1965

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

Every genuine religious person is a heretic and therefore a revolutionist.—Shaw.

The GOP Presents a Ticket

A year after the shattering defeat of their party in the national election, a catastrophe to which Virginia contributed, would hardly appear to be a time when the Republicans could have high expectations of winning the Virginia governorship.

Nevertheless the Republicans are going to make a serious try at it. The ticket lined up yesterday at the party's convention in Norfolk, headed by Linwood Holton of Roanoke, in the cold light of political reality, can be conceded little chance of victory. In spite of that, however, Mr. Holton and his running mates, Vincent F. Callaghan Jr., nominee for lieutenant governor, and Dortch Warriner, seeking the office of attorney general, have the opportunity to make a valuable public service.

This is the opportunity to force a discussion of issues with which Virginia will be vitally concerned in the next four years. The Democratic ticket, led by Mills E. Godwin, was nominated by default—without a primary — a circumstance which has allowed them so far to escape very definite commitment on major questions which should be debated in an election campaign. We hope Mr. Holton and his associates wage political war with vigor and that the important concerns of Virginia's people will be presented with clarity and force. There are matters that urgently need careful examination by the voters, such things as progress in public education both at the elementary and secondary and the college level, changes in the tax structure to provide additional revenue required by growing demands for state and local services, and an array of others. The Republican nominees could serve their party well and contribute to an intelligent understanding of the state's problems at the same time if they concentrate on positive, forward-looking proposals rather than on the alleged sins of commission and omission by the Democrats in power.

This, to be sure, may not win the election for the Republicans and break the hold of the Democratic party on the state. The GOP is weak and disorganized following the disaster of last November; the Democrats, outwardly, at least, enjoy an unusual unity. In the person of Mr. Godwin they have a gubernatorial candidate who appears to sense a new political restlessness in Virginia. If he is not philosophically attuned to the growing impatience with standpattism, he is pragmatic enough to realize that concessions must be made to it.

A new spirit has been awakened in Virginia which will not be satisfied just by gestures or lip service to the desire to move faster in economic, social and cultural development. If the Republicans have the statesmanship to identify themselves with this sentiment, we may yet see a really competitive two-party system in Virginia.

Republicans Endorse Sales Tax, If Needed

Rte Times May 16, 1965

Staff and AP Dispatches

NORFOLK — Virginia Republicans, professing high confidense that "this is the year" for an upset over the majority Democratic party, Saturday adopted a platform giving qualified endorsement to an uniform state retail sales tax—if a move for more revenue becomes necessary.

Both the platform and gubernatorial candidate Linwood Holton's acceptance speech also made repeal of the poll tax and other election reforms an issus in the campaign.

The platform won convention approval with the only dissent coming over the section dealing with the "if necessary" recommendation for the sales tax.

William Waugh, Fairfax County chairman, led an unsuccessful fight by a handful of delegates to steer clear of any mention of the sales tax in the party platform. Some delegates had expressed apprehension that any GOP commitments on the tax matter might lead them into a Democratic trap if it suddently developed no such tax was necessary.

But platform committee chairman M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke opposed the move on the grounds the language was the result of a laboriously reached consensus by the committee.

And he pointed out the party was only suggesting the possibility of a sales tax if government economies, present revenue sources, unspent appropriations and the customary treasury surpluses didn't supply the revenue for the needed government services.

The point at issue in the platform was the language which read: "And if the funds thus available prove inadequate to meet the responsibilities of the Commonwealth, then the people have a right to know how the Republican party would propose to meet these needs.

"In view of our responsibility and the crazy quilt of local taxes, we would encourage, if necessary, consideration of a uniform statewide sales tax with provisions for sharing substantial revenues with the localities on an equitable basis . . . "

The section said also it would be borne in mind the amount that some localities are now receiving from local sales taxes. It proposed also repeal of personal property taxes and adjustments in retail licenses and state income taxes.

In addition to the main business of nominations and platform adoption, the delegates made a couple of changes in their party plan of organization.

One was a loyalty requirement providing that anyone challenged at a party mass meeting or convention must publicly state his intentions of supporting Republican candidates in the coming election.

The other would permit chairmen in some of the larger state senatorial districts to determine a method of nominating candidates for he General Assembly. The county and city committees in the districts must now make the determination.

State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, in the convention keynote address, hammered at Godwin's association with the Democratic organization in the old days of "massive resistance" to school integration.

He said the GOP must remind Virginians that Godwin was in that group which "a short time ago was advocating that we close our free public school system."

And in 1960, Turk declared, Godwin "led the fight" by political enemies of then Gov. J. Linsey Almond to cut $13 million for education from Almond's appropriations bill.

Godwin and his allies in the Senate, Turk declared, were willing to cut education appropriations "at a time when we were not doing enough," in order to "settle a fight with Almond."

Godwin and his ticket, Turk said, "are part of the small group that is responsible for the crisis in public education in Virginia."

And the young Radford lawyer, a rising star on the GOP horizon, called the convention "a convention of destiny" because, he said, it launches a campaign "to return to the people a voice in Virginia's government."

Turk also lashed out at Godwin for what he said is Godwin's bid for public support because he backed President Johnson in last year's presidential election.

"You cannot stand for and work for a free society, government economy, and the free enterprise system, self-reliance and freedom of the individual on a state and local level, and at the same time be a member of and a worker in the movement of the ultra-liberal and the welfare state on a national level," Turk declared, adding to the applause of the convention:

"If you think you can, you are helping destroy your own freedom."

World News

M. Caldwell Butler

Del. Butler Will Seek Re-election

June 25, 1965

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly, today announced he will seek renomination for the House of Delegates from Roanoke City.

City Republicans will nominate their candidates for the legislature and constitutional offices next Tuesday and Butler hinted in his announcement that the party is having trouble getting three candidates for the legislature.

"I hope that others will offer themselves as candidates of the Republican party to represent Roanoke City in the General Assembly," he said. "I will be very much disappointed if there are not other candidates."

The Democrats will pick two candidates for the House, one for the Senate and, with Roanoke County, a candiate for the city-county floater House seat in a primary election July 13. They will also name their candidates for constitutional offices then.

Butler said in announcing:

"If renominated and re-elected, I pledge myself to work for and support those things which, in my judgment, are in the best interests of the people I represent; to question those things about which I am in doubt; and to challenge those things which, in my judgment, are wrong."

Butler said he is proud of the role he has had in the development of a stronger two-party system in Virginia.

He said he looks forward to an interesting and thought-provoking compaign "in which the peo-

See DEL., Pg. 4, Col. 3

Del. Butler

From Page One

ple of Roanoke and Virginia will be made more fully aware of the importance of facing forthrightly the growing needs of our community and state and the importance of meeting these responsibilities before it is too late."

Butler was elected to the legislature in 1961 and re-elected in 1963. At the 1964 session, he was named spokesman for the 14 Republican members and, in that role, was a leader in formulating the policies of the delegation.

The 39-year-old lawyer, his wife and four sons live at 845 Orchard Road, SW. He has been active in local politics since 1958 when he ran for city council and lost by a small margin.

Butler Will Seek Another House Term

Times - June 26, 1965

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican minority leader in the General Assembly announced Friday he seeks re-election to the House of Delegates from Roanoke City.

Roanoke Republicans will nominate their candidates for the legislature and constitutional officers next Tuesday. Butler hinted in his announcement the party is having trouble getting three legislative candidates.

"I hope," he said, "that others will offer themselves as candidates of the Republican party to represent Roanoke City in the General Assembly. I will be very much disappointed if there are not other candidates."

Democrats will pick two candidates for the House, one for the Senate and, with Roanoke County, a candidate for the city-county floater House seat in a July 13 primary election, when candidates for constitutional offices will also be named.

In announcing, Butler said if renominated and re-elected he will support "those things which, in my judgment, are in the best interests of the people I represent." He also said he is proud of his role in developing a stronger two-party system in Virginia and looks forward to an interesting and thought-provoking campaign.

Butler, a 39-year-old lawyer, was elected to the legislature in 1961 and re-elected in 1963. At the 1964 session, he was named spokesman for the 14 Republican members and, in that role, was a leader in formulating the delegation's policies.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler and their four sons live at 2845 Orchard Road, SW. He has been active in local politics since 1958 when he ran for city council and lost by 14 votes.

Butler Calls For Speedy Remap Action

The leader of the Republican minority in the House of Delegates said Tuesday that a special redistricting session of the General Assembly should be held as soon as possible.

Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler also said that anything done on redistricting, either before or during the special session, should be done in public meetings.

"The Republicans are not going to make political capital out of any special session," Butler said, "but we're going to insist on democratic procedures and comment loudly when they are omitted."

The state's 10 congressional districts will be reapportioned at the special session to make them more equal in population.

"We have felt from the first there is no reason to delay this special session," Butler said.

"The longer time the new districts are established before the next congressional elections, the better for all concerned."

Butler suggested that the governor name a committee that would include both Democrats and Republicans from all areas of the state to conduct public hearings on redistricting before the legislature meets.

Editorials

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1965

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

Experience proves that none is so cruel as the disillusioned sentimentalist.—Inge.

Elections With Few Surprises

Virginia Democrats set the stage Tuesday for election of the State's first "one man-one vote" General Assembly, with the 35 primary contests for House and State Senate nominations failing to produce any major surprises.

Most of the interest centered around races in the Norfolk, Richmond and Northern Virginia areas. Richmond-Henrico County Democrats renominated all incumbents who sought re-election, whether conservative or liberal. A Negro who had both liberal and conservative support came within a few votes of being the first member of his race ever to win a Democratic nomination for the General Assembly. His defeat may improve the chances for a Negro Republican to win one of the seats in November.

In the Norfolk area, liberal Del. Henry Howell — who fought the legal battle to get the legislature reapportioned on a strict population basis—led the field in winning nomination for a new State Senate seat shifted from the rural areas to the populous Tidewater city. Norfolk's two incumbent senators —Edward Breeden and Robert Baldwin—won renomination and, with Howell, are assured of victory in November. The Organization forces suffered a setback in the Norfolk house races, however. Two liberals aligned with Howell won nominations in a race with an Organization slate.

★ ★

Around the State, the Democratic Organization held its own, despite realignment of many districts. In Western Virginia, its two leading House members, Lacey Putney of Bedford County and Grady Dalton of Tazewell County, withstood stiff challenges by anti-Organization candidates.

Few Organization stalwarts were challenged elsewhere, and almost all who faced intraparty tests emerged victorious. The only exceptions were Sen. John Alexander of Warrenton and Del. Randall Reynolds of Pittsylvania, who were unseated.

For the most part, the dominant conservative bloc re-elected the men who control the General Assembly's major committees and its leadership positions. Despite the shift of about 10 seats to the urban areas under the court-approved reapportionment, the Organization is still in fairly firm control of the State government.

Interest now turns to November, when Republicans will make their strongest bid in years to reduce the Democrats' 9-1 margin in the legislature.

In the Roanoke Valley, Democrats staked out a strong claim for the new city-county floater House seat, nominating Robert W. Spessard—a Roanoke lawyer who lives in the county—to run against Republican Charles H. Osterhoudt in November. Roanoke city voters killed Dr. C. M. Cornell's attempt at a political comeback, defeating the former city councilman in his three-way race with Del. Willis Anderson and James O. Trout for the city's two House seats. The winners face a tough fight in November against GOP Del. M. Caldwell Butler and George A. Betzold III. Going into the race, Anderson and Butler are clearly the favorites.

★ ★

In a primary contest for commissioner of revenue, Roanoke voters displayed a political maturity that has been sadly lacking in some of the city's Democratic primaries in recent years. The assistant commissioner, Andrew Gilbert, nosed out a former assistant city treasurer, O. Jack Saunders, but the noteworthy aspect of the race was the poor showing by Wallace M. Mattox, the one-time city fireman who was fired for insubordination. Mattox, who expected a big blue collar vote, didn't get it. He polled only 1,624 votes, out of more than 6,500 cast. Apparently voters in all sections of the city are fed up with the whole Mattox affair.

The only Roanoke Democrat who can rest easy is State Sen. William B. Hopkins, who was unopposed Tuesday and is the only candidate in the general election. It is a tribute to his popularity with the voters that the Republicans could find no one to run against him.

For the first time in over a half century, the Democrats had no primary race for governor. The unchallenged candidate, Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin, has managed to unite the party in the face of rising Republican strength.

Roanoke lawyer A. Linwood Holton is expected to wage a vigorous campaign against Mr. Godwin in the general election, and it is to be hoped that a long overdue discussion of the critical issues facing the State will ensue. The primary contests were devoid of any such debate and the voter will be the loser if the political lethargy continues.

World-News Aug 30

Remap Plans Are Criticized

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Three Roanoke area legislators have added their criticism to that building up over redistricting plans proposed by two legislative committees.

One—Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke—said he can't support the plans drawn up by the Senate and House Privileges and Elections Committees.

"My own impression," he said, "is that the assembly could do a better job than either committee has done."

Anderson appears to think that the plans might not meet court approval. He said, however, he wouldn't want to speculate on them. I think we can do a better job in complying with the Constitution of Virginia."

Anderson's main complaint with the Senate and House committee plans is that they leave the state's 10 congressional districts too unequal in population.

★ ★

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican leader of the minority in the General Assembly, said he doesn't think the P&E committees "have accomplished much."

"And I have real doubts that their plans will be constitutional," he said.

He indicated that whether he thinks a redistricting plan is constitutional will govern how he votes on it.

"We're tired of being paraded into court for something the legislature should have done in the first place," he said.

A third area legislator, Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg, agreed with Anderson that there is too much disparity in population in the districts in the plans drawn up by the House and Senate's P&E committees.

He said he favors a plan drawn up by Del. Lewis A. McMurran of Newport News. It would beave the 6th and 9th Districts unchanged.

Devore said he knew about the House and Senate committee plans only what he has read and was somewhat critical of the two committees for not sending assembly members copies of the plans so they could study them.

Meanwhile, it appeared that the Republicans will make an effort to broaden the scope of the session—although they are not expected to have much success.

Butler said the Republicans—who number 14 in the 140-member General Assembly—will caucus tonight to consider what they'll do during the special session opening tomorrow.

"We're going to oppose the 'gag rule," he said.

★ ★

He was referring to a rule which, if adopted, would have the effect of limiting the special session to consideration of only redistricting.

The Republicans would like for the session to appropriate several million dollars for the state's state-supported colleges. The Republicans have tried to make an issue of this, terming it the state's "crisis in education."

GOP Legislators Held Building Up Education Issue

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Republicans in the legislature—and particularly Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke—were accused today of using the so called crisis in education issue for political purposes.

Osborne

In reply, Butler said he and other members of the General Assembly failed to do what they should have done in the field of higher education in 1964 and should rectify their mistakes now.

"The question is not what we failed to do in 64, but what we should do today," he said.

The remarks of Butler and others started when Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County offered an amendment which, if passed, would have allowed the special session that opened today to consider not only redistricting, but other matters as well.

The Republicans want the assembly to appropriate several million dollars for colleges and other state institutions. They claim Virginia colleges are so overcrowded the state faces a crisis in education.

Del. Fred Pollard of Richmond, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, said that no Republicans at the 1964 session of the legislature appeared before committees considering appropriations to ask that they give more money for colleges.

Pollard said Republican concern appears to be political "now that an election is near."

★ ★

Butler said the question of appropriating more money for capital needs at this session "is indeed a political one."

"And the Republicans are going to stand in this campaign before the people as the champions of capital needs in Virginia."

He said it was proper and fair of Pollard to chide the Republicans for failure to ask for money for education in 1964. But he said it would have been useless of the Republicans to have requested any additional money then from the Democratic-controlled assembly.

Pollard said that one Republican, Del. A. R. Giesen of Staunton, sat in on House Appropriations Committee hearings and complimented the committee on doing a good job.

The campaign-like oratory branched off onto several tangents, with Del. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk asking that he be allowed to introduce legislation calling for a constitutional convention.

Howell is one of the few Democrats who joined the Republicans in their fight to get the special session to consider matters other than redistricting of the state's 10 congressional districts.

At one point, Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Franklin County criticized Butler for not going ahead and asking a question as he had asked permission from the speaker to be allowed to do.

Butler asked Hutcherson, "Would you feel better if I sat down and started over."

"I'd feel better if you'd just sit down," said Hutcherson.

The Roanoke World-News
Tuesday, August 31, 1965 13

Butler Asks Hike In Planning Funds

By World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — More planning money should be authorized for state projects, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke says.

"There is no reason to limit the release of funds for preliminary plans to the projects of number one priority," he added.

"Many months can be saved by release of additional planning funds of lesser priority and this concerns not only higher education, but all capital needs.

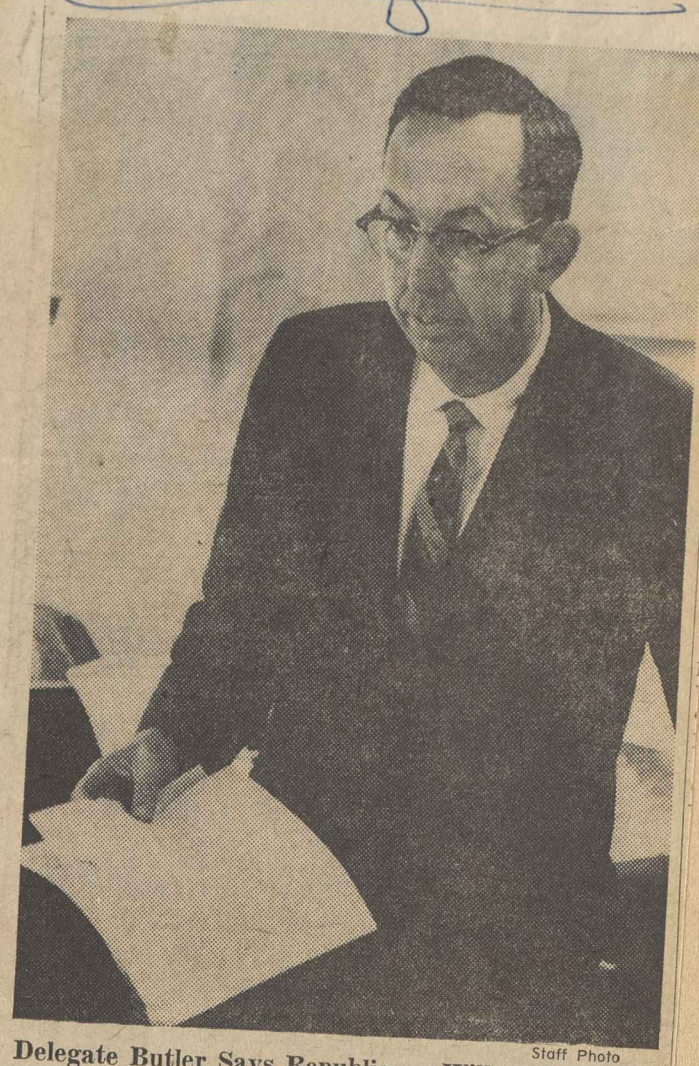
"It is plainly the duty of the General Assembly to do so while in session."

Butler said Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. already has authorized the use of $532,065 in planning money.

"The projects for which preliminary plans have been authorized now exceed $31 million in estimated construction costs," said Butler. "But this is less than 25 per cent of the total capital outlay requests for the next biennium.

"Although the governor has authorized funds far in excess of his original cost estimate he has not begun to scratch the surface of these capital needs."

Here he is again!!



Staff Photo

Delegate Butler Says Republicans Will Fight 'Gag'
Minority Also Urges Emergency Aid for Colleges

Showdown Due Early in Session

Continued From First Page

Republicans and about the same number of Democrats met privately last night to discuss strategy and tactics for today.

All indications, however, were that their combined efforts would be able to muster barely one-fourth of the membership of each house—and maybe less—to oppose the limitation resolution.

This resolution would say that each house would permit the introduction of only those measures recommended by the Governor or received by unanimous consent.

Godwin Sees Short Session

Lieutenant Governor Godwin, the Senate's presiding officer and Democratic nominee for Governor, was among Assembly leaders who foresaw a relatively short session.

Godwin told reporters "it seems evident to me that a clear majority of both houses" would vote today to limit the session effectively to redistricting—and he thought this would be an "exceedingly wise" move.

He thought, too, that congressional redistricting differences would be resolved when all interested groups have been heard from.

"Obviously, no plan will suit everyone," Godwin said. "I think our legislators will arrive at the best plan and adopt it promptly. I would be surprised to see the session last very long."

Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, Senate Privileges and Elections chairman, sounded a conciliatory note as he emerged from a closed session of his committee in late afternoon.

"We are not adamant" he said. "We are willing to compromise, but we think we've got a good bill."

Fairfax Voters Involved

The reference was to differences between the House and Senate committees that center upon the disposition of some 120,000 liberally-inclined residents of Fairfax county who must be shifted to another district in order to reduce the population-heavy Tenth district.

The Senate committee plan would put them in the Eighth district, while the House committee plan would put them into the Seventh. Conservative Democratic powers in each district want to give the Fairfax area to the other district.

Del. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper, the Eighth's member of the House committee, also said compromises should be sought—and he spoke in friendly terms of the Solomonic compromise suggested by Del. Paul W. Manns of Bowling Green.

That would be to give part of Fairfax to the Eighth and part to the Seventh, leaving another part in the new Tenth district.

Such a trisection, as well as hitching the Fairfax surplus population onto the Seventh, is strongly opposed by Tenth district legislators and other Democrats who said it would be palpably unconstitutional and invalid.

Order Issued

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has ordered that all 10 Virginia congressmen be elected by the state at large next year unless the Assembly meanwhile enacts a valid redistricting plan.

Overly large districts like the Tenth and the Second (Norfolk area) must be reduced, and too-small districts like the Seventh, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth must be enlarged to meet the requirement of practical equality in population. The districts also must be reasonably compact and contiguous, under the Virginia Constitution.

Democratic Dels. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk and George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg, co-leaders in an effort to have an unrestricted session earmark surplus money for early uses, also will join in sponsoring a congressional redistricting bill prepared by a non-partisan committee.

Plans Called Unconstitutional

Howell said they are convinced that both Senate and House committee plans are unconstitutional, though the Senate plan might be amended to make it valid.

Rawlings had several bills ready to carry out his proposals, announced last week, to appropriate more than 70 millions of state surplus money for early action to meet needs in education, mental health and other fields. Howell also had bills prepared to aid Old Dominion College in Norfolk and allot nearly five millions to mental hospitals.

The GOP minority of three senators and 11 delegates, meanwhile, announced they would fight the limitation rule and make efforts to provide needed money to state colleges.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the GOP minority leader, said there is no good reason to postpone appropriations that could enable the colleges to gain "many months" in completing new facilities needed to accommodate the horde of students clamoring for admission.

Opposition Expected

"We feel strongly about the gag rule that would deny us these opportunities," Butler said, "and we expect to oppose it strongly" on the floor today.

Butler also made it plain the Republican will make the most of the extra session's probable "gag rule" action in the campaigning before the November 2 election of Governor and Assembly members.

"There are 51 Republican candidates for the House," he said, "and I'm sure each one will remind his constituents how his Democratic opponent voted on the gag rule and other vital issues at this sesson."

Among other advance preparations, meanwhile, Del. Junie L. Bradshaw of Richmon-Henrico said he was exploring the constitutional possibilities of a bill that would simply give Virginia 10 at-large congressmen, all to be elected by the entire state.

Shifts Now Indicated In Southwest Districts

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Hours behind closed doors failed to bring a break Wednesday in the search for a plan to equalize the state's 10 congressional districts that can pass both the special session of the General Assembly and satisfy the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The House and Senate were in session only briefly but their Privileges and Elections Committees, with different plans, met most of the day.

Both will try to find an agreement, at least within themselves, before the House and Senate convene again at noon Thursday for the third day of the special session.

Many members of the legislature were saying they will not vote for either of the P&E bills because there would be too much difference in the population of the districts—a situation which foreshadows the likelihood of some changes in Southwest Virginia.

Before the end of the fruitless committee meetings their chairmen, Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly and Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, conferred with Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. They were accompanied by Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Harrison has refused to suggest a realignment but in his speech to the opening session Tuesday he emphasized again that equal population must be the overriding factor in rearranging the districts.

There were growing indications that there may be some change in Southwest Virginia to narrow over-all population differentials.

Rep. W. Pat Jennings, it was learned, has written Democrats from his 9th District, indicating a willingness to have Wythe County put in his district—and Grayson County too, provided he gets Galax along with Grayson. They are in the 5th now.

Some sources said Jennings' letter could be interpreted as a suggestion that his district be enlarged. It is about 32,000 under the ideal population.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and five other Republican members of the House introduced a redistricting bill Wednesday—a slight modification of a plan drafted by the Virginia Young Democrats.

"If you choose to report it out you can call it what you like," the GOP leader told the House P&E Committee which held an afternoon hearing for patrons of four redistricting bills.

The GOP bill takes Wythe out of the 5th and adds it to Jennings' 9th just like the Young Democrats' bill.

But it keeps Floyd County in Rep. Richard H. Poff's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Holton Calls on Harrison to Break Deadlock—Page 13

Hopkins Chides Holton for 'Gag Rule' Criticism—Page 13

Butler Feels Bill Can Get Court O.K.

Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said today that he is "very well pleased" with the redistricting bill enacted yesterday.

"And," he said, "in my opinion it is a bill which will hold up in the courts." He said he regretted that Campbell County was taken out of the 6th District, but additional population had to be found for the 5th.

"I am particularly please," he said, "that the 6th was able to retain Radford, Montgomery and Floyd counties."

The Privileges and Elections (P&E) committee "failed completely," he declared, "because it was dominated by political influences outside the general Assembly."

Butler said it is significant that all the proposals given serious consideration by the House of Delegates came not from the committee but from the floor. "It is also significant," he said, "that every critical vote, with the possible exception of one, was determined by the Republican minority."

He said putting the excess of Fairfax County in the 8th District was "inevitable" but the P&E committee's efforts to avoid this tied up committee hearings and made it impossible to arrive at a conclusion.

Assemblymen Talk of Fight, Compromise

Session on Redistricting To Open This Morning

By James Latimer and Allan Jones

Hints of a congressional redistricting compromise vied with talk of a fight over the "gag rule" last night for the attention of Virginia General Assembly members arriving for the next session.

Democratic organization powers seemed confident that major differences now threatening to split their ranks will be resolved in two or three days and a compromise redistricting bill enacted by Thursday or Friday night.

Editorial Comment, Page 14

The Republican minority and some Democrats of the moderate-liberal wing had other ideas, however.

They were working in separate blocs toward the same twin goals of (1) defeating a resolution to limit the session to redistricting, and (2) making emergency appropriations of state surplus funds to colleges, mental hospitals and other deserving agencies.

Showdown Expected Early

A showdown on both points probably will come soon after the Assembly convenes at 10 a.m. today and hears a brief message from Governor Harrison.

The Governor, who called the extra session to deal with congressional redistricting, will speak at about 10:30 a.m.

