

8870-85

VIRGINIA
Industrialization Group

803 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

MILTON 4-4111, EXT. 2255

January 7, 1964



To: MEMBERS OF THE
VIRGINIA INDUSTRIALIZATION GROUP

As you are aware, when our kitty gets low it is the custom to write for \$25. The treasury is now down to \$5.35. Accordingly, would you be good enough to let me have your check for \$25? Our last call was in June 1960, and we are most careful in our expenditures and in the auditing of our account!

Many thanks.

Always sincerely,

Harvie Wilkinson

J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee

JHWjr:mpw

8870-85
[Handwritten signature]

VIRGINIA
Industrialization Group

1010 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

644-4111, EXT. 2173

December 21, 1964



TO MEMBERS, VIRGINIA INDUSTRIALIZATION GROUP

As you now know from the letter you received from Harvie Wilkinson, I will begin a new job on January 18, 1965, with the Lone Star Cement Corporation.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for the way you have supported me during the past three years. Because of your generous help, I believe we have been successful as a Group in assisting not only the State offices, but other organizations as well, in promoting the economic growth of Virginia. Much basic groundwork has now been completed, which should result in steady industrial growth throughout the Commonwealth.

I am especially pleased that my new assignment will permit me to continue my close association with each of you. Please let me know if I can ever be of service to you in any way.

Cordially yours,

Richard C. Holmquist

Richard C. Holmquist
Executive Director

December 22, 1964

Dear Dick,

While I naturally regret that you will be leaving our group, I congratulate you and Lone Star Cement Corporation on your new position.

You have certainly made a fine place for yourself in Virginia and have won many friends. You have also rendered outstanding service to the Virginia Industrialization Group.

I send you my warm best wishes in your new undertaking.

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard C. Holmquist
1010 State Office Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219

24/167

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.

May 25, 1978

Dear Harvie:

The subject of this letter is one that I have wished to mention for some time.

You and Stuart Saunders organized an influential group of business and professional leaders when Lindsay Almond was Governor. I do not recall that our group ever had a name, or whether there is any record of what we did. The purpose, however, was clearly understood by all. Virginia was in the grip of "massive resistance" fervor, with the political leadership - including primarily Senator Byrd and the Governor - supporting resistance to desegregation, although eschewing the lawless means employed in some of the southern states.

The Saunders/Wilkinson organization (which I shall call the "Group") perceived that Virginia was on the wrong course. Schools had been closed in the City of Norfolk, in several counties, and with threats of other closings. The rhetoric of resistance often was inciteful. Apart from other more obvious considerations, the economy of the state was correctly perceived to be threatened long term.

The purpose of the Group was to seek a more moderate course. We hoped to ameliorate the situation, and specifically to persuade Governor Almond to lead the state back to its traditional position of moderation and common sense. Perhaps I should say - in fairness - that the Governor's position was not entirely without legal support in view of ambiguities in the evolving new law. The meaning of Brown v. Board of Education was by no means clear, as I am sure Jay will bring out in his forthcoming book. For example, "freedom of choice" was thought to be wholly compatible with Brown until the Court's far-reaching opinion in 1968 (Greene v. School Board). And, in fairness, our friend Lindsay Almond, who is a fine man personally, acted promptly when the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia invalidated the state's massive resistance laws. He made one additional condemnatory speech

and then conformed to that court's ruling with no visible reservation.

The Group met several times, and considered ways and means of helping to put Virginia back on a proper path. The Group included leaders from the major cities, including - in addition to Richmond - Roanoke, Lynchburg and the Norfolk area. I do not recall specifically what we did beyond urge individual community efforts, and private conversations with state leaders. We did send a delegation to confer with Governor Almond. My recollection is that he received us courteously, and later he was quoted as saying that the visit was influential in shaping his ultimate moderate stance. At least we thought the Group's efforts were constructive.

