7-10-85

PLEASE RETAIN FOR REFERENCE

SPHEX CLUB

SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS 1985-1986

SPEAKING DATE	SPEAKER	PHONE Residence/Office	PREVIOUS SPEAKING DATE
1985			
Oct 10	Dr. Robert A. Spivey	384-3011/846-7392 x280	10- 6-83
Oct 24	John H. MacMillan	384-8144/385-3357	4-28-83
Nov 7	Judge William W. Sweeney	384-8650/847-1491	10-20-83
Nov 21	Dr. William H. Barney	384-8028/528-3113	11-17-83
Dec 5	T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.	384-8512/ --	1-26-84
1986			
Jan 28	A. Lea Booth	528-1277/ --	1-12-84
Feb 6	Dr. Edwin A. Harper	384-2677/ --	2-23-84
Feb 20	Dr. Milan E. Hapala	1-946-5357/1-381-6209	3- 8-84
Mar 6	Dr. Walter R. Wineman	846-7456/ --	3-22-84
Mar 20	Malcom W. Cagle	1-277-5146/ --	4- 5-84
Apr 3	Frank H. Buhler	384-5517/846-2791	4-19-84
Apr 17	Dr. George N. Rainsford	847-8312/528-8200	new 1-28-84
May 1	(Snow makeup date)		2- 9-84
May 8 - 15 1986.	Annual Dinner Meeting		5- 1-85

UNSCHEDULED ACTIVE MEMBERS

Dr. John P. Kirby	384-8017/ --	10- 4-84
Dr. William F. Quillian	384-9313/847-9417	10-18-84
Dr. M. Carey Brewer	384-8120/845-6546	11-15-84
Dr. James A. Huston	846-0493/ --	11-29-84
Dr. George B. Craddock	384-8149/845-8061	1-10-85
E. Allen Culverhouse	384-7683/847-1443	1-24-85
George T. Stewart	384-1153/845-0911	2- 7-85
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.	386-3720/ --	2-21-85
Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.	845-0443/ --	3- 7-85
J. Burton Linker, Jr.	384-1909/ --	3-21-85
Robert C. Wood III	384-2180/846-6591	4- 4-85
W. Martin Johnson	384-2496/528-1901	4-18-85

Requested "No Speaker" Listing for 1985-1986:

Dr. John F. Ewing
Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.
Senator Elliot S. Schewel
Dr. Philip Thayer
Raymond H. Williamson

EXCHANGES - If any member needs to shift his scheduled date, that arrangement should be made by him directly with one of the scheduled speakers. Please promptly report any such change to the Secretary.

SNOW MAKEUP DATE (May 1 1986). If one of the winter meetings is cancelled because of weather, that speaker will shift to the listed SNOW MAKEUP DATE.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson, Secy
384-6691

SPHEX CLUB

7-10-85 RI

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Dr. William H. Barney
1615 Belfield Place
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-8028/528-3113 10-28-76

A. Lea Booth
208 Rowland Drive
Lynchburg VA 24503
528-1277/ -- 4-18-55

Dr. M. Carey Brewer
213 Kettering Lane
Lynchburg VA 24501
384-8120/1-703-721-8404 11-5-64

Frank H. Buhler
PO Box 680
Lynchburg VA 24505
384-5517/846-2791 3-11-82

Vice Adm Malcolm W. Cagle, USN(Ret)
Flat Farm, Route 1, Box 345
Roseland VA 22967
1-277-5146/ -- 4-21-77

Dr. George B. Craddock
2011 Tate Springs Road
Lynchburg VA 24501
384-8149/845-8061 3-22-45

E. Allen Culverhouse
1611 Belfield Place
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-7683/847-1443 10- 3-80

*Dr. John F. Ewing
10 Glacier Court
New Orleans LA 70114 4-21-77

J. Everette Fauber, Jr.
Westminster-Canterbury, CT-13
501 VES Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
386-3720/ -- 4- 2-48

Dr. Milan E. Hapala
Sweet Briar College, Box 5
Sweet Briar VA 24595
1-946-5357/1-381-6209 3-14-69

Dr. Edwin A. Harper
2205 Link Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-2677/ -- 4- -45

T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.
3204 Landon Street
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-8512/ -- 10-28-76

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Dr. James A. Huston
300 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg VA 24501
846-0493/ -- 4-19-73

W. Martin Johnson
Route 4, Box 265
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-2496/528-1901 3-30-75

Dr. John P. Kirby
1130 Rugby Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-8017/ -- 4-13-51

J. Burton Linker, Jr.
2201 Woodcrest Drive
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-1909/ - - 4-21-77

John H. MacMillan
PO Box 10935
Lynchburg VA 24506 12- 4-80

*Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.
4422 Gorman Drive
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-1081/846-7392 4-18-55

Dr. William F. Quillian
PO Box 700
Lynchburg VA 24505
384-9313/847-9417 2- 6-53

Dr. George N. Rainsford
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg VA 24501
847-8312/522-8200 1-28-84

*Senator Elliot S. Schewel
4316 Gorman Drive
Lynchburg VA 24503 4-23-81
384-2772/845-2326/528-3000

Dr. Robert A. Spivey
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-3011/846-7392 X280 2- 1-79

George T. Stewart
First Colony Life Insurance Co.
700 Main Street
Lynchburg VA 24504
384-1153/845-0911 2-19-70

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Judge William W. Sweeney
Lynchburg Circuit Court
900 Court Street
Lynchburg VA 24504 2- 1-79
384-8650 res/847-1491 ofc

* Dr. Philip Thayer
509 Trents Ferry Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-2290/ - - 2-13-64

Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.
118 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg VA 24501
845-0443/ -- 1-26-62

* Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-6691/ -- 2-7-74

Dr. Walter R. Wineman
3712 Faculty Drive
Lynchburg VA 24501
846-7456/ -- 10-28-76

Robert C. Wood III
PO Box 958
Lynchburg VA 24505
384-2180/846-6591 3-11-82

EMERITUS MEMBERS

Joseph K. Banks
Westminster-Canterbury, HCC-522
501 VES Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
386-3500 4-18-55 E 11- 9-73

Dr. William W. Ferguson
228 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg VA 24501
847-5439 1-24-47 E 3-25-82

E. Marshall Frost
907 Langhorne Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-8187/846-2731 1929 E 2-11-82

Robert D. Morrison
3244 Landon Street
Lynchburg VA 24503
384-8234 3-17-44 E 1- 4-79

Rev. Alexander M. Robertson
Waughs Ferry Road
Amherst VA 24521
1-946-5255/ -- 2-13-64 E 4- 4-85

* Requested "No Speaker" Listing for 1985-1986.

PLEASE RETAIN FOR REFERENCE

ct Of Twentieth Century

has had three presidents, all women. Dr. Mary K. Benedict, a graduate of Vassar and a Ph. D. of Yale, guided the destinies of the young college during its first ten years, and under her regime its character was set, its standards established, its traditions and atmospheer created.

Dr. Emily Watts McVea succeeded President Benedict in 1916. During her administration the steady growth of the college was continued, several important new buildings were erected, and the educational standards of the institution were recognized by all the accrediting agencies.

In 1925 President McVea resigned on account of ill health and Dr. Meta Glass, M. A. of Randolph-Macon and Ph. D. of Columbia University, assumed the presidency. Under her administration the college has developed, its faculty has been enlarged and strengthened, its finances put upon a sound basis and its academic reputation enhanced.

Sweet Briar opened for its thirty-first year on September 17 with a capacity enrollment of 450, a faculty and staff of 72, and a physical plant of thirty buildings, including twelve college buildings, twelve faculty residences, the Boxwood Inn, the Bookshop building, and service and auxiliary buildings.

Colonel Halsey Is Senate Secretary

Brother Of Judge First Saw Service In Halls Of Congress As Page

Colonel Edward A. Halsey, was elected secretary of the United States senate, in 1933 being unopposed when he was nominated for the position by Senator Carter Glass. Colonel Halsey had previously been secretary to the democratic minority for seven years.

Colonel Halsey went to Washington 36 years prior to his selection as secretary of the senate as a senate page with his uncle, the late Senator John W. Daniel. Later he was transferred to the press gallery and worked up to first assistant superintendent. He acted as superintendent of the house press gallery for a while, being appointed an assistant on the senate floor in 1913. Thirteen years later he was elected minority secretary, the highest office the minority party could give in the senate.

In addition to his various positions at the capital he has served the Democratic party many years in its national campaigns. He was born at "Fern Moss" at Tye River and is a brother of Judge Don P. Halsey of this city.

Sphex Club Membership Has Included Some Of City's Valuable Residents

The Sphex Club, composed of professional and business men of Lynchburg and limited to thirty members, a number never yet reached, is a purely cultural organization.

The club was organized October 5, 1910, at the home of Dr. Mosby G. Perrow, who together with the late Armistead R. Long and the late Dr. Fernando W. Martin, was the founder. After the first meeting, the club met for years at the office of the bureau of health. Later meetings were held at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and at the Chamber of Commerce and now in the director's room of Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank. The founding members of the club were Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John W. Craddock, Dr. Henry D. Blackwell, Dr. Henry W. Dew, John G. Haythe, Dr. C. M. Kilby, Armistead R. Long, Dr. Fernando W. Martin, Dr. Mosby G. Perrow, Edgar Sydenstricker and A. F. Thomas. To this number soon were added Edgar P. Miller, Dr. B. W. Arnold, Randolph Harrison, Dr. J. I. Hamaker, and Dr. James D. Paxton. Dr. Perrow was elected president, Dr. Martin vice president, Mr. Campbell, secretary, and Dr. Dew treasurer.

The Qualifications.

The qualifications of a member are ability to write an authoritative paper on some subject and willingness to read it before the club when called upon. The paper when read, is thrown into open discussion. Almost all topics have been debated from the history of philosophy to the life of the mosquito. The meetings take place fortnightly during the fall, winter and early spring. The schedule is prepared a year ahead so that every member knows when his time for delivering his address comes.

The roll of members that have died since the founding of the club forms a well known group and comprises some of Lynchburg's once most valuable citizens. The list included: Walter E. Addison, Dr. Edward C. Glass, Randolph Harrison, D. C. Frost, George E. Caskie, N. C. Manson, Jr., Judge Frank P. Christian, Dr. Fernando W. Martin, Armistead R. Long, T. M. Terry, Bishop Beverly D. Tucker, Dr. H. W. Dew, W. D. Mount, Edgar Sydenstricker, John G. Haythe and Dr. B. W. Arnold.

Every year some distinguished speaker is invited to address the club and members ask about one hundred guests. The speakers have included: Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, Washington; Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University; Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama; Colonel W. Gordon McCabe, educator and classical scholar, of Richmond; H. St. George Tucker, president of the American Bar Association; Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. William S. Currell, president of the University of South Carolina; Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway; Dr. Henry A. Christian, of Harvard; Dr. Carter Helm Jones, minister; Dr. James Lewis Howe, of Washington and Lee; Breckinridge Long, ambassador to Italy; Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins; Carter Glass, United States senator; Dean R. H. Tucker, of Washington and Lee; Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of The Richmond News-Leader; Dr. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins; Dr. David M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins; George C. Peery, governor of Virginia; Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee; Dean Justin Miller of Duke University law school; Dean Ivey F. Lewis, of the University of Virginia, and William R. Perkins, of New York.

Present members of the club are; Dr. Carleton Barnwell, Dr. Henry D. Blackwell, John A. Faulkner, Dr. Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr, Powell Glass, Robert Glass, Dr. O. J. Grainger, Dr. J. I. Hamaker, E. C. Hamner Jr, R. W. B. Hart, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. C. M. Kilby, Dr. R. A. Magill, Maurice Moore, James T. Noell, Jr., Dr. James D. Paxton, Professor J. F. Peake, Dr. Mosby G. Perrow, Dr. Don P. Peters, R. A. Ralph, Robert D. Ramsey, Judge Aubrey E. Strode, A. F. Thomas, Dr. Arthur L. Wilson.

Officers are Mr. Ralph, president; Mr. Gilliam, vice president; Mr. Noell, treasurer and Mr. Faulkner, secretary.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS

Among the early improvements as Lynchburg became busier and traffic more abundant, were hitching posts and "horse racks" for the convenience of those who had to "park" their animals. These were placed at convenient spots with an eye to preventing the practice of "tying" to trees and fences. The "racks" were long metal affairs with hooks for the bridle reins. Frequently merchants would have their own posts which sometimes took on fantastic form. One was the iron statue of a little black boy grinning invitingly and holding out a hook or a ring.

HELP FOR THE GREEKS

In accord with their characteristic sympathy for the oppressed, the people of Lynchburg at the call of Mayor Thomas Holcombe, raised by contribution and as the result of entertainments, a considerable sum of money to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty. This was in 1824.

Woman's Club Was Started 33 Years Ago

Organization, Formed In 1922, Devotes Much Attention To Underprivileged Boys And Girls

Sixty-eight charter members made up the Lynchburg Woman's Club when it was organized in the autumn of 1903, when Mrs. William M. Strother was chosen its first president.

For a while the meetings were held in the homes of the members, then a room was secured in a building owned by Dr. Rawley Martin, now occupied by Dr. R. M. Taliaferro. Lack of space necessitated limiting the membership to 100.

In 1905 the parish house on Seventh street owned by Dr. G. J. Tompkins was rented and there meetings were held until 1921. In June of that year the club bought the Carroll property at 1020 Court street and converted it into a permanent home, the first meeting therein having been called Oct. 18. The membership was straightway increased to include 250 and by 1924 the $20,000 purchase price had been paid in full. Of this amount $10,623 was in voluntary contributions and the first hundred dollars came from Mrs. Strother herself.

The charter was adopted Nov. 18, 1921, and the constitution and by-laws adopted Dec., 1921. Bonds were burned May 23, 1924. Civic movements inaugurated through the efforts of the club are:

The clean-up day, of which Lynchburg had the first; market house inspection; dairy and food inspection; wrapping of bread; school dental clinic; projecting show cases removed from Main street; school gardens; survey which resulted in the John Wyatt school building; open air schools; and school drinking fountains.

Much aid has been accorded the crippled children of the surrounding counties and the city since May 1921, when Dr. W. T. Graham, state orthopedist, of Richmond, responded to an invitation and spoke here on the need of orthopedic work. Work on a clinic for crippled children was begun, and funds and voluntary subscriptions obtained at once, and it was not long before a room had been obtained in Memorial Hospital through the kindness of Mrs. Max Guggenheimer and Miss Lilian Van Pelt. Here the children were examined. Services a a nurse were donated by Miss Ruby

1025 SPIVEY * 10-10-85

SPHEX CLUB PENICK TO EMERITUS

The 1040th meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held at 8:15 PM on Thursday Oct 10 1985 in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Spivey presided.

There were 20 Active Members present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Craddock, Culverhouse, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, MacMillan, Quillian, Rainsford, Spivey, Stewart, Sweeney, Williamson, Wineman, and Wood.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from Messrs. Cagle, Ferguson, and Turner.

The Minutes of the previous regular meeting (4-18-85) were read by the Secretary and approved.

* The Secretary read a letter of Oct 8 from Active Member Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr., who desires to transfer to Emeritus status. A motion by the Secretary was passed unanimously that Dr. Penick be so transferred.

The Secretary announced that members desiring admission to meetings at the First Colony Building might occasionally find no guard on duty at the entrance. In this case, a member should ring the night bell, at upper right of the entrance door.

In line with Constitutional requirements, President Spivey appointed an Officer Nominating Committee to report a proposed slate of 1985-1986 officers at the next meeting Oct 24 1985:

J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Chairman
John H. MacMillan
Dr. James A. Huston

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Robert A. Spivey, whose subject was "The Secret of the Gospels." He cited particularly the contents of the book of Mark, to show that the four Gospels were primarily written for believers rather than to convince non-believers; that the thrust of the book of Mark was primarily a message of Christian suffering; and that the book contained language having characteristics of both history and literature, but there was much literature over and above the parables. After much discussion, the meeting was terminated at the regular closing hour of 10:00 PM.

A summary by the author accompanies these Minutes.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson
Secy

Summary: "The Secret of the Gospels."
By Dr. Robert A. Spivey

The "Secret of the Gospels" in general consists of two parts. First, Gospels are stories about Jesus and the church. The usual way of reading the Gospels is to see them as addressed to non-Christians, as writings for conversion. This paper's thesis is that they are to be seen as presentations of the story of Christ as a life orientation for the believer.

The second secret of the Gospels in general is that they are both history and literature. The usual way of reading the Gospels is as history, a factual account of the life of Jesus. This understanding ignores that dimension of literature which the Gospels present; that is, the Gospels reflect imagination and are a kind of fairy story with a mythical quality. The Gospels display an affinity with the parable, perhaps in part as an indirect means of communication in order to break through the reader's or the Christian's defenses.

The major part of the paper consists of an analysis of the Gospel of Mark in the light of these two secrets and also by means of the principal message of Mark, the secret of suffering. From study of the opening introduction of Mark (Chapter 1, verses 1-15), it becomes clear that stress falls upon Jesus' being driven into temptation or into suffering. Through an analysis of the closing of Mark, the empty tomb story (Chapter 16, verses 1-8), it is evident that the promise of the appearance in Galilee and the fear of the women show a situation which suggests Christians' fear in time of persecution.

This reading of the Gospel of Mark is confirmed by the key episode which joins the first half -- the miracle-working Jesus (Chapters 1-8) and the second half -- the passion story of Jesus (Chapters 9-15), that is the confession of Peter at Caesarea Philippi (Chapters 8, verses 16-20). Peter correctly confesses that Jesus is the Christ, but fails to understand that the nature of Christ as a suffering servant involves suffering as a disciple. The signature of Mark's message is "Whoever would save his life will lose it, and whoever loses his life for my sake and the Gospel's will save it"(Mark 8:35).

With this reading, Mark is understood as a Christian tragedy in which there is catharsis through pity and fear, the proclaiming of good news to those undergoing persecution through the suffering death of Jesus. Mark is the Gospel of Good Friday -- "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (Mark 15:34) -- and of "good grief."

BANKS OBIT * 17 Oct 1985

Death Notices

10-17-85

Joseph Kentworth Banks Sr.

Joseph Kentworth Banks Sr. of Westminster-Canterbury died in the Health Care Center Oct. 15, 1985, at 10:40 p.m. His wife was the late Margaret McAnulty Banks.

He was the son of the late Clementine Kuhl and Charles McKendree Banks. He was born in Huntland, Tenn., April 3, 1898. After graduating from the University of Tennessee in 1920, he came to Virginia Episcopal School where he taught English for 43 years. He served as organist and choir director for the school and was head of the English department and senior master. He was present at the graduation ceremonies of his boys for 65 consecutive years. He received his master's degree from the University of Virginia and was a member and elder of First Presbyterian Church. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity and Sphex Club.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Victor John Kehrer of Lynchburg; one son, Joseph Kentworth Banks Jr. of Ridgefield, Conn.; two grandsons, Paul John Kehrer and Joseph Kentworth Banks III; one granddaughter, Catherine Anne Banks, and one sister, Mrs. A. Boone Robertson of Chattanooga, Tenn.

A funeral service will be held at 10 a.m. Friday in First Presbyterian Church by Dr. John Killinger. Interment will be in Presbyterian Cemetery.

The family will be at the home of his daughter at 1600 Linden Ave., and asks that flowers be omitted.

Diuguid Rivermont Chapel is in charge of arrangements.

1026 McMILLAN PAPERIN MS1133, Box 8-6

10-24-85

SPHEX CLUB

The 1041st meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held at 8:15 PM on Thursday Oct 24 1985 in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. Vice President Sweeney presided.

There were 11 Active Members present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Hapala, Hobbs, Johnson, Kirby, MacMillan, Quillian, Sweeney and Williamson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Messrs. Barney, Craddock, Ferguson, Fauber, Harper, Linker, Rainsford, Spivey, Turner and Wood.