Harrison has told reporters he won't propose or endorse any redistricting plan, but may urge that the session limit itself to redistricting.

A House debate over the limitation proposal and the surplus appropriations may keep the delegates in session an hour or two after the Governor speaks.

Then, unless there are unexpected delays in settling the "gag rule" scrap, Senate and House Committees on Privileges and Elections will meet at 2 p.m. in the hall of the House for a public hearing on all redistricting proposals.

Separate caucuses of the 14

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

(Continued from Page One)

6th and adds Amherst from the 7th.

Butler said he and his GOP colleagues are afraid popularity disparities in the two P&E bills are too big.

Democrats on the House committee baited Butler.

Several suggested it might be better to enlarge the 9th by adding Poff's hometown of Radford and Montgomery County.

It went on and at the end Butler asked anxiously:

"You are not serious about Radford and Montgomery County are you?"

"It would serve no useful purpose," he added.

Committee members said privately Chesapeake in Tidewater and Fairfax County in northern Virginia remain the major stumbling blocks.

Both the House and Senate P&E bills put Chesapeake in the 1st—a move that is being opposed by the Peninsula delegation because they feel it would shift the balance of power in the district to the Norfolk side of Hampton Roads.

And neither the 7th nor 8th District delegations want part of Fairfax County which must be taken out of the overpopulated 10th adjoining Washington.

These have been the big stumbling blocks all along.

But Wednesday found an increasing number of legislators worried over population disparities, even if a solution to the vexing Fairfax and Chesapeake situations is found.

One informed source said Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button told the Senate committee it would be dangerous to enact any plan that deviated more than 10 per cent from the ideal.

The attorney general's office, it was learned too, was not consulted by either P&E committee in drafting their separate plans.

Year ago: High 89; low 62. 26 Pages—2 Sections Vol. 126—No. 57 Roanoke, Va., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1965 Second-Class Postage Paid at Roanoke, Virginia—24010 ★ ★ 5 Cents

Redistricting Bill Makes 3 Changes In 6th District

RICHMOND (AP)—Virginia's 10 congressional districts were revamped yesterday, putting Chesapeake in the 4th District

Related Story on Page 13

and switching Fairfax's overflow voters to Rep. Howard W. Smith's 8th.

The new plan—approved on the fourth day of the special session—pegged the population of each district within 6 per cent of the ideal figure of 395,000. It was judged acceptable by Republican and liberal Democratic legislators as well as organization Democrats.

The plan might—in some measure—be termed a vindication for Del. Lawrence H Hoover of Harrisonburg.

When he introduced his bill on Thursday, Hoover knew from bitter experience that hours of planning and preparation could be swept away in minutes by a flood-tide of political considerations.

But when the General Assembly adjourned its special session yesterday afternoon. Hoover's bill—with two minor amendments—rested on the desk of Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., ready for the final signature.

★ ★

The bill neatly packaged the two big population problems which had kept the assemblymen from putting the lid on the session any earlier. About 120,000 of Fairfax County's people were shifted from the Northern Virginia 10th District to Rep. Howard W. Smith's 8th District.

But the problem which had loomed larger and larger as the session wore on was what to do with the 2nd District city of Chesapeake. Hoover's solution: Put it in Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt's Southside 4th District.

This suited the legislators from the 1st District, who had threatened to go to court if the Assembly bought committee plans to put Chesapeake in their district.

But one glaring political problem was created by the Chesapeake shift. The city is the home of Rep. Porter Hardy, and now it's in Rep. Abbitt's district.

There were rumors and semi-assurances throughout the capitol, however, that Hardy would not in the least mind moving across the new district line and setting up housekeeping in either Norfolk or Portsmouth, the two cities which now make up the 2nd district. That way, he'd run for his same seat.

The new act makes three changes in the 6th District represented by Rep. Richard H. Poff of Radford, one of two Republican members in the Virginia delegation. Campbell County, adjoining Lynchburg, was put in the 5th District, and Nelson and Amherst counties, traditionally straight ticket Democratic strongholds, were shifted from the 7th to the 6th.

Only one change was made west of Roanoke. Wythe County was taken out of the 5th District and placed in the 9th—a switch advocated by Rep. W. Pat Jennings and the entire delegation from his congressional district.

The shift of Charlottesville, Albemarle, Culpeper, Greene, Fluvanna and Orange from the 8th to the 7th District also held implications for future congressional elections.

Del. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper was among those considered as having aspirations toward the 8th District seat now held by Rep. Smith—but any aspirations Slaughter may have had have now gone over the mountain to the 7th.

But except for these political frictions, virtually everyone had words of praise for the redistricting plan and voiced confidence it would withstand any court test.

Gov. Harrison, in his message to the departing legislators, praised them for "a job well done under the most trying circumstances."

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the 14-member Republican caucus, said the bill was "a fair and valid measure which does not appear aimed at the Republicans."

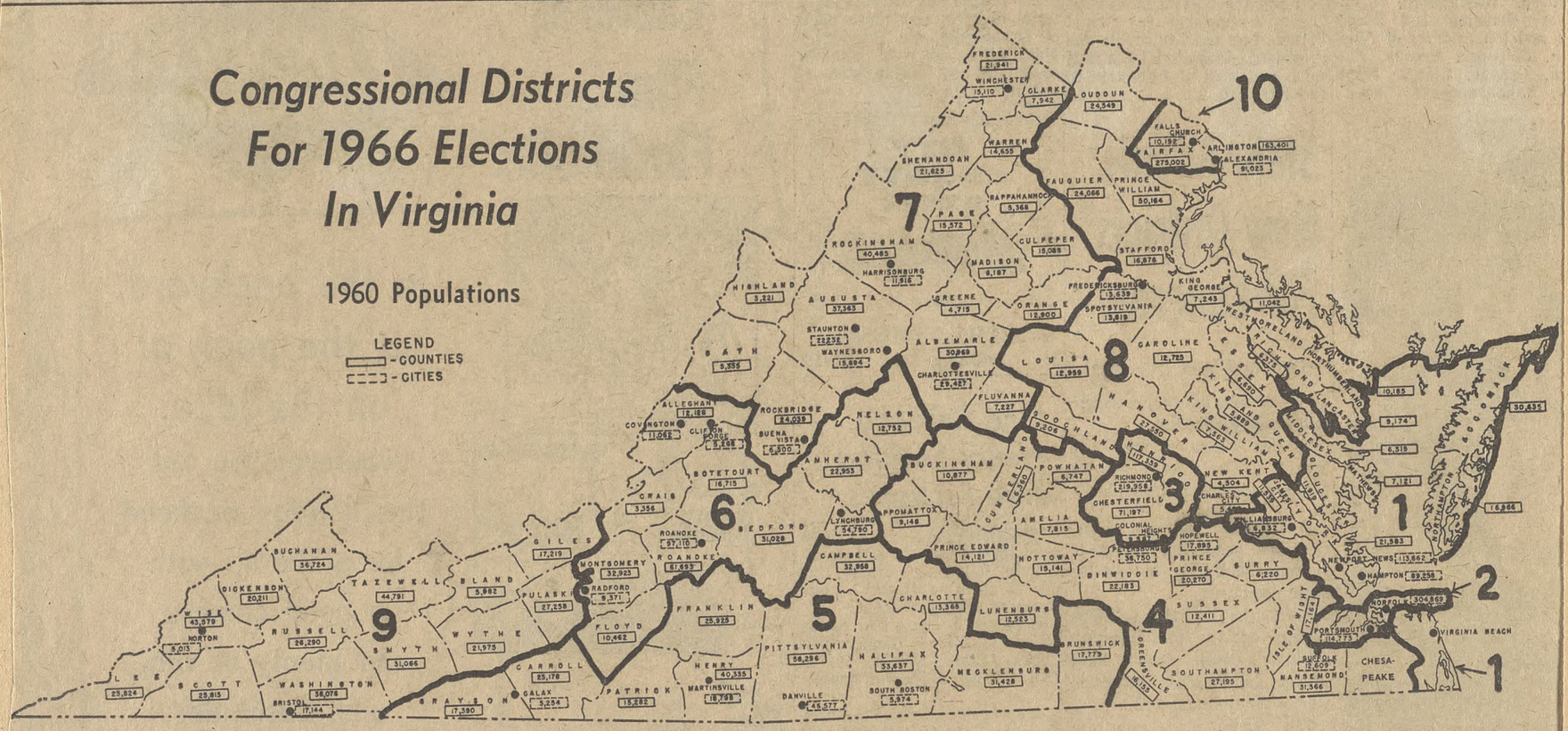
The legislator who was attorney in the State Supreme Court suit which brought down the old congressional districts said he and his client were satisfied with the Hoover plan. In fact, said Del. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, it seemed "to meet the U.S. Supreme Court's one man, one vote mandate" and could not, so far as he was concerned, be challenged.

Under the act, populations among the districts would range from a low of 377,511 in the 7th to a high of 419,642 in the 2nd. This represented a variance of 5.8 per cent on the high side to 5 per cent on the low side from the mathematically ideal 395,000 district

Congressional Districts For 1966 Elections In Virginia

1960 Populations

LEGEND
-COUNTIES
-CITIES



Assembly Redistricts State

Sept. 11, 1965

Holton Snips Ribbon Opening State GOP Headquarters in Roanoke as Party Workers Await Entrance (Times Photos)

Holton Blasts Godwin for Role In 'Massive Resistance' Movement

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Linwood Holton opened his state Republican campaign headquarters in Roanoke Friday night with an attack on the "massive resistance" voting record of Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., his Democratic opponent for governor of Virginia.

Holton said that while Godwin claims to be a champion of public education he was a Senate leader in enacting legislation in 1957 which later brought closed schools for 13,000 children and in 1959 he failed, by two votes, to get passed legislation "that would have closed all public schools."

The 41-year-old Roanoke lawyer spoke to about 100 party workers in his hometown, using as the theme of his speech a question Godwin asked Thursday in Richmond:

"Where has the Republican candidate for governor been the last 10 years?"

Holton said it is tragic that Godwin will not meet him in a TV debate so he can answer the question face-to-face. Virginia, he said, would profit by the debates.

Then the GOP candidate harked back to the "massive resistance" era when the Democratic controlled General Assembly sought to block the integration of public schools ordered by the federal courts.

Holton said he was at home practicing law and working to build the Republican Party while Godwin was in Richmond taking a leading role in the enactment of the "massive resistance" legislation.

Had it not been for the two Republicans in the Senate, Holton said, Godwin and 18 other Democrats "would have succeeded in closing every public school in Virginia."

Godwin was in the bloc that fought the pupil placement section of the "freedom of choice" program sponsored by then Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. in the face of federal court orders.

Then, in 1960, Holton said Godwin was a prime mover in an amendment to cut $25 million—including $16 million for education—from the appropriations bill Almond submitted to the legislature.

If he had succeeded, Holton declared, there would have been no funds to start Roanoke Technical Institute, as an example.

Then, just four years ago, Holton said Godwin ran on a ticket with Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. promising to raise teachers salaries.

They have been raised, Holton said, "and if the rate of increase is continued Virginia will reach the national average in 25 years."

Holton in Conference With Eisenhower

Linwood Holton, Republican candidate for governor of Virginia, is shown conferring with former President Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa., recently. Holton said after this conference he was "quite hopeful" for the GOP ticket in Virginia th

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Nixon Arrives for Flying Tour Of State To Seek GOP Support

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

ARLINGTON — A smiling, self-confident Richard Nixon said Tuesday that Virginia and the South can lead the way to the replacement of President Johnson by a Republican in 1968.

The former vice president, now 52, said the first step should be the election of Linwood Holton as governor.

Such a victory, he said could set in motion a rejuvenation of the Republican Party resulting in the election of 40 or 50 new congressmen next year and a Republican as president in '68.

Nixon spoke at a $25-a-plate dinner launching an aerial tour —first of its kind in a state campaign—for Holton and the Republican ticket Tuesday.

It will end Wednesday with another fund-raising dinner in Roanoke, Holton's hometown. (Nixon's plane is due at Woodrum Airport in Roanoke at 5:35 p.m. following a flight from an afternoon rally at Lonesome Pine Airport in Wise County. Other stops during the day will be at Norfolk, Harrisonburg and Lynchburg.)

Between 450 and 500 Republicans in the rapidly growing northern Virginia area turned out for the dinner here.

They included Ray Bliss, chairman of the Republican National Committee from Ohio.

Nixon, in a scene reminiscent of his presidential campaign, chatted with reporters before the dinner. "I anticipated that question," Nixon said with a smile when newsmen wanted to know if he would seek the Republican nomination for president in '68.

Nixon said it is too early for Republicans to be thinking about presidential candidates and that they should concentrate on building at the grassroots and increasing their strength in Congress next year.

"Rehashing 1964 and speculating about '68 can only bring defeat in '66" Nixon replied.

He also was asked for comment on the repudiation of the John Birch Society last week by top Republican leaders in Washington.

"I'm glad to see them taking the same position I took in '62," Nixon replied, reminding the newsmen that in his unsuccessful bid for governor of California he rejected the John Birch Society which is strong out there.

Nixon told the dinner audience that Holton and the Republican ticket is "one of the finest the Republican Party has ever had since I've been in politics."

Nixon said he has a high personal regard for U.S. Sen Harry F. Byrd, head of the Democratic organization which is backing Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. for the governorship.

But, Nixon contended, Virginia and other Southern states for 100 years have been handicapped by one-party rule.

Because of this, he said, they now have the "unique opportunity" to take the lead in revitalizing the Republican Party and bring about the defeat of President Johnson in '68.

The big audience in the gaily decorated dining room of the Twin Bridges Marriott Hotel overlooking the Potomac River loudly applauded Mr. and Mrs. Holton and his running mates, Vincent Callahan from nearby McLean, the GOP's candidate for lieutenant governor, and Dortch Warriner, from Emporia, who is running for attorney general.

They will be on the campaign plane with Nixon along with party dignitaries and a contingent of newspaper, radio and television newsmen.

The party will include state GOP chairman and national committeeman I. Lee Potter from Arlington and Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, national committeewoman from Roanoke.

They flew to Norfolk after the dinner and will start Wednesday's timetable schedule with a breakfast rally there.

Holton, a 41-year-old lawyer, fired up the dinner audience by calling his campaign "a twofold challenge." The first, he said, is to win the governorship; the second, to start rebuilding the Republican Party for a presidential victory three years from now.

He predicted a Republican victory in Virginia would set the stage for unparalleled progress.

First of all, he said, he, Callahan and Warriner, along with the Republican minority in the legislature would be under pressure to produce.

Likewise, Democrats in the General Assembly would have to produce, too, because they would be fearful that in the years ahead other Republicans will be elected governor and the GOP will gain control of the General Assembly.

Nixon arrived late in the afternoon on an American Airlines plane from New York, where he now practices law.

He was met at Washington National Airport by party officials who waited for him outside the terminal building in two black limousines.

The itinerary for Wednesday will take him into areas which he either carried, or ran strong, in carrying Virginia in his unsuccessful bid for the presidency five years ago.

CITY COUNTY STATE News OF THE TIMES
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1965. 13

Four Republicans Huddling for a Common Cause . . .
. . . Are (from left) Holton, Nixon, Callahan and Warriner

Butler To M.C. Nixon Dinner

9/29/65

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly, will be master of ceremonies at the $10 a plate dinner at Hotel Roanoke next Wednesday night when former Vice President Richard Nixon will be the speaker.

The dinner will climax Nixon's day-long aerial tour of Virginia for GOP gubernatorial candidate Linwood Holton and his ticket. It will begin in Norfolk and include stops at Harrisonburg, Lynchburg and Wise County.

Before the dinner there will be a $15 a person reception for the former vice president who carried Virginia in his unsuccessful bid for president in 1960.

Members of the reception committee are Don L. Jordan, Mrs. Anita D. Ingram, David H. Elliot, Dr. John A. Martin and Mrs. W .Jackson Shepherd.

Rep. Richard H. Poff, a close friend of Holton's, also will be on the dinner program, along with Nixon and Butler. Also coming are the two other members of the GOP's state ticket—Vincent Callahan, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Dortch Warriner, candidate for attorney general.

Nixon's two days of campaigning for Holton will begin with the first of the two $25-dinner receptions Tuesday night in Arlington. The party will fly to Norfolk Tuesday night after the dinner in Arlington to start Wednesday's busy schedule with a breakfast there.

The
Nixon Civic Reception Committee
cordially invites you
to a reception
in honor of
Richard M. Nixon
Wednesday, October 6, 1965
six o'clock p.m. Eastern Standard Time
Cavalier-Pocahontas Room
Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Virginia

R.S.V.P. (card enclosed)
Subscription Fifteen Dollars

Roanoke, Va., Thursday, October 7, 1965

Crowds Greet Nixon; Hopes of GOP Soar

Mrs. Holton, Former Vice President Nixon, Holton Arrive in Roanoke

Home Town Turns Out For Holton

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

A B OARD NIXON-HOLTON PLANE — Crowds at Norfolk, Harrisonburg, Lynchburg and on a mountaintop in Wise County raised Republican hopes Wednesday for what former Vice President Richard Nixon called "a major political upset in the making."

The unprecedented aerial sweep of Virginia for a state GOP ticket was climaxed in Roanoke, the hometown of Linwood Holton, regarded in the spring as another "token candidate" for governor.

Between 600 and 700 Republicans from Roanoke and Southwest Virginia paid $25 to hear Nixon and shake his hand at a reception at Hotel Roanoke at the end of the day in which Nixon and Holton had shaken hundreds of hands.

Hopes began rising when 475 turned out for a $7.50 breakfast in usually overwhelmingly Democratic Norfolk but Holton and those aboard the GOP's chartered airliner held their breath because they faced a late afternoon rally on mountaintop Lonesome Pine Airport in the heavily Democratic far Southwest 9th District.

But despite the chilly October afternoon weather a crowd estimated by sheriff's deputies at between 2,000 and 2,500 waited until almost sundown for the campaign planes to arrive.

It was a "sentimental journey" as well as a long flight for votes for the 41-year-old Roanoke lawyer who was born and reared at Big Stone Gap.

Holton's parents, like GOP leaders on the planes, got caught up in the enthusiasm.

"We feel good now; we thought it was a mistake to start with," Holton's father, an 86-year-old retired railroad president, confessed when a reporter asked him how he and Mrs. Holton felt about their son running for governor.

Virginia has not had a GOP governor since the Reconstruction.

"It's time for a change in Virginia and right here is the change you want," Nixon told the airport crowd with a sweep of his arm towards Holton and his running mates—Vincent Callahan, for lieutenant governor, and Dortch Warriner, for attorney general.

Nixon was greeted by five

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

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Post Without Power Tougher, Nixon Says

By JOHN F. DAFFRON

LYNCHBURG (AP)—Richard M. Nixon said Wednesday Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey will find his job tougher during President Johnson's illness than that of holding the top office.

"This is when you have the responsibility without the real power," the former vice president said. Nixon experienced three times the same situation that will confront Humphrey when the President undergoes his gall bladder operation Friday.

Nixon said he had great sympathy for Humphrey in this situation, "But less sympathy than I would have if he had not already reached an understanding with the President." Johnson has announced he has standing arrangements with Humphrey to make decisions if the President is unable to provide them.

Nixon emphasized, however, that letters such as former President Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote him after a third illness — a precedent followed by President John F. Kennedy with Johnson — had no real legal status. Nixon, an attorney, said some actions under such arrangements could be subject to challenge.

Nixon made the statements in an interview as a chartered airliner carried him westward across Virginia on the final day of a barnstorming campaign tour for the state Republican ticket. Virginia's general election is Nov. 2.

"It would be my hope," he said, "that the current illness of the President would speed action by the states in ratifying the constitutional amendment dealing with presidential succession and temporary powers of the vice president in cases of presidential incapacity.

"Until such ratification comes about, letters of agreement between the president and the vice president are very important to stem power that could become unbelievably fierce.

"When the president is well all of the civil war, I suppose you could call it, beneath the surface is eliminated. But when he becomes ill these contests for power come to the surface."

Without mentioning any names in this reference, Nixon said he had seen evidences of "a power struggle" during Eisenhower's illnesses directed against him, former press secretary James C. Hagerty and former presidential aide Sherman Adams. Nixon did not elaborate.

Nixon recalled his own experiences during Eisenhower's illnesses. He said he had no authorization to act for the president at the time of Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955, or the ileitis attack the following summer, or the stroke in the fall of 1957.

"It was not until months later that President Eisenhower reduced an informal agreement to writing," Nixon said. "A lot of people may be surprised to know that Eisenhower dictated that letter himself without any prior consultation, and then called in Atty. Gen. Bill Rogers and read it to him.

"The letter started with a 'Dear Dick' greeting and was signed with the initials 'D.E.' Rogers said he didn't think the job could have been done better by a top lawyer. It covered almost every contingency."

The Eisenhower letter left it to the vice president to decide if he should act for an incapacitated president.

"Of course, I was expected to make my decision after consultation with the medical authorities and the official family, but the final decision was mine," Nixon said.

Nixon Sees GOP Win in Virginia As Curb to Big Federal Government

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon—ending up a two-day Virginia tour booming the Republican gubernatorial ticket—told a warmed up banquet audience here Wednesday night that "the most effective answer to bigger government in Washington is better government in Virginia."

Nixon, as he had in other appearances between Arlington and Wise County, plugged for a two-party system in the state and he said the Democrats "have had their chance" with Virginia problems and "they haven't met the responsibility."

The former vice president didn't get to the speaker's lectern in the ballroom of the Hotel Roanoke until 9:40 p.m., almost three hours from the time the banquet originally had been scheduled to start.

More than 725 Republicans paid $25-a-plate for the banquet and they gave Nixon a warm, and at times, roaring welcome.

Nixon told the crowd that a victory for the two-party system in Virginia could spread out and have nationwide repercussions in the 1966 congressional election and in presidential year 1968.

Nixon said Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress are making it impossible for the GOP to properly play the role of the "loyal opposition."

He said the country's prestige is down in other countries and that whole nations—like Indonesia—are on the edge of becoming Communist. More "loyal opposition," he said, could help frame better foreign policy.

In domestic affairs, Nixon said, there is a need for "more Republicans in the Congress to blow the whistle."

Nixon said federal aid to education must be accompanied by the assurance "that localities make the choice of what is taught."

Nixon said the war on poverty should be fought but he said in one case 75 per cent of the funds available for the fight is going to officials who administer the program.

There should be legislators, he said, who "wish to take the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Ct. 7

A Salute for Airport Friends . . .

Linwood Holton of Roanoke, Republican candidate for governor, waves to crowd at Woodrum Airport Wednesday evening as he and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon (center) arrive in Roanoke after aerial tour of state. Later in the evening Nixon spoke to more than 725 Republicans at a $25-a-plate banquet at Hotel Roanoke. Nixon told

(Times Photos)

and a Speech for Banquet Guests

the crowd that a victory for the two-party system in Virginia could spread out and have nationwide repercussions in the 1966 congressional election and in presidential year 1968. (Story on Page 1.)

Among those accompanying Richard M. Nixon to Roanoke were (from the left), Mrs. Dortch Warriner, Mrs. Linwood Holton and Mrs. Hazel Barger

Nixon Reveals New Image With Light, Relaxed Talk

Osborne

By Ozzie Osborne

World-News Political Writer

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon reminisced in a wry sort of way with Virginia Republicans this week.

He recalled when, as vice president, he went to Venezuela and in Caracas his party was almost mobbed by a vicious rock-throwing crowd.

Actually, he said, he had not intended going to Caracas. But he said Lee Potter, Virginia national committeeman who was sitting next to him as he told the story, said he really should get to that city.

"Caracas, Lee told me, was a real fun town," Nixon recalled.

"And, boy, was he right. I really got stoned there."

★ ★

The story, and ones like it, seems to be part of the new Nixon—a more relaxed Nixon and, aides say, one who takes himself less seriously than when he ran for president and for governor of California.

"When I first got into politics 20 years ago," he said, "we campaigned on radio. Now we campaign on television—and you already know what TV does for me."

He recalled that he once ran against a Harvard man in a rather memorable campaign and said he finds himself now incongruously asking Virginians to elect a Harvard man governor. "And I understand he married a wealthy girl, too."

Nixon also remembered his days at Duke in Durham, N.C., and the rather trying times he and others used to have in that "dry" town getting what he called the "goods" for a party.

"I recall that we had an old Ford (or whatever car dealer happens to be in the crowd here tonight) . . ."

★ ★

But Nixon and the others were overshadowed by Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler, who may end up on the vaudeville circuit or, at least, as a Rotary Club after dinner speaker.

He was master of ceremonies for yesterday's Norfolk breakfast and as such was in charge of introducing those at the head table.

Here's how he started off:

"On our far right we have the John Birch Society. We're sorry that they can't be with us today."

A poop sheet given to those traveling on the Nixon plane also sounded like a Butler job. It said:

"Dear Fellow Traveler: Welcome aboard the Holton-Callahan-Warriner two-party democracy special. Believing in the rights of free men, we have assigned no seats and are confident that when fully informed you will make an intelligent choice."

★ ★

Spending a campaigning day with a politician like Nixon makes one wonder: How does he do it? Or perhaps more pertinent: Why?

Take Tuesday. First there was a late afternoon press conference. Then he spoke at a dinner and his party flew from Washington to Norfolk, with him chatting with candidates and others on the way.

After his plane landed near midnight, he held another press conference. (It would be difficult to keep count of the times he was asked his opinion of the John Birch Society and whether he plans to seek the GOP presidential nomination in 1968.) Two TV interviews followed.

Although he spoke at $52.50 worth of meals, Nixon ate little at most of them. In Norfolk, he had a light breakfast in his room. While the others ate later, he signed autographs for a line of persons that ended only when he had to dash to the airport.

Before the Lynchburg lunch, he had a sandwich on the plane, giving him more time to chat with the dozens who just wanted to say a word to him.

He left Lynchburg an hour late, flew to Wise County and arrived back in Roanoke, even more behind schedule. After the dinner here, he flew back to Washington, arriving about 2 a.m.

★ ★

Nixon, many of those familiar with him believe, would make a more attractive candidate in 1968 than he did in 1960. (They also are fairly certain he is going to make a try for the nomination.)

He, more than just an ordinary politician, has the ability to stir a crowd.

He used essentially the same speech in most of his stops and everywhere—at an ornate motel in Norfolk, on the courthouse lawn at Harrisonburg, in the lobby of a hotel in Lynchburg—the same phrases got the biggest applause from the crowds.

"Let's take the profit out of poverty" . . . "Harry Truman called the 80th Congress a 'do-nothing' Congress; I call this one a 'do-anything' Congress" . . . "We need a stronger leadership that will make America respected around the world again."

When Nixon and a half dozen others boarded two small planes in Lynchburg for the flight to Wise County, only one newsman—Melville Carico of The Roanoke Times—was assigned to the flight because of space limitations.

But at the last minute, someone had to desert the Nixon party and newsmen were asked if one of them wouldn't like to go to Wise.

"No," said a bedraggled John Daffron of the Associated Press. "We think a Carico to the Wise will be sufficient."