The purpose of this letter is to suggest the importance of documenting the Group's existence, its membership, and its activities. The only two people who could provide an accurate record are you and Stuart. I hope that you and he will undertake this. I do not have in mind writing for publication. Rather, it would be appropriate for the members of the Group to have some record that we were not entirely silent during the trauma of that era.

I assume that you and Letitia have just returned from your trip abroad. I know you were distressed to find that Frances Williams died in your absence, although this was merciful in the circumstances.

We do hope to see you soon.

As ever,

Lewis

Mr. J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.
United Virginia Bank
900 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

lfp/ss

cc: Professor J. Harvie Wilkinson, III



United Virginia
Bankshares

May 22, 1980

iso file

Mr. Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Harbour Square Apartments, Apt. S-802
550 N Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Lewis:

You will remember your request of me many months ago. I was not able to do it, but I persuaded Stuart to do it.

Read this (it is not long) and let me know what you think.

Love to you and Jo.

Ever sincerely,

J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.

JHWJr:mpw

Enclosure

fr

The Unpublished Role of Virginia Business
and Professional Leaders in Establishment
of the Virginia Division of Industrial
Development and in Opposition to Massive
Resistance

Stuart T. Saunders

June 2, 1980

Foreword

I wish to acknowledge the significant contributions to this paper of J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr., Richard C. Holmquist, Edwin C. Holm of the Virginia Division of Industrial Development, the Library of Richmond Times Dispatch, and the Richmond Public Library in making this saga possible.

This is not intended to be a literary document, but merely a brief record of certain factual occurrences. I express only my own views and not necessarily those of the contributors or anyone else.

The Genesis of the Virginia Industrialization Group

In the late 1950's, Virginia was experiencing severe competition in economic development from many sections of the country, especially from southeastern states. Virginia's industrial leaders were acutely aware of this. In response to this growing challenge, Harvie Wilkinson and I decided in mid-1959 to organize a group known as the Virginia Industrialization Group (hereinafter referred to as the Group). We received an enthusiastic response to the idea from the business, financial, and newspaper community in practically all sections of the Commonwealth. The Group was to operate in the background and had no desire for any personal aggrandizement. Its sole purpose was to promote a favorable climate for industrial development in Virginia. We knew that we had a great product, but we believed that its potential had not been realized.

To give some indication of the depth and scope of the involvement of Virginia business and professional leaders in the Group, its members were:

Dr. Charles C. Abbott, Dean
University of Virginia
Graduate School of Business
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mr. Howard M. Aberg, Manager
Sears, Roebuck & Company
Arlington, Virginia

Mr. John A. Alfriend
Chairman, Executive Committee
Virginia National Bank
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Philip P. Allen, President
Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. M. W. Armistead, President
Times-World Corp.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. Frank Armstrong, President
National Fruit Product Co.
Winchester, Virginia

Mr. Frank Batten, Publisher
Norfolk-Portsmouth News, Inc.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. R. N. Begien, Jr.
Regional Manager
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Samuel M. Bemiss
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. W. E. Betts, Jr., President
Montague Betts Co.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Samuel J. Bonsack
Vice President
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Leonard S. Bradley, President
Consumers Company of Lynchburg
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. D. Tennant Bryan
President & Publisher
Richmond Newspapers, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. J. L. Camp, Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee
Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp.
Franklin, Virginia

Mr. Harry DeButts
Upperville, Virginia

Mr. David H. Dillard
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. James D. Christian
N. B. Handy Co.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Alan S. Donnahoe
Executive Vice President
Richmond Newspapers, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. R. B. Douglass
Chairman of Board
Smith-Douglass Co., Inc.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. W. M. Doyle, Jr.
Doyle's Florist, Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Richard C. Edmunds
President
Edmunds Lumber Co., Inc.
South Boston, Virginia

Mr. John W. Ferguson
President
First Federal Savings & Loan
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. G. L. Furr, Vice President
Appalachian Electric Power Co.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.
Chairman of Trust Committee.
First National Trust &
Savings Bank
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Francis K. Godwin, President
Petersburg & Hopewell Gas Co.
Petersburg, Virginia