The minutes of the previous meeting (10-10-85) were read by the Secretary and approved.

In the absence of the Nominating Committee Chairman, the report of his committee was postponed until the next meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. John M. MacMillan whose announced subject was "Does R2D2 Live?" The real subject was industrial robotry; R2D2 of Star Wars fame is a popular U. S. android robot. After much discussion, the meeting was closed at the hour of 10:00 PM.

The author's summary accompanies these Minutes, and a copy of the paper has been deposited in the SHPEX CLUB file at Jones Memorial Library.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson
Secy

10-24-85

DOES R2D2 LIVE?

U.S. industry is confronted with competition from the industrial nations around the world, and even in our own domestic markets. Automation is one of the technological solutions which has been proposed to meet this competition through increased productivity for the U.S. worker.

Many people associate automation with robots. On the other hand, robots are often thought of in their advanced android form popularized in science fiction books, movies and TV shows. R2D2 of Star Wars fame is a popular U.S. android robot. Does R2D2 Live? traces the history of robot development and examines some of the benefits which accrue from industrial robot applications.

Following the invention of robots in current industrial robots in 1954, their application grew quite slowly, achieving a U.S. population of 800 in 1973 and 3,000 by 1978. Due to more favorable economic and cultural environments, the Japanese adopted robotics much more rapidly. Today, Japan has as many installed robots as all the rest of the world together. The U.S. is second with 15,000 robots installed with the rate of new installations growing at 40-50% per year.

The economics of robots are favorable, especially for installations which operate on three shifts and produce high volume products. Savings come from displaced direct labor, improved quality, increased output, and potential material savings. In addition, they can relieve workers of tedious, monotonous work and are capable of working in hostile environments.

R2D2 and his android brothers are alive and prospering in the imagination of science fiction writers. His simple minded relatives, the industrial robots, are growing in population, driven by the economic pressures of international competition. In the future, the increasing power of microprocessors, the development of vision systems, and the development of tactile feedback systems will provide new horizons for robot applications. The evolution towards R2D2 is under way!

John H. MacMillan

10/24/85

1027 SWEENEY 11-7-85

SPHEX CLUB

The 1042nd meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held at 8:15 PM on Thursday Nov 7 1985 in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. Vice President Sweeney presided.

There were 18 Active Members present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Craddock, Culverhouse, Fauber, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, MacMillan, Quillian, Sweeney, Turner, Williamson, Wineman and Wood.

Also present , as the guest of Dr. Quillian, was his son William F. Quillian, III.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from Messrs. Ferguson, Rainsford, Hapala & Spivey.

The minutes of the previous meeting (10-24-85) were read by the Secretary and approved.

Chairman Fauber reported for the Officer Nominating Committee, the other members of which were Dr. James A. Huston and John H. MacMillan. He presented a slate of Officers for 1985-1986, all of whom had previously agreed to serve if elected:

President	-	Judge William W. Sweeney
Vice President	-	E. Allen Culverhouse
Secretary	-	Raymond H. Williamson
Treasurer	-	Dr. Walter R. Wineman

A motion was passed to accept the report of the Officer Nominating Committee. On a call for floor nominations, there were none, so a motion was passed to elect this slate unanimously. It was so ordered, and Judge Sweeney continued in the Chair.

Treasurer Wineman reported unusual expenses connected with the Annual Dinner Meeting, May 1, 1985, one item of which was still unpaid; he requested consideration of an assessment of $5 per Active Member, and a motion was passed to this end. (This assessment was announced on the mailing card for the Nov 21 1985 meeting).

The speaker of the evening was Judge William W. Sweeney whose subject was "The Art of Cross-Examination." He developed his subject with the aid of a video tape presentation. Both the talk and the tape were very well received and elicited many questions and discussion. The author's summary accompanies these Minutes.

The meeting was closed at 10:00 PM.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson
Secy

THE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION

11-7-85

There are four major stages in the trial process -opening statement, examination of witnesses, instructions to the jury and closing argument or summation. The examination stage consists of direct examination of witnesses and cross-examination. In direct exam, the lawyer is asking questions of his own witness. He is not allowed to lead or testify for him. Cross-exam by the opposing counsel is different and more complex. Leading is permitted and indeed encouraged. Cross-exam is limited in scope to matters raised on direct exam.

I have concluded after ten years as a trial lawyer, 20 years on trial bench and 15 years teaching night classes at Law Schools that cross-examination is the most difficult part of a trial. It is the stage which separates "real trial lawyers from those who should have gone to dental school" as Professor Irving Younger puts it

Younger, in his video tape, "Ten Commandments of Cross-Examination," has the following advice for lawyers on cross-examination.

1. Be brief short, succinct.'
2. Short questions, plain words.
3. Never ask anything but leading questions.
4. Never ask question to which you don't know the answer.
5. Listen to the answer the witness gives.
6. Don't quarrel with the witness.
7. Never permit witness to repeat what he said on direct examination.
8. Never permit witness to explain anything.
9. Avoid the one question too many.
10. Save the ultimate point for summation.

W.W.S.

William W. Sweeney

1028 BARNEY 11-21-85

SPHEX CLUB

The 1043rd meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held at 8:15 PM on Thursday Nov 21 1985 in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. Vice President Culverhouse presided.

There were 16 Active members present: Messrs. Barney, Booth, Buhler, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johbson, Kirby, Quillian, Rainsford, Spivey, Turner, Williamson and Wood. Also present was Emeritus Member Ferguson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Messrs. Craddock, Linker, MacMillan, Stewart and Wineman.

The Minutes of the previous meeting Nov 7 1985 were read and approved after correction. Also read was a summary of the paper by speaker of the evening Judge W. W. Sweeney: "The Art of Cross-Examination."

Those present were reminded of the $5 assessment per Active member approved at the last meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. William H. Barney whose subject was "Long Live the Chief." The author's summary accompanies these minutes. The paper reviewed media coverage (or the lack of it) from the term of George Washington to the present time. Much discussion was elicited and many questions presented. A copy of this excellent paper is planned for file at Jones Memorial Library.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 PM.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson
Secy

11-21-85

INTERNAL MEDICINE

WILLIAM H. BARNEY, M. D.
1935 THOMSON DRIVE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24501

TELEPHONE: 528-3113

"LONG LIVE THE CHIEF"

Summary of paper presented by William H. Barney

at a meeting of the Sphex Club

November 21, 1985

In July of 1985, President Reagan was operated upon for a malignant tumor of the colon. The public announcement of this condition was followed by an outpouring of national media publicity unprecedented in the annals of the Presidency. This was in sharp contrast to the planned secrecy of an operation for a malignant tumor in the mouth of President Grover Cleveland in 1893, with there being such a cover-up that it was not known until seventeen years later that he had cancer.

The paper traces Presidential illness from George Washington until the present and describes in detail some of the major health problems experienced by our Chief Executives, as well as listing some of those who were quite healthy. In general the paper attempted to show how the course of history can be influenced by health matters in people in high places and may even have more influence than historians themselves realize.

1029 HOBBS, PAPER IN MS 1133 12-5-85
Box 7-5

SPHEX CLUB

The 1044th meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held at 8:15 PM on Thursday Dec 5 1985 in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Sweeney presided.

There were 16 Active Members Present: Messrs. Barney, Booth, Brewer, Buhler, Craddock, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Quillian, Stewart, Sweeney, Williamson, Wineman and Wood. Also present was Emeritus Member Ferguson. Gibson Hobbs introduced his three guests: his brother Dr. Frank Imboden Hobbs, Dr. Frank N. Buck, Jr., and Beau W. Whitaker.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Messrs. Cagle, Culverhouse, Fauber, Hapala, MacMillan and Rainsford.

The Minutes of the previous meeting Nov 21 1985 were read and approved. Also read was the author's summary of his paper "Long Live the Chief" by Dr. William H. Barney.

The speaker of the evening was T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr. whose subject was "Imboden!" "Imboden" is a family name held by an ancestor of the speaker who was one of five brothers who fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War -- and is carried as a middle name by the speaker's brother who was a guest at our meeting. An author's summary of this paper accompanies these minutes.

The meeting was dismissed at 10:00 PM.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson, Secy

IMBODEN! 12-5-85

Imboden is a Swiss name meaning "People of the Valleys" as contrasted with the mountaineers. My great grandmother was the sister of five Imboden brothers who all served the Confederacy. The oldest, John Daniel Imboden was the most prominent and left abundant records of an interesting life. Born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1823, he attended Washington College, & started a law practice in 1844; he was prominent in the Whig Party in the 1850's, serving three terms in the General Assembly, and became Clerk of the Court at Staunton in 1856.

After John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, Imboden helped organize and was made Captain of the Staunton Artillery Co. He was a party to Ex-Governor Henry Wise's plan to capture Harpers Ferry at the beginning of the Civil War. He helped direct the transport of his and other companies there and helped to take over prior to T. J. Jackson's arrival. He served with the artillery under Jackson for the first year of the war. His battery played an important role in stemming the Yankee advance at "First Bull Run." His ~~battery played an important role~~ next brother George W. Imboden was with him much of the time, he too being a Staunton lawyer.

The next brother Frank was at VMI when the war began and served with the Wise Legion in the Kanawha River campaign and was captured at Roanoke Island, but exchanged. In May 1862 John Imboden was made Colonel and organized the first regiment of Partisan Rangers in northwest Virginia, now West Virginia. His two brothers served under him as did a fourth brother Jim. Much of their efforts were in cutting the B & O Railroad, surprising enemy troops, capturing prisoners and supplies and holding large numbers of Yankees on guard duty.

In 1863, now Brigadier General John D. Imboden's brigade protected the left flank and rear of Lee's advance to Gettysburg but were not in the battle. Imboden led the tremendous Confederate wagon train with supplies, wounded and prisoners, back to Virginia after the defeat, fighting off several attacks. He was then put in command of the Shenandoah Valley in 1863 while Lee's Army was fighting off Richmond attacks. That spring, his brigade had raided West Virginia and brought out his ailing father and the rest of his family in addition to much loot.

In 1864 the Yankee General Sigel came up the Valley in early May and was badly beaten at New Market by Imboden's brigade serving under General Breckenridge along with the VMI cadets. The fifth brother Jake was a new cadet and slightly wounded here. He served the rest of the war under John S. Mosby in his Rangers.

Yankee General Hunter replaced Sigel and again attacked Imboden at Piedmont near Staunton where General W. E. Jones was commanding. The Confederates were badly beaten and Frank Imboden captured again. Hunter moved to Staunton and on to Lexington and approached Lynchburg from the Peaks of Otter. Imboden's brigade and that of General McCauland delayed them at the Quaker Meeting House until the reinforcements of General Early arrived to save the day.

General Early then marched up the Valley toward Washington. Imboden came down with typhoidfever and was in and out of service that fall. In December, he was transferred to Georgia in charge of prisons west of the Savannah River, including the infamous Andersonville prison. His brother, Colonel George Imboden, was wounded in the face in December of 1864 leading his regiment at Gordonsville and saw no more active servoce. The General and his four brothers all wurvived the War and were paroled.

General

Imboden – T. G. Hobbs

Imboden is a Swiss name meaning "People of the Valleys" as contrasted with the mountaineers. My great grandmother was the sister of five Imboden brothers who all served ~~on~~ the Confederacy. The oldest John Daniel Imboden was the most prominent and left abundant records of an interesting life. Born in Augusta Co., Va. in 1823, he attended Washington College, started a law practise in Staunton in 1844, ~~and~~ he was prominent in the Whig party in the 1850's, serving three terms in the General Assembly, and became clerk of the court at Staunton in 1856.

After John ~~n~~ Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, Imboden helped organize and was made Captain of the Staunton Artillery Co. He was a party to Ex-governor Henry A. Wise's plan to capture Harpers Ferry at the beginning of the Civil War. He helped ~~to~~ direct the transport of his and other companies there and ~~to~~ recover prior to T. J. Jackson's arrival. He served with the artillery under Jackson for the first year of the war. His battery played an important role in stemming the Yankee advance at "First Bull Run". His next brother George W. Imboden was with him much of the time, he too being a Staunton lawyer.

The next brother Frank was at VMI when the war began and served with the Wise Legion in the Kanawha River campaign and was captured at Roanoke Island, but exchanged. In May 1862 John Imboden was made colonel and organized the first regiment of Partisan Rangers in northwest Virginia, ~~the~~ now West Virginia. His two brothers served under him as did a fourth brother Jim. Much of their efforts were in cutting the B&O railroad, surprising enemy troops, capturing prisoners and supplies and holding

John D.

large numbers of Yankees on guard duty.

In 1863, now Brigadier General Imboden's brigade protected the left flank and rear of Lee's advance to Gettysburg but were not in the battle. Imboden led the tremendous Confederate wagon train with supplies, wounded and prisoners, back to Virginia after the defeat, fighting off several attacks. He was then put in command of the Shenandoah Valley in 1863 while Lee's Army was fighting off Richmond attacks. That spring his brigade had raided West Virginia and brought out his ailing father and the rest of his family in addition to much loot.

In 1864 the Yankee General Sigel came up the Valley in early May and was badly beaten at New Market by Imboden's Brigade serving under General Breckenridge along with the VMI cadets. The fifth brother Jake was a new cadet and slightly wounded here. He served the rest of the war under Yankee General John S. Mosby in his Rangers.

Hunter replaced Sigel and again attacked Imboden at Piedmont near Staunton where General W.E. Jones was commanding. The Confederates were badly beaten and Frank Imboden captured again. Hunter moved to Staunton and on to Lexington and approached Lynchburg from the Peaks of Otter. Imboden's brigade and that of General McCausland delayed them at the Quaker Meeting House until the reinforcements of General Early arrived to save the day.

Early then marched up the Valley towards Washington. Imboden came down with typhoid fever and was in and out of service that fall. In December he was transfered to Georgia in charge of prisons west of the Savannah River, including the infamous Andersonville prison.

His brother Colonel George Imboden was wounded in the face in December of 1864 leading his regiment at Hodonsville and saw no more active service. The General and his four brothers all survived the war and were paroled.

General Imboden settled in Richmond to practise law but soon became State Agent for Immigration and was active in promoting land sales and bringing in new settlers. He wrote a survey on Virginia's Mineral Resources in 1873. In 1873 he went to London to interest financiers in western coal lands. In the meantime he made several patented inventions for railroads and was promoting these. About 1879 he moved to southwest Virginia to develop coal and iron resources and railroads to serve them. He brought in many enterprises but was never able to retain a substantial interest in them.

(add) He founded the town of Damascus and lived his last years there in financial straits until his death in 1895. He had married five times and had nine children four of whom died young. He was apparently devoted to all his wives and children.

Brother Frank worked with him on many of these enterprises as did Jake. However, in 1885 the two went to Honduras and were quite successful until the Revolution in 1895. Jake stayed on and was killed in 1899. George Imboden settled in Antied, W. Va. and was a successful business man, lawyer and respected citizen. He died in 1922 without children.

Frank Imboden married a younger girl

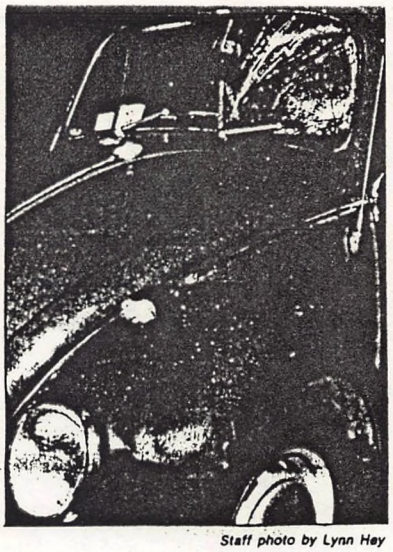
in 1881 with an interesting ante-nuptial marriage agreement and had 5 or 6 children. Jim married in 1870 and also had 5 or 6 children, and farmed mostly.

It was an interesting family. ~~who played an important~~ John Imboden in particular played an important if little known role in Virginia affairs of his time.

(Add over) General Imboden wrote a number of articles on the Civil War for publication in the 1880's, both for the record and for the income. In 1886 he was U.S. Treasury Agent for Virginia in preparing an extensive and comprehensive report on the progress and development of Virginia which was published with similar reports from the other states.

T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.

NEWS
12 DEC 85



Staff photo by Lynn Hey

Volkswagen operated by Hanna Edwards, 19, was first car to hit area physician

Longtime city physician killed when hit by cars

By Chris Conway
Staff writer

NEWS
12-12-85 pA-1

A longtime Lynchburg doctor was struck by two cars and killed while crossing Rivermont Avenue early Wednesday evening.

Dr. George B. Craddock, 77, a Lynchburg native who had practiced medicine in the area for 42 years, was killed in the 3110 block of Rivermont Avenue. He was crossing the street to attend a Christmas party at the home of Robert A. Spivey, president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Spivey said the doctor had dropped off his wife, Mary Spencer Craddock, at the entrance to the house but did not return to the party.

Police said Craddock parked his car across the street from the Spivey's 3115 Rivermont Ave. residence and was first struck by a green Volkswagen Beetle driven by Hanna C. Edwards, 19, of 2910 Rivermont Ave.

Edwards was traveling south when she hit Craddock, police said. The doctor was thrown into the northbound lane where he was hit a second time by a car driven by Robert C. Wood III, 45, of 1905 Parkland Drive. Craddock was pronounced dead at the scene.

As of late Wednesday no charges had been filed.

Although a temporary rejection sticker from the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles had been issued to the Edwards' vehicle, police said the car was being

Please see Doctor, Page A-2

★Doctor

Continued from Page A-1

operated legally at the time of the accident. Officer J.R. McDaniel is investigating the accident.

While police had blocked off the area, Dr. David R. Cannon, a junior partner in practice with Craddock, stood in the rain near his associate. He had been called to the scene by Craddock family members after they learned of the accident.

"This is a blow to the entire community," said Cannon. "He was one of the most unselfish people I have ever been associated with."

Dr. B. Prescott Edmunds, Craddock's partner for nearly 20 years, said, "He was in the office today and told me this was one of his light hospital days and he was going to a party."

Edmunds said Craddock was known in the area for his dedication to his patients, which compelled him to keep a heavy caseload as well as make house calls.

"He considered house calls part of his recreation," said Edmunds. "I think he was a gentleman of the old school. He was unselfish, a very giving fellow."

Dr. R. Vincent Crowder Jr., Craddock's partner for almost 25 years, said, "It's a tremendous loss to a lot of people but its a greater loss to Lynchburg. He epitomized what a doctor was all about — dedication.

"He never failed to respond to the needs of his fellow man," Crowder said. "He was a man of the first sort. Someone we all wanted to be a little like. We couldn't match him but we all hoped to be a little bit like him."

Craddock had been president of the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine and the Virginia Board of Medical Examiners. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

In 1979 he was named Virginia's Distinguished Internist of the Year by the Virginia Society of Internal Medicine.

In 1977 he received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Washington and Lee University, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1930. He was awarded a Doctor of Science in June 1985 from W&L.

Craddock received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1935 and started his Lynchburg practice in 1941, following residencies at the Philadelphia General Hospital and Medical College of Virginia.

His career in medicine was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1942-46 in Africa and Italy.



Dr. George B. Craddock

GE

N.Y. Times News

NEW YORK Electric Co. agre acquire the RCA the NBC televisio deal worth more t

The announcem ond this year of over. The acqu American Broadc $3.5 billion by Ca munications was March.

The ABC deal, most entertainment lysts by surprise, which caught industry ana- caused Wall

General Electr rumored to be in

OBIT X

Dr. George B. Craddock (Deceased 12-11-85)

NEWS 12-12-85

Dr. George Barksdale Craddock 82

Dr. George Barksdale Craddock, specialist in internal medicine, died suddenly on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1985, in Lynchburg.