Mr. Nixon and the Republicans

Former Vice President Nixon has done his stint for the Republican ticket in Virginia as did Mr. Eisenhower a few weeks before him. Mr. Nixon, during a two-day swing around the state ending with a speech at a fund-raising dinner in Roanoke last evening, emphasized the theme of two-partyism in Virginia. The election of gubernatorial candidate Linwood Holton would further this goal and also would be a step toward revitalizing the national Republican party, he argued.

It is impossible to predict what effect, if any, the appearance of Messrs. Nixon and Eisenhower will have on the fortunes of Mr. Holton. We judge that the most direct benefit is the loosening of the pursestrings of the faithful, permitting some badly needed cash to flow into the party's campaign chest. Whether voters will look upon a two-party system as more important than a well-defined, progressive GOP program for Virginia—a matter on which Mr. Holton and his running mates appear to be less than decisive—is something about which we can only guess.

Another point on which there can be legitimate speculation is that of Mr. Nixon's personal vote-pulling potential. As his party's presidential candidate five years ago, he won Virginia in the hair-breadth race with Mr. Kennedy. But now Mr. Nixon seems to have inherited the leadership of the Goldwater element of Republicans, and last year Virginia went Democratic when Mr. Goldwater headed the GOP presidential ticket.

We venture the guess that none of this background will make the important difference when Virginia voters go to the polls next month. We believe the majority of the people will be more interested in what the Republican party proposes to do for Virginia than in the interest of the party itself at state and national levels.

Oct. 7, 1965

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Oct. 16, 1965

GOP Candidates Call For 'Open Meeting' Law

The two Republican candidates for the House of Delegates in Roanoke said Friday, if elected, they will introduce legislation to insure "open meetings" in Virginia.

"The government of Virginia is public business and ought to be conducted in public whenever possible," Del. M. Caldwell Butler, GOP minority leader in the House, and George A. Betzold III said in a campaign statement.

They challenged Del. Willis M. Anderson and Arthur Trout, the Democratic nominees for the city's two House seats, to state their position.

An "open meeting" bill has been drafted by the Virginia Republican Advisory Legislative Council (VRALC). Spokesmen said it is patterned after a state law in Ohio.

Virginia is one of 21 states without an "open meeting" law, the GOP candidates said.

The VRALC draft of the bill would permit some executive sessions which do not include formal action or taking of testimony and statements.

It recognizes exceptions for land transactions, personnel matters and "as otherwise provided by law." Juvenile Court records, prison parole records, national defense matters and others would be protected as, the GOP candidates said, "they are probably in every instance by specific provisions of the governing statutes."

Butler and Betzold said at the recent special session of the General Assembly "petty political considerations" disappeared "quickly" when the "proponents of unconstitutional suggestions were required to defend their positions in open meeting."

They claimed the "most flagrant violations" occur in sessions of the all-Democratic Privileges and Elections Committees of the General Assembly on bills affecting redistricting of the state legislature and congressional districts.

"Instances of unnecessary secrecy in government in Virginia are excessive," the GOP ticket declared.

Holton Calls Tour By Nixon 'Exactly What We Needed'

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Linwood Holton, the Republican candidate for governor, today called former Vice President Richard M. Nixon's barnstorming tour of Virginia "the best kind of a boost . . . exactly what we needed."

Although elated over the Nixon visit, Holton was not relaxing.

Tonight he will be campaigning again as he speaks to a rally in Lexington.

Holton's views were similar to those expressed by Robert J. Corber, state GOP chairman, today from his home in Arlington.

"I thought the really significant thing of the whole trip was the size of the crowds," he said. "They were beyond all our expectations."

★ ★

"This showed a great interest in the campaign and, of course, in Mr. Nixon.

"The net result will be a deeper understanding of the issues involved, greater familiarity with the candidates and more interest in the voting on Nov. 2."

The crowds were impressive, most political observers agreed.

In Roanoke alone, between 600 and 700 turned out for a $25 a person dinner and reception.

At Harrisonburg, about 4,500 were on hand—the largest crowd since U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd campaigned there in 1946.

The tour also drew large crowds at a fund-raising dinner in Washington Tuesday night and yesterday at a breakfast in Norfolk, a luncheon in Lynchburg and at a late afternoon rally in Wise County.

"While I alone couldn't draw these crowds," said Holton, "when I talked two-party democracy they were most responsive."

"There was real magic on the faces of those crowds. They are aware that a political miracle can be performed here this year and they're going to do it."

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Holton said although the Nixon visit was a boost to the gubernatorial ticket, "more importantly we got a boost for our workers."

At the wind-up of the plane tour last night, Nixon told a Roanoke audience what he had said several times earlier in the day:

"The most effective answer to bigger government in Washington is better government in Virginia."

Nixon aso continued the theme that a victory for the Republicans in Virginia could have nationwide repercussions in the 1966 congressional elections and in the presidential election year of 1968.

Nixon said Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress are making it impossible for the GOP to properly play the role of the "loyal opposition."

He said the country's prestige is down in other countries and that whole nations—like Indonesia—are on the edge of becoming Communist. More "loyal opposition," he said, could help frame better foreign policy.

In domestic affairs, Nixon said, there is a need for "more Republicans in the Congress to blow the whistle."

Nixon said federal aid to education must be accompanied by the assurance "that localities make the choice of what is taught."

Nixon said the war on poverty should be fought but he said in one case 75 per cent of the funds available for the fight is going to officials who administer the program.

Nixon said a GOP with a stronger voice in Congress could now guide a program of "reconciliation" in the field of civil rights.

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And Nixon claimed that a GOP win in Virginia—where there never has been a two-party system—would serve as a message to the rest of the country.

The former vice president said he couldn't say the Holton-Callahan-Warriner ticket was going to win for sure but "this team is going to do better than any Republican team has ever done before."

"If you continue this momentum," Nixon said, "you're going to win."

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"This has gone over Virginia like magic," Holton said. "You know we've never had a meeting like this before."

Sixth District Rep. Richard H. Poff told the banquet audiences "It is time for the states to recapture the initiative" in their own governmental affairs.

Virginia, he said, needs "only to substitute action for reaction . . . leadership for follow-the-leadership." And Poff said the Republican gubernatorial ticket has "offered the electorate bold, imaginative, new leadership . . . under that leadership Virginia can be first again.

"Never has the state fielded a better qualified slate of candidates," Poff said.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke was master of ceremonies for the banquet. Republican candidates for offices ranging from the State Senate to city sergeant—and from all parts of the state—were present.

Linwood Holton, Richard M. Nixon greeted at airport by young fan

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GOP Win Seen Curb To Big Government

(Continued from Page One)

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And Nixon claimed that a GOP win in Virginia—where there never has been a two-party system—would serve as a message to the rest of the country.

Recalling the first time he ran for Congress in 1941, Nixon said chances for a win didn't look good and that he sees a parallel between Roanoker Linwood Holton's try for Virginia's governor's mansion and his own race back in 1945.

"There is nothing like the thrill of getting into a battle where the odds are against you," Nixon said.

The former vice president said he couldn't say the Holton-Callahan-Warriner ticket was going to win for sure but "this team is going to do better than any Republican team has ever done before."

"If you continue this momentum, Senator Nixon said, "you're going to win."

Nixon said the crowds on his Virginia tour were bigger than he had expected and "there was something in the air . . . I call it a spirit of victory."

Holton, who introduced Nixon, said he saw "some good Democratic friends in the audience."

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THE ROANOKE TIMES

Opinion Page

Tuesday, October 26, 1965 Page 6

The Local and District Races: The Times States Its Choices

In the local election contests, issues such as have appeared in the gubernatorial race are of less significance and apparently of limited interest to the voters. Local political contests this year are likely to be influenced mainly by personal popularity of the candidates and, in cases where they are incumbents, by their record in office. The coattail effect of the respective state tickets is at least a very uncertain factor in the outcome of next Tuesday's voting.

The Roanoke Times makes its choice of candidates not on the basis of party affiliation of the contestants but on the basis of what it believes they can contribute to good government at the grass roots. It is in the localities that government touches most of us. The recognition of our local needs and potential for efficient service are the prime requirements of a local officeholder or a member of the Legislature.

In the County

For the first time in decades voters of Roanoke City and Roanoke County will choose a floater delegate to represent both subdivisions. Two county residents are contesting for the seat, Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, and Charles H. Osterhoudt, Republican. Both are practicing attorneys and both are candidates of merit, but we believe Mr. Spessard has the edge in qualifications because of his longer participation in public affairs and knowledge of the community. He is our choice for delegate from the newly created district.

County voters alone will decide the contest for another House of Delegates seat. In this race, Republican John Hagen is opposed by Democrat David S. McClung. Mr. Hagen's performance in the Legislature as delegate from the former floater district composed of Roanoke, Botetourt and Craig Counties is unimpressive. A record virtually devoid of accomplishment or of demonstrated comprehension of state and local problems does not suggest he would be any more effective if re-elected. Mr. McClung, one of Salem's leading citizens and businessmen, is, in our opinion, better qualified and he is our choice.

The City Offices

First, the candidates for city constitutional offices: We support Republican Candidate Leroy Moran who is unopposed in seeking reelection as Commonwealth's Attorney. On his record of competency, Mr. Moran is deserving and is entitled to a large complimentary vote. Likewise we endorse the Democratic incumbents, City Sergeant Kermit Allman and City Treasurer Johnny Johnson who have operated their offices efficiently.

The Times cannot say the same for Andrew W. Gilbert, Democratic candidate for Commissioner of Revenue, currently deputy commissioner. Mr. Gilbert, we feel, must bear a considerable part of the responsibility for the poor operation of that office in the past. In our opinion, a more drastic change is needed, more than the election of Mr. Gilbert would represent, to reorganize the commissioner's office and remove the grounds of criticism of unbusiness-like administration. It is our view that the people of Roanoke would be better served by the election of the Republican candidate, Jerome Howard, whose background of experience in private business testifies to his fitness.

Next, the candidates for the Legislature in the city and Roanoke County: We endorse the incumbents in the two House of Delegate seats to be filled by Roanoke City voters alone. These are Republican M. Caldwell Butler and Democrat Willis M. Anderson, both of whom have had the advantage of experience and who, despite difference of party, have cooperated as a team to give the city good representation in Richmond.

Senate Candidates

Senator William B. Hopkins, Democrat, has no opposition in asking for another term. He has proved his worth in the General Assembly where he has been among the leaders of the younger and more vigorous legislators who realize the need for progressive policies in state government. Mr. Hopkins has been particularly effective as a knowledgeable analyst of budgetary affairs. His informed criticism of policy in this area is a special reason for returning him to the Senate with a strong endorsement by his constituents.

By reason of the recent reapportionment, Roanoke County is in a new Senate district in which a veteran member of the Senate, Democrat Hale Collins of Covington, is opposed by Roanoke County Republican Henry Almond who won the county delegate election in 1963. Mr. Collins has standing in the Legislature, especially by way of his Privileges and Elections Committee membership. He is an experienced hand in the business of legislating and is in a favored position to render good service for the people of this part of the state. His opponent, as a minority party member and relatively inexperienced, would be greatly handicapped in a predominantly Democratic Senate.

In stating these preferences, we are moved by a single consideration: Who can best serve to make government at state and local levels more responsive to the wishes and wellbeing of the people? In these elections, as in others, that criterion has more weight with us than party labels and party ideologies.

All House Candidates Agree On Repeal Of Poll Tax

Candidates for the four House of Delegates seats in Roanoke City and County are generally agreed that the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state and local elections should be repealed.

In answers to a questionnaire submitted by the League of Women Voters, six of the eight office seekers replied they would endorse repeal and the other two said Virginians should have the opportunity to vote on the question.

Answers of the candidates to the eight questions posed by the league are printed below.

Four are in the race for the two City of Roanoke House seats, two are running for the county seat and two seek the new city-county floater seat created by redistricting.

Three are seeking re-election—Willis M. Anderson, Roanoke Democrat; M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke Republican; and John W. Hagen, Roanoke County Republican who is in the race for the floater seat. He represented the Roanoke County-Botetourt-Craig House district in the last regular session of the General Assembly.

Five are making their first bid for public office. They are: George A. Betzold III, Republican, and James O. Trout, Democrat, candidates for the Roanoke City seat; Charles H. Osterhoudt, Republican, and Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, seeking the floater seat; and David S. McClung, Democratic candidate for the county seat.

1. Do you thing the State of Virginia should take steps to alleviate the debt load now carried by its cities and counties? Please explain.

Anderson: The state should take necessary steps to alleviate financial pressure on the localities and thereby relieve the localities of the necessity of incurring additional debt at the same rate they have been compelled to do so in the past. This can be done principally by the state assuming a greater share of the cost of public education.

Betzold: I might do this but I think the cities and counties should all start to get their own houses in order. Last but not least, the state itself should lead the way and get its own house in order. A complete review of the financial structure of the state is in order by an impartial group of able men.

Butler: The overwhelming burden of local indebtedness in Virginia is becoming more apparent each year; and I quite agree that the State of Virginia has a responsibility to the localities to help them meet this growing problem. By assuming larger responsibility in the field of public education, the state will relieve this burden in part. However, the most important aspect of this problem involves a clarification of the revenue opportunities available to the counties and cities. The localities are entitled to know whether the cities may continue to use a retail sales tax and whether the counties are to be extended this privilege also. The localities are entitled to a substantial portion of sales tax revenues whether the General Assembly adopts a statewide retail sales tax or not. The additional revenues should, of course, be helpful.

Trout: Counties, towns, and cities should be encouraged to solve their own debt problems. Areas unable to meet the demands and requirements of their community should be aided by state programs in the fields of education and industrial development and others that would help increase their income.

Osterhoudt: I do not feel that the state should undertake to alleviate debt which has already been incurred by local governments. However, the state should either make greater revenues available to local governments or provide greater assistance for future projects and capital improvements by local governments.

Spessard: I believe that the State of Virginia should do all it can to help the cities and counties with their financial burdens.

Hagen: Not with any out and out handout. We could have a statewide sales tax with part returned to the localities to use as they see fit.

McClung: It would appear the Commonwealth of Virginia should take certain steps to alleviate further debt difficulty for cities and counties.

2. Maintaining the "environment that makes Virginia a good place in which to live and work" has been stressed by the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Commission. What measures would you recommend to further encourage tourism, preserve natural resources, and provide our expanding population with additional state parks, lakes, campgrounds, etc.?

Anderson: The Virginia Outdoor Recreation Commission and the Commission of the Tourist Industry, the latter of which I am a member, will make detailed and comprehensive recommendations in reports to be filed this fall. I believe that by implementing these recommendations Virginia can make greater strides in encouraging tourism, preserving our natural resources and providing our people with expanded opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Betzold: The further purchase of any land that could be used in the future for park expansion. An ample budget to maintain what we have now.

Butler: I have followed with interest the hearings of the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission. I had hoped that its report might become available in order to provide the basis for general discussion during the campaign. In my judgment, it is a proper function of our state government to encourage the development of recreational opportunities, and I look forward to receiving the recommendations of the "experts"—the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission. It is proceeding in an intelligent, careful manner, and I am confident that its recommendations will be sound.

Trout: There must be an increase in the state budget to encourage out-of-state people to visit Virginia. We must promote Virginia as an historical and recreational state. We can provide our expanding population with recreation areas such as state parks and lakes by acting now through regional planning and through state financing of such programs.

Osterhoudt: Greater effort to make the tourist, once he is in Virginia feel truly welcome. We could learn much from Canada about this. The F.H.A. of 1965 provides for the federal support of urban park and recreational programs. However, the federal program requires regimentation and applies to urban areas only. The state should provide an alternative program to supplement the federal program in urban areas and extend the same type of aid to rural areas.

Spessard: I think we need to do a better job of advertising Virginia by recreation and historical attractions and I think the state needs to continue to acquire additional state parks and campgrounds.

Hagen: Increase the present program at least 25 per cent per year until we have a legislature that will seek new and bold legislation that will give Virginia what is needed in these areas.

McClung: The Outdoor Recreation Program must be continued and coordinated with open space programs. Campgrounds have become enormously popular in the last few years creating a tremendous demand that had not previously existed and they should be developed. In the field of mental health, outdoor recreation can provide a valuable therapeutic benefit, particularly for the city dweller. Provisions must be made for the outdoor recreation program; however, it cannot take preference over education and highway expenditures.

3. Economic and industrial growth in Virginia depends on planned river basin development. In order to solve the problems of pollution and to meet the sometimes conflicting demands upon our water resources, what programs would you recommend to best serve the public interest?

Anderson: Insuring adequate water resources and preventing stream pollution require the cooperative efforts of local, state and federal governments. I will support any legislation necessary to insure the realization of these objectives. I also anticipate that important legislation on the subject of air pollution will result from the recommendations of the VALC Committee on Air Pollution, of which I am a member.

Betzold: The development of more and better river basins and the strictest water pollution laws possible.

Butler: Virginia's economic and industrial growth does depend in part on planned river basin development. While the progress we have made with the State Water Control Board has been substantial, the problems of pollution have not been fully solved. However, I feel that these problems can be solved within the framework of existing agencies. A comprehensive statewide plan seems indicated.

Trout: In order to solve the problem of water and air pollution there must be uniform requirements throughout the state. Regional planning is one of the best ways to solve our water demands and to encourage the development of water basins.

Osterhoudt: Providing and maintaining supplies of pure water is certainly one of the most pressing problems of our growing urbanizing society. Local governments, sadly, often fail to cooperate with one another in these areas. The state should see that proper public bodies, responsible to the people, are established to deal with pollution and water flow in our major water systems. The water control board now existing should be made responsible to the people and given stronger power to fight pollution.

Spessard: I believe that there are now in the statutes of Virginia adequate laws to take care of the problem of pollution if they were properly enforced.

Hagen: Stiff control of all forms of pollution with firm handling of all violations.

McClung: Vigorous enforcement of the existing statutes by the State Water Control Board can handle the water resource situation. One further step would probably be advisable—that would be the close contact with desalinization study programs to determine the benefits that could be derived from such studies for Virginia.

4. The report of the Virginia Mental Health Study Commission indicates serious shortcomings in our mental health programs. If elected will you approve the appropriation of an increase in general funds for the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals? Will you further recommend and approve allocating sufficient matching funds to permit the Department to use all Federal money available?

Anderson: Yes, to both questions.

Betzold: Yes, to both questions. Our status in mental health is shameful and one reason it is is that I do not believe the people in Virginia have been informed on this subject.

Butler: My position is set forth in the Republican platform adopted at its convention of May 15, 1965, as follows:

"The care and treatment of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded and the facilities therefore are obligations of the government of Virginia, and the moral responsibility of each of its citizens, and we pledge ourselves to a sympathetic review of the Report of the Virginia Mental Health Study Commission and a rapid implementation of its principal recommendations, including comprehensive community mental health centers for all parts of the Commonwealth; and we further pledge increased state participation in the creation, maintenance and development of local educational and training facilities for the mentally retarded."

I do recognize that there must be substantial increase in the general fund for the Department of Hygiene and Hospitals, and I would not be reluctant to accept federal money for this purpose. However, I consider this an area in which the primary responsibility is that of the state.

Trout: There must be an increase in funds to meet the demands of our mental institutions. Whenever possible, our mental health problems should be handled on a local basis. Local institutions and programs could diminish the demands on our state hospitals. I will support allocating matching funds within reason from the state to gain federal funds for programs that will help Virginia meet its mental health needs.

Osterhoudt: To the first question, my answer is yes. As to the second question posed I think my answer would depend on the specific federal program.

Spessard: I believe that we need an increase in funds in mental health and I believe that we should work toward a program of mental health on a local level. I would recommend allocation to use federal money available.

Hagen: Yes, to both questions.

McClung: The program as recommended by Virginia Mental Health Association appears to be worthy. Particular consideration must be given to provide educational facilities for the personnel who will be required in a mental health program. Quick success in physical plants will be easy. Personnel appears to be a long range problem, a field which dollars alone cannot overcome.

5. The special report by the Council of Presidents of State-Aided institutions of Higher Learning in Virginia estimates that by the 1970 biennium we must provide $216 million for higher education. The Virginia School Boards Association estimates that the requirements for elementary and secondary education will be $442.8 million by 1970. Will you support necessary legislation to provide the funds for all levels of education?

Anderson: Yes.

Betzold: Indeed I will and I will propose a scholarship program for our students.

Butler: I have, I am and I shall.

Trout: When sufficient knowledge of goals and demands are known, I will support such requests that are justifiable. If elected, I will, after I have thorough knowledge of our total educational needs, support reasonable legislation to provide the educational needs of the commonwealth.

Osterhoudt: Yes.

Spessard: I will support necessary legislation to supply funds for all levels of education.

Hagan: I will support a plan that will treat all levels of education equally.

McClung: For 1966 biennium with which I must be directly concerned—our higher education will receive the greatest percentage of their request ever. They need it and they should have it.

6. Does Virginia need a statewide general retail sales tax? If so, how should it be shared with the localities? What other sources of additional revenue are available to the state or the localities?

Anderson: The sales tax represents the last major untapped source of revenue available to the state and to the localities. A two per cent statewide sales tax would permit the state government to assume a greater portion of the cost of operating the public school systems throughout Virginia, thereby providing the indirect means of apportioning this revenue to the localities. At the same time, the General Assembly could enact legislation which would permit the localities to impose a one per cent local sales tax if they so desired.

Betzold: I am not hedging on this question when I say we need to review our financial policy and structure first. If after this review a sales tax is needed, then I would be the first to vote yes for it. If we want to get things for Virginia we must be willing to pay for them. The localities should probably get one-third—this amount would have to be gone into further. I can't, however, see the state carrying a burden of the locality that can afford to carry its own.

Butler: Indications are that the needs of the state can be met without a general retail sales tax in 1966. However, I consider that my greater commitment is to see that the state meets its responsibilities and I would not hestitate to support the state wide retail sales tax if it proves necessary. My present thought is that, in such an event, the localities (where collected) should be allowed to retain either the right to levy the same tax or substantial portion of the total receipts. This, in my judgment, is the only additional source of state or local revenue we should presently consider.

Trout: Predictions are that there will be a sizable surplus available at the end of this biennium. Therefore, we must take a closer look at this surplus and the anticipated increase in income for the next biennium VERSUS the increase in expenses.

Osterhoudt: Virginia must meet the growing needs of her people. First, this requires full utilization of revenues from current sources. Second, if additional sources of revenue are needed we must not fail to draw upon them. A statewide sales tax is one such additional source.

I feel any sales tax should be statewide, should allow for eliminating some revenue sources such as the personal property tax and should be divided with the localities so that they receive at least 50 per cent of the benefit of taxes collected in their areas.

Spessard: I do not know whether Virginia needs a statewide retail sales tax. If I am elected to the legislature, I would consider the matter of a general sales tax based upon the economic conditions of Virginia at the time the sales tax is proposed. If a sales tax is the only way to provide for the vital needs of the state, I would vote for such a tax.

Hagen: It will. I would say that one-third to the localities, two-thirds to the state.

McClung: I am not in position to say categorically Virginia needs a statewide sales tax; it would appear that it is eminent. I would positively insist that personal property tax on household items be removed from all governments' tax reach before any sales tax is applied statewide.

The League of Women Voters of Virginia is particularly interested in your position on the following two issues:

1) Will you endorse repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state and local elections in Virginia?

2) Will you oppose the Freeholder Amendment if it comes before the General Assembly during your term of office?

Anderson: 1) Yes. 2) Yes. I opposed this amendment at the 1964 session.

Betzold: 1) Yes indeed. 2) I might.

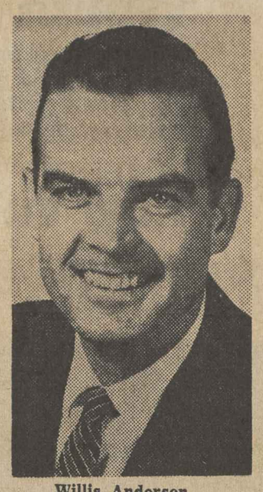
Butler: 1) At every session of the General Assembly which I have attended I have introduced a resolution for this purpose, and I will continue to do so until it is accomplished. 2) I opposed the resolution when it was before the General Assembly in 1964, and will do so in 1966 if re-elected.

Trout: 1) I join my voice with other interested citizens and organizations that are opposed to the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. 2) I have not seen a copy of the freeholder amendment.

Osterhoudt: 1) Yes. 2) Yes.

Spessard: 1) I believe the people of Virginia should have the opportunity to vote as to whether they desire to repeal the poll tax, and would vote to have this question submitted to the people of Virginia for vote. 2) I would have to examine the freeholder amendment before I could answer whether or not I would oppose it.

Hagen: 1) Yes, I have backed this legislation in the past. 2) The plan that I have seen I would oppose.



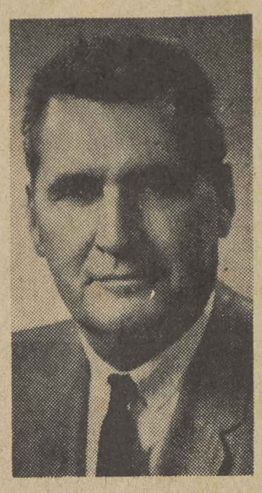
Willis Anderson

George Betzold

Caldwell Butler

James Trout

Charles Osterhoudt



Robert Spessard

They seek two Roanoke City seats in House of Delegates

Candidates in city-county floater race

John Hagen

David McClung

Seek election to Roanoke County seat

Willis Anderson—Democrat

Caldwell Butler—Republican

George Betzold—Republican

James Trout—Democrat

—World-News Photo by Betty Masters

They seek re-election to House of Delegates

They are making their initial bids for public office

City House Races Uncommonly Dull

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

They have been kept quiet, but several General Assembly races are under way in Roanoke City, with Republicans hoping the name of a hometown boy at the top of the ticket will help them.

In a city noted for quiet, even dull, elections, this has probably been the most desultory one in recent years.

The politicians have not stirred the electorate with any remotely interesting issues, nor have they put forth any provocative ideas.

The House of Delegates candidates are:

James O. Trout, 35, a Norfolk & Western Railway draftsman; Del. M. Caldwell Butler, 40, a lawyer; George A. Betzold III, 39, an insurance man; and Del. Willis M. Anderson, 36, a lawyer. Trout and Anderson are Democrats; Butler and Betzold are Republicans.

Roanokers also will help elect a member of the House for the Roanoke City-Roanoke County floater seat. Candidates for that seat are Charles H. Osterhoudt, Republican, and Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, both lawyers.

Another General Assembly candidate's name on the ballot will be that of State Sen. William B. Hopkins.

★ ★

But Hopkins, a member of the Senate since 1960, is unopposed. He has, however, done about as much campaigning as any of the candidates in an effort to help those running on the Democratic ticket.

Generally, campaigns of the two House tickets have shaped up like this:

Butler and Anderson have, for the most part, been content to rest on what they call their records. Both have pointed to their roles in the House and indicated, at least indirectly, that these roles will grow in importance.