Dr. R. P. Gifford
General Manager
General Electric Co.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. E. H. Graves, Plant Manager
Continental Can Co.
Hopewell, Virginia

Mr. John W. Hancock, Jr.
President
Roanoke Electric Steel Corp.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. W. Wright Harrison, President
Virginia National Bank
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mr. R. Braxton Hill, Jr.
Waller & Woodhouse, C. P. A.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Henry Clay Hofheimer, II
Southern Materials Co., Inc.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. L. D. Horner, Jr.
Senior Vice President
First & Merchants National Bank
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine
President
Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.
Williamsburg, Virginia

Mr. Phil N. Hunter
Northern Virginia Power Co.
Winchester, Virginia

Mr. Edwin Hyde, President
Miller and Rhoads, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. A. G. Jefferson, President
A. G. Jefferson Company
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Don L. Jordan, President
Johnson-Carper Furniture Co.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. Charles L. Kaufman
Attorney at Law
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. John S. Lanahan, President
Richmond Hotels, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. H. G. Leggett, President
Leggett's Department Store, Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. B. E. Liles, Jr., President
Tidewater Construction Corp.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Robert S. Lockbridge
President
Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dr. Harvey Maguigan
Assistant to Vice President
Fibers Division
Allied Chemical Corp.
Hopewell, Virginia

Mr. Robert F. Marsh, Jr.
Chairman of Board
First & Merchants National Bank
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. James T. Mathews, Manager
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. C. A. Maynard, Manager
Lynchburg Division
The Mead Corporation
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. W. H. McDowell, Jr.
President
Virginia Electric & Power Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Henry E. McWane, President
Lynchburg Foundry Co.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. A. M. Miller, President
Basic Construction Co.
Newport News, Virginia

Mr. Herbert C. Moseley, President
The Bank of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Lloyd U. Noland, Jr.
Chairman of Board
Noland Company, Inc.
Newport News, Virginia

Mr. Sture G. Olsson, President
Chesapeake Corp. of Virginia
West Point, Virginia

Mr. E. H. Ould, President
First National Exchange Bank
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. John C. Parrott, President
Roanoke Gas Company
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. William S. Patterson
Vice President
Patterson Drug Company
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Hamilton M. Redman
Vice President, Finance
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. David P. Reynolds
Executive Vice President
Reynolds Metals Company
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Webster S. Rhoads, Jr.
Chairman of Board
Miller and Rhoads, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. W. Thomas Rice, President
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. Elias Richards, Jr.
President
Fidelity National Bank
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. R. R. Richardson, Jr.
President
Hall-Hodges Company, Inc.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Robert L. Riggs
Plant Manager, Nitrogen Division
Allied Chemical Corp.
Hopewell, Virginia

Mr. John W. Roberts, President
Solite Corporation
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. E. Claiborne Robins
President
A. H. Robins Company, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Clarence J. Robinson
President
Robinson Terminal Warehouse Corp
Alexandria, Virginia

Dr. Paul D. Sanders, Editor
The Southern Planter
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Stuart T. Saunders
President
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. Abe Schewel
Schewel Furniture Co.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. W. Harry Schwarzschild
President
Central National Bank
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Stuart Shumate, President
Richmond, Fredericksburg &
Potomac Railroad Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Eugene B. Sydnor, Jr.
President
Southern Department Stores, Inc.
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. Frank Talbott, Jr.
Chairman of Board & General Counsel
Dan River Mills, Inc.
Danville, Virginia

Mr. Charles A. Taylor, President
Life Insurance Company of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. William B. Thalheimer, Jr.
President
Thamhimers, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Henry E. Thomas
Administrative Vice President
Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
Roanoke, Virginia

Mr. Moses G. Todd
Todd Electric Company
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. William H. Trapnell
President
Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. H. W. Tulloch, Manager - Relations
Specialty Control Department
General Electric Company
Waynesboro, Virginia