Born in Lynchburg Oct. 24, 1908, he was the son of the late Abram Poindexter Craddock, a founder of Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation, and Mrs. Ella Elizabeth Goodwin Craddock. He was the husband of Mary Spencer Jack Craddock.

Dr. Craddock was educated in the Lynchburg public schools and received a B.A. degree from Washington and Lee University and the M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He continued his training at Philadelphia General Hospital and the Medical College of Virginia from 1939-1940 and began his practice of internal medicine in September, 1940, in Lynchburg. Dr. Craddock served with the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1942-46 and was with the 45th General Hospital in Africa and Italy. He attained the rank of major.

He was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, a member and former President of the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine, a member and former President of the Virginia Society of Internal Medicine, a member of the Virginia State Board of Medicine from 1963-1975 and President of the Board from 1973-1974, and a member of the American Medical Association, Virginia Medical Society and the staffs of Virginia Baptist and Lynchburg General-Marshall Lodge hospitals.

He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and of O.D.K. Dr. Craddock was an active member and former vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, member of the Sphex Club and Lynchburg Camp on the Cowpasture River and a former member of the Alumni Board of Directors of Washington and Lee University.

In 1971, Dr. Craddock was the recipient of the Lynchburg Citation, the highest award presented by a Washington and Lee alumnae chapter, and in 1977 he was given the Distinguished Alumnus Award by Washington and Lee University. He was named Distinguished Internist of the Year by the Virginia Society of Internal Medicine in 1979 and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Washington and Lee University in June of 1985.

Survivors, in addition to his wife, are two sons and a daughter, Dr. George B. Craddock Jr. of Charlottesville, Theodore Jack Craddock of Lynchburg and Alice Ashley Craddock Massey of Norfolk; and eight grandchildren, Sarah Carter Craddock, Mary Spencer Jack Craddock, Agnes Vail Craddock, George Barksdale Craddock III, Alice Ashley Massey, Theodore Henley Jack Craddock, Jenny Grier Craddock and Helen Price Massey.

Funeral services will be conducted from St. John's Episcopal Church Friday at 10 a.m. by the Rev. Joel Keys. Interment will be in Spring Hill Cemetery.

The family will be at the residence.

Memorial contributions may be made to St. John's Episcopal Church or Virginia Baptist Hospital.

Diuguid Rivermont Chapel is in charge of arrangements.

DECEASED * CRADDOCK PAPER IN 1-23-86
1030 POSTHUMOUS MS 1133, Box 5-15

SPHEX CLUB

The 1045th meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 PM on Thursday Jan 23 1986 in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Sweeney presided.

There were 17 Active Members present: Messrs. Barney, Booth, Buhler, Culverhouse, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Rainsford, Spivey, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Williamson and Wood. Also present was Emeritus Member Ferguson. Dr. Barney introduced his guests: Dr. David Cannon from the medical group of the late Dr. Craddock, and Dr. David Vaughan, formerly with this group and now with First Colony. Other Doctors from this group, and also Dr. Craddock's son in Charlottesville - Dr. George B. Craddock, Jr. had been invited to this meeting but were unable to attend.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Messrs. Cagle, Kirby, MacMillan, Quillian and Wineman. Minutes of 12-5-85 meeting were read & approved.

President Sweeney appointed the following Committees for the remainder of the 1985-1986 club year:

Program: Frank H. Buhler, Chairman; Dr. George Rainsford and Lea Booth.

Membership: Dr. William F. Quillian, Chairman; Dr. Edwin A. Harper and T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.

Nominating: Dr. James Huston, Chairman; Dr. John M. Turner, Jr. and Dr. William W. Ferguson.

A moment of silence was observed to honor the memory of the late Sphex Club Member, Dr. George B. Craddock, who died Dec 12 1985.

Before his death, Dr. Craddock had prepared the paper he was to deliver at the Sphex Club meeting tonight; and Dr. William H. Barney read this paper and prepared the summary included with these minutes. The subject was "Some Comments on the Medical Care of a Minority Race in the United States." This "minority race" turned out to be GYPSIES. Much discussion ensued. Also, there were many pleasant memories of Dr. Craddock recalled by members, illustrating his worth to the Lynchburg community and to the Sphex Club. A copy of Dr. Craddock's paper has been filed at Jones Memorial Library and Dr. Barney has agreed to send copies to the Doctors who could not be present, and to the family.

The meeting was dismissed at 9:30 PM

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson, Secy.

1-23-86

Some Comments on the Medical Care of a Minority Race in the United States.

By Dr. George B. Craddock

(This is a brief summary of a paper written by Dr. Craddock for presentation at the Sphex Club on January 23, 1986. The paper was prepared prior to Dr. Craddock's death in December 1985 and was read by Dr. William H. Barney, who also prepared this summary.)

This is a paper which deals with the medical care of Gypsies. Dr. Craddock begins by outlining the history of the Gypsy race including, their immigration to the United States and points out that Virginia is one of the five or six states which have the most Gypsies. Major concentrations, however, are in Boston, New York and Los Angeles.

The health habits of the Gypsies are reviewed indicating that they really do not practice very good preventive medicine. A major illness requiring hospitalization is a catastrophic event for them and causes havoc in hospitals where they are treated. Members of the family and tribe insist upon gathering in mass in the hospital rooms and corridors even to the point of accompanying family members to the operating room.

Dr. Craddock outlines several cases from his own experience and from his medical partners indicating the rather difficult problem it is to treat these people.

1031 2/6/86

SPHEX CLUB HARPER PAPERIN MS 1133 BOX 7-4

The 1046th meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, Feb.6,1986, in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Sweeney presided.

There were 17 Active Members present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, MacMillan, Quillian, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner and Williamson. Also present was Emeritus Member Ferguson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Messrs. Rainsford, Wineman and Wood.

The Minutes of the Jan. 23, 1986, meeting were read & approved.

No business was transacted.

President Sweeney introduced Dr. Edwin A. Harper as the speaker of the evening, whose subject was "Land of Milk and Honey and Suicide Bomb?" His reference was to the State of Israel and its recent history. A show of hands indicated five SPHEX CLUB members had visited Israel in recent years. Dr. Harper's paper elicited many comments, especially by those who had visited the area. An author's summary of this paper accompanies these minutes, and a copy of the complete paper has been filed at Jones Memorial Library. The meeting was dismissed at 9:50 p.m.

Raymond H. Williamson, Secy.

A LAND OF MILK AND HONEY AND SUICIDE BOMBS

2-6-86

by
Edwin A. Harper, M.D.

The establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 was the culmination of years of effort on the part of Zionists to create a state where Jews from all over the globe can find refuge from prejudice and harassment and be their own masters in government and religion.

In 38 years they have populated an impoverished land with almost four million souls, have made the desert bloom by modern agricultural methods, have built factories that produce all manner of goods, and have so far managed to hold back the savage attacks of their Arab neighbors.

With all of these plus factors they are still faced by many internal problems. Sharp divisions in politics and religion are not easily glossed over. Inflation may be partially checked, but it is certainly an important threat to fiscal stability. The state is still critically dependent on foreign aid. There is no easy solution to the situation of the Arabs - particularly in the West Bank.

1032 HAPALA 2/20/86

SPHEX CLUB

The 1047th meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1986, at the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Sweeney presided.

There were 16 Active Members present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, Quillian, Stewart, Sweeney and Turner.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Messrs. Culverhouse, McMillan, Wood, Ferguson and Rainsford.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

Dr. Quillian of the Membership Committee and Mr. Buhler of the Program Committee have brief reports. The President announced the illness of Secretary Williamson and the Club wished Mr. Williamson a speedy recovery. President Sweeney agreed to act as secretary pro tempore.

Dr. Edwin A. Harper gave an oral summary of his talk on Feb.6th "Land of Milk and Honey and Suicide Bombs."

The President introduced the speaker of the evening. Dr. Milan Hapala whose subject was "Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." There were many comments following the talk. The meeting adjourned at 10p.m.

William W. Sweeney,
Acting Secretary

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
Milan Hapala

Eastern Europe was acquired by Stalin at the end of World War II as a safeguard for national security. Yet 40 years later the region has become a major source of insecurity for the Soviet Union. Twice since 1945 the Soviet Union had to intervene militarily -in 1956 in Hungary and in 1968 in Czechoslovakia-to protect its interests in the region. Revolts in East Germany (1953) and in Poland (in 1956 and 19-1980-81) in which the Soviet Union managed to avoid the use of military force are significant reminders that Soviets have not been able to stabilize the region poli= cally or economically.

The Soviet Union faces significant military, political, and economic problems in Eastern Europe. Militarily, the Soviet military presence (27 divisions in East Germany, Poland. Czechoslovakia, and Hungary) is the ultimate guarantee of the stability and the very existence of East European regimes. In addition, The Soviet and East European forces provide a defensive buffer zone against a possible Western attack. The prospects for the Soviets to lessen or remove their military presence from Eastern Europe is remore.

Politically and ideologically, the Soviet Union views Eastern Europe as a show window for the achievements of Soviet type communism. Although the ideology of Marxism-Len Leninism is no longer credible either as an instrument for planning for the future or as a rationalization of the one party rule and its policies, the Soviet Union is dependen on local communist parties to rule. In order to increase the legitimacy of these regimes, the Soviet Union must develop political institutions that would give the population an authentic voice in the basic decisions of society. On the other hand, if the

Soviets increase meaningful political participation, they will run the risk of losing control.

Economically, the Soviet Union faces a dilemma in choosing appropriate economic policies for Eastern Europe. Economic efficiency in these countries can be achieved only at the cost of structural reforms that would reflect varying national needs and interests. Yet these reforms would result in a decline of bloc unity and cohesion and ultimately, the loss of Soviet control.

The Soviets will probably opt for more flexibility in their policies hoping that moderate reforms will increase the viability and legitimacy of these regimes without undermining Soviet hegemony.

1033 WINEMAN WILLIAMSON ILL 3/6/86

SPHEX CLUB

The 1048th meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, Mar. 6, 1986, at the Board Room of the First Colong Life Insurance Company. President Sweeney presided.

There were 15 Active Members present: Messrs. Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, Quillian, Spivey, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner and Wineman.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Rainsford, Buhler, MacMillan, Fauber, and Booth.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Quillian of the Membership Committee gave a report in which he stated that he would bring in a list of suggestions for filling vacancies.

The President reported on a visit with Ray Williamson who is ill in Lynchburg General Hospital.

Dr. Walter Wineman speaker of the evening was introduced by the President. Dr. Wineman's subject was "Thus They Gathered at the River." Comments followed the interesting talk.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

William W. Sweeney
Acting Secretary

3/6/86

"THUS THEY GATHERED AT THE RIVER"

Walter R. Wineman

This paper was based on the acceptance of what some have held to be two natural phenomona. The first of these is that "Art Imitates Nature." Using these terms, Nature was thought of as the Culture of any free, democratic society, Art as the various expressions of this Nature. These could include Economics, Politics, Education, Literature, etc. and Religion. The second phenomonon held that of all of these Religion was probably the paramount Art or Expression in the maintenance of free society.

In order to study these phenomona as they appear in American society, the speaker chose to center his study on America in the 19th century. He held that the 17th and 18th centuries were "settling in" periods on the one hand, and more British than American on the other. He held that the 20th century was both too close and too chaotic to lend itself to such an analysis. The 19th century fairly exploded with an exciting, exuberent, rough-shod attempt to create a "real" democracy in contrast to an earlier autocratic state or an "intellectual" democracy as viewed by Jefferson. This state of "freedom" could have led to chaos - and the loss of freedom - without some guiding hand, which of course could not be Government of the State, and therefore seemed naturally to fall onto the shoulders of Religion.

This effort took the form, not of the time-honored or traditional religious establishment, but on what came to be referred to as the "Second American Awakening," which tended to color the American scene from 1800 to 1860. The most luminous, if not enlightening, aspect of this nation-wide movement was the "Western Camp Meeting."

The major part of the paper emphasized these remarkable mini-events which came as close as any Art could in reflecting the efforts of these rambuctious people who were attempting to really establish a society based on Freedom and Equality.

* PROPOSED MEMBERS
1034 CAGLE 3/20/86

SPHEX CLUB * EMERITUS PENICK THAYER, WILLIAMSON

The 1049th meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thurs., Mar. 20, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company.

There were 15 Active Members Present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, MacMillan, Quillian, Turner, and Wineman. Also present was Emeritus Member Robertson, 1 guest Rev.Mr.Keyes.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from: Spivey, Rainsford, Sweeney.

* Chairman of Membership Committee, Dr. Quillian, moved that emeritus status be approved to the following members who have requested it: Messrs. Penick, Thayer, and Williamson. Motion carried unanimously.

* Dr. Quillian for the committee then proposed the following for membership: John Killinger, Cully Lippard, Haywood Robinson, Julius Segler, Melvin Watson. Information on proposed new members should be sent to all members (in sealed envelope) before next meeting, and that no guests should be invited to that meeting where the voting on proposed members will take place.

Mr. Buhler reported that the program committee still is working diligently to obtain a speaker for the annual dinner meeting.

Dr. Turner offered a resolution commending Raymond Williamson for his 12 years of service as secretary of the Sphex Club. It was voted unanimously that the resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to Mr. Williamson

Admiral Cagle delivered the paper on "Good Intentions Are" in which the key word was "Intentions." A lively discussion followed in which the following participated: Culverhouse, Huston, Buhler, Harper, Kirby, Booth, Harper, Hapala, Linker, Robertson, Quillian, MacMillan, and Fauber.

James Huston,
Acting Secretary

* WILLIAMSON-RESOLUTION

For a period of 12 years, Raymond Williamson has served with distinction as secretary of the Sphex Club. He has performed his duties faithfully and imaginatively, and has been invaluable as an adviser to the various presidents and committee chairmen during his tenure.

The members of the Club express their gratitude for his splendid service, and look forward to the time when he will be able to enjoy club meetings without having the responsibilities which he has fulfilled so cheerfully and so efficiently.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Lynchburg Sphex Club at its meeting on March 20, 1986.

William W. Sweeney

President and Acting Secretary

SPHEX CLUB

Summary: "Good Intentions Are..."
By: Admiral Cagle

The determination and measurement of a nation's intentions are very difficult and can be dangerous if miscalculated. In our Dept. of State, Pentagon, CIA and NSA, huge libraries overflow with studies and analyses which attempt to measure the intentions and goals of the USSR. So it is in the Kremlin, as they attempt to determine our intentions and goals.

The process of measuring a major nation's intentions is based on the assumption that no nation has friends--in today's world, a nation has no permanent friends, only permanent interests. As we try and assess Soviet intentions--goals, objectives--that effort for example, lies at the heart of today's Nicaraguan problem. The SDI debate, the level of Defense appropriations and the effort to balance our national budget. Do we give more aid to the Contras, Afghans, Savimba in Angola; how far do we go to bail out Mexico?

There are four ways our nation can attempt to measure the intentions or objectives of another nation: 1. by a variety of intelligence means, 2. by the measurement of an adversary's military capabilities (and our assessment of his willingness to use that capability.) 3. by the measurement of advanced technology, 4.by the measurement of historical performance--deeds, not words. Measuring Soviet objections is highly complicated by the uncertainty of our own US objectives, which are more fragile and changeable than the Soviets. We have had 13 presidents since 1917; they have had only 7 leaders (4 in the last 5 years).

In addition to leadership changes (which often make dramatic shifts in a nation's goals), there are other forces which cause change--technology: a new strain of rice or wheat; increased knowledge of space and the oceans. There are natural disasters, earth quakes and droughts, and there are economic forces - the rise of consumerism in Red China, the discovery of another major oil source (North Sea oil or Mexican).

To illustrate the possible dangers of making mistakes concerning an adversary's intentions: the speaker used three examples from our own history - the Battle of Sutictam, American Civil War; the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; the BAttle of Midway, which altered the Pacific War.

Parenthetically, from Pearl Harbor, for example, the Soviets learned a never to be forgotten lesson -- never let the American people become unified, never arouse them. Avoid direct confrontation with the US. Keep them divided. Use surrogate forces

The speaker them gave a detailed list of the techniques of trying to know Soviet intentions: (a) Humint(human intelligence-spies, informers) (b) satellite intelligence (photography)

(c) Elint (electronic collection and analysis including deception) (d) Comint (code breaking, communication intelligence (e) Technical intelligence (f) On Site Inspection (g) Diplomacy - summits-private exchanges, intermediaries.

CAPABILITIES This is an entire subject beyond the scope of this lecture, so the speaker merely passed around several recent Dept. of Defense documents on this subject.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS Knowing Soviet technical capabilities is vital to any accurate assessment of intentions. There are 25 scientific areas where measurement can be made. In 5 of these, the US and USSR are "even." In 15 of the remaining 20, the US is still ahead but our lead in several of these areas is now slipping as the Soviet R & D effort grows, as the number of Soviet Research Institutes grows (doubling since 1960), and as the effort to buy or steal US technology accelerates.

The fourth measure of Soviet intentions and objectives is historical analysis of their actions over the last 400 years since Peter the Great. The speaker summarized this history as a 4 century process of acquisition and empire building of the present 15 Soviet republics, the only colonial empire remaining today. While the expansion and acquisition process since WWII has continued far beyond the continental limits of the Russian motherland - Central and South America, Africa, Southeast Asia. The Soviet pattern seems always to be a "two steps forward when we can, one step backward when we must."

The Soviets are now in a "one-step back" phase, driven by the much troubled Soviet economy, harsh winters, severe droughts, troubles in several satellites, and active opposition by the Reagan administration

The US is now trying to re-assess Soviet goals since Mr. Gorbachev. Is this "one step back" process just one more tactical retreat to be reversed at the first opportunity? Or is it the beginning of a real major change?

We cannot know. We can maintain our technology, advantage, improve our collection of Humint, Comint, Elint and Techint. We can try all manner of exchanges - student, athletic, and scientific. Certainly we can try more summitry. If ever offered, we can try mutual on-site inspection. And we can maintain our defense posture.

The speaker concluded that the USSR adverserial relationship will continue. That the Soviet system, despite its wants and troubles will grow stronger, and that if our guard drops, the Soviets will resume their "two steps forward policy" at the first opportunity.

APRIL 3, 1986

SPHEX CLUB First Colony Board Room

Next Meeting: Thursday, April 3, 1986
Speaker: Frank H. Buhler -
"Risky Business"

April 17
Speaker: George N. Rainsford

Voting on new members proposed by the Membership Committee will take place at the April 3 meeting. As reported at the March 20 meeting, the persons proposed by the Membership Committee are:

ELECTED – BUT APPARENTLY DID NOT JOIN John Killinger, Minister, First Presbyterian Church

ECTED — Carroll H. Lippard, Physician

? Haywood Robinson, Minister, Diamond Hill Baptist Church and Director, Lynchburg Community Action Group

Julius Sigler, Professor of Physics, Lynchburg College

ELECTED Melvin Watson, Professor of English, Emeritus, Chapman College (Calif.). Former Lynchburger, now active volunteer at Virginia Baptist Hospital, Meals on Wheels and Kum-Ba-Yah.

No guests should be invited to a meeting where there is to be a vote on new members.

William F. Quillian, Jr.
Sender of Notices

BUHLER 4/3/86

1035 SPHEX CLUB NEW MEMBERS ELECTED KILLINGER, LIPPARD, SIGLER, WATSON

The 1050th meeting of the Sphex Club was haeld at 8:15 on Thursday, April 3, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colonly Life Insurance Co.

There were 19 ~~Active~~ Members present: Messrs. Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Fauber, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, Quillian, Rainsford, Sweeney, Turner, Williamson, Wineman, Wood and Ferguson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from Spivey, Hapala, Stewart and MacMillan.