Trout has emphasized his work in civic affairs, particularly in helping establish the Roanoke Transportation Museum, traveling about 10,000 miles in its behalf.

Betzold has sharply criticized the Democratic state administration and Anderson, calling him a part of the "backwardness of Virginia," and made several proposals which he said would help the state.

Trout has long been interested in promoting recreational facilities, in addition to his work for the museum.

He went to Richmond recently to ask Sen. FitzGerald Bemiss to include three local projects in an extensive statewide recreation program that is being drawn up by a committee headed by Bemiss.

The projects are the extension of Wiley Drive, throughout the Roanoke Valley; development of Mill Mountain; and establishment of a park on Smith Mountain Lake.

If the projects are included in the program, they will be eligible for substantial federal money.

Trout is on the Mill Mountain Development Committee named by Roanoke City Council and was chairman of a State Jaycee industrial committee that received warm praise from Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

"My desire," he said, "is to go to Richmond, not as a political spokesman, but to promote the interests of the City of Roanoke.

"I don't want to go to the legislature to debate, but to produce—which my opponent hasn't."

His platform includes support for:

Annual sessions of the General Assembly; development of a Roanoke River Parkway; adequate education expenditures; an accelerated mental health program; statewide stream pollution control; emphasis on industrial development; and an expanded tourist program.

★ ★

Butler, who has gained wide bipartisan support in Roanoke, is leader of the Republican minority in the legislature. As head of the loyal opposition, Butler is spokesman for Republicans in the legislature—and to a lesser extent for his party in Virginia.

His running mate, Betzold, was hospitalized last week, but workers and supporters are pushing his campaign ahead for him.

Butler said in a statement prepared for himself and Betzold that "Virginia's greatest single need is more Republicans in public office from top to bottom."

"Republicans in the General Assembly," he said, "are free to support those things which, in their judgment are right; to question those things about which they are in doubt; and to oppose those things which they consider to be wrong. Democrats, who must go along to get along, have no such freedom."

He said the growing strength of the Republican party in Virginia "has made the Democratic party in this campaign turn its back on its own disappointing record and endeavor to persuade the voters that now, at least, the government of Virginia proposes to meet its full responsibilities."

"If we have made this progress with but 11 Republicans in the House of Delegates, how much more progress can we expect with even a modest increase in this number?"

Butler said he and Betzold, along with other Republicans, will insist that "Virginia meet its responsibilities" in every field of governmental activity, including mental health, education, higher education, highway safety.

Specifically, Butler said he and Betzold will support these measures, most of which the Virginia Republican Advisory Legislative Council studied and drafted legislation for:

Legislation to permit judicial review of actions taken by the ABC Board; a conflict of interest law; legislation to assure open legislative sessions at all levels of government, except in certain cases.

The Republicans would also ask for abolishment of the Pupil Placement Board saving, they maintain, $150,000 each biennium; suspension of the retail price fixing power of the Virginia State Milk Commission; adoption of a plan to provide for better financing of new industry in Virginia.

The Republicans also advocate repeal of the poll tax, extensive election law reforms and annual sessions of the General Assembly to consider budget matters.

★ ★

Anderson said that in his first term in the House he was chief sponsor or co-sponsor of 35 bills and resolutions.

These, he said, included measures providing for the creation of a new statewide system of technical schools, improved highway safety, establishment of a state park on Mountain Lake and legis... studies of air pollution control, tourist and travel promotion and the post high school needs of the Roanoke Valley.

"I pledge to continue my efforts to provide a full range of educational opportunities for the youth of Virginia, an expanding and varied economy, greater progress in the care and treatment of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, an improved system of modern highways, protection of our natural resources and new facilities for outdoor recreation," said Anderson.

Anderson said that in the next session he will gain valuable seniority on the important Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns because of the heavy turnover in House membership.

"I am assured, if re-elected, of advancing at least six places in authority on this 17-member committee, from 16th to 9th place," he said.

Anderson is on three groups making studies for the 1966 General Assembly.

They are the Commission on the Tourist Industry, the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council committee on air pollution control and the 6th District committee of the Virginia Mental Health Study Commission.

A survey published in last Sunday's Roanoke Times showed Butler leading in the race, followed by Anderson, then Trout and, last, Betzold.

There is a good bit of feeling among political observers that the candidates will finish in this order.

The Republican ticket might get some benefit from Linwood Holton, Republican candidate for governor, being on the ballot as Roanoke is Holton's home and he is expected to run stronger here than in any other section of the state.

The Roanoke World-News
Friday, October 29, 1965

Make your voice heard

VOTE REPUBLICAN
November 2, 1965

Competition produces excellence and quality. It is the essential ingredient of success in business, sports, education — and government. A competitive two-party system in government means responsive and vital government. A mature, alert and progressive Republican Party offers the opportunity for Roanoke and Virginia to enjoy the benefits of two-party competition.

The Republican Party has matured through the actions of citizens deeply concerned with the problems and actions of government. Never before in our history have government and politics exerted such a powerful effect on the daily lives of citizens. Today, every responsible citizen must participate to make our government effective.

No matter what your party commitments have been, you cannot deny the compelling urgency for a two-party system.

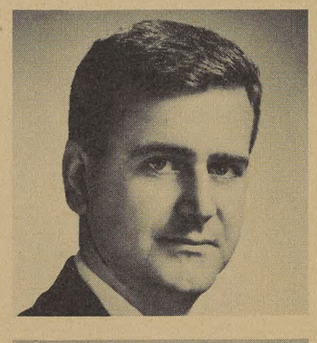
The Republican candidates listed here seek the highest privilege given to American citizens — representing you and your needs in government, giving life to your aspirations, and making your voice heard at last. They ask your support in their efforts to make competitive, responsive two-party government a reality.

Transportation to the polls • Information • Volunteers
Call 344-6257

For Roanoke City Constitutional Offices

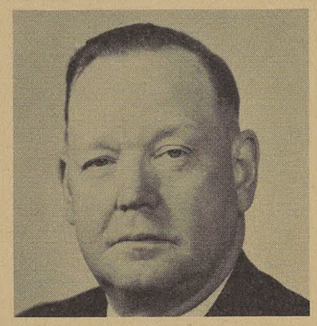
HOWARD *Commissioner of Revenue*

As Commissioner of Revenue, I pledge the application of all my ability as a trained and experienced accountant towards providing the citizens of Roanoke with an efficient, courteous, and helpful tax and license assessment organization. Citizens should have no hesitation calling this office for help in tax and license problems, and this office should have no hesitation in giving it. I pledge to seek ways of reducing costs and improving methods with the same dedicated group of persons now serving the office. I pledge co-operation with the City Auditors office in establishing accounting procedures and audit controls as changing conditions require.



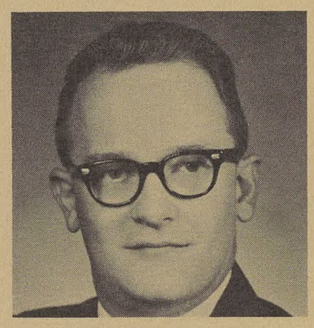
MORAN *Commonwealth Attorney*

The increased crime rate in this country during the past few years is not only a disgrace but a disaster. Every possible course of effective action must be explored in order to make the streets safe and our homes and businesses secure. Prevention of crime is equally as important as apprehension and prosecution of criminals. Experienced and dedicated law enforcement officers are needed as never before to curb the ever-raising crime rate. In re-election I will continue to protect this community as its prosecutor by vigorous, yet fair action.



NASH *City Sergeant*

A citizen jailed is still a citizen. As City Sergeant, I pledge myself to the courteous, impartial treatment of all persons confined to the city jail. I propose to seek the help of the Roanoke Ministers Conference in establishing a schedule of weekly services by ministers and dedicated laymen. I will solicit suggestion and support of ministers, laymen, and civic organizations concerned with rehabilitating persons in custody, especially in the growing problem of alcoholism. I propose to apply accepted standards of security for the jail and court rooms, and accepted standards of worth in promoting personnel.



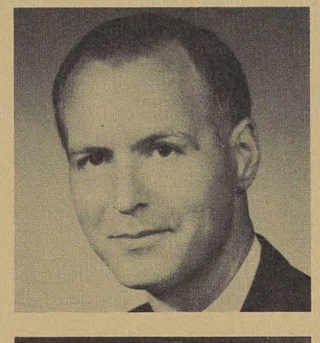
PITMAN *City Treasurer*

If elected as your City Treasurer, I pledge to be a public servant available to each citizen to give personal and individual consideration at any time his needs shall arise. I will insure honesty, integrity and courtesy in the release of pertinent facts as to the transactions of this office. With newer and better equipment in the City Treasurer's office we can have greater accuracy in tax billing with sufficient time alloted before due dates on taxes. I will do all in my power to make payment of taxes as easy and pleasant as possible.

For House of Delegates

BUTLER *House of Delegates*

The encouragement and protection of a free and enlightened electorate is a fundamental obligation of government. Virginia has a shameful record of voter participation — 46th among the 50 United States. This is the result of a deliberate effort to restrict and more easily control her electorate. I am pledged to a continuous and unrelenting effort to remove the poll tax and other unnecessary obstacles to registration and voting and to simplify the confusing and archaic election laws, to the end that every qualified citizen of the Commonwealth may have the opportunity for full participation in her government.



BEDZOLD *House of Delegates*

Virginia's record in the field of mental health is shameful. Virginia stands 45th among the states in the amount of money spent per day on mental patients. There is not one accredited mental hospital in Virginia, a disgraceful monument to Democratic administrations which spend the most money for the most credit and the most votes. I pledge myself to work diligently for the complete rehabilitation of our mental institutions, and to obtain enough funds so that Virginia will have first rate hospitals and mental health programs.

OSTERHOUDT *House of Delegates*
Roanoke City-County Floater

A new voice is being heard in Virginia. The voice of the voter is replacing that of machine politicians. For too long Virginians have been persuaded that second-rate is good enough. Virginians are tired of the failure of the Commonwealth to meet the needs of the people. If elected, I will work for the application of Virginia's resources to the service of her people. How? By upgrading of education at all levels — improved programs for mental health — expanded highway program — fuller economic development and additional recreational facilities. These things must be done if Virginia is to adequately serve her people.

Make your voice heard

'65

until the December [illegible]

Nov. 19 65

GOP Members Of Assembly Meet in City

All but one of the 17 Republican members of the next General Assembly held an informal get together Thursday at Hotel Roanoke to discuss the coming session which convenes Jan. 12.

"We have a combination of youth, vigor and a high quality of intelligence," Del. M. Caldwell Butler, minority leader, said in predicting the GOP members will be heard from, collectively and individually, during the 60-day session.

The House will include 13 GOP members and the Senate four and Butler predicted the GOP will pick up a fifth Senate seat with the election of J. Kenneth Robertson to succeed newly appointed U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. in the State Senate. The special election is Dec. 14.

Butler said the purpose of the meeting was to get acquainted and share ideas.

Del.-elect Rufus McCoy, who will represent Dickenson and Russell counties, was the only GOP legislator who did not attend the meeting.

Paid Political Advertisement

Make Your Voice Heard

The Republican candidates listed here seek the highest privilege given to American citizens—representing you and your needs in government, giving life to your aspirations, and making your voice heard at last. They ask your support in their effort to make competitive, responsive two-party government a reality.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER

House of Delegates

Attorney, Roanoke

M. Caldwell Butler has served two terms as a delegate in the Virginia House. He has distinguished himself and brought credit to his native Roanoke as the leader of the Republican minority in the House.
Butler states: "I am committed to removal of the poll tax and any other obstacle to voter registration that has made Virginia rank 46th in voter participation. If elected, I pledge myself to fully inform you as citizens so that you can make your voice heard."

GEORGE A. BETZOLD III

House of Delegates

Insurance Executive, Roanoke

Virginia's record in mental health is shameful—We stand 45th in the U.S. in expenditures to help mental patients. We have no nationally accredited mental hospital in Virginia. This is a disgraceful monument to a parade of Democratic administrations.
I pledge to drive for complete rehabilitation of our institutions and national recognition for Virginia as a state that cares for its citizens.

CHARLES OSTERHOUDT

House of Delegates

Roanoke City-County Floater

Attorney, Roanoke

If elected to the Roanoke City-County Floater Seat in the House of Delegates, I will work for the application of Virginia's resources to the service of her people—in education, mental health, highways, and economic development. One party government in Virginia has stifled growth in these areas for too many years.

VOTE REPUBLICAN

November 2, 1965

Republican Campaign Committee
James A. Ford, Chairman
Louis R. Showalter, Jr., Vice Chairman Publicity

State and Legislative Vote From Roanoke City

PRECINCT	GOVERNOR				LT. GOVERNOR			ATTY. GENERAL			SENATE	HOUSE OF DELEGATES (2 Seats)			
	Godwin	Holton	Story	Rockwell	Pollard	Callahan	Putney	Button	Warriner	Carter	Hopkins	Anderson	Trout	Butler	Betzold
Highland 1	100	97	14	1	111	81	17	108	75	25	168	134	99	100	49
Highland 2	165	207	34	2	188	181	42	190	168	41	344	274	158	222	86
Highland 3	122	151	9	3	136	120	18	142	109	24	206	163	114	127	74
Jefferson 1	106	124	7	0	110	115	11	120	102	16	192	142	87	145	66
Jefferson 2	122	142	10	6	129	122	20	145	97	27	215	165	97	157	73
Jefferson 3	250	240	21	4	265	208	34	258	181	65	364	275	220	249	138
Jefferson 4	208	236	33	9	219	226	30	212	205	49	369	249	237	247	154
Jefferson 5	144	212	21	2	158	187	31	161	173	29	284	223	140	209	113
Tinker	77	99	12	0	79	85	21	82	80	22	120	86	80	93	73
Williamson Road 1	188	346	29	7	208	319	37	222	298	42	444	294	202	327	215
Williamson Road 2	179	331	30	8	199	295	45	205	275	46	422	289	186	342	180
Williamson Road 3	127	212	10	7	133	197	22	134	184	30	240	162	124	223	133
Williamson Road 4	197	429	28	5	213	402	39	225	380	44	474	291	206	451	279
Williamson Road 5	181	405	25	1	209	339	39	216	341	42	464	309	208	382	229
Williamson Road 6	203	384	33	8	224	341	53	238	316	60	507	341	233	372	202
Loudon	222	237	3	2	242	190	7	241	164	23	357	292	228	163	70
Kimball	176	144	2	1	208	107	7	201	97	20	268	210	180	134	53
Melrose	62	64	4	1	64	47	10	67	44	10	76	72	51	50	34
Villa Hts.	196	299	44	12	223	265	57	228	236	77	429	292	204	327	158
Eureka	217	203	8	1	246	162	8	219	163	25	355	283	195	154	66
Washington Hts.	134	207	18	5	158	179	25	164	163	33	304	187	177	197	101
Westside	142	278	25	4	169	247	29	170	229	40	336	215	151	297	162
Raleigh Court 1	160	261	34	3	182	233	37	193	201	49	338	241	179	259	146
Raleigh Court 2	150	313	29	3	166	284	39	173	276	42	385	275	154	306	177
Raleigh Court 3	187	425	42	1	219	379	49	229	361	61	543	378	186	443	208
Raleigh Court 4	206	328	19	0	225	297	25	223	277	42	442	337	140	235	114
Raleigh Court 5	183	393	29	0	195	372	33	216	347	47	482	341	185	387	199
Raleigh Court 6	191	390	30	3	212	351	36	222	328	48	481	362	157	438	185
Wasena	182	326	27	5	203	292	37	212	265	52	416	306	192	317	168
Fishburn Park	122	327	32	0	130	301	40	139	285	47	357	230	126	357	189
Grandin Court	191	516	38	3	212	473	47	219	453	59	571	401	199	511	280
South Roanoke 1	259	505	40	0	288	468	43	302	431	54	614	499	166	591	256
South Roanoke 2	231	552	39	2	196	513	43	256	469	51	642	494	173	588	286
South Roanoke 3	135	303	19	0	146	283	22	159	258	29	327	265	87	351	173
Garden City	133	213	13	2	143	190	24	148	176	28	274	189	125	199	115
Riverdale	40	48	5	3	43	46	7	44	43	8	79	42	35	56	36
Total	**5888**	**9947**	**816**	**136**	**6451**	**8897**	**1184**	**6583**	**8248**	**1407**	**12889**	**9308**	**5681**	**10006**	**5240**

World-News Dec. 7, 1965

—World-News Photos by Betty Masters

Touring legislators eat breakfast at Hotel Roanoke

Dels. Russell Davis (left), Rocky Mount, and John N. Dalton, Radford, discuss budgets

Dels. M. Caldwell Butler (left), Roanoke, and Stanley G. Bryan, Chesapeake, chat with Mrs. Mary Marshall of Arlington

College Heads Tell Legislators Of Growing Pains

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

STAUNTON — Virginia's new legislators are hearing from state educators their version of the so-called crisis in education, which became an issue in last fall's gubernatorial election.

"We're having a terrible crisis," Dr. Charles K. Martin Jr., president of Radford College, told them.

Others didn't put it so bluntly, but they showed the legislators quite graphically that the state must spend millions more in the next few years to cope with the huge number of Virginians who want to go to college.

The legislators, most of whom were elected last November, are touring state institutions to hear what their needs will be in the 1966-68 biennium and beyond.

The group left Richmond yesterday, spent last night in Roanoke and visited institutions in the Shenandoah Valley today. The day's final stop will be the University of Virginia, where the party will spend the night and continue the week-long tour tomorrow.

This morning, Maj. Gen. George R. E. Shell told the legislators that Virginia Military Institute, where he is superintendent, will need about $8.2 million through 1972.

★ ★

The student body is not expected to increase much in the next few years, he said, but the school needs such things as a new auditorium which will cost $2.5 million.

The school's student body is small (about 1,200) and its needs modest, compared with Virginia Tech at Blacksburg.

There, Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, president, said yesterday, the administration wants $45 million through 1972.

On a tour of the huge campus, where dormitories are being built to house 2,500 men students, Hahn said VPI's student body will approach 15,000 by 1972.

Earlier, at Radford College, Dr. Martin said his school had 1,200 freshmen this year—300 more than the school can comfortably accommodate.

The freshman class must be cut back to 900 next fall, he said, because of a lack of space.

"There is going to be a lag that will really be tragic," he said. Radford wants about $2.5 million in the next biennium.

★ ★

Although much of the emphasis in this week's tour is on educational institutions, the group is also looking at mental institutions and other facilities.

On today's tour were Western State Hospital at Staunton, an institution for the mentally ill, which wants $16.2 million in 1966-68.

There, some dispute arose among legislators who wanted to see the old site and those who wanted to see only the new one. The latter one won—keeping the tour on much too brief a schedule to suit many of the legislators.

Western State gets between 1,800 and 1,900 patients a year and releases about 100 more than that, Dr. Hobart Hansen, assistant superintendent, said. There are 2,920 patients at the hospital.

Dr. Hansen said Western State is becoming more of a treatment and rehabilitation center and less of an asylum.

Western State, he said, is not an accredited institution, because some conditions are substandard, mainly because of a lack of space and personnel.

Some wards, particularly those having elderly patients, must be brought up to a "humane standard" before the institution can become accredited, he said.

Also on the morning tour was the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center at Fishersville, which wants $1 million in the next biennium.

★ ★

When the travelers arrived in Roanoke to spend last night a delegation of chamber of commerce officials and Roanoke legislators was on hand to greet and entertain them at an informal reception.

But only nine of the 21 making the tour were on the bus. The other 12 had remained in Blacksburg, last stop yesterday. They had dinner at Virginia Tech and attended the VPI-William and Mary basketball game, then were driven to Roanoke by Tech officials.

Dr. T. Hahn and other officials of the school greeted the legislators at the main gate and gave them a guided tour of the campus.

Legislators Want Meeting With City School Officials

Roanoke members of the General Assembly want to meet with city school board members to get their ideas on new legislation they would like to see passed by the next session of the assembly opening in January.

Chairman Roy Webber indicated today he is pleased with the invitation, and he said he thinks it might be helpful if city councilmen attended the same meeting.

Webber said the meeting question will be put to the next session of the board Tuesday. He expressed confidence an early date will be set.

Board member Jack Coulter and School Supt. E. W. Rushton immediately joined hands to back one idea—persuading the legislators that the assembly ought to provide more state money to pay teachers' salaries.

They said the state fund distribution formula is wrong. Roanoke, for example, under its education upgrade program, pays the full salary of more than 80 teachers. Under the formula it gets around 60 pe cent of the salary for the othe nearly 800 teachers.

★ ★

The current formula give money to localities on the basi of one teacher for each 3 elementary children, one fo each 23 high school students.

Appreciably more money would be available by cutting the figures to 27 and 20 respectively, Coulter and Rushton agreed.

This was the formula advocated by former Gov. Lindsay Almond and rejected by current Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

The Virginia Education Association backs a 100 per cent support formula. But this does not reward the school division that makes the extra effort in the way that the proposed formula revision would, Dr. Rushton argued today.

Signing the letter to the school board were State Sen. William B. Hopkins and Dels. Willis M. Anderson, M. Caldwell Butler and Robert W. Spessard.

Coulter and Webber indicated today they will probably have other thoughts on the legislative front to present when the meeting is held.

Times Jan 12, 1966

GOP Caucus Elects Butler

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The Republican minority in the General Assembly Tuesday night re-elected Del. M. Caldwell Butler from Roanoke chairman of its caucus and started a campaign to get wider representation by both Democrats and Republicans on standing committees in the House of Delegates.

Committee assignments in the House are made by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore who will be re-elected for a ninth term when the General Assembly reconvenes at noon Wednesday.

At first, the Republicans considered fighting for a rules change to require the speaker to appoint one minority party member to each standing committee in the House.

But after a discussion they agreed to a suggestion by Del. Jerry H. Giesler, freshman House member from Hillsville, that the change should require the speaker to appoint each member of the House to one important committee.

Giesler said this move would take the GOP effort "out of politics" because there are Democrats who likewise have been ignored by the speaker.

Del. Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr., from Staunton, said a few Democrats have the top committee assignments "and they run from committee to committee."

Del. John Dalton, freshman House member from Radford, who is also counsel for the Republican State Central Committee, and Giesen were assigned the task of drafting the proposed rules change for introduction when the House adopts its rules for the 1966 session.

Butler told his fellow Republicans that "we have got to realize that we've got a responsibility as never before."

He said that it appears now that the administration of incoming Gov.-Elect Mills E. Godwin Jr. will propose things that the Republican Party has advocated for years and the GOP must face up to its obligations to Virginia as "the responsible opposition party."

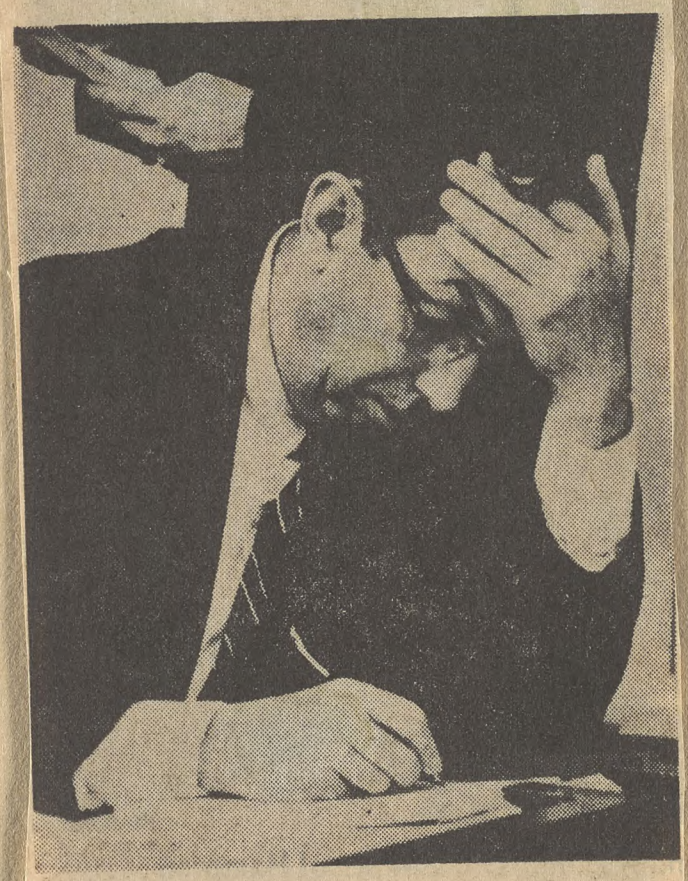
"It is our duty," Butler said, "to support those things that are right, to oppose things that are wrong and to question those things about which there is doubt."

M. Caldwell Butler

The caucus elected Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. Giesen as the delegation's two representatives on the state GOP Central Committee—positions provided for in the party plan.

Del. Don Earman of Harrisonburg was elected secretary of the caucus.

Jan. 13, 1966



Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke . . .
. . . His First Battle Ended in Defeat

GOP Loses Bid for Better Assignments

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—The 12 Republicans in the House of Delegates lost Wednesday in an effort to get themselves and some Democrats who in the past have been "passed over" by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore appointed to at least one important House committee.

It was all over in 11 minutes and the veteran speaker kept his power to fill committee vacancies with any member he wishes.

"The rules have stood the test of time," Del. John Warren Cooke, the Democrats' floor leader, argued in asking the 88 Democrats in the House to reject the GOP minority's proposed amendment.

It would have required the speaker to appoint each member of the House to at least one important committee.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the GOP caucus chairman from Roanoke, and the other 11 Republicans hoped to pick up some support from Democrats who, likewise, have not been given at least one good committee assignment.

But the Democrats stood together in rejecting the GOP's overture.

The GOP amendment was rejected on a voice vote and Butler could not get the Democrats' support on a show of hands to force a recorded vote. It would have taken 20 of the 100 House members.

Butler said that for years the granting or withholding of good committee assignments "has been made a legitimate weapon for party discipline."

The GOP's spokesman said all members of the legislature were elected by their constituents and the General Assembly "should have their collective judgment as to what is good for Virginia."

Butler contended that at the moment the House could decide whether Speaker Moore, who has held the office since 1950, would fill the vacancies this time with "reasonable direction" from the House membership.

But he held out no hope of winning.

"At this point," Butler told the House, "we are the masters and he (the speaker) is our servant. It will not always be that way."

Moore has a large number of committee vacancies to fill in the wake of a turnover of 36 members since the 1964 session.

More Posts on Committees, Open Meetings Are GOP Aim

Republican members of the Virginia General Assembly decided last night to strike a couple of blows today for more democracy in the 1966 Assembly session.

Fourteen of the 16 GOP legislators, caucussing in Hotel Richmond, approved moves that would seek to achieve these goals:

(1) Provide that every Assembly member, which also means every Republican, should serve on at least one major committee.

(2) Prevent Assembly committees from acting on legislation in executive or secret sessions—and perhaps from holding such sessions.