Mr. J. Hoge Tyler III
President
Seaboard Citizens National Bank
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. William Vaughan
Vaughan Chevrolet & Cadillac, Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Edward A. Wayne, President
Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Monroe Wells, Vice President
Reynolds Metals Company
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.
Chairman of Board
State-Planters Bank of
Commerce & Trusts
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Erwin H. Will
Chairman of Board
Virginia Electric Power Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. W. W. Winfree, President
Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Co.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Floyd L. Wiseman, Manager
Lynchburg Works
H. K. Porter Company
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. W. P. Woodley, President
Columbian Peanut Co.
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. John B. Woodward, Jr.
Newport News Shipbuilding
& Dry Dock Company
Newport News, Virginia

I was named chairman of the Group and served in that capacity until I left Virginia in October, 1963. Harvie Wilkinson succeeded me and has served ably since then. It was soon apparent that one, if not the greatest, obstacle to further industrial development in Virginia was the massive resistance movement.

Massive Resistance

As consequence of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1954 in Brown vs Board of Education and subsequent decisions, Virginia's school system in the late 1950's was in a chaotic condition. The entire system of public education was in jeopardy and its repercussions threatened the economic development of the state. Industry would not locate or expand its existing facilities in a state where there was no public school system. In addressing the General Assembly on January 28, 1959, Governor J. Lindsey Almond correctly stated:

"I am not aware of any crisis in the history of Virginia more grave nor any emergency creating a more impelling necessity for the convening of the representatives of our people."

In the fall of 1959, public schools were closed for months in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and in Warren and Prince Edward Counties. Efforts to create private schools were underway in many sections of the State and a number came into existence.

The massive resistance movement was led by Harry F. Byrd, Sr., who was the then senior United States Senator from Virginia and the dominant figure in Virginia politics. In fact, massive resistance was so named by the Senator himself. He was supported by his formidable organization, including such influential colleagues as ex-Governor William Tuck and Congressman Watkins Abbitt, as well as a large number of Virginians.

Governor Almond was also a staunch defender of segregation and advocated "freedom of choice" as an alternative. According to the Richmond Times-Dispatch, at a news conference on October 2, 1959 he stated that he would continue his fight to preserve segregated schools regardless of what he called "the United States Supreme Court's ruthless opinion threatening to nullify Virginia's anti-integration laws."

The situation became so intense that then President Dwight D. Eisenhower invited Governor Almond to the White House for a discussion of the crisis. Unfortunately, the meeting never took place.

Early in November, 1959, the Governor made a fire and brimstone speech declaring his undying dedication to massive resistance. It showed such dedication to that cause that our Group invited the Governor to a dinner at the Rotunda Club in Richmond to hear our views.* The great majority of our members attended. I asked each member to express his opinion on massive resistance, and virtually everyone spoke. We made three points: (a) massive resistance was doomed to failure,

*I cannot fix the exact date of the dinner as the Group kept no minutes and the Rotunda Club has been out of existence for years.

(b) this program would produce untold harm to the Commonwealth, and (c) it would seriously affect the economy and image of Virginia. The efforts of our Group were recognized in Virinius Daaney's book, Virginia: The New Dominion in this manner:

Business leaders throughout the state also became alarmed, lest the uproar and shutting of schools damage the economic progress of the Commonwealth. A group of prominent businessmen and industrialists met with Almond at about this time, and pointed out that new industries would not wish to settle in areas where there was great uncertainty as to the availability of adequate educational facilities. They felt, too, that Virginia's "image" was being severely damaged by massive resistance.

After listening to these comments, the Governor delivered another fire and brimstone speech in which he dressed us down. He shook his finger at us and said he would never accept integration in the public school system of Virginia. The meeting broke up in that atmosphere.

However, within a week we realized that we had accomplished more than we thought. In a few days, the Governor showed moderation of his hard-nose advocacy of massive resistance. He has since acknowledged that this meeting was influential in changing his mind.