Dr. Quillian, Chairman of the Membership Committee read and explained the By-laws for election of new members after which secret ballots were cast in accordance with the Clerk's rules. Elected to member ship were John Killinger, Cully Lippard, Julius Sigler, and Melvin Watson. Dr. Quillian will inform them of their election and invite them to the next meeting.

Mr. Buhler reported that Cy Bunting, Pres. of Hampden-Sydney College would be the speaker for our annual dinner meeting on Thursday, May 15, 1986, at First Presbyterian Church. Judge Sweeney agreed to contact the caterer and check on the Church reservation.

Frank Buhler presented an interesting and timely paper on "Risky Business" the plight of businesses and insurance costs.

After a lively discussion, the meeting was adjourned by the President at 10 p.m.

William W. Sweeney
Acting Secretary

RAINSFORD

1036

4/17/86

KEYES ELECTED

SPHEX CLUB

APPARENTLY KILLINGER DECLINED SEE PREVIOUS MEETING

NEW MEMBERS LIPPARD, SIGLER, WATSON

The 1051st meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 on Thursday, April 17, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Co.

There were 17 members present: Messrs. Booth, Fauber, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Kirby, Quillian, Rainsford, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Williamson, Wineman, Ferguson, and 3 new members Lippard, Sigler, and Watson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from MacMillan, Hapala, Linker, Cagle, Buhler, Wood and Huston.

The Chairman welcomed 3 new members recently elected to the Club. They were Dr. Lippard, Julius Sigler, and Melvin Watson. PROF OF ENGLISH EMERITUS, CHAPMAN COLLEGE, CA - NATIVE BURGER

Dr. Quillian, Chairman of Membership Committee distributed secret ballots for the election of another member and accordingly Joel T. Keyes was elected as a member of the Sphex Club.

Walter Wineman, Treasurer, reminded the membership that the annual dinner had been changed from May 15 to Monday, May 19, 1986, at First Presbyterian Church. He suggested that members send to him, as soon as possible, the number of guests attending and a check for membership dues plus guests tickets. Judge Sweeney stated that he had contacted the church and caterer and rearranged for dinner on May 19. He suggested that all members invite a few extra guests this year. Dr. Lippard suggested that guests usually invited by Dr. Craddock be extended invitations.
George Rainsford presented an interesting and well prepared paper on "The American Bicentennial Revisited" The talk and following discussion generated much interest and many favorable comments.
The next regular meeting of the Club will be in Oct. Judge Sweeney agreed to continue acting as secretary until such time as a new secretary is elected with the other new officers in the Fall. Dr. Quillian and Judge Sweeney agreed to work together to prepare and mail a list of speaking engagements for the next year.
The meeting was adjourned by the President at 10p.m.

William W Sweeney

Acting Secretary

THE AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL REVISITED

Dr. Rainsford presented a paper entitled "The American Bicentennial Revisited." As he described it, the paper was the product of his review of what he knew about the American Revolution as an American historian and also what he believed about it as a concerned middle-aged American citizen.

The writing of the history of the American Revolution has changed over time as each generation interpreted it in the light of their needs and circumstances. Thus, interpretations ranged from conservative to liberal or revolutionary. But always the American Revolution was calmer and more sober than the French or Russian. In part, this was because its leaders were men like Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Adams, not Robespierre and Cordat.

The great miracle was that the war was won against enormous odds, the nation was born and a new government was formed under the rubric of the Constitution, which has remained virtually unchanged to this day. Thus from the practical point of view, the story of the American Revolution would appear to be a success story.

But Dr. Rainsford went on to suggest that because we do not know what we believe about the American Revolution, we may have missed its entire point as we try to explain it or justify our response to it to leaders of the emerging nations of the Third World who accuse us of having turned our backs on our Revolutionary heritage. What these Third World countries see in our Revolution is the message of what great things can happen when a people turn over their destiny to a new government. What the American Revolution documents, however, is that a free people do not covenant with their government, but only among themselves. Democracy cannot work unless there is a wide commitment to a common set of values and the people of the nation are willing to participate in the process of government. The lesson of the American Revolution is that self government is a chancy and demanding business, and self government in a democracy is the most difficult business of all.

Thus, the occasion to celebrate the American Revolutionary Bicentennial, or the Bicentennial of the founding of Lynchburg, should be one in which we reexamine and recommit ourselves to the common values that make of us a nation or a city, and then commit ourselves to active participation in the expression and realization of those values. As Archibald MacLeish has said, "Freedom that was a thing to use, we've made a thing to save." Only in our use of our American

1037 5/19/86

SPHEX CLUB ANNUAL -BUNTING

The 67th ANNUAL DINNER MEETING 1985-1986.

The 1052nd meeting was held on Mon. May 19, 1986, assembling at 6:30 p.m. in the Fellowship Hall of First Presbyterian Church. Present were 135 including Emeritus Members, Dr. William W. Ferguson, Robert D. Morrison, Rev. Alexander Robertson, Marshall Frost and Raymond Williamson. Judge Sweeney gave the invocation. The dinner was again well catered by Chris Restaurant and Catering Service of Radford. There were many comments as to the excellent food and service.

President Sweeney presided, greeted the guests and introduced the Emeritus Members who were present. He then gave a brief history of the Sphex Club and thanked the Program Committee: Messrs. Buhler, Rainsford and Booth.

The Secretary read and received approval for the minutes of the previous Annual Dinner Meeting, held here on May 1, 1985, at which the guest speaker was Anthony Harrigan, President of the U.S. Business and Industrial Council, whose topic was "The Military Role in U. S. Foreign Policy: Past and Present."

The speaker of the evening Dr. Josiah (Cy) Bunting, III, President, Hampden Sydney College was ably introduced by Lea Booth in his usual charming, ~~inquiring~~ intriguing and prolonged manner. Dr. Bunting acknowledged Lea's introduction by retorting,"Booth, you are not a hard act to follow." Dr. Bunting presented an interesting talk concerning "Small Independent Colleges, Their History and Future."

Dr. Bunting extolled the virtues of a liberal arts education at small independent schools and emphasized that the men of Washington and Lee (and now women), VMI, Hampden Sydney, and the women of Hollins, Sweet Briar, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, and Mary Baldwin are well prepared by their college experience to take positions of leadership and responsibility in our communities, in government and politics, and in business. This education of the whole man and woman compares more than favorably with the education received at larger state institutions. After this inspiring talk, many of us Minx, Keydets, and Tigers went forth from our annual meeting with renewed confidence and vigor. It was reported that there might

have been even a smirk or two on the faces of some of the graduates of these esteemed smaller institutions of higher learning - eat your hearts out, you Cavaliers, Hokies, Tar Heels, and Ivy Leaguers.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Secretary

NOTE THAT NUMBERING OF MEETINGS IS (AT THIS POINT) RUNNING FIFTEEN LESS THAN ORIGINALLY THOUGHT. JME SWEENEY

AUGUST 2009

10/9/86

1038 SPHEX CLUB * DEATH OF MORRISON

The 1053rd meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 9, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Co.

There were 25 members present and two guests.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were reported from MacMillan.

Chairman Sweeney read the minutes of the meeting on April 17, 1986, and those of the Annual Dinner meeting on May 19, 1986.

Dr. James Huston, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, agreed to report at the next meeing. Frank Buhler recommended that we start earlier this year to arrange a speaker for our Annual Dinner Meeting.

* The members present observed a moment of silence in memory of Robert D. Morrison, a long time member who recently died.

Judge Sweeney delivered a paper on the Beale Treasure of Bedford County. The paper was well received and involved numerous comments. The meeting adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

William S. Sweeney

Acting Secretary

SEE OVER FOR SUMMARY OF PAPER

10/9/86

Summary: "Beale Treasure of Bedford County"
By: Judge William W. Sweeney

Thomas Jefferson Beale led a party of 29 individuals to the Far West in search of adventure in 1817. North of Santa Fe, members of the group discovered gold and silver. After mining a considerable quantity, the precious metals, along with jewels obtained in St. Louis, were taken to Virginia for burial in Bedford County. Beale stopped in Lynchburg and gave an iron-box containing instructions and three cipher codes to Robert Morriss, a respected hotelkeeper. Morriss was asked by Beale to wait ten years, beginning in 1822, for his return. Beale and his men then left on another trip to the Far West. If no one returned to claim the ironbox following the ten-year waiting period, Morriss was to open the ironbox and follow the instructions. Beale and his party were never heard from again, and it is believed they were killed by Indians. Beale had made arrangements with a friend in St.Louis to mail the key to the cipher codes to Robert Morriss. The friend was to do this following the ten-year waiting period. Morriss never received the key; therefore, he was unable to learn the information contained in the codes. In 1862, Morriss gave all the information he knew about the subject, including the instructions and codes taken from the ironbox, to a friend, James B. Ward. This friend spent the next twenty-two years trying to decipher the codes. He was sucessful with only one, and its message was that 2921 lbs. of gold, 5100 lbs of silver and $13,000 in jewels had been buried four miles from Buford's Tavern in the years 1819 and 1821. Current value of the treasure is about 25 million dollars. (Present day Montvale is across the road from the old tavern site.) One of the undeciphered codes contains the names and addresses of the heirs of those who mined the gold and silver. The second undeciphered code contains the location of the buried treasure. The person who had spent so many years working on the codes, achieving only partial success, was reduced to poverty and vowed to sever himself from further effort. This person put his information into a pamphlet titled "The Beale Papers." The two undeciphered codes have baffled men and computers to this day. Does the treasure really exist? Who knows?

1054 BREWER

10/23/86

1039 SPHEX CLUB

The ~~1054th~~ meeting of the Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, October 23, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Co.

The meeting was called to order by Treasurer Wineman at 8:15 Judge Sweeney took the chair at 8:16 The minutes of the Oct.9 meeting were read and approved.

There were 17 members present including one emeritus member and one guest, James W. Huston of San Diego, Calif. Present in addition to the guest were Messrs. Sweeney, Booth, Spivey, Linker, Harper, Hobbs, Fauber, Sigler, Turner, Wineman, Quillian, Kirby, Johnson, Huston, Brewer, Keyes and Williamson. Regrets to the Speaker for inability to attend were recorded from MacMillan, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Rainsford, Stewart and Wood.

Dr. Huston, Chairman, reported for the Nominating Committee and moved the adoption of the following slate of officers for 1986-1987:

For President, E. Allen Culverhouse;
For Vice President, Frank H. Buhler;
For Secretary, Robert C. Wood, III.;
For Treasurer, Walter R. Wineman.

On motion duly made and seconded, the slate of officers was enthusiastically and unanimously approved.

Judge Sweeney reported that Channel 9, CBS in Washington was interested in the Beale Treasure story and might televise some interviews on November 6, 1986.

Dr. Brewer delivered a paper on "Secrets of the Bicentennial Capsule." The talk was both humorous and factual, and generated lively discussion and some rebuttal. The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Acting Secretary

SEE OVER FOR SUMMARY OF PAPER

SUMMARY

Carey Brewer
October 23, 1986

Secrets of the Bicentennial Capsule

The paper was actually a report of the Historical Records Committee of the Lynchburg Tricentennial Commission, dated October 23, 2086. The author explained some of the difficulties the Committee had encountered in locating the Bicentennial Capsule, which had been stored away in the buried remains of the old Jones Memorial Library for 100 years.

In addition to the material contained in the Bicentennial Capsule, the Committee found the complete records of what appears to have been a secret organization which called itself SPHEX. The records indicate that the group originated in the early 20th century. There were over a thousand individual papers and many volumes of minutes of their meetings, with a terminal date coinciding with the sealing up and abandonment of Jones Library.

There was a figurehead presidency, with strong executive authority vested in the office of Secretary, the holder of which controlled the agenda and the conduct of meetings. One peculiar characteristic found uniformly throughout the records was that the Secretary's summary of each paper invariably placed the speaker of the evening in a favorable light.

The Committee reported that throughout its existence the organization was a hot-bed of intrigue with subject matter ranging far and wide. It was noted that no great event occurred in this country without prior debate and discussion by the men of SPHEX: science, philosophy, history, education and even the unknown came under the close scrutiny of the members.

The Committee illustrated its findings by a brief discussion of some of the papers contained in the collection and concluded its report with a recommendation that the material be sealed up and hidden away for another hundred years.

The speaker, of course, was highly complimented for the excellence of his presentation.

1,040 6 NOV 86 HUSTON

SEC WOOD

SPHEX CLUB

The 1,055th meeting of The Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, November 6, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. The meeting was called to order by President Culverhouse at 8:15 p.m. The minutes of the meeting of October 23, 1986, were read and approved.

There were sixteen members present and awake during the entire evening, which, in itself, was a testimonial to the interest of the members ~~and~~ in the subject matter of the paper of the evening's speaker. Messrs. Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Kirby, Quillian, Sweeney, Turner, Williamson, Wineman, Wood, Sigler, and Ferguson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded from Spivey, MacMillan, Rainsford, Booth, and Keys.

Judge Sweeney reported that he had been interviewed about the Beal treasure by channel 9 in Washington. He denied to the reporter the rumor that he had found the Beal treasure, but he did admit upon intense cross-examination that he had recently sold his house.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. James A. Huston, was introduced by Mr. Wood. Dr. Huston's title was "Another Bicentennial in 1987", this bicentennial being the 200th anniversary of the Northwest Ordinance. This ordinance is considered one of the three most important acts ever passed by an American legislature. His talk enlightened the club on both the geographical and historical background of this great ordinance, and the settlement of the northwest territory which covered one-sixth of our country and gave us the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; at the same time this act diminished the size of our great Commonwealth. Interestingly, there was no cry of outrage from any member of the club. A summary of the paper is attached to these minutes.

Robert C Wood III
Secretary

James A. Huston
Summary of paper read before the Sphex Club on Nov. 6, 1986

ANOTHER BICENTENNIAL IN 1987

July 13, 1987, will be the 200th anniversary of what Theodore Roosevelt called "one of the two or three most important acts ever passed by an American legislative body," and "one of the foremost of American state papers." It is the bicentennial of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. The ordinance put into effect an altogether unique and unprecedented policy for national expansion. It encouraged support for education. It provided a rudimentary bill of rights for the Old Northwest before the Constitutional convention had completed a draft of a new federal constitution. In short, it was one of the greatest influences in making the United States what it is today.

The Northwest Ordinance paved the way for the organization of what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a third of Minnesota. In its most striking feature, the Ordinance provided that the new states to be formed should be admitted to the Union on a basis of complete equality with the original states. The policy established here was applied to later territories right across the continent. New territories of the American Republic were neither to be held subject, in a permanent position of inferiority and exploitation, nor were they to spin off as completely independent states. Those two courses had been the ways of all previous empires.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 should be seen as the culmination of a series of three ordinances, the others being the Ordinance of 1784 (which actually never went into effect) and the Land Ordinance of 1785. All these had precedents going back to 1780.

The Ordinance of 1784 was largely the work of Jefferson. His original scheme, later modified, called for fourteen new states to be created in the area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi. He proposed such names for them as "Cheronesus," "Sylvania," "Michigania," "Assenisipia,"

"Metropotamia," "Polypotamia," "Michigania," "Illinoia," "Saratoga," and "Washington."

James Monroe took the initiative in urging a new ordinance. The principal work of drafting the final document fell to Nathan Dane of Massachusettes. Several members of Congress had to travel from Philadelphia where they were serving as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to New York to form a quorum. With a Southern majority present, the Northwest Ordinance, including a provision that prohibited slavery in the territory, won unanimous approval.

If I were called upon to name the five most important documents in shaping the United States to what it is today, these would be the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Paris of 1783, the Constitution, the Louisians Purchase, and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

1041 20 Nov 86 Booth

The 1056th meeting of The Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, November 20, 1986, at the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. The meeting was called to order by President Culverhouse at 8:15 p.m. The minutes of the meeting of November 6 were read and approved. There were twelve members present: Booth, Culverhouse, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Kirby, Watson, Kyes Sweeney, Turner, Williamson, Wood, Lippard, and Sigler. The evening's speaker, Mr. Booth, lamented that it was the lowest turnout in the history of The Sphex Club, and he appeared a bit perplexed. However, on the other hand from a positive standpoint, it must be noted that the club had the largest number of regrest in its history, with all absent members having legitimate excuses: to-wit: Huston, MacMillan, Fauber, Linker, [redacted] Rainsford, Quillian, Spivey, Kagle, and Stewart. The speaker appeared comforted that the absent members had very good reasons to miss the speaker's presentation. As the speaker is sometimes wont to do, he began the evening by relating to the club the agony he had experienced in the preparation of his paper and by asking for our tolerance and compassioned indulgence while he poured through his personal notes and newsclips which were the resource material for his paper: "Murdering the Queen's English". As usual, the principal speaker delighted the club with his insightful remarks into the use and misuse of our national language. As expected, the speaker's flair for the use of the English language affected the entire club, the effect of which was to remind us of the principles of the proper use of the English language. He oriented us to the correct use of hangers and hangars, prostrate and prostate, increment and inclement, and reflecting the strong influence upon him of Jerry Falwell, Calvary and cavalry. The club was glad to learn that the survival of the fetus is only the antithesis of a negative care patient outcome. Our speaker treated us to a delightful evening.

Secretary

1042 4 DEC 86 CULVERHOUSE PAPER IN MS 1133 BOX 5-16

The 1,057th meeting of The Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, December 4, 1986, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. The meeting was called to order by President Culverhouse, and the minutes of the meeting of November 20th were read, debated, and approved only after Lea Booth reminded everybody again what a lousy turnout there had been for his presentation. There were seventeen members present and three guests: Barney, Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Kirby, Linker, Keys, Quillian, Turner, Watson, Williamson, [redacted] Wood, and Bob Martin, Richard Jacques, and Raymond Booth.

Regrets to the speaker were delivered by MacMillan, Spivey, Stewart, Huston, Sweeney, and Rainsford. President Culverhouse appointed the following committees: Program: Rainsford, Hobbs, and Stewart; Membership; Sweeney, Quillian, and Linker; Nominating, Cagle, Johnson, and Booth. Secretary Wood introduced the evening speaker, Mr. Culverhouse. His topic was "King James of Lynchburg" or "Water Over the Dam". The speaker informed the members that it was a short talk, and he was not exaggerating. His presentation lasted fifteen minutes, which gave the members of the Club over an hour and a half to tell of their individual

flood stories. Admiral Cagle was particularly interested in quizzing Mr. Culverhouse's guest representatives of the Public Works Department about factors by which the city decides when notice should be given to entrepreneurs in the James River basin; he requested a hot line to Raymond Booth's office. Martin Johnson recounted in detail the history of the Gathright Dam and by the time he had finished, we knew just about everything about the dam. The evening concluded with the speaker telling us of the heroics of Kimball Glass rescuing Jerry Falwell just before the Treasure Island bridge collapsed. We all left feeling somewhat comforted by the fact that in the future we will be able to predict floods at least five minutes sooner than before.

Richard Warren
Secretary

1043 5 FEB 87 JE. FAUBER JR
PAPER IN MS 1133
BOX 5-16
* KIRBY TO EMERITUS
WHO WAS THE SPEAKER? FAUBER - SEE PAGE 2

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB

February 5, 1987

The 1,058th meeting of The Sphex Club was held at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, February 5, 1987, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. The meeting was called to order by Vice President Buhler who had just returned from a grand world tour which concluded triumphantly in Australia with Mr. Buhler (incognito) being crew chief of Dennis Connor's sail boat "The Stars and Stripes". He had invited Dennis to be with us, but Mr. Buhler reported that Dennis sent his deepest regrets. Dennis said he could not be with his good friend Frank because he had a conflicting engagement at The White House. He did say though that if the club could not get Lee Iacocca to be the speaker at our annual banquet, he would be happy to pitch hit.