Whether new or revised rules would be proposed when the new Assembly organizes for business today, or whether other steps will be taken toward the two goals, were questions to be decided by the GOP group this morning.

In the overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature, Republican members long have been shunted aside to minor committees. Heretofore, their pleas for more recognition have been brushed off by the Democrats.

This year the GOP minority is slightly larger than it was in 1964—12 Republicans in the 100-member House, four in the 40-man Senate.

The GOP caucus re-elected Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke as chairman and named a new delegate, Don E. Earman of Harrisonburg, as secretary. It named Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. A. R. Giesen Jr. of Staunton as GOP legislative members of the state GOP committee.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler
Re-elected Chairman

Assignments Made to 34 House Committees

Speaker Moore Returns Old Balances of Power

Assignments to the 34 standing committees of the Virginia House of Delegates yesterday apparently did little to alter the old balances of legislative power in the House.

Speaker Moore, who makes the committee appointments, told the House it had been more difficult than usual this year because there were so many new members and because so many old members asked for shifts to different comittees.

First glances at the committee rosters indicated that delegates from cities or urban districts may have gained in rough proportion to their increasing numbers in the House, but that the Republican minority gains, if any, were practically invisible.

Del. M. Coldwell Butler of Roanoke, the GOP leader, was obviously disappointed that his plea of last week for at least one GOP member on each major committee failed to bear fruit.

Butler's Comment

"All Virginia is changing except the Speaker," Butler said.

As a result of the new assignments, the city boys appeared to hold a majority of nine in the 17-member Finance Committee—which will handle the sales tax bills.

Whether the city boys would stick together on all points in any sales tax controversies, however, is yet to be seen. Possible urban gains on other committees also remain to be tested on specific bills and issues. The delegates sometimes divide on the basis of political philosophy or other reasons, rather than clear-cut rural-urban lines.

Tenth district Democrats may have gained relatively in numerical strength on the better committees, but not so dramatically as they did last week on the Senate committee assignments.

On the prestigious Appropriations Committee, which pretty well determines the shape of the state budget and other money bills, the Tenth retained the same one member, as it also did on the politically important Privileges and Elections Committee.

The Republicans wound up with their biggest quota—six out of 13—on the Retrenchment and Economy Committee, which seldom meets.

Richmond retained two members on Appropriations, with Del. Harold H. Dervishian a new appointee to join Del. Edward E. Lane, who becomes sixth in seniority of the 17 members. In effect, Dervishian fell heir to the Richmond committee seat formerly held by Fred G. Pollard, the new Lieutenant Governor.

Among new members of the House from the Richmond area, Del. E. B. Pendleton Jr. drew assignments to General Laws, Auditing, Federal Relations, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts. Del. J. Sargent Reynolds won a seat on Finance, Militia and Police, Public Property and Offices and Officers at the Capitol.

New Del. Frederick T. Gray of Chesterfield was named to Courts of Justice, Claims, Chesapeake and Its Tributaries, Offices and Officers at the Capitol. His Republican colleague from Chesterfield, John S. Hansen was assigned to Labor, Public Institutions, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts.

In telling the House of his difficulties, Speaker said the job of making assignments this year had been the toughest of any session since he became Speaker in 1950.

The roster of committee assignments follows, with members listed in order of seniority. Generally, the same listed first will be chairman, but no member may hold more than one chairmanship, so that in some cases the second or third name will be the chairman, depending on what the most senior members chose.

Staff Photo

Richmond Del. George Allen, Southampton's Sam Pope Check the Changes

They Go Over Old Committee Assignments as Clerk Reads the New Ones

The complete list of committee assignments:

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS (13)—Cooke, Hutchens, Thomson (of Alexandria), Clark, Harrell, Slaughter, Daniel (of Danville), Andrews, Putney, Moore (of Pulaski), Fidler, White (of Norfolk city), Kostel.

COURTS OF JUSTICE (17)—Moore (of Pulaski), Carneal, Mann, Allen, Thomson (of Alexandria), Anderson (of Halifax), Philpott, Harrell, Owens, Gwynn, Marks, Rawls, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Levin, Farley, Gray (of Chesterfield), Caton.

EDUCATION (17)—Pope, Smith (of Petersburg), Hill, Allen, Dalton (of Tazewell), Dervishian, Pennington, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Daniel (of Danville), McMath, Kostel, McDiarmid, Slaughter, Walker, Speer, Marshall, Middleton—Republican.

GENERAL LAWS (17) — Richardson, Phillips, Fidler, Fugate, Gibson, McMath, Farley, Walker, Harrell, Daniel (of Danville), Speer, Galland, Spessard, Pendleton (of Richmond city), Eastwood, Bagley, Middleton—Republican.

ROADS AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION (17)—McMurran, Richardson, Roberts, Cantrell, Thompson (of Campbell), Frost, Anderson (of Goochland), Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Bradshaw, Smith (of Petersburg), McMath, Gunn, Anderson (of Roanoke city), Yates, Short, Johnson, Dickson.

FINANCE (17)—Hutchens, Cooke, Cleaton, Phillips, Clark, Andrews, Owens, Pennington, Gibson, Daniel (of Danville), White (of Norfolk city), Paxson, Baker, Dudley, Reynolds, Campbell, Williams.

CLAIMS (13)—Cleaton, Allen, Anderson (of Goochland), Marks, Moore (of Pulaski), Rawlings, Baker, Gray (of Chesterfield), Short, Yates, Bacon, Durland, Pendleton (of Amherst).

MILITIA AND POLICE (13)—Roberts, Hutchens, Frost, Dervishian, Daniel (of Danville), Andrews, Reynolds, Johnson, Durland, Moss, Reiber, Sacks, Geisler—Republican.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (13)—Carneal, Dalton (of Tazewell), Gunn, Rawlings, Spessard, Eastwood, Yates, Sears, Williams, Pendleton (of Amherst), Duval, Hansen—Republican, Davis—Republican.

LABOR (13)—Thompson (of Campbell), Moody, Cleaton, White (of Virginia Beach), Farley, Mason, Durland, Dickson, Sacks, Davis—Republican, Dalton (of Radford)—Republican, Hansen — Republican, McCoy—Republican.

PUBLIC PROPERTY (13)—Cantrell, Phillips, Gwyn, Pennington, White (of Norfolk city), Anderson (of Roanoke city), Reynolds, Caton, Bryan, Bagley, Moss, Butler—Republican) Funkhouser—Republican.

CURRENCY AND COMMERCE (13)—Moody, Cleaton, Gibson, Paxson, Walker, Caton, Gray (of Hampton), Sears, Lightsey, Butler—Republican, Funkhauser—Republican, Geisler—Republican, Roller—Republican.

AGRICULTURE (17)—Pope, Smith (of Lunenburg), Frost, Phillips, Slaughter, Putney, Anderson (of Goochland), Fugate, Cooke, Anderson (of Halifax), Rawls, McMath, Eastwood, Bacon, Reiber, Roller—Republican, Earman—Republican.

MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS (13)—Andrews, Daniel (of Charlotte), Levin, Pendleton (of Richmond city), Campbell, Williams, Butler—Republican, Giesen—Republican, Davis—Republican, Dalton (of Radford)—Republican, Funkhouser—Republican, Hansen—Republican, McCoy—Republican.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS (17)—Smith (of Lunenburg), Cantrell, Moody, Gwathmey, Dervishian, Anderson (of Halifax), Paxson, Sutton, Anderson (of Roanoke city), Carneal, Fugate, McDiarmid, Galland, Mason, Bryan, Gray (of Hampton), Pendleton (of Amherst).

OFFICERS AND OFFICES AT THE CAPITOL (13)—Gibson, Bradshaw, Sutton, Gray (of Chesterfield), Eastwood, Johnson, Campbell, Reynolds, Bacon, Williams, Pendleton (of Amherst), Reiber, Hansen—Republican.

EXECUTIVE EXPENDITURES (13)—Lane, Anderson (of Halifax), White (of Virginia Beach), Owens, Pennington, McMath, Baker, Spessard, Dudley, Duval, Dickson, Earman—Republican McCoy—Republican.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY (13)—Thomson (of Alexandria), White of Virginia Beach), Fugate, Farley, Daniel (of Charlotte), Dudley, Duval, Hagen—Republican, Giesen—Republican, Dalton (of Radford)—Republican, Earman—Republican, Geisler—Republican McCoy—Republican.

FEDERAL RELATIONS (13)—McMurran, Phillips, Philpott, Thompson (of Pittsylvania), Pendleton (of Richmond city), Caton, Short, Yates, Sears, Bacon, Lightsey, Moss, Roller—Republican.

ENROLLED BILLS (13)—Mann, Fidler, Gwyn, Bradshaw, Rawls, McDiarmid, Rawlings, Sutton, Spessard, Bagley, Campbell, Duval, Hagen—Republican.

IMMIGRATION (13)—Hill, Roberts, Mann, Levin, Sears, Marshall, Bryan, Gray (of Hampton), Moss, Dickson, Sacks, Hagen—Republican, Giesen—Republican.

CHESAPEAKE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (13)—Cooke, McMurran, Carneal, Hill, White (of Virginia Beach), Fidler, White (of Norfolk city), Rawls, Walker, Baker, Gray (of Chesterfield), Mason, Bryan.

INSURANCE AND BANKING (13)—Cleaton, Hill, Lane, Mann, Gwathmey, Philpott, Bradshaw, Kostel, Moody, Clark, Gwyn, Marks, Sears.

APPROPRIATIONS (17) — Daniel (of Charlotte), Roberts, Frost, Smith (of Petersburg), Thompson (of Campbell), Lane, Thomson (of Alexandria), White (of Virginia Beach), Slaughter, Dalton (of Tazewel), Pope, McMurran, Dervishian, Anderson (of Goochland), Putney, Levin, Gunn.

WELFARE (13)—Carneal, Lane, Clark, Gwathmey, Sutton, Rawlings, McDiarmid, Gray (of Hampton), Lightsey, Durland, Reiber, Roller—Republican, Funkhouser—Republican.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES (13)—Moore (of Pulaski), Dalton (of Tazewell), Gwyn, Kostel, Anderson (of Roanoke City), Speer, Cantrell, Johnson, Hagen—Republican, Giesen—Republican, Dalton (of Radford)—Republican, Davis—Republican, Geisler—Republican.

GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES (13)—Hill, Mann, Thompson (of Campbell), Smith (of Lunenburg), Gwathmey, Richardson, Gunn, Speer, Philpott, Sutton, Dudley, Bacon, Lightsey.

HOUSE EXPENSES (5)—Smith (of Lunenburg), Marks, Allen, Mason, Marshall.

RULES (5)—Moore (of Clarke), Hutchens, Cooke, Daniel (of Charlotte), Richardson.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS (5)—Frost, Slaughter, Owens, Pope, Harrell.

LIBRARY (5) — Paxson, McDiarmid, Galland, Marshall, Middleton—Republican.

PRINTING (5)—Putney, Walker, Bagley, Sacks, Butler—Republican.

INTERSTATE CORPORATION (5) — Galland, Short, Durland, Middleton—Republican, Earman—Republican.

AUDITING (3)—Allen, Smith (of Petersburg), Pendleton (of Richmond city).

Roanoke Times Jan. 20 1966

Butler Scores Assignments Made to House Committees

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the Republican caucus, protested on the House floor Wednesday the committee assignments speaker E. Blackburn Moore made Tuesday — including his own.

He criticized the speaker for filling all the vacancies on important committees with Democrats and relegating Republicans to committees which are virtually committees in name only.

Butler, who has been in the House from Roanoke since 1962, protested he has been on the same insignificant committees since he came to Richmond for this first term.

"They have not met since I have been a member of the House of Delegates. . . They have not met, so far as I can determine, since the speaker has been in office. Of course history doesn't go beyond that . . ."

Butler in his protest said he and the other 11 Republicans were elected by their constituents and they have a right to have a voice in the committees' work.

Committee assignments in the House are made each two years. Moore, as speaker, has made them since 1950.

Butler told the House that he was elected to represent Roanoke, a city of 100,000, and "if the people of Roanoke wanted to dispense with my services they have had an opportunity three times."

Butler said that because of Moore's policy he and the other Republicans will continue to sit in on committees, as long as they are allowed to remain.

He said this is not to "spy" but to familiarize Republicans with what is going on.

Butler told the House that it appeared to Republicans that at the last session the Democrat-controlled committees "went into executive session with increasing frequency adding:

"I hope you will retreat from that policy and allow us (Republicans) to participate."

Butler told Moore, who was presiding, that "We feel that you have lost sight of the fact that we too are elected representatives of the people."

Democrats sat silently while the 11 other Republicans applauded Butler at the end of his speech.

Moore made no apology for his assignments.

"The speaker has expressed himself on committee assignments . . ." Moore said when Butler sat down.

The 88 Democrats in the House refused to join a Republican effort when the General Assembly convened last Wednesday to force a rules change requiring the speaker to appoint each delegate, regardless of party, to one major committee.

Moore, in making the appointments which were announced Tuesday, put some influential Democrats who are on two or three top committees on others.

Butler made no secret the assignments angered him as GOP minority leader.

"I've made it a rule not to speak on the floor while in anger," Butler began, but added:

"I made it a practice to count and but at 3 a.m. (Wednesday) I had reached 3,569,000 . . ."

The GOP bloc was not the only delegates that faired poorly.

Del. Thomas W. Moss and Del. Stanley E. Sacks were relegated to minor committees by the speaker. They are aligned with Sen. Henry E. Howell within the Norfolk delegation which is split. Howell, an outspoken critic of the Democratic leadership in state politics, may be a primary candidate for the U.S. Senate this year.

Jan 21 66

Republican Bill Would Set 18 As Driving Age

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Six Republicans introduced a bill Thursday that would raise the minimum age for getting a driver's license to 18 unless the boy or girl has had behind-the-wheel driver training.

It is a tougher bill, and sure to bring more protests from teen-agers, than the bill introduced Wednesday by Del. William M. Dudley of Lynchburg which would make 16 the statewide minimum.

The GOP bill, like the Dudley bill, was sent to the house roads committee by speaker E. Blackburn Moore.

Del. Don. E. Earman of Harrisonburg was chief patron of the bill with five cosponsors —Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County, Del. Arthur R. Giesen Jr. of Staunton, Del. Donald K. Funkhouser of Mt. Jackson and Del. John S. Hansen of Chesterfield County.

Giesen said the GOP will introduce a companion bill next week requiring every high school to have a driver education course.

Under the Republican bill parents can ask court permission for their child under 18 to drive, even without the driver education course, if it is necessary.

GOP Endorses Godwin Proposal On Consent Law

1/21/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The 12 Republican members of the House Thursday offered Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. their support in his proposal to strengthen Virginia's implied consent law.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, wrote the governor pledging the Republicans' backing in the wake of anticipated moves to repeal the law.

Some legislators feel it has been a failure in the General Assembly's efforts, dating back to 1960, to curb drunken driving.

Godwin wants the General Assembly to lower the blood alcohol level from 0.15 to 0.10 per cent as the basis for conviction and to free doctors and nurses who take the sample from accused drivers from what the governor called "the fear of legal harassment."

Jan. 20 1966

They Deserve a Better Break

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He Rattles Speaker Moore's 'Skeleton'

Jan 23, 1966

By Ben Beagle

Del. M. Caldwell Butler was back in town Friday after the first two weeks of the legislature—two hard weeks for Republicans who fell on usual hard times in committee assignments—and Butler was unable to dispel the urge to compare Speaker of the House E. Blackburn Moore with Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Speaker Moore is a Democrat, a very durable Democrat, and he is the man who makes the committee assignments in the House. Del. Butler is the leader of the Republican minority in the House and a man with what are generally thought of as lousy committee assignments.

Butler said, very slowly:

"Robert Louis Stevenson does not tell us what strange chemical formula was used to change the genial, benevolent Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde, but I am satisfied that the potion had not one-tenth the strength of the strange concoction of which our genial, benevolent presiding officer must partake before he undertakes to make his committee assignments."

Butler, who serves on such committees as Printing and Public Property, would have a public property, would have a lot of time to brood because the committees never meet, but Butler is not a brooding man.

Butler and his fellow Republicans in the House have not been brooding, but have been calling attention to the speaker's committee assignment habits—a practic. which has two distinct political sides to it.

Butler and the Repbulicans had to decide whether they wanted to emphasize their unimportant committee roles in the legislature or "whether we were going to treat this thing as a skeleton in the closet."

"The latter course," Butler said, "is the one that is expected of us" and, accordingly, Butler rose on the first day of the session to recommend heartily that each member of the House be given membership on one major committee. It did not work. The speaker smiled graciously but the rule change did not pass.

Last week, after the committee assignments were made, Butler rose again to say some things about the speaker's committee assigning and about his longevity in the chair.

On Friday, back in town, Butler began to outline what he is calling the "Thomson Law" of committee assignments in the General Assembly of Virginia.

The law, according to Butler: "In committee assignments in Virginia, the importance of the assignments of any individual is directly related to the affinity of his point of view to that which prevails upon the throne."

Butler said he is naming the law after Del. James Thomson of Alexandria, who is on Appropriations, Privileges and Elections, Courts of Justice "and probably other" committees.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler

"This rule does not always hold true," Butler added.

Butler said that a number of Democrats in the assembly "have indicated sympathy but have not had the temerity to stand up and support us."

"There are very few Democrats who are not embarrassed by this," Butler said, "and they wish we would not say any more about it."

"None of us is embarrassed," he said, "and we feel like it's a reflection on the Democratic Party and not on us."

Butler wanted to say, though, that he believes Speaker Moore to be "a delightful conversationalist and a very fair presiding officer."

Butler, who may or may not have been mellowing, said "in fairness to the speaker, his approach to the matter of committee assignments is not without precedent."

And Butler talked briefly about "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois who was speaker of the House of Representatives back in 1910 when a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, exercised about the way "Uncle Joe" assigned committees, changed the rules of the House.

Moore, Butler said, "is merely playing the game by a hard set of rules which were laid out in another day. I think there ought to be some adjustment as Virginia enters the 20th Century."

Shouldn't that be "mid-20th Century?" somebody asked.

"You mean you think we're already there?" Butler replied.

GOP Seeks End Of Blank Paper Registration

1/29/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The 12 Republicans in the House introduced a bill Thursday requiring registrars in all cities and counties to use a printed form for registering voters.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the chief patron, said the present law does not require registers to use a form and it permits the registrar, if he wishes, "to present the applicant with a blank piece of paper."

"This legislation," Butler said, "would bring an end to Virginia's 'blank piece of paper' registration practices."

The bill was sent to the House Privileges and Elections Committee which has two other GOP voting bills—one requiring training for election judges and clerks; the other review by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals in election contests.

House Favors Clinch Valley 4-Year Bid

2/2/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roanoke Metropolitan Area Study Proposed in Butler Assembly Bill

2/15/66

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the Republican caucus, Monday began another try to get legislation creating a Roanoke metropolitan area study commission.

A similar bill passed the House two years ago but died in a Senate committee.

"The important thing is to create an authority that would endeavor to find a solution to the governmental problems constantly arising from the continuing urbanization of the Roanoke Valley," Butler declared.

The new bill is similar to the 1964 version ex pt that it makes the commission eligible to accept federal grants and allows the designated representatives from Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County to expand the membership to include representatives of other governing bodies.

"Growing ties with Botetourt County and Franklin County suggest that these communities, at a later date, might wish to participate," Butler declared.

Butler emphasized that the commission could be created only if the local governing bodies adopt resolutions stating that the commission is desirable.

And, Butler declared, the commission would be advisory only and would not supplant any present governing body, agency, or planning commission.

Butler said the governing bodies might be able to create a joint commission themselves but, he declared, "No such commission has been forthcoming without aid in the last four years although there has been general recognition of the need for such."

"I am not at all satisfied, however," Butler added, "that such a commission entered into by voluntary agreement would be eligible to receive federal aid."

Butler said he thinks the commission would be "very helpful" whether it qualifies for financial help from Washington.

"This commission could determine what course of action or degree of consolidation or combination of governmental functions would produce the best results in terms of orderly growth and development of the Roanoke Valley," Butler declared.

Pass Delegate Butler's Bill

Delegate M. Caldwell Butler is engaged in a third effort to have the Legislature authorize establishment of an agency to study governmental problems of the Roanoke Valley communities. It is to be hoped that his proposal fares better this time than it did at the least regular session when, after being approved by the House, it failed to clear the Senate committee.

Creation of a study commission would commit the localities to no specific course of action, such as consolidation of their governments or joint operation of any of their services. The study group would not come into being except by the expressed wish of the separate governments of the valley. Under Mr. Butler's plan, a commission representing the various communities would play no more than an advisory role.

Even with such a limited function, a commission would, in our opinion, be useful. It would at least provide a forum in which the common interests of the metropolitan area could be discussed and encourage the focusing of public attention upon them.

It is evident that because of increasing pressures of growth the independent governmental entities of Roanoke Valley cannot continue to exist side by side without confusion and conflict unless broader areas of cooperation can be opened up. The Butler bill would not inhibit any local government's freedom of action. It would, however, help direct thinking upon our mutual problems and the relationship between neighbors with a community of interest. That could only be a benefit to everyone in the valley.

THE ROANOKE TIMES

GOP Bloc Opposes Godwin Sales Tax

2/15/66

RICHMOND — Sixteen Republicans joined Monday in "unanimous disapproval" of the sales tax bill Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. hopes to get through the General Assembly.

Debate will begin Wednesday in the 100-member House with the possibility the 12 GOP members will hold the deciding votes on some of the controversial amendments to be offered on the floor.

The GOP's objections to the administration's sales tax bill was announced at a special press conference attended by most of the Republican minority.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, said the Republicans were "shocked" at some of the provisions of the multimillion dollar tax bill and wanted the governor to know their objections now so they cannot be accused of "lying in wait."

The GOP spokesman said

By Melville Carico

Times Political Writer

Republicans will not vote raise the state tax to 3 per c in 1968, feel "local" opti under which cities and coun can add 1 per cent, will cr confusion, and that they insist on some tax relief individuals.

Butler said, in answer question, a "substantial ma ity" of the 12 house mem will vote against the bill whe comes up for final pass unless it is radically changed amendments on the floor.

"A large majority of our members wants to vote fo statewide sales tax at session but we cannot do unless we can justify it on grounds that the revenues derived will be applied to essential state services and responsibilities," the Republicans said in a prepared statement read by Butler at the start of the press conference.

A big bloc of Democrats in the House will attempt to substitute a modified version of the 3 per cent sales tax and distribution formula recommended by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) for the governor's bill. Godwin's bill provides a 2 per cent tax to become 3 per cent in 1968, with cities and counties allowed to impose a 1 per cent of their own.

Butler said the GOP is "reserving judgment" on whether it will support the VALC substitute.

He conceded the GOP has not formulated a sales tax program but said, in all likelihood, the Republicans will have amendments of their own.

Butler said the GOP believes that it is the responsiblity of Godwin to take the leadership in

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Republicans Oppose Godwin Sales Tax

(Continued from Page One)

making changes which the public is demanding.

"We've been home and talked to our people. . . ," Butler said.

The GOP bloc also took the position the House should act first on the $2.2 billion 1966-68 appropriations bill, before taking up the sales tax bill and a companion measure putting a 2 per cent excise tax on cars and trucks with this revenue earmarked for highway construction.

Otherwise, Sen. James C. Turk of Radford remarked, "it's getting the cart before the horse."

The GOP recalled that ex-Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., in sending the record-breaking appropriations bill to the House, said it can be financed from present tax sources.

Because of this, the GOP statement said, it would be "premature" to act on the sales tax and motor vehicles excise tax until the House knows the contents of the budget which is still in the House Appropriations Committee.

(The House Finance Committee announced Monday it will take up the motor vehicles excise tax bill next Monday afternoon.)

The Republicans contended too, that Godwin's estimate of a $96-million surplus next July 1, which is being used in the 1966-68 appropriations bill, is too low. They claimed it will be $115 million minus the $34 million in the emergency appropriations bill passed earlier in the session to speed up construction at colleges and mental hospitals.

Butler said the Republicans not only object to no tax relief for individual taxpayers but to the taxing of food, bread, milk and clothing, when the sales tax will not be on whisky sold in state-operated ABC stores.

"A large majority of us favor a sales tax but not this sales tax," Butler declared, adding:

"We hope that our criticism will be acceped in the constructive manner intended and will be reflected in a better sales tax bill."

House floor leader John Warren Cooke and other administration leaders said Monday they feel they have enough votes to get the sales tax bill through the House.

Assembly At Glance

House passes sales tax 81-19 as Gov. Godwin indicates he will seek restoration in Senate of automatic increase in 1968. Page 1.

Nine-member commission proposed to investigate state's mental and penal institutions. Page 1.

Sens. William B. Hopkins and William F. Stone fight to keep their local schools from being taken into community college system. Page 7.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler sounds off on poll tax to House P&E Committee, then apologizes. Page 7.

Strip mining bill approved by committee. Page 7.

Note to fungible comminglers: You can't beat the sales tax. Page 7.

Butler Sounds Off —Then Apologizes

RICHMOND (AP) — The House Privileges and Elections Committee heard a series of witnesses call for repeal of the poll tax Thursday, got into a minor squabble with a Republican legislator, and then gave the repeal measures to a subcommittee.

The minor-class hassle came when Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the assembly's GOP caucus, said the committee members "have closed their minds on this. Some are closed one way and some the other."

He then turned to Dr. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Negro Virginia Teachers Association, who had appeared as president of the Virginia Independent Voters League in urging poll tax repeal.

"If you didn't have a deal," he told Picott, "you've wasted your time here. If you did have a deal, you'd better get on up to the third floor (where the governor's office is) because your people made the difference in the election."

Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, House floor leader and committee chairman, told Butler "I believe your remarks are completely out of order." He was joined by committee members T. Coleman Andrews Jr. of Richmond-Henrico and Lacey E. Putney of Bedford in denying the closed mind charge.

"I previously was unalterably opposed to poll tax repeal," Putney said, "but now I have a completely open mind on the matter."

Butler apologized to the committee and to Picott. Cooke said that the committee had not been offended, to which Butler replied:

"I take your remarks as a reprimand. When someone as mild of manner as you speaks out, you've apparently been offended deeply. I sincerely apologize."

Del. A. A. Campbell of Wytheville noted that arguments for keeping the poll tax centered on the contention it enabled only bona fide residents to vote. He proposed amending the repeal resolution to provide that any one who did not vote within two years would be prohibited from voting again until he re-registered.

Campbell's amendment called for reregistration at least six months before the next election. This was opposed by speakers representing the YWCA, Virginia League of Women Voters, the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, the Virginia Division of the American Association of University Women and the state AFL-CIO as being too long.

They all said a 30 to 60-day cut-off before election day would be sufficient.

Godwin and Negro Supporters

Poll Tax 'Deal' Suggested by Butler

A Republican suggestion of a poll tax "deal" between Governor Godwin and his Negro supporters touched off a brisk flurry of words before the House Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday.