The rest is history. Much to his credit, Governor Almond over a period of a few months completely reversed his position and withdrew his support for massive resistance. By so doing, he saved without bloodshed and other terrible consequences the public school system of Virginia. He also preserved Virginia as a desirable place for industrial development. But the Governor had to pay a heavy penalty for what he did. He earned the life-long animosity of Senator Byrd and his organization. Most Virginians gradually accepted the demise of massive resistance. Their behavior in this

crisis is a tribute to its citizens' character, stamina and balance under extreme pressure. Our Group took no part thereafter in the implementation of public school integration.

The Virginia Division of Industrial Development

As I have indicated earlier, our Group was organized as an informal entity to promote industrial development in Virginia. When the Group came into being in 1959, there was no effective state department of industrial development. Such activity as there was had been submerged in the Department of Conservation and Planning.* It had only a few employees who devoted their time to industrial development. The funds available for this endeavor were wholly inadequate. Virginia was completely out-stripped in this field by neighboring states.

Our Group was acutely sensitive to this situation and resolved to do something about it. We decided that one of the primary things to be done was to employ an outstanding person in industrial development to advise and assist the Division in its work. We approached Governor Almond with the proposal that a first-rate expert be hired and that his services be offered to the Commonwealth. The Governor acknowledged the need for such a person, but stated that there were no funds available to pay the salary for such an individual. Whereupon the Group agreed to supply the necessary funds. The Governor accepted our offer, but observed that in order to guard against possible conflicts of interest certain conditions must be

*The name of the Division of Industrial Development has been changed at least four or five times. For simplicity, I refer to it in this paper as the Division of Industrial Development.

agreed upon. These conditions were outlined by the Governor in a letter dated July 27, 1961. A copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit "A".

Our Group immediately began an intensive search for a qualified person to fill this position. After considering many candidates, we decided to employ Richard C. Holmquist as Executive Director of our Group and as Consultant to the Governor and the Division of Industrial Development. Mr. Holmquist had a rich experience in industrial work and was highly qualified. Our Group raised \$25,000 to pay his annual salary and continued to do so for 3 years and 4 months. A stipulation of his employment was that he would not favor the members of our Group in any way and this was observed.

Dick Holmquist started his work with the Division on September 1, 1961. He proved to be most cooperative and imaginative in reorganizing and injecting new life into the Division. At once, he initiated a research program to develop areas in which the Division should expand. After three months of study, the Division came forward with a nineteen point program. Among these were: development of European sources for industrial growth in Virginia, reorganization and expansion of the Division, enlistment of support to accelerate improvements in the state's educational opportunities (especially technical education), and the promotion of world trade through Virginia ports.

Practically all of these projects have become a reality, greatly benefiting Virginia's economy. I attach two exhibits, "B" and "C", showing the number of new plants and the expansion of

manufacturing facilities in Virginia since 1951. The charts show that during the early 1960's, which co-incidentally, were Dick Holmquist's first years with the Division, the State experienced industrially one of its greatest surges in its history. Great credit for this should be given to the State Chamber of Commerce, the Virginia State Port Authority, and local Chambers of Commerce.

Our Group takes pride in the fact that we had a part in planting the seeds for a European office of the Division in Brussels, Belgium and that another office is to be opened in Japan this fall. As evidence of the fruition of these seeds, it should be noted that in the past fifteen years most Governors, if not all, have made trips abroad to promote industrial development and world trade. During his term, Governor John N. Dalton has made two visits to Europe, and one to Japan and China in pursuit of these objectives.

Commenting on his most recent trip to Europe, Governor Dalton said in a speech before a World Trade luncheon in Richmond on May 21, 1980:

...trips by Virginia Governors since 1966, along with the good work of the Division of Industrial Development and our local authorities, have brought investments of \$703 million and 20,313 jobs to the Commonwealth.

And these figures do not count the ICI plant announced during my trip abroad in April, and another plant yet to be announced for about \$50 million in further investment. Without these two plants, our total since 1969 is 114 new plants and 36 expansions, for a total of 150.