The minutes of the December 4, 1986, meeting were finally read after Vice President Buhler had to be reminded that this was customary at a Sphex Club meeting. Dr. Lippard could not remember which meeting he had attended and after some controversy, it was decided that he had attended the November 20 meeting, but had failed to show for the December 4 meeting.

Vice President Buhler then informed members * that Mr. Kirby wished to be placed in an emeritus status. On motion duly made and seconded, Mr. Kirby was placed on an emeritus status with only one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Booth. It was obvious to all members that Mr. Booth was disgruntled (again) because Mr. Kirby attained emeritus status before he did.

All the members were present or accounted for by their regrets except Barney, Brewer, Cagle, Ewing (who has the record for missing the most consecutive meetings), and Schewel. Mr. Booth said that he had invited all of the speakers' sons to the meeting, but they all regreted, saying that they had heard enough from the "old man" over the years.

(7 Everett Fowler)

The speaker's topic was "Youth is a Gift of Nature and Old Age is a Work of Art". No member seemed to understand the relationship between the title of the paper and the talk which was a marvelous presentation about the architecture of Mont. Saint Michel and Chartres and the morality of the artists and builders of these magnificant structures. Both structures evidenced a perfect blending of man's skills inspired by deep religious conviction.

The speaker lamented the decline of great works of art which he traced to the deepening separation between church and state. The speaker contrasted these great works of architecture in the tenth and eleventh century when the church and state were of equal power with today's art and architecture which he considered to be artificial and antiseptic. He saw in another time a moral commonwealth where the influence of Christianity permeated cultures and artists worked with a spirituality which is lacking today. The speaker concluded by pleading for a return to a moral community which gives rebirth to the spiritual influences so that our world can return to a spirit of brotherhood between men of all nations.

The discussion followed with everyone complimenting the speaker on his perceptive paper. Judge Sweeney made a confession - he had gone to a movie, but rationalized this unusual behavior by telling the members it was about a Jesuit priest doing mission work in South America. Everyone was relieved to learn this. We all left inspired with the message of our speaker and the comments of our members.

Secretary

1044 19 FEB 87 JOHN TURNER
PAPER IN MS 1133
Box 10-11

The 1,059th meeting of The Sphex Club was held on February 19, 1987, at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Culverhouse presided. Present were members Booth, Culverhouse, Hapala, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Linker, Quillian, Rainsford, Sigler, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Williamson, Wineman, Wood, and emeritus member Kirby. The guest of Mr. Booth was Jay Hite, a librarian and an English teacher at VES; Mr. Turner's guest was Richard Mahler. Regrets to the speaker were received from members Sweeney, Spivey, Keys, Buhler, and Cagle, who was reportedly delivering a calf without a license from the State Board of Veterinary Medicine, and it was decided to cover up the scandalous affair and not make any mention of it outside the meeting.

The evening's speaker, Dean John Turner, presented a delightful and amusing paper "Crimes Against Libraries". Little did the club know what extraordinary and even heinous crimes are committed in and around our libraries.

We were shocked and appalled at the severity of these crimes. From chairs that creak in the stacks and sudden loud noises that disrupt in the night, good librarians please deliver us. From mislodged chairs that cause mild professors to crash to their derrieres to Jack the Ripper who slashes the pictures, Good Lord help us, and grant amnesty to those misguided souls who borrow the book and then forget where the library is. Even the Gutenberg Bible was not safe from a nefarious plot to pluck it out of its safe resting place in Widener Library at Harvard. To our great delight, we learned that the plot collapsed under its own weight. Unfortunately, however, the perpetrator of this crime was given only a slap on the hand when his clever lawyer (no doubt a Harvard law grad) convinced the judge that his client only wanted to study the Bible more intensely.

Our speaker left us with a query: Intelligent life on this planet is endangered from a nuclear catastrophe. We must preserve in perpetuity for those living beings who spring from our ashes or descend from other galaxies the knowledge of our ages by storing in space capsules or in underground tombs our 10,000 greatest books. What 10,000 books would we choose? That may be the next subject of our speaker's paper. We will look forward to it.

The members complimented the speaker on his intriguing and informative paper. Several members lamented the decline of the literacy rate in this country despite the fact that there has been a rise in the number of books in circulation. In contrast, it was noted that in China the literacy rate is high, but books are not as plentiful to the public. We did learn one new fascinating fact: Lee Booth has been hiding the original of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence under the recumbant tomb of General Lee in Lee Chapel in Lexington. The evening ended with the President promising to appoint a committee to plan an outing to Lexington where Mr. Booth can give us a personal guided tour and private showing of these historic documents.

Robert C Woollett

Secretary

1045 5MAR87 LINKER
PAPER IN MS 1133
BOX 8-4

MINUTES OF THE SPHEX CLUB MEETING

The 1,060th meeting of The Sphex Club opened at 8:15 p.m. on March 5, 1987, in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company, with Vice President Buhler presiding.

Those present included active members Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, Linker, Quillian, Rainsford, Sigler, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, and Wineman, and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson. The acting secretary reported regrets to the speaker from Messrs. Spivey, Stewart, Culverhouse, MacMillan, and Wood.

The acting secretary read the minutes for the meeting of February 19. At the urging of Mr. Booth, Dr. Turner offered an addition to his remarks in relating an account of the theft of rare books some years ago from the VMI Library with which the culprit opened a second-hand bookstore in New York before he was apprehended. It was agreed that this act deserved a place with the other heinous crimes against libraries that Dr. Turner had previously exposed.

Dr. Rainsford reported for the Program Committee that three possible choices presented themselves for the speaker for the annual dinner meeting. These were: (1) Daniel Boorstin, noted historian and retiring librarian of the Library of Congress; (2) Robert O'Neil, President of the University of Virginia, to speak on a subject relating to the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution; and (3) the Korean Consul General.

There was a consensus that the first choice should be Dr. O'Neil; second, the Korean Consul, and with a suggestion that plans might be made early to try to get Dr. Boorstin for next year.

Judge Sweeney reported for the Membership Committee that currently there are three vacancies in the Club's membership, and suggestions for new members were invited.

The speaker for the evening was Mr. J. Burton Linker. His topic, "Fifty Years Out: Recipe for Retirement" turned out to be an illustrated account of a hiking expedition that he and Robert Ellinwood took over the southern third of the Pacific Crest Trail, a trail that extends for 2,400 miles from Mexico to Canada.

After following closely the seven weeks and 700 miles of hiking across low, hot deserts and high, cold mountains while avoiding rattle snakes, mountain lions and bears, admiring beautiful sunsets, sunrises, distant mountainscapes, close cactus blooms, dry chaparral, and rough rocks, all the members present were anxious to get home to hot showers, variable foods, and warm beds.

A summary of the paper is submitted herewith.

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

J. A. Huston, Assistant Secretary

- Summary -

FIFTY DAYS OUT
by Joe B. Linker

Subtitling his paper "Recipe for Retirement", Burt recounted his experiences, reinforced with slides, of his rather frightening trek over the deserts and mountains of California on a two-man expedition over approximately a third of the 2400 mile Pacific Crest Trail from Mexico to Canada.

A 60 to 80 pound pack was required. Water was scarce as they walked over three deserts including the Mojave Desert, where one day they covered 21 miles when the temperature was 107 degrees. They walked up and over four mountain ranges, ending up in the High Sierra where they climbed Mt. Whitney, highest mountain in the continental US, and crossed over Forester Pass, highest point on the Pacific Crest Trail. They encountered ten rattlesnakes on the trail, and reckoned with expected bear in the Sierra.

Having lost twenty-five pounds, he reported himself most happy to return home again with a new and hard-won appreciation for the simple things in life: a drink of good water easily available from a faucit, time to be able to just sit and read in home comfort, and most of all the good companionship of wife and family. All residual restlessness was out of his system.

... ...

1046 19MAR87 WOOD PAPER IN MS 1133 BOX 10-20

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB

March 19, 1987

The membership came early in great anticipation of the 1,061st meeting of The Sphex Club held at the Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. There was a tingling in the air as members Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Fauber, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Keys, Rainsford, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Williamson, Wineman, Wood, and emeritus member Kirby gathered around member Stewart's grand conference table. They knew the loss that members Spivey, Quillian, and Kirby, who had sent their regrets, were going to suffer. They were buoyed by the knowledge, however, that guests Bevin Alexander, Eric Sorenson, and George Austen were going to experience a "Sphex happening". The members were noticeably impatient while Membership Chairman Sweeney gave a report on vacancies in our Club, and impatience turned to agitation while Program Chairman Rainsford announced that he had secured President O'Neil from Virginia as our speaker and suggested a June 1 meeting date which was accepted by the Club without objection.

SUBJECT INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WWII

TITLE ?

We finally got to the evening's speaker, Mr. Wood, who was introduced by President Culverhouse to a great ovation. In his usual charming and felicitous style, which he sustained for over an hour, the evening's speaker gave an account of the internment of 112,000 Japanese Americans by our government within nine months after Pearl Harbor. There was understandable concern in early 1942 that the Japanese might attack our west coast. After a report by Chief Justice Owen Roberts that the Japanese had engaged in espionage activity prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, there was a ground swell from the press and west coast politicians to remove Japanese Americans from strategic areas along our west coast defense. Our west coast commander, John L. deWitt, with the assistance of two young attorneys, General Alan Guillion and Carl Bendetson, made a report to Congress in which deWitt recommended that Japanese Americans, both aliens and citizens, be removed from the west coast to protect our west coast defenses and to forestall an invasion. President Roosevelt issued an executive order which authorized the military to make

the removal, and over the next three months pursuant to 107 military orders approximately 112,000 Japanese Americans were interred in what most people now consider concentration camps. The military justification for this abuse of the due process was military necessity to insure national security. The military convinced the Justice Department and FDR there was not time to weed out the disloyal from the loyal Japanese. Because of their racial and sociological characteristics, deWitt convinced the War Department and Justice Department that Japanese Americans were more likely to aid in acts of espionage and sabotage.

The Supreme Court upheld the conviction of three Japanese Americans, including Fred Koromatsu, relying on facts asserted in a final report by deWitt which linked Japanese to numerous acts of espionage and sabatoge. Unfortunately, the government lawyers failed to inform the court that there were several reports which conflicted with the assertions made in deWitt's report. Thus, the Supreme Court rendered its decision on a distorted and uncompleted record. The speaker concluded by wondering whether such a crisis could ever happen again in a moment of national crisis.

The speaker was so exhausted after such a long and pedantic talk that he had to be nudged to stay awake during the question and answer period. He had a difficult time responding to the trenchant questions of members Rainsford and Buhler, and at the conclusion of the evening many members felt great empathy for the 112,000 Japanese Americans after experiencing internment themselves, if only for an hour and a half.

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

1047 2 APR 87 MARTIN JOHNSSON ? * FAUBER DEATH

* ELECTION OF PETTY, KEMPER, BANGLEY

CHINESE SUBJECT → PAPER IN MS 1133 BOX 7-12

SEE PAGE 2

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB

April 2, 1987

* NO SPEAKER RESOLUTION PAGE 2

The 1,067th (2ND) meeting of The Sphex Club began when our President, Mr. Culverhouse, asked everyone * to stand in silence in memory of J. Everette Fauber who died suddenly on April 1, 1987. It was noted that member Fauber had given the paper for the 1,058th meeting of The Sphex Club held on February 5, 1987. He will be missed by everyone.

Unfortunately, the tranquility of the moment was soon broken when the meeting began with a sharp exchange between members Booth and Quillian over their long running battle over the appropriate time to convene the annual meeting. Members Booth, Buhler, Wood, Culverhouse, Hapala, and Lippard shouted "tastes great" at seven o'clock while members Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Linker, Quillian, Turner, Watson, and Williamson retorted "less filling" at six thirty. Realizing that this matter would not be resolved lightly, President Culverhouse appointed a committee composed of members who had sent their regrets, Stewart, MacMillan, Keys, Rainsford, Sigler, Wineman, and Kirby, to resolve the issue out of the presence of these raucous members who were getting out of control. To calm down the feuding factions of our usual sedate and polite membership, Secretary Wood then read the minutes of the previous meeting held on March 19, 1987, prepared by the speaker himself, who, though trying to be fair, was severely criticized by Mr. Booth for the use of lofty adjectives in extolling the virtues of his paper - Patriotism and Prejudice.

June 1, 1987, was confirmed as the date for the annual meeting to be held at the President's dining room at Lynchburg College. President O'Neil of the University of Virginia will be the speaker, and Mr. Booth and Admiral Cagle are supplying the beef. Mr. Booth continued that he hoped no one would say "Where's the Beef?"

The membership committee which had snuck out of the room during the reading of the minutes returned with a list of candidates for membership. Proposed for membership were David T. Petty, Jr., Albert S. Kemper, and Bernard K. Bangley. A vote was cast, and after Price Waterhouse had been contacted to confirm the legality of the election, member Sweeney announced the election of all nominees.

The following resolution was also passed:

RESOLVED, the "no speaker" privilege for active members is intended to give relief when one has a special and temporary situation justifying such relief. Except in the most extraordinary circumstances, the "no speaker" privilege shall not be granted for consecutive years. Since the schedule of speakers is prepared in the spring, requests for the "no speaker" privilege should be made no later than April 1st except in cases of extreme emergency.

While all this was going on, the evening's speaker was stomping and twitching, he obviously being anxious to begin his paper "What is a Billion, Dollars or People, Mission to the Chinese Association of Science and Technology May-June, 1986". While we had been treated to one of the shortest papers in the history of The Sphex Club earlier in the year, the evening's speakers gave us the longest paper in the history of our Sphex Club. Like Odysseus in his ten years of wandering, the speaker left Seattle on May 21, 1986, for his own Odyssey. His first stop was Peking, and now known as Bejing, where they were met by two guides, Lee and Wei. The speaker failed to disclose that Wei was not a he but rather a she. We heard no more about Wei, but the speaker did not have time to tell it all.

The speaker gave a wonderful account of his trip with vignettes of his trips into the Chinese countryside, his climb to and descent from the Chinese wall, his observation of the forbidden city with its paintings, art, porcelain, and architecture all over one thousand years old. He recounted his experiences with Chinese cuisine which was composed mainly of fish, sometimes raw, and rice, the engineering accomplishments of his hosts, and the Chinese flirtations with the free enterprise system. He visited the world's largest coal pit and dined in a Mongolian dinner club made out of a tent, and when, after drinking pink wine, (he didn't say how long), everyone got up and sang "Jingle Bells" and "My Old Kentucky Home". The club asked Martin for a quick rendition of these two old favorites, but he said he was not in the mood. The speaker's trip concluded with trips to Hangzhu and Kanton, and like Penelope upon Odysseus' return home, his sisters did not recognize him until he convinced them that he was the real Martin by recalling every sewage treatment plant built in the State of Virginia over the last thirty years.

Robert C Wood

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

1048 ANNUAL DINNER 1 JUN 87 GUEST SPEAKER ROBERT O'NEAL PRES UVA

Minutes of the Sixty-Eighth Annual Dinner Meeting of 1986-1987
of
The Sphex Club

The 1,063rd meeting of The Sphex Club - our Annual Meeting - was held on Monday, June 1, 1987, at Burton Student Center at Lynchburg College. There were 142 members present, including Emeritus Members Robertson and Williamson. Judge William W. Sweeney gave the invocation; dinner was then served, ably catered by The Lynchburg College Food Service. Judge Sweeney was asked for his expert legal opinion on the difference between American pie and French apple pie. After giving the matter serious thought, he opined that he believed it had something to do with the nationality of the apples or the icing on the crust. He said that he would give the matter more serious thought and report on this at the next annual dinner meeting,

President Culverhouse presided at the ~~next~~ meeting, greeted the guests, and gave the same history of The Sphex Club that had been presented at the last four meetings. Everyone was inattentive as usual.

Dr. Rainsford introduced our esteemed guest speaker, Robert O'Neal, President of the University of Virginia. Dr. Rainsford did his usual able job in introducing President O'Neal and told us how impressed Mr. O'Neal had been with Lynchburg and its intellectual and charming atmosphere. He suggested that since Mr. O'Neal was so impressed with Lynchburg, he would be perfectly willing to swap positions with him, if only for a year or two.

President O'Neal presented an interesting and scholarly presentation on the doctrines of fundamental fairness which spout from our Constitution but had no ~~textural~~ basis in the text itself

After his compelling address, Dr. O'Neal was peppered with the questions concerning the pressing issues of the day: (1) The recent Supreme Court decision on compelling Rotarians to accept members of the fairer sex, (2) the issue of shanties on the lawn at the University of Virginia, (3) strict construction of the Constitution, and (4) the abiding legacies of Mr. Jefferson to the University. Dr. O'Neal handled this with aplomb, grace, and dignity.

The meeting concluded at 8:45 p.m.

Wm D Woon

Secretary

1987-1988

Active Members	Speaking Dates
BARNEY	
BOOTH	
BREWER	
BUHLER	
CAGLE	
CULVERHOUSE	
EWING	emeritus
FAUBER	deceased 4-1-87
HAPALA	
HARPER	
HOBBS	
HUSTON	
JOHNSON	
LIPPARD	
KIRBY	emeritus
LINKER	
KEYES	
MACMILLIAN	
QUILLIAN	
RAINSFORD	
SCHEUEL	resigned
SIGLER	
SMIVEY	
STEWART	
SWEENEY	
TURNER	
WATSON	
WILLIAMSON	emeritus
WINEMAN	
WOOD	
Reilly	
Bagley	elected 3-4-88
Zimmer	

Emeritus Members	
FERGUSON	
FROST	deceased 3/11/88
ROBERTSON	deceased?
THAYER	resigned
KIRBY 4-5-87	
Williamson 3-20-86	
GWINN	
LINKER	4-15-88

RHW 3-82

87-88

SPHEX CLUB

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Rev. Bernard K. Bangley
2217 Cambridge Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-0683 (04/02/87)

Dr. William H. Barney
1615 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8028/528-3113 (10/28/76)

A. Lea Booth
208 Rowland Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
528-1277 (04/18/55)

Dr. M. Carey Brewer
Route 3, Box 543-D
Moneta, VA 24121 (11/05/55)

Frank H. Buhler
P.O. Box 680
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-5517/846-2791 (03/11/82)

Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle
USN (Ret.)
Flat Farm, Rt. 1, Box 345
Roseland, VA 22967
1-277-5146 (04/21/77)

E. Allen Culverhouse
1611 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-7683/847-1443 (10/03/80)

21

Dr. Milan E. Hapala
Sweet Briar College, Box 5
Sweet Briar, VA 24595
1-381-6209 (03/14/69)

Dr. Edwin A. Harper
2205 Link Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2677 (04/ /45)

T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.
3204 Landon Street
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8512 (10/28/76)

Dr. James A. Huston
300 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-0493 (04/19/73)

W. Martin Johnson
Route 4, Box 265
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2496/528-1901 (03/30/75)

Rev. Joel T. Keys
301 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
845-6051/528-1138 (04/17/86)

J. Burton Linker, Jr.
2201 Woodcrest Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1909 (04/21/77)

Dr. Carroll H. Lippard
119 Linden Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1107 (04/03/86)

John H. MacMillan
P.O. Box 10935
Lynchburg, VA 24506
385-3357/384-8144 (12/04/80)

David T. Petty, Jr.
1519 Clayton Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2571 (04/02/87)

Dr. William F. Quillian
P.O. Box 700
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-9313/847-9417 (02/06/53)

Dr. George N. Rainsford
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, VA 24501
847-8312/522-8200 (01/28/84)

Dr. Julius A. Sigler
5905 Rhonda Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502
237-5720/522-8100 (04/03/86)

Dr. Robert A. Spivey
Randolph-Macon College
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-3011/846-7392 X280
(02/01/79) 26 + 10