The badinage enlivened an otherwise routine hearing on poll tax repeal measures, which the committee later referred to a three-man subcommittee for further study.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP minority leader in the Assembly, stepped up to speak for poll tax repeal near the end of the hearing.

NEARBY SAT Dr. J. Rupert Picott, who had spoken earlier in his role of president of the Virginia Independent Voters League, a Negro organization that had supported Godwin in last year's election.

Picott had remarked, jocularly, that his organization had had "some little bit to do with the election of the present administration" and that it strongly supported removal of the poll tax payment as a voting prerequisite.

Butler began, also half-jokingly, by saying it appeared committee members' minds were closed, and that it might be the best way to get anything done was to have it sent down by the Governor.

Staff Photo

Del. Butler (left) Tosses Words on Poll Tax at House Committee
He Apologized to Group and Also to Dr. J. R. Picott (right)

The GOP leader then half-turned toward Picott and said, "You and your people were the margin of error last fall" when Godwin defeated the Republican nominee, Linwood Holton of Roanoke.

"IF YOU DO have a deal," Butler added, "you had better go to the third floor . . .Otherwise, you were taken . . ."

A trace of a frown glided over the face of Committee Chairman John Warren Cooke.

He suggested calmly that the committee had "always indulged you" in hearing Butler speak before it, but this time he thought what Butler said was "out of order."

Other committee members murmured similar thoughts.

Butler started to apologize.

Del. T. Coleman Andrews Jr. of Richmond, a committee member, interrupted to say "my mind is not closed" on the poll tax issue.

Another committeeman, Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford, said he wanted it known, too, that though he had always opposed repeal measures in the past, he now was inclined seriously to consider the repeal proposals.

BUTLER SAID he was sorry if he had offended the committee.

"You haven't offended the committee," Cooke broke in. "What you said was just out of order."

Butler said he would "accept the reprimand and offer my apologies—I've always received the most courteous treatment from this committee."

Dr. Picott spoke up, smilingly: "Turn around this way and apologize to me, too."

Butler bowed and complied, also with a smile.

Cooke then referred a batch of five poll tax measures to a subcommittee composed of Dels. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper, Lyman C. Harrell Jr. of Emporia and Garnett Moore of Pulaski.

ALL THE VOICES raised at the poll tax hearing, meanwhile, were unanimous in urging the committee to aprove one or another of several proposed constitutional amendments to sever the poll tax from the ballot.

Republican Del. Rufus V. McCoy of Dickenson led off by saying: "Let's do one thing in Virginia before the Supreme Court steps in and makes us do it."

This was a reference to expectations that the United States Supreme Court will act this year to knock out the state poll tax for local and state elections.

Democratic delegates who spoke for repeal included Dels. W. R. Durland of Fairfax, J. Warren White, Stanley Walker and Bernard Levin of Norfolk and A. A. Campbell of Wytheville.

CAMPBELL proposed that the repeal plan should include provisions for permanent registration, to be renewed automatically by the act of voting.

Once registered, however, failure to vote in two successive general elections would take a registrant off the eligible list. He would have to register again at least six months before the next general election in which he wished to participate.

Del. J. M. Thomson of Alexandria suggested this might be discriminatory, in that persons who never had registered still would be permitted to register until 30 days before election day. Other speakers also indicated disagreement with the six-month deadline—a span of time now required in poll tax payments prior to election day.

Campbell, meanwhile, urged the House committee not to go for the poll tax study plan recommended by its Senate counterpart, which called for a study and an advisory referendum.

TO CAMPBELL, that amounted to having the people "vote on whether they want to vote" again for keeps in a mandatory statewide referendum that would determine the fate of specific constitutional amendments. And it could mean delaying the process by an extra two years or more.

"Is that any way for us in this Legislature to run the state of Virginia?" he asked. "If you gentlemen feel the people have the right to vote on this matter, you can report out the right kind of resulation and let them do it properly."

Dr. Picott told the committee that the $1.50 annual poll tax payment can constitute a burden in conjunction with other demands on the limited budgets of low-income families.

"LET'S GET rid of the poll tax in the true spirit of what I like to say is the new democracy stirring in Virginia," Dr. Picott said. "Strike a great blow for liberty!"

As other speakers urged approval of the repeal proposals, Del. W. C. Daniel of Danville remarked he had "always looked on the poll tax as a purifying agent" in Virginia elections.

Those favoring repeal measures included representatives of the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, AFL-CIO union, parent-teacher associations and the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women.

GOP Has Bad Day in Committee

RICHMOND (AP) — It's no secret that the Republican members of the General Assembly have a rough time getting bills through.

After all, there are only 16 Republicans in the 140-member legislature.

A good example came yesterday in the House Privileges and Elections Committee where 15 of the 23 bills killed were Republican bills.

By contrast, though, it could almost have been Republican Day in the House Education Committee. Two bills were sent out to the House floor, and both had Republicans as patrons.

One of the bills, in fact, was the first one that Del. Rufus V. McCoy Sr. of Dickenson County had managed to pry from any committee all session long.

The other bill was introduced by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the assembly's GOP caucus. When the committee reported it Butler remarked:

"I guess you realize you've just ruined my average."

The value of basic chemicals in the body was once estimated at $0.98, but because of the great demand for enzymes and nucleic acids found in the human body, the estimated value has risen to $800.

Butler, Other Republicans Assail Provision For Tax Boost In 1968

The Roanoke World-News

Monday, February 28, 1966 13

Carter Predicts Passage

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND — House Republicans today renewed their attack on that section of the governor's tax bill that would add an additional 1 per cent sales tax in 1968.

"Less than six months ago, during the campaign, the governor couldn't say whether a sales tax was even necessary," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP minority leader.

"A man who couldn't see six months ahead now sees 30 months ahead. It just dosen't make sense," he added.

Meanwhile, Stuart B. Carter of Fincastle predicted passage of the governor's bill with the 1 per cent clause.

He believes it will pass the House by between five and 10 votes—"and closer to five than 10," he said.

Last week the House passed a sales tax bill which calls for imposing a 2 per cent tax this year. It defeated a provision calling for the imposition of an additional 1 per cent in 1968 but the Senate restored this section.

Carter is working hard among the delegates to get them to take the bill as it came from the Senate.

★ ★

He emphasized that he is not working for the governor, but for the Virginia Association of Counties, which he heads.

There were indications today that the bill would pass intact as several who voted against the 1 per cent clause last week said they now plan to vote for it.

Butler, in a statement following the GOP caucus this morning, said:

"The issue is whether we have a 3 per cent or a 4 per cent sales tax and you can't cover it up any other way.

"This is too much to vote in a year in which we have a $100 million surplus."

(The governor's bill in addition to calling for the imposition of the 2 per cent tax this year, allows localities to enact a 1 per cent tax.)

The General Assembly in 1968 can judge whether an additional 1 per cent tax is needed then, he said.

Butler said further:

"We weren't elected to impose a tax in the next biennium. That's the job of the next General Assembly.

"A sales tax is regressive in nature. If we're going to make that the basis of our economy, I think we ought to review the whole tax structure before going into the sales tax."

He said further that imposition of the 1968 tax on the governor's terms would put any of that income beyond the reach of localities no matter what their financial position is then.

Sales Tax Escalator Wins House Approval

By Melville Carico
Times Political Writer

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

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

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

Speaker E. Backburn Moore and 21 Democrats, along with 11 of the 12 Republicans in the House, voted against enacting the 1 per cent now.

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

This necessitates the tax bill going back to the Senate Tuesday and if the Senate insists on its amendments, a committee of conference will have to be set up to iron out the differences — relatively minor in the scope of the multimillion dollar legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

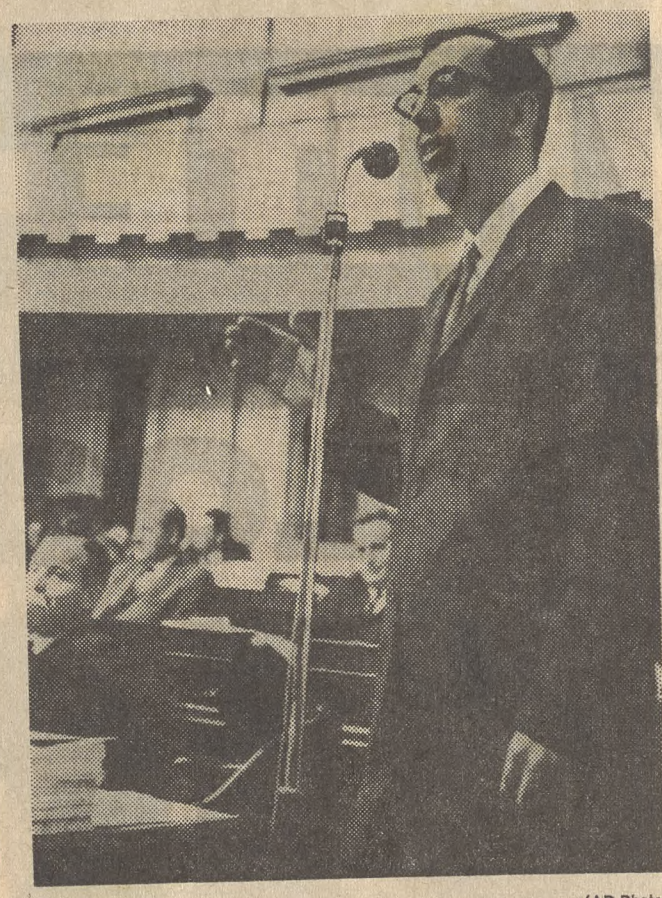
The amendment was sought by the Virginia Retail Merchants Association. The tax bill abolishes the state wholesale and retail merchants' license tax, and merchants are afraid localities will increase local taxes in the face of this savings.

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

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

Del. Willis Anderson, Democrat, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican, who represents Roanoke, spoke against raising

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



(AP Photo)

Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler . . .
. . . Says 'Nay' on Sales Tax Bill

House Approves Sales Tax Hike

(Continued from Page One)

now the tax to 1 per cent in 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not voting—(1)—Bradshaw.

Those who switched from against to for the escalator in Monday's vote were:

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

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

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

Republican Sen. James ...

March 4 1966

Butler Protest Noted In Bill Sent to Senate

From AP Dispatches

RICHMOND — A bill to add $500,000 to the reserve fund of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for use in buying liquor store properties brought a protest from Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler Thursday.

The bill was passed, 74-18, but its sponsor, Del. J. W. Roberts of Norfolk, added a suggestion that the Senate consider Butler's arguments.

Butler said there is no need to deprive the localities of distribution of this money, which would come out of ABC profits. He said the board already has $1 million in its reserve fund, about $2.3 million in cash and $4 million in earned surplus.

The House also passed a bill sponsored by Del. A. A. Campbell of Wytheville providing for the possible transfer of Catawba Sanitorium in Roanoke County from the Department of Health to the State Hospitals Department.

The bill, as amended in committee, would allow the governor to decide if the transfer is advisable and whether the hospital involved should be Catawba or some other tuberculosis sanitorium.

Campbell suggested that Catawba, which he said has more than 200 unused beds, should be converted to a hospital for alcoholics or for mental patients.

Also passed by the House was the bill by Del. H. P. Anderson to hit at the drinking driver by making "impaired driving" a punishable offense. This would apply if the driver's blood alcohol content registered between .05 and .15 per cent. The high bracket is that at which there is a presumption of drunkenness.

Similarly approved and sent to the Senate for final action next week—the final week of the 1966 session—were bills to:

Create a commission to study conditions at the state's mental and penal intitutions; regulate strip mining; restrict menhaden fishing operations in tidal river waters; establish an institution for the rehabilitation of youthful offensers; and create a traffic safety study commission.

March 4 1966

—Staff Photo by Ozzie Osborne

Jimmy Meets the Governor

They're on different sides of the fence, politically, but these two visitors to the House of Delegates chamber in Richmond appear to be getting along all right. Jimmy Butler, 9, and Democratic Gov. Mills E. Godwin exchange handshakes and grins. Jimmy is the son of Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican leader in the legislature.

(Times Photo)

Arrangements Chairman Joe Ingram (left), Mrs. Caldwell Butler . . .
. . . Greet Rep. Watson at GOP Meeting in Roanoke Friday Night

GOP Fails To Field Councilmanic Slate

No candidates for city council were fielded by Roanoke Republicans at their meeting Friday night.

"Prospective candidates couldn't be persuaded to seek the nomination by March 4," said Billy Mullins, city Republican chairman.

"I see a possibility of a number of Republicans . . . running as independents if none are chosen to take the party nomination," Mullins said.

Earlier Friday, George P. Lawrence, a Negro lawyer, said he would run for council if nominated by the Republicans.

He said he would not run as an independent in the June 14 election if the party declined to field a ticket.

A special Republican committee will be called if Republicans offer themselves for the party nomination before the April 5 deadline, Mullins said. After that candidates would have to run as independents.

Mullins asked the news media to "recognize Republicans when they announce as independents just as they recognize Democrats when they announce."

In another move the Republicans noted that Councilman Robert A. Garland, the only Republican on council, had apparently decided not to seek re-election.

Garland was called "the only outstanding councilman of our city." A resolution adopted at the meeting asked Republicans to "urge" that he seek re-election.

Garland was not at the meeting.

to a called meeting of the city committee."

At least half on the Republicans at the mass meeting at Hotel Patrick Henry had left by that "further action be deferred in the councilmanic election.

The party's nominating committee, headed by James A. Ford, said that its "report and work is incomplete" and asked

Four seats will be contested the time the nominating committee reported.

"I guess the word gets around," the party chairman said.

Butler Loses To Own Men In Skirmish

RICHMOND (AP) — The House of Delegates had a little fun Thursday night before finally voting down the proposed constitutional amendment which could have ended the State Supreme Court's annual sessions at Staunton.

The resolution progosing the amendment was introduced by Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, and it was the members of his own party who produced much of the debate.

Del. Don Earman of Harrisonburg took the floor as soon as Butler was finished and remarked:

"Our illustrious leader has been so busy down here I'm afraid he's lost his sense of direction."

He and Del. Arthur R. Giesen of Staunton urged the House to defeat the resolution. Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke then rose to ask Giesen how much the court's annual trip to Staunton cost the commonwealth. Giesen replied he did not know.

"You mean you audited the appropriations committee all session and don't know what is going on?" Hagen asked. He was alluding to the fact that GOP delegates are not assigned to major committees, but sit in the audience to learn what actions they take.

One Democratic delegate did get in the act. Del. Charles W. Gunn of Lexington urged that the resolution be defeated.

"I feel that some of the greatest decisions ever rendered by the Supreme Court were rendered in the great Shenandoah Valley," Gunn said.

The House voted 42-27 for the amendment. But it takes a majority of the House—or 51 votes—to approve a proposed constituional amendment.

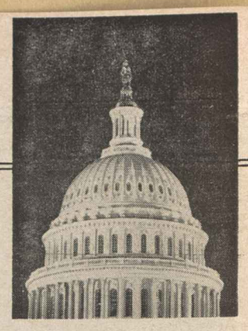
Butler Suspects 'Manipulating' In New Surplus

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke has accused the House Appropriations Committee of possible "budget manipulating" by not announcing a $7 million surplus until debate on the sales tax bill was completed in the House of Delegates.

"It is either a remarkable coincidence or budget manipulating" that the surplus was not discovered earlier, the Republican floor leader said.

Butler said a surplus was also discovered two years ago after the House completed debate on a money measure.

(This page presents the opinion of the Editor. The news pages are written by other staff members independently of these editorial views. No part of this or any other page may be reproduced without written permission.)



"I AM A TIRED AMERICAN"

(The following editorial has attracted a good deal of attention in the Northwest. It is reprinted here with the thought that it will be of interest to people in other parts of the country.—DAVID LAWRENCE, Editor)

By Alan McIntosh

Publisher, The Rock County Herald, Luverne, Minn.

I am a tired American.

I'm tired of being called the ugly American.

I'm tired of having the world panhandlers use my country as a whipping boy 365 days a year.

I am a tired American—weary of having American embassies and information centers stoned, burned, and sacked by mobs operating under orders from dictators who preach peace and breed conflict. . . .

I am a tired American—choked up to here on this business of trying to intimidate our Government by placard, picket line, and sit-ins by the hordes of dirty unwashed who rush to man the barricades against the forces of law, order, and decency.

I am a tired American—weary of the beatniks who say they should have the right to determine what laws of the land they are willing to obey.

I am a tired American—fed up with the mobs of scabby-faced, long-haired youths and short-haired girls who claim they represent the "new wave" of America and who sneer at the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, integrity, and morality on which America grew to greatness.

I am a tired American—weary unto death of having my tax dollars go to dictators who play both sides against the middle with threats of what will happen if we cut off the golden stream of dollars.

I am a tired American—nauseated by the lazy-do-nothings who wouldn't take a job if you drove them to and from work in a Rolls Royce. . . .

I am a tired American—who is getting madder by the minute at the filth peddlers who have launched Americans in an obscenity race, who try to foist on us the belief that filth is an integral part of culture. . . .

I am a tired American—weary of the bearded bums who tramp the picket lines and the sit-ins—who prefer Chinese Communism to capitalism—who see no evil in Castro, but sneer at President Johnson as a threat to peace.

I am a tired American—who has lost all patience with that civil rights group which is showing propaganda movies on college campuses from coast to coast—movies denouncing the United States, movies made in Communist China.

I am a tired American—who is angered by the self-righteous breastbeater critics of America, at home and abroad, who set impossible yardsticks for the United States, but who never apply the same standards to the French, the British, the Russians, the Chinese.

I am a tired American—who resents the pimply-faced beatniks who try to represent Americans as the "bad guys on the black horses."

I am a tired American—who is weary of some Negro leaders who, for shock purposes, scream four-letter words in church meetings.

I am a tired American—sickened by the slack-jawed bigots who wrap themselves in bedsheets in the dead of night and roam the countryside looking for innocent victims.

I am a tired American—who dislikes clergymen who have made a career out of integration causes, yet send their own children to private schools.

I am a tired American—who resents those who try to peddle the belief in schools and colleges that capitalism is a dirty word and that free enterprise and private initiative are only synonyms for greed. They say they hate capitalism, but they are always right at the head of the line demanding their share of the American way of life.

I am a tired American—who gets more than a little bit weary of the clique in our State Department which chooses to regard a policy of timidity as prudent—the same group which subscribes to a "no-win" policy in Vietnam.

I am a tired American—real tired of those who are trying to sell me the belief that America is not the greatest nation in all the world—a generous-hearted nation—a nation dedicated to the policy of trying to help the "have nots" achieve some of the good things that our system of free enterprise brought about.

I am an American—who gets a lump in his throat when he hears the "Star Spangled Banner" and who holds back tears when he hears those chilling high notes of the brassy trumpet when Old Glory reaches the top of the flag pole.

I am a tired American—who wants to start snapping at those phony "high priests" who want us to bow down and worship their false idols and who seek to destroy the belief that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I am a tired American—who thanks a merciful Lord that he was lucky to be born an American citizen—a nation under God, with truly mercy and justice for all.

Voter tion ed

(AP)—A standby tion measure League of Women ginia died Wednes- ate Privileges and mmittee.

E. Howell Jr. of patron, said his nsure permanent and maintain "the voting lists" e state.

s proposal would tive if the state's are knocked down ne Court.

urged approval of which provides au- tration renewal by f voting. Failure to years would purge ne from the regis- .

ittee also killed ffered by Republi- nes C. Turk of Rad- g an unrestricted convention and conflict of interest members of the

Democrats ze Club tgomery

G — The Mont- y Young Demo- eld its organiza- here Wednesday cted Kenneth I. ary chairman.

young persons out Montgomery d the meeting at ch University

ans to elect of- next meeting to t two weeks at Club.

attending the Frank Perkin- treasurer of g Democrats hler of New the Craig rats Club; stle, past County Roa- of

(AP Photos)

Jimmy Butler 'Scolded' by His Dad

Precocious, but Has Taste, Del. Butler Says of Son, 9

RICHMOND (AP)—"The boy will be punished," said the gentleman from Roanoke, "but my heart won't be in it."

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke rose in the House Wednesday on a point of personal privilege to explain an indiscretion he said was committed "by a member of my family."

He then introduced his son, Jimmy, 9, and reminded the House of what had happened Tuesday.

Del. Inez Baker of Portsmouth had informed the House that someone had left a hotel room key on her desk. She asked that it be retrieved.

Jimmy came forth to claim it.

"As you can see," said Butler Wednesday, "he's dangerously precocious. But you've got to admit he's got an eye for beauty."

County Tax Split Plan Up for Vote in Senate

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — A special bill allowing Roanoke County to divide the revenue from any 1 per cent sales tax it enacts with lem and Vinton on a popula- sis will be up in the Sen- Thursday.

only to Roanoke not expected to le opposition. the Senate 8-0.

Covington, County, mittee gis-

cent sales tax goes into effect Sept. 1.

The state tax bill allows a county to split one-half of the revenue from its 1 per cent local tax with towns on the basis of school-age population.

The decision on whether Salem and Vinton will share under the Collins bill, if it is passed and Roanoke County enacts a 1 per cent "local option" tax, will rest with the board of supervisors.

Before the bill was introduced, county and town leaders had agreed on the legislation.

Godwin Signs Charter Bill

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. signed Roanoke's new charter bill Wednesday after kidding Mayor Benton O. Dillard about it giving him a raise in salary.

"It's the civic center we want to build," Dillard replied.

"I was just playing with you about your salary," the governor said.

The new charter raises the mayor's salary to $6,000, increases the salaries of city councilmen to $3,000 and permits all qualified voters to vote in bond issue referendums. The old charter limited referendums to property owners.

Roanoke's delegation in the General Assembly was on hand for the signing of the bill at 12:10 which made it effective immediately. However, the salary increases will become effective July 1.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler brought his son, Jimmy, 9, with him and the governor posed for a picture with the youngster.

"We are going to bring him up a Democrat," Godwin kidded Butler as he put his arm around Jimmy for the photograph.

The governor took the charter bill back with him into his inner office.

"I guess we'd better put it in the archives instead of giving it to you" Godwin remarked to Dillard as the delegation got ready to go.

Each of 11 countries in 1964 bought U.S. fishery exports valued at more than $1 million. Together the 11 account for 87 per cent of U.S. exports of these products.

List Leo's on your shopping list, and listen to your family cheer when they taste Leo's lean, smoked meats.

Leo's

BEEF, HAM, TURKEY, CHICKEN
CORNED BEEF AND SPICY BEEF

—Staff Photo by Ozzie Osborne

Jimmy Meets the Governor

They're on different sides of the fence, politically, but these two visitors to the House of Delegates chamber in Richmond appear to be getting along all right. Jimmy Butler, 9, and Democratic Gov. Mills E. Godwin exchange handshakes and grins. Jimmy is the son of Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican leader in the legislature.

Assembly Roundup

March. 9. '66

Butler Raps Delays On VALC Reports

From AP and Staff Dispatches

RICHMOND — Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler, a Republican, scored a point with Democrats yesterday.

Butler, who is the GOP minority leader, criticized the delay in handling Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) reports. Some of them were not made available until a few days before the General Assembly opened.

For example, the one on the Tax Study Commission's recommendations on the sales tax was not printed and given to legislators until the governor's sales tax bill was before the House of Delegates.

Butler gave his views to the potent House Rules Committee. Although the Democrats on this committee didn't say it in so many words, they agreed that Butler's point was well taken.

★ ★

Local Bill Passed

The House passed by 78 to 1 a bill permitting one member of the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors to serve on the Roanoke County Sanitation Authority. Del. John Hagen, although introducing the measure at the request of the county supervisors, indicated that this did not change his feeling about authorities.

★ ★

Western Museum

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

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

★ ★

Kindergartens Bill

Final passage was given by the Senate to a bill pledging state aid to public school kindergartens. The measure provides for state aid to begin for kindergartens July 1, 1968. Localities would not be required to establish them, nor would attendance at them be mandatory.

THE ROANOKE TIMES

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Opinion Page

Those Tardy VALC Reports

Roanoke Republican Del. Caldwell Butler is dissatisfied with reporting procedures of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council. He has plenty of company.

The complaint concerns the flood of VALC reports and recommendations immediately prior to the convening of the General Assembly. Some reports, in fact, are not received until legislators are already gathering in Richmond.

The VALC does yoeman service in making between-session studies of issues at the direction of the General Assembly and at the request of the Governor. Its reports are often voluminous and its recommendations, if enacted into law, can have far-reaching effects on the Commonwealth. If VALC reports, submitted to the Governor and members of the Assembly, are late, legislators simply do not have time to read and digest them. Late submission tends to negate the value of the studies, some of which are expensive.

● ●

This week, Del. Butler criticized the system. During the gubernatorial campaign last year, the Republican nominee, Linwood Holton, did likewise. Early in the current session, Roanoke Sen. William Hopkins complained. On several accasions, we have raised our editorial voice against the delays in reporting.

This time Mr. Butler argued his case before the House Rules Committee, presided over by that staunchest of Democrats, Speaker Blackburn Moore. Committee members, eschewing politics, agreed with Mr. Butler.

A check of reporting dates for VALC studies proves the need for establishing firm deadlines for reports. Last November, three reports were submitted—on "hardship" licensing of persons whose driving permits had been suspended, on regulating the practice of psychology, and on the burley tobacco industry.

Four reports came out in December—on mineral research, rehabilitation and treatment of alcoholics, the insurance industry, and jailing procedures. Eight reports became available in January—much too late for adequate study by legislators—on state employe retirement benefits, state prison administration, child abuse, sales tax, reclamation of land marred by strip mining, handling of youthful offenders of the law, and handling of urban road problems.

Small wonder legislators are irked.

The VALC, however, is a creature of the Legislature and its actions are subject to legislative control. Its duties are defined by statute. It is charged with investigating and studying any matter referred to it by the General Assembly or the Governor. It is composed of nine Senators and a like number of Delegates. The Assembly appropriates funds for its activities.

Probably one of the reasons for late reporting by the VALC is that many of its members are deeply involved in campaigning for reelection at the time their reports should be being put in final form. Perhaps another reason is that, especially in a gubernatorial election year, it may not be politically prudent for the reports to be made public early and thus become campaign issues.

The VALC has proven a valuable arm of the Assembly. But to strengthen the system, the Assembly should insist that the VALC adhere to the statutory requirement that its "findings and recommendations (be submitted) to the Governor and to the members of the General Assembly at least thirty days prior to the next regular session of the General Assembly."

Butler, Anderson Agree Assembly Needs Changes

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Roanoke's two members of the House of Delegates, just back from a weeklong legislative conference at Key Biscayne, Fla., agreed Monday the mechanics of Virginia's General Assembly can be improved.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican, were selected by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University to represent Virginia at the conference financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

Both returned with impressions based on their talks with legislators from other states that members of the General Assembly should have more staff help and research facilities available to them.

Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus, said there was a lot of talk about "professionalization of legislators" and Anderson said there was a widespread concern about the "image" of state legislatures which conference members felt is "pretty bad."