Finally, our Group, through Dick Holmquist, was an important factor in creating the Division of Industrial Development on July 1,

1962. The primary role in this achievement was played by Governor Albertis Harrison. Today, Virginia has a highly efficient and effective Division.

* * * * *

Without seeking any accolades, our Group recites this record of its unselfish and public-spirited efforts to defeat massive resistance and to stimulate industrial development and world trade in Virginia. Our Group was privileged to participate in these two historic events in the life of the Commonwealth.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR.
GOVERNOR

July 27, 1961

Mr. Richard C. Holmquist
118 Long Lots Road
Westport, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Holmquist:

It is understood that an employment agreement has been reached between you and a group of businessmen known as the Virginia Industrialization Group. I am pleased to designate you as a consultant to the Governor and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development for such duties as may be assigned to you by the Director and the Board, effective September 1, 1961.

Because the conditions of your assignment are somewhat out of the ordinary, I am sure you will agree it is well to set them down in detail, in order that we may have a complete understanding.

You will be provided with office space, secretarial services, use of telephone, and all other incidentals, by the Division of Industrial Development and Planning, just as if you were a regular member of the staff of this Division.

Your salary will be paid by the Virginia Industrialization Group. When traveling on official business of the Commonwealth, you will be provided with the maximum statutory per diem allowance for lodging, meals, and necessary gratuities as set forth in the Appropriations Act (currently \$12.00 per day) or actual expenses, whichever is the lesser amount, to be paid from funds appropriated to the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Any such

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Mr. Richard C. Holmquist

July 27, 1961

Page Two

expenses in excess of your transportation expenses by common carrier and by State automobile will be provided by the Department in the same manner as for State employees. Any entertainment expenses necessary to the conduct of your work must of necessity be borne by the sponsors and paid from funds of the Virginia Industrialization Group.

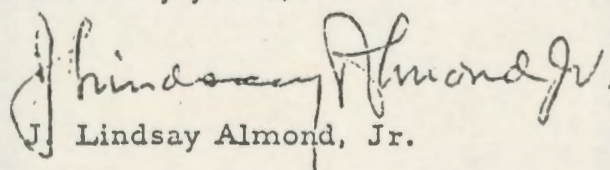
You will report through the Director to the Board of Conservation and Economic Development, and will be expected to work in close cooperation with the Commissioner of Industrial Development and Planning.

Your tenure of office as a State consultant will be at the pleasure of the Board of Conservation and Economic Development and the Governor.

You are assured of the full cooperation of the Director and staff of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the resources of my office are available to you in the interest of sound industrial development in the Commonwealth.

I extend to you my hearty good wishes for your success in this new venture you are undertaking.