George T. Stewart
First Colony Life Insurance
700 Main Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-1153/845-0911 (02/19/70)

Judge William W. Sweeney
Lynchburg Circuit Court
900 Court Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-8650/847-1491 (02/01/79)

Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.
118 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
845-0443 (01/26/62)

Dr. Melvin R. Watson
1801 Rivermont Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
846-6978 (04/03/86)

Dr. Walter R. Wineman
3712 Faculty Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-7456 (10/28/76)

Robert C. Wood, III
P.O. Box 958
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-2180/846-9000 (03/11/82)

Charles F. Zimmer

EMERITUS MEMBERS

Dr. John F. Ewing
10 Glacier Court
New Orleans, LA 70114
(04/21/77)

Dr. William W. Ferguson
228 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
847-5439 (01/24/47)

E. Marshall Frost deceased
907 Langhorne Road
Lynchburg, VA 24501
384-8187/846-2731 (02/22/)

Dr. John P. Kirby
1130 Rugby Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8017 (04/13/51)

Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.
4422 Gorman Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1081 (04/18/55)

Rev. Alexander M. Robertson deceased
Waughs Ferry Road
Amherst, VA 24521
946-5255 (02/13/64)

Dr. Philip Thayer
3620 E. Woodside Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2290 (02/13/64)

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6691 (02/ /74)

SENT 30 APR 87

SPHEX CLUB

SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS 1987-1988

SPEAKING DATE	SPEAKER	PHONE Residence/Office	PREVIOUS SPEAKING DATE
1987			
October 8	George T. Stewart	384-1153/845-0911	02/07/85
October 22	Dr. William F. Quillian	384-9313/847-9417	10/18/84
November 5	John H. MacMillan	385-3357/384-8144	10/24/85
November 19	Dr. Robert A. Spivey	384-3011/846-7392	10/10/85
December 3	Dr. William H. Barney	384-8028/528-3113	11/21/85
1988			
January 7	T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.	384-8512	12/05/85
January 21	Rev. Joel T. Keys	845-6051/528-1138	
February 4	Dr. Edwin A. Harper	384-2677	02/06/86
February 18	Dr. Melvin R. Watson	846-6978	
March 3	Dr. Carroll H. Lippard	384-1107	
March 17	Dr. Milan E. Hapala	1-381/6209	02/20/86
March 31	Dr. Julius A. Sigler	237-5720/522-8100	
April 14	Dr. Walter R. Wineman	846-7456	03/06/86
April 28	Snow Date Make Up		
	UNSCHEDULED ACTIVE MEMBERS		
	Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle	1-277-5146	03/20/86
	Frank H. Buhler	384-5517/846-2791	04/03/86
	Dr. George N. Rainsford	847-8312/522-8200	04/17/86
	David T. Petty, Jr.	384-2571	
	Dr. M. Carey Brewer	(703) 721-8404	10/23/86
	Rev. Bernard K. Bangley	384-0683	
	Judge W. W. Sweeney	384-8650/847-1491	10/09/86
	Dr. James A. Huston	846-0493	11/06/86
	A. Lea Booth	528-1277	11/20/86
	E. Allen Culverhouse	384-7683/847-1443	12/04/86
	Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.	845-0443	02/19/87
	J. Burton Linker, Jr.	384-1909	03/05/87
	Robert C. Wood, III	384-2180/846-9000	03/19/87
	W. Martin Johnson	384-2496/528-1901	04/02/87

EXCHANGES If any member needs to shift his scheduled date, that arrangement should be made by him directly with one of the scheduled speakers. Please promptly report any such change to the Secretary.

SNOW MAKEUP DATE (April 28, 1988). If one of the winter meetings is cancelled because of weather, that speaker will shift to the listed Snow Makeup Date.

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

1049 8 OCT 87 GEO STEWART

Minutes of the Meeting of The Sphex Club held October 8, 1987

The 1,068th meeting of The Sphex Club opened with President Culverhouse inquiring of the members present, Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Linker, Keys, MacMillan, Rainsford, Stewart, Williamson, Wineman, Wood, Petty, and Bangley whether anyone had been lost. Somewhat puzzled by this cryptic inquiry, the members knew that all members who are absent or who had given their regrets, namely, Turner, Spivey, Watson, Quillian, Buhler, and Lippard, knew how to find their way to the boardroom of the First Colony Life Insurance Company since the club had been meeting here for the last fifteen years. Suddenly realizing that the president was asking a more serious question, each member felt his pulse, took a deep breath, and was greatly relieved to find that we were all still breathing without any difficulty. The secretary was asked to make a quick call to Whitten's and Diuguid's; he was delighted to report back that no member had been "lost" as of the present moment.

The nominating committee, headed by Admiral Cagle, next was called upon for a report. Being a person with friends "in high places", but who took the low road every now and then, the Admiral reported that he was privileged to have been assisted in his awsome task by the newly organized consulting firm of "Trick 'Em", "Dick 'Em", and "Dunk 'Em", the principals of which were Richard Nixon, Gary Hart, and Ted Kennedy. After the length ~~of the~~ debate on the qualifications of the members of the nominating committee with member Booth being particularly peeved that he was excluded from such an awsome committee, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Frank Buhler; Vice President, John MacMillan; Secretary, Robert C. Wood, III; Treasurer, Walt Wineman; Assistant Secretary, Jim Huston. The new officers were given a standing and loud ovation, but it was made clear to them that the club didn't want them getting involved with "Monkey Business".

The secretary presented the evening's speaker, Mr. Stewart. His topic was "Hail (United) Columbia". At the outset, Mr. Stewart confessed in his most humble manner that there was not one original thought in his paper, even though he had read all of Gary Hart's and Joseph Biden's campaign speeches for the last two years. This was not surprising to anyone. Mr. Stewart revealed that he had invited Mr. Hart and Mr. Biden as his guests, but they had to regret because they were both in the library at Delaware State reading an anthology aptly

entitled "Great Speeches for Has Beens."

Our speaker quickly dispelled any apprehension that his paper might not compare with his previous intriguing and ingenious presentations to the club. Mr. Stewart treated us to a cornucopia of songs (Hail, Columbia) - the words and tunes of which no member, except Dr. Harper, could recall, a collage of the secrets of health and wealth, antique coins, a famous revolutionary guard and its leader, and a fascinating and spellbinding story of an obscure Vermontonian who was either a patriot or an invidious traitor, depending on which box of historical documents one read. The evening's hero, or traitor, was Ira Allen, brother of Ethan Allen, the rough and tough leader of The Green Mountain Boys who captured Fort Tinconderoga at the outset of the Revolutionary War. We learned, however, that his less famous brother, Ira, was considered Vermont's most famous citizen, appearing on its 1925 commemorative coin (replacing King George III who was paradoxically prominently displayed on Vermont's coins during the Revolutionary War.) Ira, a wealthy landowner, wrote Vermont's declaration of independence, gained public support for it by soliciting signatories, formulated a unicameral legislative body for his state's government, and was the prime mover of a campaign to build a canal to the St. Lawrence - apparently certainly a man worthy of the honor of being Vermont's first citizen having his sihouette impressed upon Vermont's 1925 commemorative coin.

But, with the discovery of new evidence in 1970 by a researcher, with whom Mr. Stewart enjoyed a "working relationship", Ira may have been a Benedict Arnold, rather than a George Washington. His efforts to raise money by selling guns at a profit to pay his debts, and at the same time supply Vermont's militia, appears now to have been a part of an insidious plot to arm a revolutionary guard of fiercely independent Vermontonians who were determined to succeed from the union and join Quebec to form a new independent country - United Columbia. History will never know the true story because Ira's shipment of guns were captured by the British. The club did not realize it at the beginning of Mr. Stewart's paper, but we had just been treated to the first prologue version of the Ira and - Contra affair, or should we say "The Hail, Columbia Affair".

Respectfully submitted,

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1050 22 Oct 87 QUILLIAN

1065-YYY

Minutes of the Meeting of The Sphex Club held on October 22, 1987

Fifteen apostates, namely members Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Lippard, Keys, Quillian, Spivey, Sweeney, Williamson, Wood, Bangley, and Emeritus Member Kirby, came in search of "What and Where is God?" Members who knew "What and Where is God?" gave their regrets: namely, Watson, Buhler, Petty, Turner, Johnson, Linker, and MacMillan. The speaker's son, William F. Quillian, III, was a guest; obviously, his father had not explained these facts of life to him growing up, and he was now getting a second chance. Ex-president Culverhouse had to preside because Buhler continues to assiduously avoid his duties as president. For a change, things were quiet; there were no committee reports or other irrelevant comments from some of our more verbose members.

The secretary introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. Quillian. Dr. Quillian immediately succumbed to the Biden syndrome; he confessed, as had previous speakers for the year, that none of his thoughts were particularly original, and he based many of his comments and observations on a book entitled "What and Where is God?" published in 1930 and which, through computer research, he surprisingly found in the catacombs of the Lynchburg College library. Mr. Huston smiled and nodded his delight.

Dr. Quillian provided an outline of his paper to the members which was very helpful to those members who sometimes get distracted by the hum of vacuum cleaners in the hall or wailing sirens whistling through the windows.

Dr. Quillian commented upon the early world views of "What and Where is God?" reviewing dualism and pre-Copernican concepts of the universe. These views of God are still held today, primarily by fundamentalists, such as Billy Graham, who believe that God is not a vague or distant force, but rather a person who feels, thinks, acts, and loves. God is in Heaven or up; earth is in the middle; and Hell is down. Mr. Booth and Mr. Hobbs both nodded their approval.

With the beginning of the industrial revolution and advanced science, new concepts of what and where is God have emerged. Thinking theologians now have to grapple with a changing universe and a changing concept of God.

The speaker cited three important scientific developments which have had a significant impact on who and what is God. The first eruption came with Copernicus' displacement of the theory that the earth was motionless and man was at the center of the universe. His theory was supported by Galileo; he was branded a heretic and made to recant his heretical views by the Catholic church.

A second significant factor was Darwin's theory of evolution. The Biblical account of the creation, that is "the seven days spore" was now challenged by a new breed of theological thinkers who had man evolving from the monkeys.

A third, and probably the most important scientific development, was the modern atomic theory. Ultimate reality was not a pure matter of the physical world; it was to be found in the world of atoms, neutrons, protons, and beyond.

The reactions to these scientific challenges were varied. First, there were stand-patters - those who denied or ignored scientific findings and clung to their pre-Darwinian beliefs of God. There were the deniers who were divided into those who rejected any belief in God, and the secular humanists, the scourge of all fundamentalists. Finally, there were the incorporators, men such as Alfred North Whitehead, Charles Hartshorn, and J. B. Cobb. The speaker dazzled us with his explanation of the theories of these man who tried to bring together science and religion while rejecting supernatural explanations of God and His relationship to man. These thinkers looked on God not as a person or man, but as an energy event with reality being a continuing process, not limited to a particular time or space.

The membership was somewhat subdued and slow to challenge the evening's speaker. Some queried the speaker about the concept of faith and its importance with the modern theologians. Others quizzed the speaker on the will of God. With these great issues hanging, the membership decided to cut short its search of "What and Where is God?" and tried to find peace and harmony in viewing the fifth game of the world series.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

A Road Map
through
"What and Where is God?"

1. Early World Views
   a. Dualism of Matter and Mind
   b. Flat Earth
   c. Earth is Center of Universe
2. Resulting Beliefs
   a. God as Supernatural
   b. Creation of World ex nihilo
   c. Heaven – a place "up there".
3. Some Modern Scientific Developments
   a. Copernican Theory
   b. Evolution
   c. Modern Atomic Theory
4. Reactions to Modern Scientific Developments
   a. The Stand-Patters
   b. The Deniers
   c. The Incorporators
      - A.N. Whitehead
      - Charles Hartshorne
      - H.N. Wieman
      - J.B. Cobb

10/22/87

What and Where is ① Eden? - Quillian.
Book named Eden - Yale 1930
Found at L.C.

early ① Dualistic - world - heaven & hell

② flat - heaven up and hell down - nothing for man scientific belief - God out there - God creates world - assyrian & Babylonian - about of God up there - hell below

③ conception of M - spirit land, inspire of sci discov.

apostle - creed - God - more & more
Jesus - revealed to God -

what & where is God - He is spirit - don't know - what this means -

Q to Hebrew - It is not vague or certain force -
God is a person - heart, thinks, act & love -

Hebrew one - not many peoples thoughts - like one person one person of & responding -

Many people don't think of God as person

what are sci dev explanation C. belief

① displacement Ptolemy by Copernican -
earth at center - motionless - man at center

② Copernicus - heliocentric - earth one of many celestial bodies - opposed by Galileo - church condemnation of church leaders - def from Biblical view - 1616 - this heresy by Catholic - Galileo made recant - Man by English - Protestant - "but"

① Evolution - Biblical acct of creation -
E threat to J.C. memories

③ modern Atomic theory - Electrons - purely mathematical world constituted of energy and - atom - not ultimate - new electron - wave changes -
replaces mechanical - mechanical model in energy and - that I feel what to teach about Eden - but new idea about sin

To. Robert C. Wood III
Suite 400
800 Main Street

[redacted] 19 NOV 87 MACMILLAN PAPER IN MS 1133 BOX 8-6

10 5 1ST 89

Minutes of the meeting of the Sphex Club, November 5, 1987.

TITLE "BLACK GOLD DILEMMA"

Twenty-one members gathered for the 1,066th meeting of the Sphex Club at the usual time and place. These included active members Bamgfley, Barney, Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Lippard, Rinker, MacMillan, Petty, Quillian, Sigler, Stewart, Turner, Watson, and Emeritus members ~~Williamson and~~ Kirby and Williamson. Messrs. Sweeney and Wood conveyed their regrets. ~~[illegible]~~ to the speaker.

Mr. Huston expressed his regret that Mr. Wood had had to send his ~~re~~ regrets, and then proceeded to read the minutes as the actual Secretary had prepared them. The minutes received plaudits only slightly less than those given the paper itself. However two points of correction were noted: Mr. Huston nodded his delight (not in sleeping), at the speaker's statement that he had found a copy of What and Where is God in the Lynchburg College Library, and secondly whether it had been stated that ~~theologians~~ modern theological thinkers had said that man had evolved from monkeys, per se, (or vice versa).

President Buhler, after extravagant efforts to avoid his duties, at last was in the chair. He introduced the speaker of the evening, John H. MacMillan, whose paper was entitled, "Black Gold Dilemma."

Members who generally had assumed that "black gold" referred to petroleum, though prepared for the Sphex Club tradition of misleading titles, felt reassured when the speaker explained the early use of the term, but then they feared that ~~of~~ they had been had after all when he said ~~that this~~ at several points that he was referring to plutonium. Then it turned out that he was the one who had been tricked, or perhaps he was revealing his true greatest interest, when it turned out that indeed was talking about petroleum after all.

And it turned out that we face not one, but ~~two~~ three "black gold" dilemmas. The first results from the unexpected drop in the price of oil in 1986. After the cartel known as the Organization of Petroleum ~~Producing~~ Exporting Countries (OPEC) had been able to quadruple the price of oil, from $2 to $9 a barrel in ~~1973~~ 1973, ~~to~~ and thus precipated a world oil

crisis, it continued its restrictive output and control of prices until the price reached $30 a barrel in the 1980's. Then, with rivalries and disarray in OPEC, the price suddenly dropped to $10 a barrel early in 1986. This high-lighted the position of Saudi Arabia as the major source of oil in the Middle East.

The second dilemma arises from the more immediate threat of the interruption of the shipping of oil through the ~~Straits~~ of Hormuz or the interruption of the supply of oil through some other ~~disruption~~ eruption in the volatile Middle East.

Finally, there remains the ultimate dilemma -- what sources of energy will support our future standard of living as we approach the inevitable exhaustion of the world's fosil fuels? ~~In other words,~~ more specifically, how do we, in the United ~~States~~, replace the 44 percent of our current energy supply that comes from oil?

Messrs. Stewart, Robertson, Buhler, Petty, Harper, Eagle, and Linker contributed to an energetic discussion. Mr. MacMillan noted that nuclear fusion might supply

an almost endless amount of energy, but the process is very complicated, and the lead-time may be too great to allow relief in time. Mr. Steward observed that the Swedes are seriously undertaking a project to pierce the Earth's crust in the hope of finding incalculable ~~amo~~ sources of methane. Mr. Buehler mentioned that he was doing his part to conserve oil by keeping horses in the city even at the dismay of less fore-sighted neighbors.

Prepared in the absence of Secretary Wood, who apparently was out prospecting or wild-catting, by

James A. Heston,
acting secretary.

1052 19 Nov 1987 BARNEY

Minutes of the 1,067th Meeting of The Sphex Club
Held On
November 19, 1987

Out of Africa came President Buhler, resembling the disheveled boat captain of the African Queen along with his guide, member Johnson, looking more like a hardened Stewart Granger, to preside over the 1,067th meeting of The Sphex Club held at The Board Room of First Colony Life Insurance Company on November 19, 1987, where members Barney, Booth, Buhler, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, MacMillan, Rainsford, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Watson, Wood, Petty, and Emeritus Member Williamson awaited expectant for a stirring report of heroic deeds and brave acts of courage from the dark continent. Those present felt remorseful for those members who had given their regrets: Spivey, Lippard, Keys, Culverhouse, and Quillian for they had deprived themselves of what surely would be an ineffable experience. Little did we know that our President and his guide were really cryptic aid researchers travelling incognito in the depths of the jungles and shanty towns of Africa as research assistants to our speaker, member Barney, who was making his annual appearance, whose topic was Pandemic Potpourri, an overview of the Aids crisis. Our speaker had as his guest, Steve Schulz, who, while he did not know much about Aids, could answer any remaining questions from any of our doubting members concerning "What and where is God?"

Dr. Barney gave an insightful and alarming exposition of the Aids crisis which is penetrating every segment of our society from medicine through government and politics to the bedrock of our culture, or what some of you would call the bedroom, our legal system.

Our speaker traced the seminal accounts of the Aids onslaught with a reference to everyone's favorite, bedside weekly magazine, "The Mortality Weekly", of August, 1981, where it was reported that five homosexuals, (or homos, gays, queers, or alternate lifestyle specialists, you take your pick) who had died from pneumonia who had been found to have deficiencies in their immune systems. By 1984, forty thousand Americans had died from Aids, and another 240,000 had the Aids virus, but no symptoms.

In fifteen years, it is predicted that 4.4 million Americans will be dead or sick from Aids at a cost of $20,000,000.00 annually. Unless there is a medical revelation, the disease is fatal, there is no treatment, and there is no vaccine. In a word Aids is devastating.

Our speaker explained the etiology of the disease. Reduced to its simplest terms, there is a breakdown in the vascular system of white blood cells composed of (1) polys and (2) lympohyctes, which contain B cells and T cells, all of which fight infections and invading organisms, the condition being known as HLTV3, the effect of which is the destruction of the immune system.

At this point, our members were noticeably edgy with the gloom and doom painted by our speaker. But we were somewhat relieved to learn that the transmission of Aids is from two primary activities, neither of which our members have been known to practice or partake: homosexuality and drug abuse. Still, we could not relax; our speaker kept us stirred up by explaining that the Aids virus could also be transmitted in other ways; animals to man (green monkeys and maybe even mosquitoes), saliva (mouth to mouth resuscitation or by deep kissing), blood transfusions, by your friendly next door Haitian, good old fashioned and some new fashioned sex (with an Aids carrier, with prostitutes being particularly suspect), and other body fluids such as tears. Our anxieties remained unabated.

Our speaker posed the question "Why was Aids not evident earlier?" He suggested that maybe the reason lies in changing lifestyles which our society has grown to accept, rather than stigmatize. Gays (or queers as member Booth would prefer to call them) have come out of their closet and are asserting their rights; drug abuse is common; and sex is practiced off the street, not in the home. In a word, we live in a society which has become promiscuous.