Anderson, a former mayor of Roanoke, said there was a feeling legislatures should initiate more programs and not merely approve or reject programs sponsored by their governors, departments, and state agencies.

Generally, Butler and Anderson, in separate interviews, voiced the belief that Virginia legislators could do a better job if there were staff people to do research for them on pending bills, they had more space in which to work, and more secretarial help.

(The 100 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate have to meet constituents and dictate correspondence at their chamber desks to secretaries from a steno pool—about one secretary for each eight members.)

There were two legislators from each of the 36 largest states and the state-by-state differences proved eye openers to the Virginians.

Butler said annual sessions of the legislatures are becoming more and more popular.

Massachusetts' legislature is a full time job because it is in session 12 months of the year—a fact Anderson blamed on a requirement that it consider every bill that is introduced since a committee cannot kill a bill. In Wisconsin legislators get a separate file on each bill which not only includes the bill but an analysis of what changes the bill would make. A summary of the "pro" and "con" arguments on the legislation before the committee also is in the file before the legislators vote.

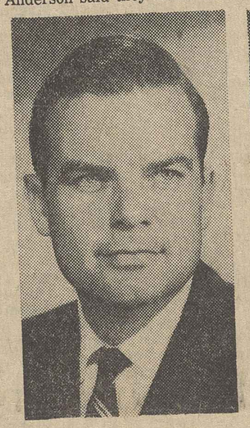
Both Butler and Anderson said the conference, believed the first of its kind, was helpful and illuminating because none of the legislators had had an opportunity to discuss problems with representatives in other states.

The conference, Anderson said, "was concerned with the legislature as an institution."

If I want to make a legislative judgment I ought not to have to dig out the facts myself," Butler commented.

Anderson said they found that is limited to reporting it approved or disapproved and the legislature itself has to act. On the other hand New Jersey's Legislature is in session 12 months a year too, but it holds sessions only on Mondays.

But, apparently, it was the feeling that the need for staff help for the General Assembly, particularly to do research work, that impressed the Virginians most.



Willis M. Anderson

M. Caldwell Butler

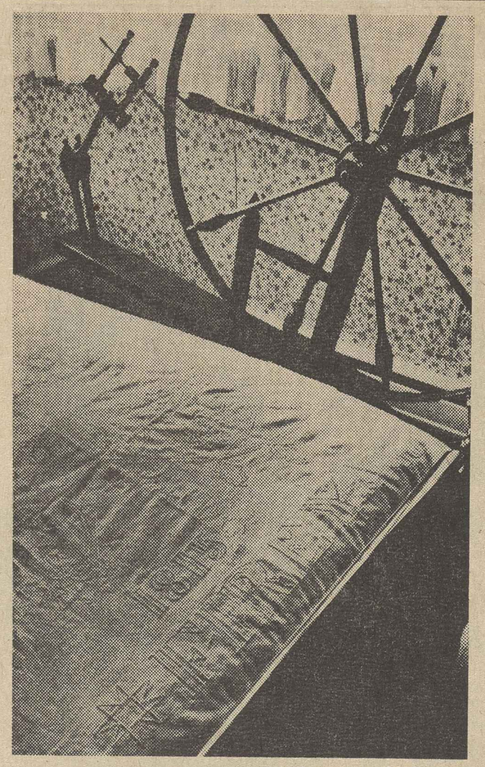
Rep. Poff to Open Campaign Saturday

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke will be master of ceremonies at the $5-a-plate dinner opening the campaign of Rep. Richard H. Poff Saturday at 7 p.m. at Dixie Caverns.

Poff, seeking his eighth term, is opposed by Murray A. Stoller, former mayor of Roanoke, who was nominated at a district Democratic convention in July.

Poff and other GOP leaders will be on hand at GOP headquarters at 110 W. Church Ave. Saturday from noon until 5 o'clock to meet well-wishers. Wohlford said there will be no speechmaking at the headquarters. Refreshments will be served by the Roanoke City Republican Women's Club.

Show Features Heirlooms



—Staff Photos by Betty Masters

A close scrutiny will reveal the date 1815 on this ancient coverlet owned by Mrs. Hobart L. Scott, and the name "Firey." The coverlet has been unpacked for display at the Library Exhibition Gallery. Antique spinning wheel, background, was the property of Mr. Scott's mother in West Virginia.

Valuable Items Are Loaned

"Homelife in Virginia Between the Wars 1776-1825" will set the theme for a special collectors' exhibit during March in the Library Exhibition Gallery.

Many valuable antiques and heirlooms, all loaned by residents in the Roanoke area, will be featured in groupings — a child's room, a living room, a kitchen — to illustrate the craftsmanship of the post-Revolutionary era in Virginia.

The show is sponsored by the Roanoke Fine Arts Center.

★ ★

Among the items to be shown is an original captain's chair from the office of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States. The chair, now the property of Mrs. W. W. S. Butler, was probably made on the Marshall plantation, "Oakhill," in Fauquier County.

It is constructed of five kinds of wood grown in that part of the state: Pine, poplar, hickory, oak and maple, and was inherited by Mrs. Butler from Mrs. Agnes Jones Butler, who was descended from Thomas Marshall, oldest son of the chief justice.

The chair has hand-turned front legs with twin stretchers on either side connecting the front and rear legs. It has the traditional curved back and eight turned posts supporting the back and arms.

★ ★

Also of interest in the collection is a coverlet woven of white flax linen and decorated in crewel patterns with the name "Elizabeth Peters" and the date 1815.

It is the property of Mrs. Hobert L. Scott of Roanoke, who inherited it from her great-grandmother, Mrs. John Brugh. It was woven at the Brugh home on Mill Creek between Troutville and Buchanan and is thought to have been made for Mrs. Brugh's daughter Elizabeth.

Embroidery on the quaint coverlet includes also the legend, "Henry Firey — August" stitched on one border but, says Mrs. Scott, no one knows who he was.

She believes he must have been a visitor in the Brugh home and recalls a custom of the era to include names of guests on any quilt or coverlet being worked on at the time. Guests in those days lingered for a long time, she says.

Her coverlet once had a long white fringe which has since been removed. Mrs. Scott plans to give the article to the Roanoke Historical Society for a branch museum planned in Fincastle.

★ ★

Also to be shown in the exhibit is a collection of lighting devices loaned by Dr. and Mrs. Roger M. Winborne Jr. It includes many examples of early "betty lamps" which burned oil in metal containers and their evolution to candleholders and sconces.

The exhibit opens Sunday and will include many other historical items of domestic and personal use.

HD Club Names Four as Members

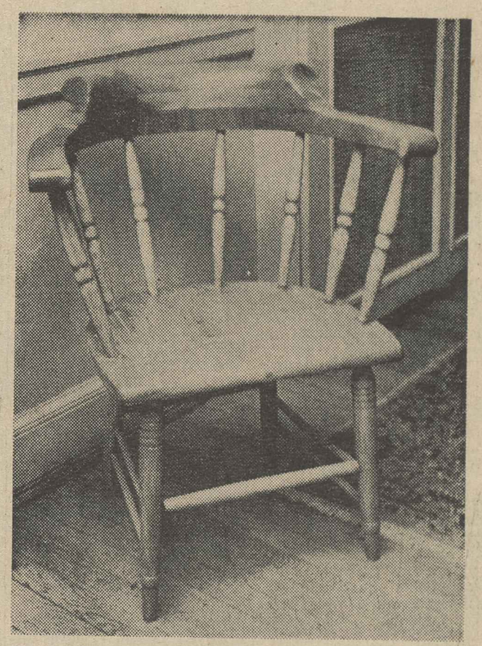
Three new members were introduced at a meeting this week of the Crescent Heights Home Demonstration Club.

They are Mrs. H. P. Clause of Woodland Drive, Mrs. G. S. Young of Route 7, and Mrs. T. C. Poole Jr. of Rosalyn Avenue.

★ ★

The group, meeting at the home of Mrs. T. G. Smith on Avenel Avenue, heard a talk and demonstration on "Shortcuts in Time and Energy in Homemaking" given by Mrs. John Ulrey.

Mrs. Robert Carney spoke on what makes a good club member, and plans were made to give two dozen colored eggs to the Veterans Hospital in Salem for an Easter egg hunt.



This handsome captain's chair is said to have been in the office of John Marshall at his Fauquier County plantation. It is owned by Mrs. W. W. S. Butler of Roanoke.

May 11 1966

Butler To Speak To Republicans At Mass Meeting

Del. M. Caldwell Butler will speak at a mass meeting of Roanoke County Republicans at 8 tonight in the Vinton War Memorial.

H. L. Wright, GOP vice chairman for the Big Lick District, said this is the first Republican meeting of the kind to be held in Vinton.

A new chairman will be elected to succeed Wendle R. Snapp, who is not seeking re-election. Executive committee members will be elected from all county districts, and delegates will be chosen to the June 18 6th District Republican convention and the July 2 state GOP convention in Hotel Roanoke.

D. Henry Almond and Charles H. Osterhoudt have been mentioned as most likely committee members to succeed Snapp.

The incidence of accident involvement of drivers in the 18-25 age range is only half as great among those who have received supervised driver education.

Anderson Echoing GOP On Changes To State Constitution, Butler Says

Del. M. Caldwell Butler said today that Del. Willis M. Anderson, in suggesting that revisions of the Virginia Constitution be considered, "is picking up the official Republican line."

"We appreciate his support, but we wonder where he was when the (1966) General Assembly was in session," said Butler.

He added that the Republican minority introduced then a bill calling for an unrestricted constitutional convention.

It, like practically all the other legislation proposed by the Republicans, was killed.

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Butler is leader of the Republican minority in the legislature; Anderson is a Democrat. Both are Roanokers.

Anderson made his comments on the State Constitution in a talk to the Roanoke Bar Association yesterday.

He advocated appointment of a Commission on Constitutional Revision to propose changes.

Anderson said he would suggest annual General Assembly sessions, an idea that gained support in the 1966 session of the legislature.

Anderson suggested too, that in addition to annual sessions, these questions ought to be examined:

"Should the governor be permitted to succeed himself, as he is in all but 14 states, and if so should this limit be one additional term?"

"Should the Constitution provide for an intermediate appellate court, and should there be any change in the method of electing judges?" (They are now elected by the General Assembly.)

"Should Virginia's traditional 'pay-as-you-go' fiscal policy . . . be altered to permit the issuance of general obligation bonds for certain purposes, or for any purpose, and, if so, subject to what limitations?"

★ ★

Virginia's present Constitution was drafted and proclaimed by a constitutional convention in 1902. It was revised in 1928 and, since then, amendments have been added.

There were 36 amendments proposed in the 1966 General Assembly which approved 11 and referred them to the 1968 legislature for consideration the required second time.

But, Anderson said, these involve in the main what he called "housekeeping changes" in emphasizing what he sees as the importance of a new look at "fundamental policy" of the state government.

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"I support the view that a constitution should be a document that spells out basic rights, imposes only essential limitations and prohibitions, and provides a solid framework for the structure of state government," Anderson said.

"When a constitution is too restrictive and too detailed, legislatures find themselves 'locked in' as they strive to keep pace with changing times," Anderson continued.

Another city legislator, State Sen. William B. Hopkins, agreed with Anderson and said "I think it's essential that we modernize our constitution."

He said revisions are needed specifically in the areas of finance, including the state's traditional pay-as-you-go policy, county and city government, voting "and provisions pertaining to the legislature itself."

State GOP Leaders Play It Cool-- Not Jumping Aboard Bandwagons

April 15, '66

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Virginia Republicans are going to be more cautious about backing a presidential candidate than they were in 1964, when the state's delegation to the Republican national convention was overwhelmingly for Barry Goldwater.

Such is the impression gained from talks with a half dozen top Virginia Republicans.

The remarks of A. Linwood Holton, Republican candidate for governor of Virginia in 1965, were typical of the feeling expressed.

Asked whom he favored among the men now being mentioned as possible GOP presidential nominees in 1968, he replied:

"I'm going to sit back and just watch them run for a while.

"I hope the other Virginia Republicans will do this. I hope we'll pick someone in 1968 who represents the general thinking and can win."

I. Lee Potter, Virginia's Republican national committeeman, said:

"I feel I want to know a lot more about '68 than I know now.

"I am interested in one thing: winning the presidency. I am interested in this because I think it's important to the country."

Although there is much feeling that it would be best to wait a bit to start thinking about backing a candidate, it probably would be safe to say that, as of today, most Virginia Republicans would prefer Richard M. Nixon, former vice president.

"My stock answer is that the yeoman service he (Nixon) has rendered makes him the leading contender," said Robert J. Corber, GOP state chairman.

But, he added, "many changes can take place and probably will by 1968."

"It really isn't possible," he said, "to tell now who will be the nominee in 1968."

The person who most strongly stated a '68 preference was Jack Middleton of The Plains, 8th District GOP chairman and former state finance chairman.

"I'm a Nixon man," said Middleton.

He said that there will be those who will say "I'm for Nixon, but I don't think he can win."

"Well," said Middleton, "I'm for Nixon and I think he can win."

It was Middleton who, in June 1963, formed the Virginia Committee for Goldwater.

The group worked quietly, but vigorously, for Goldwater, lining up support for him among Virginia's delegates to the Republican national convention in 1964.

Weeks before the convention opened, every member of the delegation except one was pledged to support Goldwater.

Middleton appears to be in a commanding position in the party now since a Republican was elected to the House from his 8th District.

"He has done a terrific job," Middleton said in referring to the campaigning Nixon has done elsewhere and in Virginia, including that done for the Holton ticket.

Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, Republican national committeewoman from Virginia, gave this opinion:

"I think Nixon and certainly Romney willl be top contenders."

Gov. George Romney of Michigan won re-election by a huge majority last Tuesday.

"I think you can discount young Percy," she added. "I don't think you can count out Rockefeller completely."

She was referring to Charles Percy, who was elected to the U.S. Senate from Illinois on Nov. 8, and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, re-elected governor of New York. Some had expected Rockefeller to lose.

Mrs. Barger indicated that she expected the usual jockeying to start soon. Romney has already indicated that he will say soon whether he wants the nomination.

"I think something will come to the front soon," said Mrs. Barger.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly, said he definitely regards Nixon as the front-runner in this area.

"They all look so good compared to Johnson and Humphrey that I'm not a bit worried about

See STATE Pg. 2, Col. 3

State GOP Leaders Play It Cool

From page one

Virginia going Republican in 1968."

There has been some speculation that many of the Republicans who suggested Goldwater in 1964 might be favorable to Ronald Reagan, a big winner last Tuesday in his race for governor of California.

His political philosophy probably is in accord with most of theirs .

But it appears that the Virginia delegation that goes to the 1968 Republican national convention will have a political philosophy more in tune with the rest of the country than was true in 1964.

"I," said Potter, who no doubt expressed the opinion of most Republicans, "wants a winner."

Nov 30 66

Del. Butler Deplores Dismissal

Va. Hospital Board Criticized for Firing Western State Head

Related story on Page 10

The firing of Dr. James H. Druff as superintendent of Western State Hospital was deplored today by Del. M. Caldwell Butler, who called the action "not only regrettable but unworthy of the State of Virginia."

"It is certainly to be hoped that the governor will review this matter in detail and reverse the decision of the State Hospital Board if circumstances indicate," said Butler, adding:

"We regret very much this action, not only because of the manner in which it was accomplished but for the reasons which appear to have directed it.

"The State Hospital Board met in secret session for five hours on Wednesday of last week. So far as I can determine, Dr. Druff was not invited to be present or advised of the purpose of the meeting.

"Certain decisions still secret were made with reference to Dr. Druff as well as the handling of the current controversy between the State Hospital Board and the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

Butler said that in October of last year, Druff was told he could not discuss board policy, state policy or other hospitals with newsmen or other interested persons.

★ ★

He said that Druff has been outspoken in his criticism of many thing affecting the field in which he works.

"He has been an invaluable public servant," said Butler, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly, "and his dismissal in this star chamber proceeding is not only regrettable but unworthy of the state of Virginia."

He said that Druff "has been gagged, restricted and now discharged, but he will not be silenced."

Butler contended that the discharge of Druff is but one facet of the controversy in which the board has failed to accommodate to certain requirements of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

"Dr. Druff does not agree with the board and he has been fired," said Butler.

Butler said all facts should be known in the controversy. He said the governor, if necessary, should name a special commission, "to the end that all the people of Virginia will know what policy is being adopted by the State Hospital Board, which is appointed and not elected."

11/28/66

GOP Planning Major Effort In '67 Election

(Continued from Page B-1)

knowledge for nearly a year that the GOP hopes to run a strong candidate against Speaker of the House E. Blackburn Moore in the Winchester area with a feeling that it is possible to win in the wake of State Sen. J. Kenneth Robinson's victory in a special election following U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr.'s appointment in 1965.

Another GOP effort is almost certain to be made in the Charlottesville area for the seat being vacated by State Sen. Edward O. McCue Jr., whose son was the GOP candidate for Congress in the 7th District this fall. There is already speculation young McCue may be the GOP's candidate for his father's seat.

The GOP also is expected to mount a campaign against State Sen. Hale Collins of Covington whose district includes Roanoke County. Collins barely beat D. Henry Almond, a former GOP member of the House from Roanoke County, last year.

The state sales tax which Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. got through the 1966 General Assembly and which became effective in September will be made an issue, in some form, by the Republicans next year.

Dalton said the GOP certainly will propose some changes but it is too early now to determine what they will be. He said the GOP's thinking could be influenced by the revenue picture by next summer.

But it is a matter of record that with one exception the 16 members of the GOP minority opposed the 1966 session passing a state sales tax bill raising the [illegible] the present 2 per

GOP Leader Sees Victory For Nixon

Dec 11 '66

WILLIAMSBURG (AP) — The 8th District Republican chairman says he thinks former Vice President Richard M. Nixon can win the presidency in 1968.

"People say they want a winner this time," Jack L. Middleton of The Plains said at a meeting of the Republican state central committee Saturday.

"I'm one of those who thinks Nixon can win."

As chairman of a Virginia Committee for Goldwater, Middleton worked for a year prior to the 1964 Republican convention rounding up support for Goldwater among potential delegates to the convention.

Middleton said, however, he has no plans for heading a preconvention delegate drive for any candidate in 1968.

Middleton said he wouldn't support Michigan Gov. George Romney, a top 1968 presidential contender, right now. Romney refused to back Goldwater in the 1964 presidential campaign.

Concerning Romney, Middleton said, "He's got to sell himself to me and to a lot of other people in the 8th District and make peace with the conservatives of the Republican party . . ."

Middleton said he did not see California Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. Charles Percy of Ohio as presidential material in 1968.

"They've got things to do for their own states. They're unproven," he concluded.

GOP To Let Assemblymen Decide Sales Tax Stand

Dec 11 1966

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

WILLIAMSBURG—A decision on whether Republicans should fight for the elimination of the sales tax on food and for other modifications in the law was left to Republicans serving in the General Assembly by the State GOP Central Committee at a meeting here Saturday.

But, with an eye on the elections next year, there was strong pressure within the party leadership for this proposed change.

The move to let the four senators and 12 House members in the GOP minority block, plus potential candidates, make the decision represented a temporary compromise, acceptable to all.

Members of the legislature, in behind the scene discussion, said they do not want to be put in a fixed position which could prove embrassing when they are up for election next year. They hope to have several running mates for the 40 senate and 100 House seats which will be at stake.

At the same time, the committee gave its endorsement to a candidate recruiting drive, organized by 16 GOP members, and headed by Del. John N. Dalton of Radford whose father twice was a candidate for governor of Virginia.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the GOP minority leader in the legislature, said with the trend now running in Virginia the GOP could win control of the historically Democrat controlled General Assembly. His optimism was echoed by Dalton.

Dalton, who represents Radford and Montgomery County in the House, said the committee already knows of several who are going to run next year, but is not going to announce their names because the announcements should come from the candidates themselves.

The committee had a resolution from the Page County GOP Committee asking its support for a Republican position demanding that all food and medicine be exempt from the sales tax because, it claims, the tax is working a hardship on low income families and the elderly living on pensions.

And GOP National Committeeman I. Lee Potter of Arlington in a speech to the committee said a fight to remove the tax on food not only would be wise politically but the right thing to do for the people of Virginia—particularly those with low incomes.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. was criticized Friday night by State GOP Chairman Robert J. Corber for refusing to appoint a commission proposed by 17 Democratic legislators from Northern Virginia asking for a study before the '68 session looking to the exemption of food from the sales tax. The governor feels that the state cannot stand that much loss in revenue

(Continued on Page A-12, Col. 1)

Related Photo On Page B-1

AP Photo

Planning for the Grand Old Party

Dec 11,1966

An early start on planning for the 1967 campaign was mapped by the Republican State Central Committee during a meeting held this weekend in Williamsburg. Among those attending the session were Del. M. Caldwell Butler (left) of Roanoke; State Chairman Robert T. Corber of Arlington; State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, and Del. John N. Dalton of Radford. (Story on Page A-1).

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Friday, January 20, 1967

What's So Secret About Business Of The People? Let's Have Truth

RICHMOND — Twice this month —Jan. 6 and 17—the Privileges and Elections committees of the General Assembly have met to discuss the voting rights of Virginia citizens and each time the citizens were denied the right to know what was said and what happened in those meetings.

What is so secret about the people's business that the people and their representatives—the communication media—must be barred from attendance?

The gentlemen never explain. They just merely smile and smirk, voting themselves into executive session and telling the nonmembers politely but firmly to withdraw. It's all treated as a huge joke, one the newspaper, radio and television representatives are supposed to enjoy.

★ ★

At the first meeting, called by *Governor Godwin,* incidentally, the committeemen allowed two legislative nonmembers to attend as well as a former senator, who apparently was permitted to stay under that all-inclusive custom, "privilege of the floor."

Since the House and Senate powers carefully exclude Republicans (one-tenth of the total membership) from the committees, none was present although angry protests were lodged.

The subject for discussion, of course, was how to bring about Virginia's release from toils of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Because less than 50 per cent of the adult population failed to vote in the 1964 presidential election, our state is considered unfit for the society of other states.

Be it noted that the act was passed pursuant to the 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal treatment under the law. Thus it is that Virginia, among other southern states, is forbidden to enforce any rules or tests covering registration and voting although other states may enforce literacy tests and in general regulate their electorates. Effect of the act, as we have said before, is unconstitutional but there is no way to prove it when the federal courts support this infringement of right.

Apparently there is no way Virginia can "get out from under" the 1965 act until 1970 unless the 90th Congress, just convened, moves to repeal or modify an unconstitutional law.

This is what the Virginia P&E committees were considering. This is the business of every citizen, white or black, Democrat, Republican or whatnot.

★ ★

Why, then, all the secrecy?

Seemingly, the committeemen believe that it would not be "in the public interest" for the public to hear its own business debated or to know who offered what ideas. Are the gentlemen afraid to make their ideas known?

The first meeting did nothing but agree to meet again. The second meeting last Tuesday appointed a seven-man subcommittee to seek ways of escape from the act's application, including conferences with the Virginia congressional delegation in Congress.

Congressmen, including 6th District *Rep. Richard H. Poff,* have indicated they are willing and ready to do what they can but nobody is very optimistic. Perhaps they will talk. We hope so.

All the secrecy of the P&E committees might not be so bad if they would take the people into their confidence and explain—if they can—why all the hush-hush.

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The franchise is one of the basic rights of Americans. Anything bearing upon its practice, its alteration or its restriction should have the greatest publicity. Never should it be hidden from those who are the source of government, least of all by elected servants of the people.

The P&E committeemen may feel they are doing what is right, perhaps because of their fancied greater wisdom, but to our way of thinking they are guilty of gross insult to the intelligence of the electorate.

Election Law Help Sought From Button

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Two Virginia Republican leaders have written the state's attorney general, Robert Y. Button, asking him to go to Washington with them to discuss election law reforms with the U.S. attorney general's office.

Button said from his office in Richmond that he had not received the letter and could not comment on it.

The letter was sent by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly, and State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford.

"We trust that you share our interest in election law reform and we hope that you will be able to join with us in our conference with the attorney general of the United States," Turk and Butler said.

"It would be very helpful if you could lend the prestige of your office to this interview."

They said also that they were disappointed the governor did not like their suggestion for a simple, uniform application form for registering to vote in Virginia.

"We respectfully disagree that it would be futile to enact such legislation or to seek the approval of the attorney general of the United States of this form in advance of its consideration by the General Assembly."

★ ★

The invitation to Button was an outgrowth of a meeting held last week in Staunton by GOP members of the General Assembly.

They authorized Turk and Butler to take a Republican voting law reform plan to the attorney general's office and find out what parts of it might be objectionable under provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. They also told Turk and Butler to ask Button to go with them.

Reform of voting laws in Virginia apparently is going to be made an issue by Republicans in the forthcoming legislative elections.

They contend Virginia should, among other things, adopt a simple registration form to be used statewide. They have asked Gov. Mills E. Godwin to call a special session of the General Assembly to consider this and other voting law matters.

But Godwin contended it would be futile to call a special session to enact any registration law that involves any sort of literacy test while Virginia is under provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

He apparently thinks that the form envisioned by the GOP legislators could be regarded as a literacy test.

Butler said the registration form the GOP is suggesting could be modified so that it could not in any way be construed to be a literacy test.

1/31/67

Button Mum On GOP's Voter Plan

Two Virginia Republican leaders are getting ready to take their election law reform plan to Washington, although it appears that Robert Y. Button, Virginia attorney general, is not going with them.

Button has not replied to a GOP invitation that he go to Washington to discuss changes in Virginia voting laws.

His office said today that he would reply today or tomorrow.