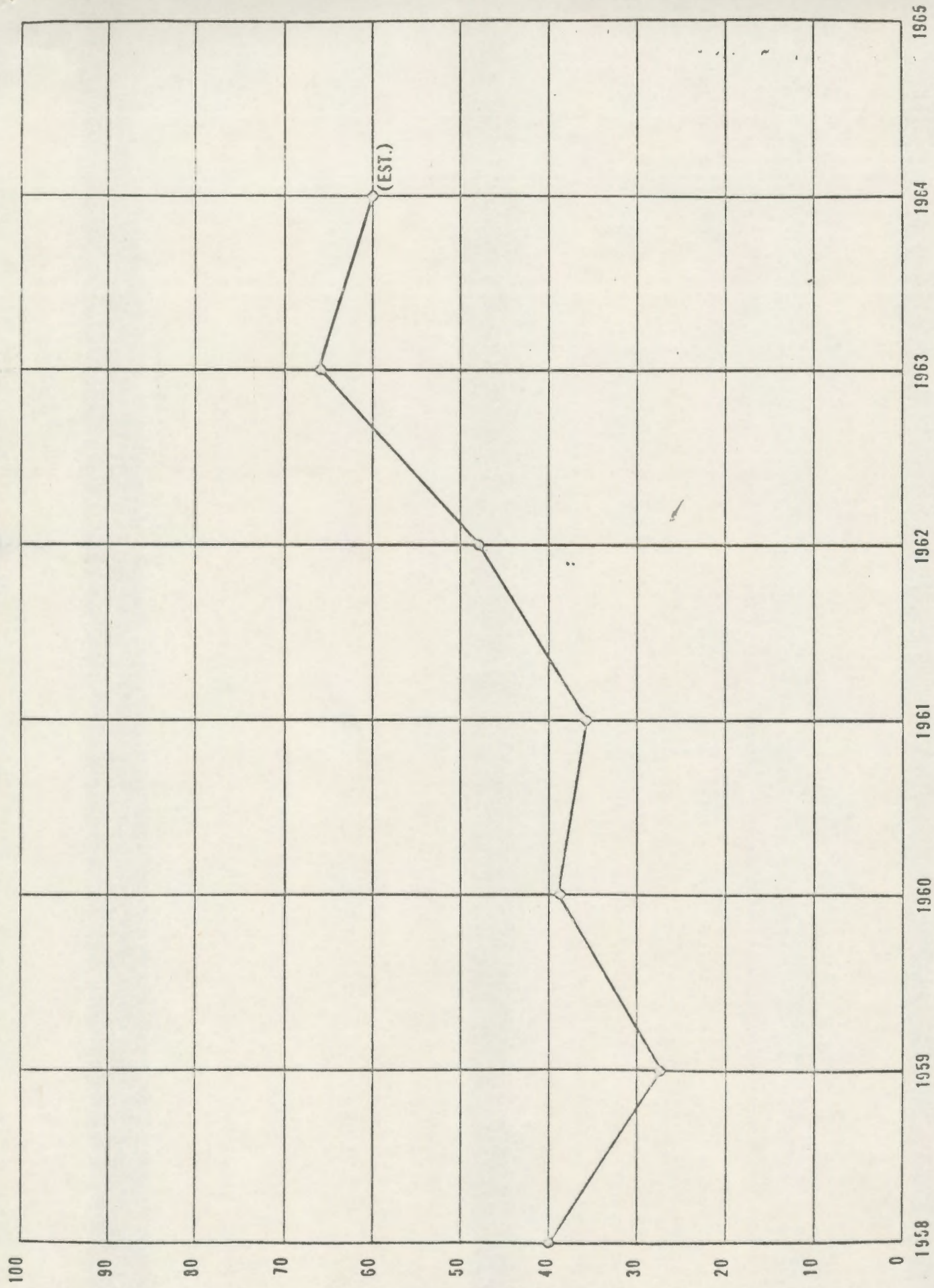
Sincerely yours, -


J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.