Today, questions abound about Aids throughout every segment of our society. Must doctors, nurses, and other health care providers (such as rescue squad persons) treat patients with Aids?

What are the corresponding rights and duties of the health care providers and the victims? Must doctors notify employers, schools, hospitals, or other doctors of patients who are infected with Aids? Is Aids testing legal or does it make sense economically? In what circumstances should testing be mandatory? Is the Aids test valid - false positives and false negatives happen in a small percentage of cases. What is the cost of this pandemic, and how will it affect the availability of insurance and accompanying rates for both health and life policies? May the military court martial a homosexual with Aids? Is it a handicap? What obligations do universities owe to their students? (Member Rainsford was frowning) Can we find a cure? Do we need special hospitals like the leper colonies of yesteryear? Will a vaccine be developed before the 1990's? If we have a vaccine, will it be effective? Will the virus change through mutations so that it is impervious to vaccines?

Finally, the speaker mentioned the unmentionable: condoms. While warning that they are not one hundred percent safe (there were only a few winces), he suggested we might want to include in our portfolios the stock in Trojen Rubber Company, having gone up sixty-one points in the last few months.

Our speaker ended by summarizing the facts, fictions, and issues surrounding Aids and by making a suggestion, to which nobody in our club felt threatened, a monogamous relationship and drug abstinence.

The questions were lively. Member Rainsford exhibited the deepest concern about the spread of Aids and his corresponding duties to his students, faculty, and administration. He was a bit perturbed when member Wood didn't seem to be taking the issues seriously, and he chided member Wood, "You wouldn't think it was funny if you had to make the choice of passing out condoms at freshman orientations or simply selling them at the college bookstore." Member Booth, in rare but his usual form, querried whether Webster's had bastardized the word "gay". Much to his distress, Dean Turner informed him Webster had done so. Member Booth said he was going to become a "queer rights activist", if for no reason other than semanics and the good of the English language.

At the conclusion, the membership left with a nascent dedication to ensure that the public was accurately informed of the issues in the Aids crisis and at the same time with a little comfort that we were not particularly threatened with exposure to Aids or the Aids virus as long as our members continued to live a virtuous and chaste life. (At the ages of most of our members, this is not difficult to do). Yet, we were still disturbed by what we learned about Aids and about what lay ahead for the public as the Aids crisis continues to grow in magnitude and severity.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1053 3 DEC 87 CAGLE? "THE OLDEST ART" SEE PAGE 3 STORY TELLING

Minutes of the 1,068th Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

Confusion reigned as members Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Linker, Keys, Quillian, Sigler, Spivey, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Petty, Bangley, and Emeritus Members Kirby and Williamson milled about The Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company on December 3, 1987, for the 1,068th meeting of The Sphex Club. It was as if no member had ever been to a meeting. Contrary to our normal boisterous manner, bashfulness prevailed. No member wanted to gather around the old oaken table, everyone seemingly to prefer to maintain some distance from the president. (Was it because our president had just returned from Africa?) Our president flushed and twitched. Our evening's speaker, Member Spivey, was late, and the secretary further complicated matters by reading a letter to the membership from Member Brewer which no one in our club could comprehend. Member Wood was delegated to negotiate with member Brewer as to his continued status with the club. We then found that we did not have a program committee, and our president said that he would study the matter and report back to us in a month. It was then determined that we did not even have a membership committee, and the president immediately appointed members Linker, Hobbs, and Turner as chairmen. Mr. Booth immediately spoke up and said that he had a candidate for membership, but refused to reveal his name.

The president finally took charge, reasserting his executive skill learned from presiding over many long and laborious board meetings. He asked the secretary to report regrets: These included Rainsford, Hapala, Huston, and Sweeney.

Our speaker's topic, "The Oldest Art", began by teasing us as to the real subject matter of his paper. Was it tennis? Was it preaching? No. It was storytelling. Our speaker reminded us that everyone has an impulse to tell a story, from bed time stories and fairy tales to our children to stories

of brave and heroic deeds of soldiers and western heroes. The speaker acknowledged that some of our members have been telling "stories" for years. He questioned, however, whether this old art was fading in a culture obsessed with science and ~~teaching~~ technology. Do we just now want the facts as Captain Joe Friday was wont to say? The speaker ~~He~~ said his wife was a better storyteller than he because she had only a modest respect for the facts.

Our speaker divided storytelling into three categories: (1) Tales of our national origin, life, and culture; (2) Personal affairs; and (3) Religious and faith experiences.

The history of our nation was told in stories. Our country was founded by men who believed in God and had faith ~~and~~ in reason. Our forefathers rejected the old order and established a new order (the Constitution) based on a new creed (the Declaration of Independence). Corruption was rejected; we were moral. Americans didn't start war for ignoble purposes, and we were not eager or aggressive to enter into combat. ~~It's~~ The tales stories from our engagement in Viet Nam may reflect our loss of innocence in the eyes of many, both at home and abroad.

Have we lost our sense of history, our speaker queried? In grade schools in place of Bible stories, the Greek and Latin classics, and other famous tales, our children are now concerned only about themselves - me, my family, my school, and my community. We have lapsed into what our speaker calls bland sociology.

In the second category (stories of personal affairs) we find out who we are when we tell stories about ourselves, we can better understand ourselves, our relations with others, our beliefs and relationship with God, and our priorities. Our speaker talked about a personal study he conducted with a cohort in the development of faith. This study was designed to help people tell who they were, their ethnic roots, and their perception of their relationship with parents. It delved into crisises in their lives and was designed to help them break through old taboos and prejudices.

The third category, religious stories, was naturally our speaker's favorite. Stories about the Gospels, the parables of Jesus, the sayings of Confucious, and the puzzles of Zen help us expand our knowledge and understanding of faith and vicissitudes of life. Ofttimes stories help us break through the ordinary and mundane to find new revelations and understanding of ourselves and mankind. The speaker ended by reading a story of Little Red Riding Hood who was also known as Little Redcap. We were shocked to learn the true story that Little Red Riding Hood was transporting wine to Grandmother rather than cookies and milk.

The reaction of the club to the speaker's paper was one of enjoyment and relaxation. Many members reminiscenced about their favorite stories, some of which did not particularly pay attention to the facts. By the time the evening was over, Admiral Cagle had shot down every Japanese aircraft in the Pacific. It was a delightful evening for everyone, and we left remembering our favorite stories and were invigorated with the knowledge that stories are still an important part of our life and the life of our nation.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1054 21 JAN 88

HOBBS
PAPER IN MS 1133
BOX 7-5
*EWING CONTINUE
AS EMERITUS

Minutes of the 1,069th Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

It wasn't snowing on this cold, misty, somber night of January 21, 1988, but it was black and stark. It was a perfect occasion to build a fire and stay home, and to enhance the pleasure of a quiet evening with the wife and dog, Duke was playing Carolina at Chapel Hill on the tube. Why would sixteen members of our club, like denizens in the South Pole, ~~copy the names of members present~~ Booth, Buhler, Harper, Hobbs, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Rainsford, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Petty, and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson, brave the dangers of such a bilious night when our speaker's * topic "Lynchburg Mills" sounded frightfully tedious, and pedantic. The answer to this query is obvious when the evening's speaker is member Hobbs - our resident local historian who, one would think from his conversional knowledge of our city's founding fathers, was John Lynch's next door neighbor. What a pity our eleven absent (but certainly not absent minded) members, six of whom sent their regrets - Bangley, Hapala, Huston, Quillian, Spivey, and Culverhouse, would be deprived of such a propitious occasion to enlarge their knowledge of our city mills. But before our speaker was introduced, our club had its usual agenda of ennui. The secretary read a letter to the membership from member Brewer who asked to be excused from presenting a paper for the year 1988-1989. Upon motion duly made and seconded, his request was granted. The secretary also reported that emeritus member Ewing, * who had just returned to Lynchburg, did not want to become an active member of the club because of health reasons. It was agreed that he continue on the membership roll as an emeritus member. Our president continued his forceful leadership and exhibited his organizational skills by appointing a banquet committee composed of McMillan, Sigler, Cagle, Member Turner, chairman of the nominating committee, and reminded everyone to give him any nominations for membership. He reminded everyone that the next meeting, February 4, would be closed to guests. It was noted that member Sweeney had escorted member Johnson to the meeting, and it was observed that this was probably a first in the annals of the history of jurisprudence where the judge was chauffeuring a juror to a trial; all members promised to keep the matter strictly confidential.

we were gladden to learn that

On a more somber note, it was reported that member Barney had suffered a mild heart attack, and it was highly ~~un~~ likely that he would be able to ~~keep~~ return to his regular attendance schedule certain a few months.

Our evening's speaker, member Hobbs, educated, enlightened, and delighted us with a history of Lynchburg's mills, and his paper compared favorably in chronological and genealogical detail with Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire". He began with the early history of our mills. From our speaker's research (and he does know how to research) it seems the first mill operation in Lynchburg began around 1784, and there was a proliferation of mills over the ensuing years along the creeks and rivers of our city. From his count, there were no less than eighteen mills scattered along our creeks, Blackwater, Judith, Fishing, Possum, Beaver, Archer, ~~and~~ Joshua, and of course along the James. He recounted that millers and mills had been entwined with the stories of Chaucer, the songs of our musicians, the poems of Longfellow, and the parables of Jesus. Our speaker recounted his early romantic period when he would climb upon a wagon drawn by mules hauling grains to the mill. He would watch blissfully as the grain was unloaded and stared in wonderment as the water poured over the dam empowering the millstone to grind the wheat.

He instructed us that milling was an art. It required ~~finding~~ a proper milling site, usually near a river or creek, the construction of a dam ~~which provided~~ to provide the power, binding together the millstones, and the grading of the wheat.

There were many types of mills; mills for grist, cement, plaster, drug, wheat, and corn; the mills were drawn by wind, horses, tides, steam, water, and electricity.

Our speaker had researched (and then researched some more) to ~~show~~ share the history of four mills in our area. The first mill was John Lynch's mill along the Blackwater Creek, constructed about 1781, and obviously named Lynch's Mill; and it began operation about 1784.

The second mill along Blackwater Creek began around ~~1823~~ 1790 and appropriately was called the Blackwater Mill.

It was originally operated by John Hollins for whom Hollins College was later named after a rather generous gift of $19,000.00. The rumor is not true that Lea Booth initiated the contact between Mr. Hollins and this college, but the quote from Mr. Booth is accurate "He wish he had."

In 1830-1831 Henry and Maurice Langhorne began operating the Langhorne Mill on Blackwater Creek. Maurice Langhorne lived on the land upon which Point of Honor was built, and Henry Langhorne was the great father of the famous Gibson Girl and Lady Astor. Charles Scott married Henry's daughter, and Langhorne ran the mill during the Civil War. With Charles Scott's death in 1865, his son, J. J. Scott, succeeded him, but he failed, and his creditors took over from him. In 1887, R. C. Scott began operating a mill on the James River, and it became known as the Scott's Mill Dam.

The fourth mill was the Piedmont Mill which began in about 1793 and was operated by ~~Tom~~ John Warwick at the Horsford Road. It operated continuously through 1987.

The speaker concluded his talk with a series of slides showing Graves Mill, Lynch's Mill, Scott's Mill, Brightwell Mill, Gault's Mill, and the Oxford Furnace. Our membership reminisced through the early history of our city and became acquainted again with our founding fathers. We all felt a bit closer to our native city after this scholarly paper by our speaker. The evening was a treat, and our souls were filled with warmth and good cheer because our speaker had touched everyone's past and remembrances.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1055 4 FEB 1988

ROBERTSON DEATH

HARPER PAPER IN MS 1133 = BOX 7-4 "CHAGING OF THE GUARD

45-MIN DEBATE ABOUT SEX

Minutes of the 1,070th Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

The 1,070th meeting of The Sphex Club held on February 4, 1988, at The Board Room of First Colony began with a moment of silence in memory of deceased member Alex Robertson. Thereafter, let it not be said that the agenda of our Club was dull or ordinary. Contrary to the usual, somenix-like items on our past agendas - such as financial reports, long range planning, and annual picnic - this Club was hot. * It finally broke through the conventional and blase into a new, unchartered realm. The Club had finally arrived in the Twentieth Century; we had come out of the closet. We were no longer ashamed to talk about what has been churning around us this past decade: abstience or sex. Gary Hart may have looked bad with his pandering; Jim Bakker may have been humiliated by his liaisons; and Wilbur Mills may have delighted the old guard with his indiscretions. But, these piccadelos all paled in comparison to our foray into our repressed, sexual desires - admission of women to the Club. Who would have believed it? Our libido was pumping. Of all members to launch us into titilation and the sexually explicit, it was that old pixilated rogue himself, Dean Turner - shocking!

The debate was scintillating. Booth quipped "There goes my paper on porno." X Dean Turner informed us in his usual, scholarly manner that there was no mention of "sex" in the by-laws. Who would have guessed? Member Hobbs even admitted "Times have changed." But, then he recovered from his momentary lapse "Back into the future" and reminded us that the Club traditionally had invited our resident college presidents to be members; and he concluded with the fact he obviously had carefully researched in his usual, thorough manner, "A college president has to be either male or female." The members present had to ponder that line carefully, namely Booth, Buhler, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Linker, Keys, Quillian, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Petty, and emeritus

members Williamson and Kirby. Fortunately, members who had sent their regrets did not have to worry about this inscrutable line, namely Kagle, MacMillan, Rainsford, Sigler, Spivey, and Sweeney.

Member Wineman stemmed the tide. He felt this sudden surge into the "new sexuality" was precipitous. For the first time in our Club's history, we all sensed a great divisiveness spurting like a cancer among our membership. Fortunately to the rescue came member Quillian. In his customary calm and reassuring manner, he told us that we did not need to say yea or nay. Since there was no prohibition against sex in the by-laws, member Quillian said we did not have to make a decision tonight. This carried the day back into the night. Rising to the occasion, President Buhler with the help of his many years of combat experience in the world of boxing, carried over the debate for another week, allowing members more time to make up their minds about this momentous choice: Do we stand for austere abtinence or do we stumble into frightfully delightful permissiveness?

Unfortunately, this great debate took forty-five minutes, and left our evening's speaker haggard and weary. He threw away half of his speech "Changing of the Guard" because it was now 8:48 p.m. Several members of the Club who cared less about sex had already gone to sleep. In fact, the speaker himself had gone to sleep, and only the loud and boisterous debate had waked him minutes before he was to approach the podium.

Our speaker's topic chronicled the changes in Lynchburg's business environment over the last fifty years. He noted a trend which started about forty years ago, and which has continued unabated: The loss of local control of our banks and mercantile organizations. He spread before us a newspaper delivered by his local newsboy - It seemed like only a few years ago - the 1936 sesquicentennial of the Lynchburg News which featured all of the business and industries in the Lynchburg community. Then,

Lynchburg was aglow with the romance of tobacco, shoes, and iron works, but this was not all. We had textiles, metals, tanning, paper, candy, drugs, overalls, wagon wheels, wholesale groceries, and hardware; and best of all it was locally owned. This was economic bliss. Lynchburgers working for businesses owned by Lynchburgers. Alas, it was no more.

He traced the organizations of Lynchburg's first three banks, the Lynchburg National in spring 1865, the First National in August 1865, the Peoples National in 1868, and the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank in 1890, none of which are now locally controlled, he lamented.

Our foundries, Lynchburg and Glamorgan, were organized by Henry E. McWane and T. W. Roberts, who earned their trade by sneaking into another foundry carrying lunch pails for workers. They were spotted, but unlike today's climate, they were not sued for stealing "trade secrets". Ah, how times have changed, and these basic industries now are owned and operated by foreigners.

He reminisced about our department stores, Millner's, Guggenheimers, Snider and Berman, D. Moses, and Baldwins, now either closed or branches of chain stores.

Then there was the move to the malls with Pittman Plaza opening in the early 1950's, and River Ridge in the 70's. Yet, both were organized and promoted by outsiders. Our speaker posed the query, "Why did not Lynchburgers take this initiative?" The speaker had no answer.

And, where is the neighborhood food store? Who delivers any more? Well, Pearson's still does and the pizza parlour, but that is all.

The Craddock brothers came to Lynchburg in the 1870's and started the first shoe manufacturing business in the south - eighteen thousand pairs a day - wow; oh, where are you now Craddock-Terry?

Several local businesses have survived. C. B. Fleet founded by a Lynchburg pharmacist, Charles B. Fleet, became king of the enema. However, Booth suggested a slogan, but fortunately, it didn't make it - "Goose 'Em with a Gush". Our president owns and operates the Old Dominion Box Company, founded by one of Lynchburg's great entrepreneurs, Dave Dillard. Taylor-Ramsey sells lumber all around the world. His businesses are now exceptions.

In the 1950's Lynchburg saw new big businesses relocate here and thrive: B & W, G.E., First Colony, and Meredith-Burda. But none were locally owned. The speaker ended with a query, "What effect has this had on our economy and what should we do about it?" He offered no answer.

The ensuing discussion was subdued. There was a sense of helplessness - concerns for our economy and some gloom. In his usual customary manner, member Johnson remembered every business that was ever organized in the city and the Lynchburger who was the organizer. Now the local businessmen are puppets and mouthpieces for their foreign owners. Booth said that even he, Lynchburg's greatest panhandler, has enormous difficulty scratching a few bucks from our local industrial leaders. But, he admitted that he has not been deterred in his continuing efforts for all good causes.

Finally, member Booth pointed out to the speaker that he had neglected to mention one of the first, and one of Lynchburg's greatest industries, our brothels on Fourth Street. He said they were great contributors to all causes, and he did not mind going there any time to try to raise whatever he could.

The evening concluded with a loud round of applause by our speaker who, like our previous speaker Hobbs, brought us back to the roots of our city, which in spite of all of our laments, is our home, and in the words of our

mayor, "A great place to be alive".

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

* WOMEN MEMBERS AND BLACKS STEWART

1056 18 FEB 88 WATSON

PAPER IN MS 1133, Box 16-14

SPOKE ON RECENT TRIP TO CHINA. NO TITLE IN MINUTES

Minutes of the 1,071st Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

The Great Sphex Tryst continued with the assemblage of our members for our 1,071st meeting on February 18, 1988, at the First Colony Board Room. The air bristled with excitement, and anticipation, and believe it or not, temerity. Unfortunately, the secrectary quelled ~~our~~ this engaging mood by reading a prolonged account of the minutes of our last meeting which had to be corrected by member Quillian because of the secretary's neglect to even mention the name of the speaker, member Harper. Apologies to our most recent speaker.

Regrets were received from members Johnson, Rainsford, MacMillian, and Barney. In fact, it was reported that member Barney said that he planned to get back to regular attendance, excusing his past attendance record by pleading the necessity of [illegible] every Thursday for the past three years.

Returning to our great debate, it appeared our members had drawn lines. Each side was prepared to defend their records with unctuous remarks to the merits of our infatuating issue, Abstinence of Sex. Perhaps our members had been watching too much television and have become mesmerized by the incessant banalities of Republicans and Democrats as they parade through our homes campaigning in the remote corners of Iowa and New Hampshire. Our members present Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Huston, Lippard, Keys, Quillian, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Petty, and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson were contentious; we were divided; it was obvious there would be no consensus. Irrelevancies abounded. Emeritus member Williamson announced that the Lions' Club had just initiated its first woman member. Was this meant to be a precedential value to our Club? Member Quillian must have thought so, positing in his usual reassuring tone that he fully supported women membership, but paradoxically he had a problem with asking the gals to eat with us at the annual meeting. He said, however, that he thought that we might even consider a black.