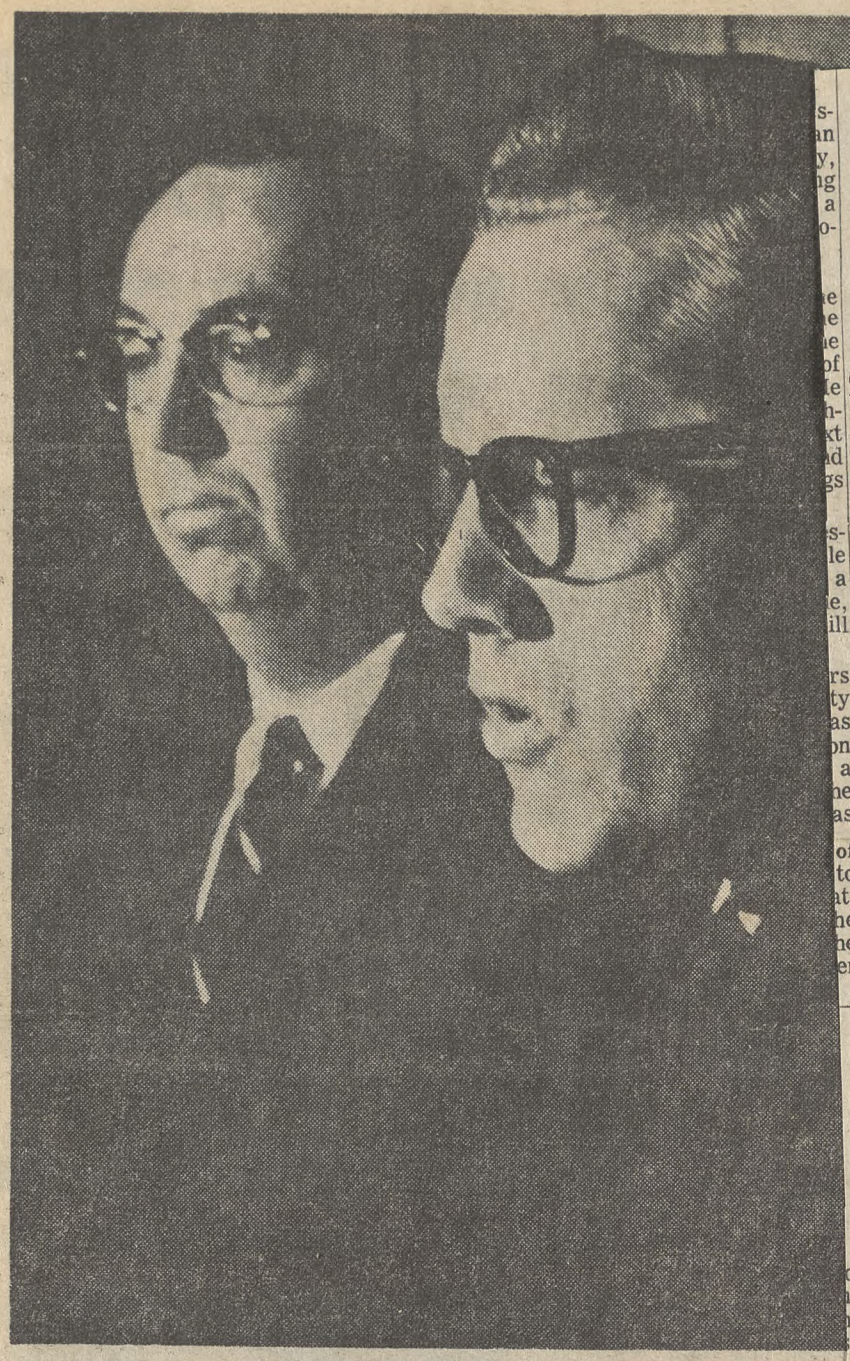
The Republicans are Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the Republican minority in the legislature, and State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford.

Turk said today that an effort probably will be made through one of Virginia's U.S. senators to arrange an appointment with the acting U.S. Attorney General or one of his aides.

At a recent meeting of GOP members of the General Assembly, Butler and Turk were authorized to take a GOP election law reform plan to Washington and determine what parts of it would not be acceptable under provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

The Republicans contend Virginia's election laws should be updated. They particularly want a simplified voting registration form.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. maintains that no voting law reforms may be made while Virginia is under the Voting Rights Act.



Del. Butler (left) and Sen. Turk Discuss . . .
. . . A Proposed Special Session on Electi

Assembly Session Proposed To Alter State Voting Laws

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

A special session of the General Assembly on election law reforms was advocated Wednesday by two Republican leaders who think Virginia stands little chance of getting out from under the 1965 Federal Voting Rights Act now.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke made the proposal at a press conference after Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. rejected their request for GOP representation at a conference Thursday in Richmond.

The governor will meet with the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate to discuss whether Virginia should try to get itself removed from controls imposed by the federal law because less than half its adult population voted in the 1964 presidential election.

". . . The results of the discussion will be communicated to the people of Virginia, including all members of the General Assembly," Gov. Godwin wrote Turk and Butler in answer to their letter requesting two Republicans be allowed to participate in the meeting.

The two GOP legislators said the special session they advocated should be preceded by a study by a broad based bipartisan commission appointed by the governor.

Both claimed Virginia is under the federal controls now because the Democrat-controlled General Assembly historically has tried to keep the size of the electorate limited.

Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus in the legislature, claimed the P&E committees are the wrong groups to tackle the problem because, he declared, "they are responsible for the trouble we are now in."

Virginia, Butler said, has had to hold three special sessions of the legislature in the past four years because election law changes sponsored by the P&E committees have been declared unconstitutional.

Both Turk and Butler are lawyers.

Because of the size of votes in past elections both legislators said they feel it is doubtful that U.S. District Court in Washington would exempt Virginia from the federal control if the state filed a petition.

Turk said he would hate to see Virginia file a request and have it turned down because, he feels, it would bring "more shame and dishonor" to the state.

He said Virginia should be ashamed of the low percentage of voting, compared to other states, and rejection would "pile shame on shame."

Turk said he feels the General Assembly should simplify voter registration, encourage participation and, if this is done, the U.S. attorney general likely would approve the changes and court action would not be necessary.

The Civil Rights Act is aimed primarily at making sure states do not discourage Negroes from voting.

Turk said the now defunct poll tax and registration procedures were tools used by Democrats primarily too keep the electorate small and thereby make it easier for Democrats to maintain control of the state government.

He said they were not aimed at Negroes specifically but at all voters.

Since enactment of the federal law registrars are supposed to help those who cannot read or write fill out their registration application form. Before that it was a form of literacy test.

"The literacy test was not too difficult — it was the way it is applied," Turk declared.

Turk also rejected Democrats' claims that the poll tax was not an instrument to discourage voting but to keep registration lists up to date.

He said GOP members of the legislature for years made alternate proposals in trying to get rid of the poll tax before it was banned by the 1965 civil rights voting act — including automatic registration by voting.

At first the governor's office refused to release the letter Godwin sent the Republicans but reconsidered Wednesday morning. It was expected before hand that he would deny their request for two GOP members of the legislature to attend the meeting.

Godwin wrote the two Republicans that the Thursday meeting is in keeping with a custom of governors conferring from time to time with the P&E Committees on problems affecting elections, adding:

"It is in recognition of this fact that the invitation was extended to the Privileges and Elections committees which are the legislative branch's duly constituted representatives charged with first consideration of matters in this field."

Washington lawyers associated with a firm that succeeded in getting Alaska from under the new federal law may attend the conference. Gov. Godwin has conferred with them in preparation for Thursday's meeting.

Godwin Rejects GOP Bid To Sit In On Conference

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. has turned down a request by Republicans that they be allowed to sit in on a conference on Virginia's election laws.

The governor's rejection was in a letter mailed to State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly.

Turk and Butler had written Godwin to ask that some Republicans, be allowed to attend the meeting, which will be held tomorrow in Richmond.

An aide to the governor said that only members of the House and Senate Privileges and Elections committees and possibly some lawyers will attend the meeting.

In his letter to Turk and Butler, Godwin said that "the results of the discussion will be communicated to the people of Virginia, including all members of the General Assembly."

★ ★

Godwin noted that "over the years it has been the practice of governors to consult with the Privileges and Elections committees from time to time on problems affecting the election laws and my call for the Jan. 5 meeting is in keeping with this custom."

He said further:

"I am sure that every member of the legislature is interested in the subject of discussion on Jan. 5.

"It was in recognition of this fact that the invitation was extended to the Privileges and Elections committees which are the legislative branch's duly constituted representatives charged with first consideration of matters in this field."

Turk and Butler, who have long been highly critical of bodies that hold closed door meetings, planned to issue a reply to the governor later today in Roanoke.

The all-Democratic P&E committees practically always meet behind closed doors when they are discussing changes in the state's election laws.

Tomorrow's conference is to discuss ways to free Virginia from provisions of the federal Voting Rights Act.

Turk said he thought the matter to be discussed is so important that "it ought to be approached from a bi-partisan viewpoint."

He said therefore he thought some Republicans, not necessarily him or Butler, ought to be allowed to attend the meeting.

Virginia is under the Voting Rights Act because less than 50 per cent of the state's voting age population voted in the 1964 presidential election.

With the state's equivalent of a literacy test negated, and with the poll tax outlawed as a prerequisite for voting in all elections, some Democratic leaders believe a substitute should be drawn up to provide an annual verification of voter residence and eligibility.

Although Virginia is under the act, no federal registrars have ever been sent into the state. Nor have any court cases been brought over election matters since the act was passed.

The Roanoke World-News
Wednesday, January 4, 1967 15

Godwin Writes Republicans On Voters Act

Special to The Roanoke Times

RICHMOND — Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. is believed to have refused to invite two Republicans to participate in a conference here Thursday to discuss getting Virginia out from under the 1965 Federal Voting Rights Act.

But the governor declined to discuss the contents of the letter he sent Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the four GOP members of the Senate, who with Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly, asking for Republican representation at the meeting.

Turk and Butler sent Gov. Godwin a letter over the weekend asking him to invite two Republicans to sit in on the Thursday meeting he is holding with the Privileges and Elections Committees of the House and Senate. All are Democrats.

While the governor did not disclose his answer to the two Republicans, informed sources indicated that Godwin turned down their request.

The governor also declined comment on a letter sent the Department of Justice by the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Virginia urging federal authorities to oppose any effort Virginia makes to get out from under the new law which prohibits the state from changing any election laws without approval of U.S. District Court in Washington.

The Democratic leadership in the General Assembly is known to want to find a substitute for the now defunct poll tax to keep voting lists current and find a way to bar men and women who cannot read and write from voting.

Gov. Godwin has conferred with a Washington law firm which succeeded in getting Alaska from under the act. Virginia is under the federal restraints automatically because less than 50 per cent of its voting age population voted in the 1964 presidential election.

CITY COUNTY STATE News OF THE TIMES
Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1967. 9

General Assembly Unit Meets on Voting Laws

1/17/67

RICHMOND (AP)—Privileges and Elections committeemen of the General Assembly confer today for the second time this month on Virginia voting laws and what can be done to put them back in force.

As the solidly Democratic groups gathered at the State Capitol, two factors were expected to loom large in their deliberations:

— The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which has nullified the state's present literacy requirequirements for voter registration.

—An increasingly vocal Republican minority, which contends that the Privileges and Elections Committees, with their closed - door conferences, are something less than objective in their drafting of new voting legislation.

The Voting Rights Act presumed voter discrimination in any state which, like Virginia, had less than half its voting age population casting ballots in 1964.

While under provisions of the act, the state must have any new voting laws approved by the U.S. Attorney General or the federal courts before they can take effect.

Gov. Godwin and other state Democratic leaders, apparently hesitant to submit laws of the Commonwealth to Washington for approval, maintain that any proposed voter literacy test will be thrown out by the courts.

They have concentrated discussion on removing Virginia from the provisions of the act.

Leading Virginia Republicans, on the other hand, say the Democrats are just using the Voting Rights Act as an excuse to do nothing.

They argue that a simple literacy test could win approval, and that some action to insure voter qualification is needed at once.

Jan 5-67

GOP Leaders Urge Assembly Session

Godwin, Legislators Meet On Voting Rights Problem

RICHMOND (AP)—Gov. Mills E. Godwin and his top legal aides met with the political committees of the General Assembly today to try to find legal elbow room for redrafting Virginia election laws.

At present, the state is powerless to act without the approval of the U.S. Attorney General or the federal District Court in Washington.

This situation prevails since Virginia, by failing to vote 50 per cent of its voting age population in the 1964 election, is proscribed under the federal Voting Rights Act.

Godwin made a brief opening address to the 26 members of the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate, pointing out Virginia's situation and that he had called the meeting to explore what steps should be taken.

On hand with the committees were Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button to explain the legal dilemma and Asst. Atty. Gen Kenneth Patty and Robert McIlwaine. A number of attorneys who have represented the state or its subdivisions in constitutional and civil rights matters were also on hand, including David J. Mays and Henry T. Wickham.

Then a score of newspaper and broadcast reporters were excluded from the meeting on motion of the governor — the same treatment that had been accorded in advance to Republican legislators who wanted to sit in.

A special session of the legislature to change the state's voting laws was advocated yesterday by State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

The two legislators said the session should be held after a study by a bipartisan committee.

Turk and Butler made their proposal after Gov. Godwin turned down their request for Republican representation at a meeting today of the House and Senate Privileges and Elections committees.

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Turk and Butler are Republicans. All members af the P&E Committees are Democrats.

The Republicans contended at a press conference yesterday in Roanoke that Virginia is under the 1965 Federal Voting Rights Act because the State's legislature has traditionally tried to restrict the size of the electorate.

Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus in the legislature, claimed the P&E committees are the wrong groups to tackle the problem because, he declared, "they are responsible for the trouble we are now in."

Virginia, Butler said, has had to hold three special sessions of the legislature in the past four years because election law changes sponsored by the P&E committees have been declared unconstitutional.

Both Turk and Butler are lawyers.

Because of the size of votes in past elections both legislators said they feel it is doubtful that U.S. District Court in Washington would exempt Virginia from the federal control if the state filed a petition.

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Turk said he would hate to see Virginia file a request and have it turned down, because he feels, it would bring "more shame and dishonor" to the state.

He said Virginia should be ashamed of the low percentage of voting, compared to other states, and rejection would "pile shame on shame."

Turk said he feels the General Assembly should simplify voter registration, encourage participation and, if this is done, the U.S. attorney general likely would approve the changes and court action would not be necessary.

The Civil Rights Act is aimed primarily at making sure states do not discourage Negroes from voting.

Turk said the now defunct poll tax and registration procedures were tools used by Democrats primary to keep the electorate small and thereby make it easier for Democrats to maintain control of the state government.

He said they were not aimed at Negroes specifically but at all voters.

Since enactment of the federal law registrars are supposed to help those who cannot read or write fill out their registration application form. Before that it was a form of literacy test.

"The literacy test was not too difficult — it was the way it is applied," Turk declared.

Turk also rejected Democrats' claims that the poll tax was not an instrument to discourage voting but to keep registration lists up to date.

He said GOP members of the legislature for years made alternate proposals in trying to get rid of the poll tax before it was banned by the 1965 civil rights voting act — including automatic registration by voting.

AP Photo

Gov. Godwin Makes Opening Remarks to Privileges and Election Committees

Court Fight on Election Laws Lacks Appeal to Democrats

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — Democratic leaders in the General Assembly who met Thursday with Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. at his request showed no enthusiasm for a court battle to free Virginia from federal control of its election laws.

Some, it was learned, felt it would be futile.

"I don't think any hasty action is required," Gov. Godwin told newsmen after the closed door meeting with members of the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate — all Democrats.

Committee members decided to return to Richmond for another meeting Jan. 17 after studying a memorandum prepared for them by Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button outlining courses open to Virginia.

Piecing together information obtained in questioning some senators and House members after the meeting reporters found a widespread feeling in the committee that Virginia would stand little, if any chance, of being exempted by the U.S. District Court in Washington.

Virginia came under the new law automatically because less than half its adult population voted in the 1964 presidential election and, as a result, its literacy test was nullified. Now registrars are supposed to help those who cannot read or write fill out an application blank.

Any election law changes made by the General Assembly would have to be approved by the U.S. Attorney General and the U.S. District Court in Washington.

Because of this there was no strong sentiment developing for a special session of the Legislature.

Some committeemen felt, it was learned, that even if a special session enacted a literacy test and made other changes acceptable to the U.S. Attorney General the process would take too long to make the new requirements effective for this year's election.

Court Battle Unappealing To Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

uted copies of his prepared remarks while the governor was answering reporters' questions following the meeting.

At one point the governor pointed out one section which, he suggested, might be especially significant. It read:

"Should we conclude that Virginia should not take any action at this time with respect to the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, you naturally want to know what our status then will be.

"As I understand it, if Virginia continues for five years, or until 1970, with no literacy test or similar device, we then could go into the District Court in Washington and successfully plead that no test or device has been used for five years, and the act, therefore, was no longer applicable to Virginia."

There is a widespread belief among Democrats that with the poll tax gone Virginia has no way of keeping its voting rolls up to date.

The governor told the committees it appears Virginia now has ample law to require local registrars to purge registration books of names of persons who are dead or moved away.

The governor also said it appears the law would permit publication of lists of all registered voters but no funds have been appropriated for this purpose.

Annual registration has been proposed by some Democrats, privately, as a substitute for the poll tax and the idea has drawn fire from civil rights groups.

Gov. Godwin said annual registration was not mentioned during the meeting which, he emphasized, was exploratory on whether Virginia should try to get out from under the federal supervision.

Copies of Gov. Godwin's remarks and the Attorney General's brief are being mailed to all members of the General Assembly.

The governor has conferred with lawyers in a Washington law firm that succeeded in getting Alaska out from under the act but they were not at the meeting.

Sitting in were two Richmond lawyers, David J. Mays and Henry T. Wickham, whose firm has represented Virginia in a number of election law and poll tax cases in the federal courts.

Godwin Rejects Plea On Voter Registration

RICHMOND (AP)—Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. turned down Saturday a proposal by two Republicans to enact a new state voter-registration law by an extra session of the General Assembly.

As long as Virginia is under the restrictions of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, Godwin said, the GOP plan "would be impossible and futile."

The governor's polite refusal went to State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP minority leaders in the Assembly.

Turk and Butler last week urged the enactment of a law requiring voters to fill out and sign a simple registration from in order to vote in Virginia,

As things stand, they said, the state must register "all applicants regardless of whether they are qualified or not." This, they suggested, is "a dangerous situation."

Some Assembly members and local politicians have also expressed concern over the effect of the voting rights act on 1967 county elections.

The feel the impact of the 1965 legislation may lead to irregularities or outright fraud at the polls.

Godwin and Attorney General Robert Y. Button had said earlier, however, that Virginia cannot legally enact or enforce any literacy requirement—not even forcing the would-be voter to sign his name—until Virginia is free of the federal legislation, which would come provisionally in 1970.

Virginia came under the law's effect because less than 50 per cent of the voting-age population voted in the 1964 presidential elections, although no serious complaintes of discrimination in voting has been lodged against the state.

As a result, the Virginia literacy test which required potential voters to answer a few simple question in his own handwriting was nullified,

Butler and Turk proposed their alternative to Godwin after he had met with the all-Democratic Privileges and Elections committees to discuss the problem. The meeting proved inconclusive, and another is scheduled for Tuesday.

"In all fairness," the Republicans wrote, "if you are looking to the Privileges and Elections committees to solve this problem, you are in deep trouble."

Godwin Saturday countercharged that the GOP leaders had misinterpreted the Voting Rights Act.

"The Voting Rights Act of 1965 does not eliminate our existing registration practice, which . . . does not require the registrant if illiterate to execute anything in writing," Godwin wrote.

What the Voting Rights Act does to Virginia law is to "prohibit any literacy requirement," he added.

Although it did not foreclose

1/27/67

Holton Asks Special Session To Amend Va. Election Laws

BLACKSBURG — A. Linwood Holton last night urged election reforms and the calling of a special session of the Virginia General Assembly to amend election laws.

Holton, Republican candidate for governor in 1965, also asked that Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. lead a registration and get-out-the-vote drive this year. He spoke to the Young Republican Club at Virginia Tech.

Virginia cannot change its election laws without Washington approval since the state is under the federal voting rights act of 1965 because less than half its adult population voted in the 1964 presidential election.

Gov. Godwin Saturday rejected a proposal by two Republican legislators, State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, that he call a special session to simplify its registration forms as the first step toward getting Virginia from under the federal controls.

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Such a step, Godwin maintained, "would be impossible and futile."

"It now appears that the one-party in control of Virginia will simply throw up its hands and make no effort to enact laws which are needed to insure fair and impartial elections in Virginia," Holton told the VPI students.

Holton's speech came on the eve of a meeting of the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate Tuesday in Richmond to discuss what action, if any, Virginia should take. Gov. Godwin ask the committee members, all Democrats, to explore the situation.

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Holton backed the Turk-Butler proposal for a simplified registration form, for use in every city and county, and made four other proposals for election reform of his own.

—"Adopt some simple procedure, such as signing one's name at the polls, as evidence of continued registration and residency.

—"Require central registrars for the registration of eligible citizens at regular, reasonable, hours in known and accessible locations.

—"Establish adequate procedures for removal from registration books of names of voters who have died or moved away, thus preventing continued abuse of absent voters laws. This preferably should be a self-enforcing provision, such as automatically purging names of voters who fail to vote in person or furnish evidence of physical disability every four years.

—"Give authority to the Virginia attorney general, in addition to the authority now resting in local commonwealth's attorneys, to initiate prosecution for violations of election laws which may occur at any place in the state."

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Holton, a lawyer, said he believes these changes could be made by a special session of the General Assembly without prior Washington approval, adding:

" . . . but the fairness is so manifest that federal approval would be forthcoming upon request."

Holton said in facing this problem Gov. Godwin

the "traditional one-party approach" the Democrat-controlled state government has used in the past which he described as:

" . . . meet in secret and prepare proposals to disclose at the last minute to a special session of the General Assembly called on short notice, preferably just before a holiday, and then 'the regulars' can be encouraged to rubber stamp the governor's plan without time for adequate study by either the General Assembly or the general public."

Holton claimed that Gov. Godwin's approach is "another example" of what he called for a need for more Republicans in the General Assembly.

1/19/67

GOP To Question Vote Laws Limits

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

STAUNTON — Fourteen Republican members of the Democrat-controlled General Assembly decided Wednesday to send two of their own to Washington to talk to acting U.S. Atty. General Ramsey Clark about how far Virginia can go in changing its election laws.

They picked State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke to make the trip after first asking Virginia's Atty. General Robert Y. Button, a Democrat, to go with them.

Turk and Butler have been criticizing Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. for not calling a special session of the General Assembly, claiming it is resistance to election law reforms. They contend that the fact Virginia is under the 1965 Federal Voting Rights Act is being used as an excuse for doing nothing.

It is doubtful Button will agree to the GOP proposal since Gov. Godwin feels a special session would be futile because any changes in Virginia's election laws would require federal approval before they could be put into force.

The 14 legislators, with only two members of the GOP minority absent, met for five hours discussing what they feel are shortcomings of the Democrat-controlled Legislature and the Godwin administration.

They hope to pick up more seats in this year's elections. And Gov. Godwin's failure to call a special session likely will be one of their campaign issues.

The GOP caucus also instructed Del. Arthur R. Giesen Jr. of Staunton, to invite Dr. James H. Druff, who was fired as superintendent of Western State Hospital, to come to Virginia to talk to its members in private if he insists.

Dr. Druff, whose family still lives in Staunton, is now assistant director of Tennessee's mental health program.

The Republicans, in a statement adopted at the long meeting, said "the unfortunate discharge of Dr. Druff by the State Hospital Board has again focused attention on the need for a prompt study of the administration of our state mental and penal institutions.

Giesen said if Dr. Druff will come the Republicans will meet with him at a time and place convenient to him.

The GOP caucus here came after the Tuesday meeting of the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate in Richmond. All members are Democrats.

Del. James S. Hansen, a Republican who represents Chesterfield County in the House, was not permitted to sit in on the P&E meeting. He attended the GOP caucus and Butler told newsmen this is another example of how a small group of Democrats try to run the state government.

Meanwhile, Gov. Godwin at the committees' request, is trying to line up a meeting between seven Democratic leaders on the P&E committees in Washington with the Virginia delegation in Congress.

Some Democrats are hoping the new Congress might amend the law to exempt Virginia. They are reported to see the possibility of congressional acceptance of a bipartisan effort by Rep. William M. Tuck, a Democrat, and Rep. Richard H. Poff, Republican. Both are ranking members of the House Judiciary Committee.

Turk said he feels Virginia, with a special session, should try to get its "own house in order" while efforts are being made in Washington.

The GOP caucus expressed

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GOP Planning Talks on Laws For Elections

(Continued from Page One)

the belief the U.S. attorney general's office would approve as nondiscriminatory, these changes which Republicans propose: a simplified registration form, central registrars and the purging of registration books of names of persons who do not vote at least once every four years.

The U.S. Supreme Court knocked out Virginia's poll tax for the 1965 election, and the new federal voting law, among other things, nullified its literacy test by requiring registrars to fill out the form for those who cannot read and write.

The Republicans, in their policy statement, said all reference to the poll tax should be removed from the election laws and they feel the tax should be repealed as a revenue measure, too. Virginians are supposed to pay the tax but, if they don't, it will not keep them from voting now.

Since Gov. Godwin and the P&E committees have rejected the suggestion by Turk and Butler for a special session the caucus statement said, "We no longer think the proprieties require that we await further action by the present administration. . ."

The Republicans blamed the Democrats in control of the state government for years for Virginia being under federal control because less than half its adult population voted in the 1965 presidential election.

"The failure of the Democratic party to remove the poll tax, to modernized its voting laws, and to simplify registration procedures are directly responsible for Virginia's shameful record of voter participation, which provides the legal basis for federal legislation preventing Virginia from adopting any new voting procedures without the approval of the attorney general of the United States," the Republican legislators' statement charged.

1/24/67

GOP to Gather Here Saturday

The 6th District Republican Committee will discuss candidates for this year's General Assembly and county elections at a meeting Saturday at 1 p.m. at Hotel Roanoke.

Participants in the meeting will be Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly, and Del. John N. Dalton of Radford, chairman of a special GOP committee concentrating on bringing out as many candidates for the legislature as possible.

Va. GOP Will Invite Druff To Mental Health Meeting

STAUNTON (AP)—The state's mental health problems will be discussed, probably next month, at a caucus of Republican members of the legislature to which the ousted head of Western State Hospital will be invited.

Dr. James H. Druff will be asked to discuss the mental health program in Tennessee, where he now is assistant commissioner of the mental health department, a GOP caucus decided Wednesday.

The State Hospital Board voted last month not to reappoint Druff as Western State superintendent because of what it called "disharmony" with the board. GOP legislators were among the most vocal critics of the move,

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Druff's removal has aroused "much concern" about Virginia's mental health program, said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, House minority leader. He said the Republicans "want to talk with Dr. Druff even if he prefers to do it without the public present."

A discussion of the mental hospital situation shared the afternoon spotlight with a brief session on the retail sales tax. There was no action on the qusetion of whether the GOP should undertake a campaign to have food exempted from provisions of the sales tax statute.

"There is no question this (the sales tax) has fallen pretty hard on low income groups," Butler said.

Butler and State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford were authorized by the caucus, attended by 13 of the 16 GOP members of the legislature, to confer with the U.S. attorney general on what steps Virginia can take to remove itself from provisions of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The Republicans will present a plan of their own, a key point of which involves the statewide use of a simple voter registration form. They said they will inform Virginia Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button of the plan and ask whether he wants to accompany them to Washington.

Gov. Mills E. Godwin already has the all-Democratic Privileges and Elections Committees of the Senate and House looking into ways Virginia might get out from under the federal act. The Republicans have protested their exclusive from the committee discussions.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch reported from Washington that Democratic Rep. William M. Tuck and Republican Rep. Richard H. Poff will conduct a bipartisan effort toward having Virginia removed from provisions of the federal act.

Tuck was quoted by the newspaper Wednesday as saying "Mr. Poff and I are together in this and we will explore every possibility, but it may take some time." Poff was reported not available for comment.