1

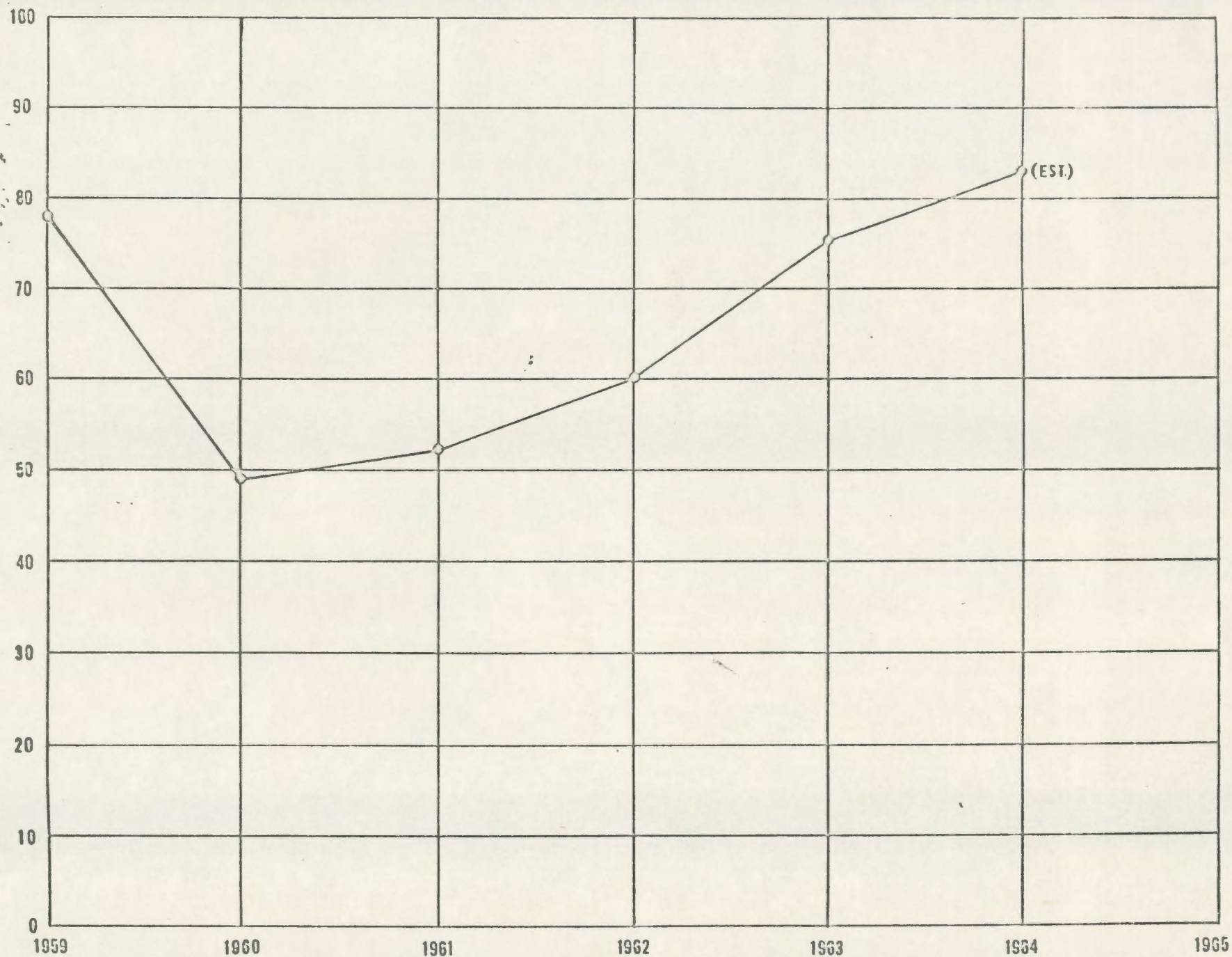
cc: Mr. Stuart T. Saunders, Chairman, Virginia Industrialization Group, Roanoke, Virginia;
Mr. M. M. Sutherland, Director, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, Richmond, Virginia

Number of New Manufacturing Plants Announced



Source: Richard C. Holmquist

Manufacturing Plant Expansions Announced 1959-1963



(NOTE: During 1959-60-61, no reporting was made of warehouses or expansions that did not lead to additional employment.)

Source: Richard C. Holmquist

May 31, 1980

Dear Harvie:

Thank you for the copy of Stuart Saunders' memorandum dated June 2, 1980.

It was good of Stuart to undertake this reconstruction of what transpired more than 20 years ago. I am sure it was not easy, and - according to my recollection - he has done it extremely well.

In reading it over, only one possible addition occurred to me. The thrust of the memorandum is that the purpose of the group was "to further industrial development in Virginia". Although this may well have been the central purpose (and the composition of the group bears this out), I understood that a collateral purpose also was to protect public education from the eroding if not destructive effect of "massive resistance". This certainly was a major interest of many of us. To be sure, the two interests are mutually supportive, if not congruent.

In sum, if Stuart should wish to make any editing changes, perhaps the foregoing thought could be made more explicit.

In any event, I am happy to have the memorandum primarily for the sake of children and grandchildren who will wonder what the "old man" did during those turbulent times.

As ever,

Mr. J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.
109 Kennondale Lane
Richmond, Virginia 23226

lfp/ss