Member Stewart shocked us with his bluntness. He was for blacks, but he wasted no words about his opinion of women members. None should grace the halls of our hallowed meeting place. Since member Stewart owns these hallowed halls and pays the sergeant at arms who lets our members in (and consequently could keep our women intruders out) of our meeting place, the great debate came to a sudden screeching halt. No more was said. Silence settled upon us. Even Booth stared off with glazed eyes. Sensing the overwhelming swing and the feeling of our members, the president turned on a desiccated Dean Turner, who had had the audacity to merely suggest that perhaps sex was an idea whose time had come upon our Club. Boy, was he wrong. The president pounded the gavel, stared at member Turner, and then sentenced member Turner to three months of silence, and assigned a committee of Wineman, Stewart, and Booth to counsel with him for the next year. With the great debate finished forever, our speaker, member Watson, confessed that his subject was the topic of a paper last spring given by ~~Martin~~ Johnson. However, he was not deterred. Because of his unbridled enthusiasm, he thought his paper was going to be a lot more interesting and entertaining than member Johnson. Unfortunately, member Johnson was not present to challenge this bold assertion by our speaker.

Member Watson was part of a delegation to visit China in the fall of 1986 sponsored by the Disciples of Christ Church. While this group visited most of the tourists attractions in China (the Great Wall, etc.), the trip concentrated in two areas, Chinese education and religion. He cautioned that his observations may already be dated, but his observations, he believed, were still valid.

He reviewed the progress made by the Chinese in the last ten years after the death of Mao Se Tung and the end of the cultural revolution.

Like the brave and faithful who attended the ~~Quantas~~ Kiwanis Travel Log, we were treated to a travel guide of member Watson's experiences in China. Days were

filled from dawn to dusk. Schedules were always tight. Schools and churches were open to the group, and our speaker believed he caught a true picture of Chinese culture through its schools, churches, and hospitals. He related his experience in Meishan (or New Town) built in 1979 whose missionary group had its only opportunity to see how the modern Chinese family lived. He talked with members of the family who were open and frank in their discussion of their living conditions. While simple, decent Chinese enjoyed most of the modern conveniences, including a black and white TV, (but soon a color one), gas heat, and modern kitchen and toilet facilities.

Most of the children in the urban areas attended school, but in the rural areas more children worked on the farm land and went to school. China is enforcing a one child policy in an attempt to control its population.

Our speaker visited the teacher's college where students are trained to be teachers. However, what really caught our speaker's eye were the beautiful nude female models. Now, we knew why member Watson's trip was more interesting than member Johnson's. Times obviously have changed in China.

Hospitals are clean and technically equipped, but appear cold and drab.

For real excitement, his group was rushed from a meeting at the YMCA to the Children's Palace, a special school started by Madam Sun Yet Sen, the widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic in the early 1900's. They visited the various fine arts classes and were treated to performances by the students.

The churches are Christian, but there are no denominations. The natives are free to worship or not, but he wasn't sure of the dogma or doctrine of the church. Protestantism is doing better than Catholicism, primarily because Catholics have broken with the Pope in Rome. Of course, there are also

Moslems and Buddhists.

In the rush of all his activities, our speaker did ~~get out of hand~~ become overenthusiastic. He caused his obedient bus driver to get a ticket for illegal parking. However, in his clever manner, our speaker cajoled his guide into paying the ticket.

The group's last Sunday service in Hefei was the emotional high ~~for another~~ of the trip. Surrounded by nine hundred Chinese at a church service, American and Chinese worshipped together in song, words, and spirit from which erupted a contagious wave of good will and Christian unity.

Our speaker ended his paper by telling us about the Unity Foundation which printed Bibles and helped disseminate educational materials in China.

During the discussion which ensued, it seemed like half the people in our club had been to China. We finally knew where member Stewart got his deep pocket, all eighteen inches of it, from his tailor in China. Of course, member Stewart is the only one that needs an eighteen inch wallet.

Members Booth and Cagle were delighted to learn that there were new markets for Pride of Virginia. Member Stewart announced he is opening a branch office in Beijing, and is sending Ron Dolan to man it.

When the discussion waned for just a moment at approximately 9:20, our ~~speaker~~ President rose to his feet and informed us that we could all go home if we wanted to. The members stared at him in disbelief, and President Buhler sank back down into his chair. Our usual banter continued another ten minutes, and we were fully engaged in a discussion of Chinese culture when our ~~member~~ President again jumped to his feet and insisted that we go home. It may be that he wanted to hold a covert organizational meeting of the disciplinary committee to work out the terms of member Turner's probationary period.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1057 3 MAR 88 LIPPARD - PAPER IN MS 1133 BOX 8-5

FROST DECEASED OBIT ATTACHED

Minutes of the 1,072nd Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

Election night at the 1,072nd meeting of The Sphex Club, March 3, 1988, began with a moment of silence in memory of our most senior emeritus member, Marshall Frost. Member Harper reminded us that member Frost had been a member of our Club since 1929 and had delivered many papers on various topics. Dean Turner, chairman of the ~~nominating~~ membership committee, presented the slate of candidates for membership along with a specially commissioned Louis Harris poll which reflected quite clearly that all the candidates were held in high regard in the community and were qualified for membership in our Club. The chairman and his committee had thoroughly studied the candidates' records, and the committee had gone so far as to have had a security check made by the Lynchburg College security force. The candidates' positions on the burning issues confronting our Club was clear: They agreed that our Club should convene our annual meeting at 7:00 (member Booth beamed with delight, and member Quillian sizzled with disappointment - there should be financial responsibility and no deficit spending by the Club; and finally on the latest imbroglio, sex or abstinence, they were all for sex but were not necessarily against abstinence and thought maybe a paper on sex education would be a good idea for our Club).

The campaign managers for each candidate spoke eloquently, but briefly, on behalf of their candidates extolling their dedication to the highest purposes of our Club, justice, equality, and fratnernity, and then the vote was taken by secret ballot. Member Rainsford was appointed by the presiding president to be the poll watcher. The results of the election were deferred until our speaker, member Lippard, presented his paper - Points on Osler's Compass.

Member Lippard confessed that he had originally written his paper sometime ago in making a presentation to a meeting of his doctor allies. However, he was so nervous about making his first presentment to our Club that he asked Lea Booth to review it; and of course, as anyone who knows member Booth would expect, he rewrote member

Lippard's paper, leaving only the title of his paper unchanged because he thought that was the best part of the paper as originally written by member Lippard. When member Lippard's wife learned what member Booth had done, she was outraged and insisted that member Lippard give the paper as originally presented. Consequently, the Club didn't really know who wrote the evening's paper.

No matter who the author was, member Lippard presented an intriguing account of the life of Matthew Osler, a pioneer in medicine and in the development and training of medical students. Before Osler's time, hospital wards were hallowed ground, and the students were not included when their mentors made their rounds. Osler changed all this. He thought that it was essential that young medical students and their professors examine patients together not only to learn about medicine but also to understand the patients and their families' concerns, and to develop a bedside manner.

In 1885, Johns Hopkins, a wealthy bachelor of Baltimore, died and left his fortune to establish the hospital in Baltimore. Osler was selected to head the hospital; and he left his native Pennsylvania to become professor of medicine and physician in charge at Johns Hopkins.

His scope of influence was enormous. He revolutionized medical education by bringing the student into medical wards. He counselled: "To study the phenomenon of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study books without patience is not to go to sea at all."

Osler was a pioneer in medical technology, introducing the binaural stethoscope which is still in universal use.

Osler was an extensive writer, authoring over 132 papers and a textbook which was last published in 1947.

Perhaps his greatest contribution to medicine was the humanization of the medical process. He believed in a total commitment to the patient and serving as his advocate, counselor, and protector. His techniques are relevant today, and provides us with the nobleness of the medical traditions.

Our speaker then looked to the key points on Osler's compass and suggested these points may serve to heal the breach that he sees between doctors and patients.

The north point was Osler's conception of the ethical and philosophic precepts which must govern a physician's life - a physician is called to serve others.

The south point was the patient himself. Osler treated the patient's disease, but was at the same time concerned with his family, economic security, and general welfare.

The east point on the compass was his life-long interest in education. He was a pioneer in advocating continuing medical education, cautioning his students that their medical knowledge would be outdated in five years. He believed that a medical teacher must also treat patients so that the teachers would not get out of touch with the conditions under which their students would be practicing.

The west point of the compass was a way of life. He resolved to dismiss every anxiety from his mind and concentrate to do his best over the next twenty-four hours, putting behind what has happened yesterday, whether it be good or bad, and making each moment of the day a precious thing to do your best and revere life.

He stressed that a man must be ready each day for the sorrow and grief and have the strength to face failure or disaster with equanimity. He was tested himself when his own son was killed at a very early age in World War I.

Our members responded enthusiastically to our speaker's paper. Dr. Barney, who looked fit and trim, spoke eloquently about Osler's influence on internal medicine, informing us that he is still considered its founding father.

Several members commented that our late member Craddock was a student of Osler's and exemplified Osler's qualities as a physician who cared for his patient and his family with compassion and concern.

The evening concluded with election returns. The pollsters had laid an egg. Only one candidate survived. He would be notified of his election.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

And before member Quillian spots a glaring omission from these minutes and makes a scene, the members present at this meeting were Barney, Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Lippard, Keyes, Quillian, Rainsford, KIRBY, Sigler, Spivey, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Petty, and Bangley.

1058 17 MAR 1988 HAPALA NP

* ZIMMER ELECTED TO CLUB

Minutes of the 1,073rd Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

It was a bad night for the secretary at the 1,073rd meeting of The Sphex Club held on March 17, 1988. Since our esteemed president once again was away on a business safari, and our vice-president has not been seen for three months since he left for the darks of Australia, our secretary had to once again preside. He was obviously nervous. He began the evening by asking the meeting to "adjourn", and immediately ten members, who had already gotten a bit drowsy, got up to leave. George Stewart, our gate keeper, made them sit down, and he warned them he was going to keep an eye on them during the meeting. There would be no nodding tonight. We were going to hear an important paper. The acting president then proceeded to stumble through the minutes. It seems, however, that this is the only time everyone listens because immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the minutes, several members accused our secretary of glaring inaccuracies. Member Huston chided the secretary for distorting Johns Hopkins' record for charitable contributions. Member Stewart questioned whether the secretary's minutes had ever been accurate, and suggested that someone might consider filing articles of impeachment against our secretary and that the matter be referred to Commonwealth's Attorney Bill Petty to consider issuing a writ of quo warranto. (That means, get the bum out of office). But the ultimate indignity was the fact our secretary even had used the wrong first name of the featured subject of our previous speaker, William Osler - (calling him Matt Osler and pronounced his name incorrectly most of the time). It really had been a night to forget for the secretary.

✳ Member Booth reported that Charles F. Zimmer has accepted membership in the club, but could not make his initial appearance tonight because of prior commitments. He joined the list of those members giving regrets, namely: MacMillan, Petty, Keys, Spivey, Lippard, Linker, Sigler, Quillian, and Watson. The members present who had had to endure the rambling of the secretary were Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Rainsford, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Wineman, Wood, Bangley, and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson.

The evening's speaker, member Hapala, presented a paper on Gorbachev's reforms.

Gorbachev a few years ago began a comprehensive series of political, social, and economic reforms which has provoked debate in the west. Of no small consequence is the fact that he has eliminated liquor at all official Soviet functions. Boy, he must be serious. There has been debate in the west and in Europe as to the reasons for Gorbachev's reforms with George Kennon believing that Gorbachev would like to see the United States and Russia develop a constructive relationship in the nuclear age where there can never be any useful purpose for war. Others believe that Gorbachev is simply seeking to get trade and technical concessions while still pursuing an aggressive foreign policy.

Our speaker divided his paper into three parts: First, the reasons Gorbachev concluded reforms were necessary; second, the essential economic, political, and social reforms; and third, an evaluation of Gorbachev's program.

Reforms were started by Gorbachev because he believed ~~because~~ Russian society has lost its commitment to the original aims of the revolution. In 1917 Lenin announced that once private ownership of the means of production was abolished, a new society would emerge. Authority over the production process was no longer to depend on private ownership; production would take place for use rather than profit. Laborers would work with enthusiasm because they would receive the full value of their labor. Production would never slow down for lack of demand. Greed and selfishness would disappear. How wonderful.

Gorbachev has been frank in specifying the shortcomings of the Soviet Union: (1) Economic downturn; (2) Shortages in consumer goods (Can you believe a scarcity of toilet paper?); (3) Quality and workmanship in goods poor. (TVs break down after twelve to thirteen minutes; maybe ~~the~~ we Americans could be so fortunate).

At the same time Gorbachev did not forget Soviet accomplishments: (1) Full employment; (2) No inflation; (3) Low prices; (4) Social benefits; and (5) Egalitarian wage policy. Still, Gorbachev sensed that the social contract between his people and his regime failed to satisfy the populace. He saw that the Soviet society faced rising divorce rates, abortion, alcoholism, and bribery.

Gorbachev's reforms were economical, political, and social. At the heart of the reforms was the economy. Central plans were no longer at the centerpiece of the economy, and industrial enterprises would now be allowed to set their own plans based on contracts. Enterprises would be put on a full cost basis with profit motive. Each enterprise's goal was to be self-supporting. If an enterprise was unprofitable, the workers would be paid less or the enterprise would go out of business.

The minor points of economic reform included increased employee discipline, an evaluation of workers' performances, increased technology and scientific research, joint ventures with the west, reduced bureaucracy, prices to reflect supply and demand, and approaches to agricultural planning within the family unit with economic incentive to produce more farm products.

Glasnost is Gorbachev's program of social reform. It includes public disclosure of a wide range of information. The basis for the new policy was the need to make full disclosure to the people in order to get them involved in social reform. Television has been the principal means of bringing better communication to the Russian people.

This approach is designed to gain public support for Gorbachev's reforms. Gorbachev has called for the election of factory managers, the members of the local Soviets and party organizations. But these reforms have yet to be acted upon by the Soviet central committee.

Gorbachev's reforms have not been limited to domestic issues. He links domestic reform with a new approach to foreign policy. He offers a fresh analysis of the relationships between capitalism and socialism. He appears to have abandoned the Lenin belief that socialism will inevitably dominate the world.

An evaluation of Gorbachev's reforms is difficult. Gorbachev's reformist attitude has been more comprehensive than any of his predecessors, since it touches all aspects of the Soviet's economy and foreign policy. However, whether these reforms will be successful remains an open question.

Our speaker's paper generated a lively discussion about Russian society and foreign policy and the motives behind ~~them,~~ Gorbachev's reformist movement. Since our speaker had not disguised the topic of his paper by traditional subterfuge, our club had a first; a second paper was delivered by member Huston. He rose to his feet, cleared his throat and read with proper professional dignity his version of Gorbachev's reforms. A quick vote was taken on this bold move by member Huston, and future speakers were instructed to disguise the subject matter of their paper so that our members can focus on full attention on the paper of our assigned speaker.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1059 31 MAR 88 SIGLER

PAPER IN MS 1133
Box 9-11

Minutes of the 1,074th Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

Where is the president of The Sphex Club, asked our members who were present: Booth, Cagle, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, MacMillan, Rainsford, Sigler, Sweeney, Wineman, Wood, Petty, and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson. We have not heard from him for a month. Is he so taken up with the affairs of boxes and bridles that he cannot attend to his chores as our president? Fortunately, our vice president found his way back to America and was present to take charge of our meeting, the first chore being to appoint a committee, with member Rainsford as chairman, to initiate a "recall" petition, against our President.

Our vice president then called on the chairman of our dinner committee, member Cagle, for a report. Member Cagle continues to exhibit the exemplary qualities of dynamic and prescient leadership by appointing a dinner committee composed of members Sigler, Huston, and Booth, who ~~was not to be~~ insisted that he was not going left out. Despite chairman Cagle's constant ~~arguing~~ urging to hold a meeting and engage a speaker, the committee had done nothing except to debate the preferred issue - Does our club pay an honorarium? In typical fashion, no one could remember. To the rescue came member Sweeney, who has just arrived (being only five minutes this time) and announced that in the past thirteen years the club had paid the expenses of one speaker. In reviewing these expenses, it was determined that our club had been defrauded since that speaker had come to Randolph-Macon to speak and had charged the club for all his expenses from his home in Tennessee. Member Booth was appointed to chair an ad hoc committee to seek restitution. Upon motion by our secretary, duly seconded by member Hobbs, and after some warning by member Wineman, our frugal treasurer who ~~warned~~ said that he may have to institute a $5.00 surcharge, the club voted unanimously to pay the expenses of a speaker if ~~our~~ chairman considers it absolutely necessary, and if the speaker will submit a detailed expense voucher to member Wineman.

EXPENSES *

Chairman Cagle then proceeded to read off a long list of potential speakers including Jesse Jackson, Michael Dukakis, Edwin Meese, George Bush, Gary Hart, and Reverend E. E. Knoodle. After a lengthy debate, it was decided the club

Ed muskie

would leave it to the committee's discretion which candidate we would honor with an invitation. Member Cagle was instructed to make a report at the next meeting.

Member Booth ~~had~~ then indulged us with a story he read from the radical left wing chronicle, The New York Times, about the Saturday Night Literary Club. It seems that this "outfit" is a "copy cat" and there was outrage at the audacity of this bogus masquerade; member Petty was instructed to institute a temporary restraining order in Judge Sweeney's court and report back immediately.

The secretary introduced the speaker, member Sigler, and aside from not knowing his right first name and forgetting the topic of his paper, he did manage to get his last name right. Shrugging aside the inept and inexact introduction, member Sigler launched into a lengthy dialectic on why our educational system, from elementary school through high school, is grieviously deficient in teaching the sciences. He also let it be known that he did not like engineers very much either; and consequently, he was going to outdo member Johnson and break his record for the "longest" Sphex Club paper. The secretary timed member Sigler's paper, and he broke member Johnson's record by thirty seconds. As a result, these minutes are the longest in the history of our club. This is terribly unfair to the evening's speaker because there may not be any member awake after this reading to listen to the speaker's paper. This may not be "all bad", however, since the speaker cannot be accused of putting the members to sleep during his presentation.

LONGEST PAPER

Our speaker, a noted scientist and teacher, confessed that he came to this "high calling" honestly, not for financial gain, but to enjoy the fascinations of the study of science and the instruction of young people in the scientific processes. He complimented the faculty at Lynchburg College which included such greats as Rosser, Freer, and Mahan, but he neglected, most humbly, to include himself. He regaled us with stories of his studies of science in high school through college, exposing the former president of the University of Virginia, a Thomas Jefferson award winner, for lack of any spark or imagination in the classroom. He lamented that the faculty in graduate school let it be known that teaching is a waste of time, that graduate study was for training research scientists, and that only

those who could not aspire to do "real physics" should design to teach. Fortunately, our speaker disdained this advice.

Our speaker then evaluated the teaching of science in elementary, high school, and ~~on~~ the college level. In a word, the art of teaching science in all three categories is depressing.

He recounted his exposure to the teaching of science at the elementary level in Lynchburg. The children are enthusiastic, but the curriculum is lacking, and the teachers are unprepared.

The secondary schools are not any better. Few qualified persons choose to teach, mainly because there are greater financial ~~awards~~ rewards for scientists in other fields. Students are not fooled when their instructors know less about the subject than the students themselves.

Physics suffers from the "macho" syndrome, being labeled the toughest course, yet according to our speaker, it ought to be the easiest of the science subjects encountered. (Thanks Julius, I took all the hard courses while skipping physics).

Paradoxically, our students get worse as they get older. Fifth graders do better in student rankings among nations than do our high school students. Our high school science curriculum exacerbates this problem; most students take only earth science, when the students' first encounter with science ought to be physics. Our speaker challenged "Why shouldn't students learn Newton's law and the law of thermodynamics at an early age?" (Our secretary thought to himself, "He cannot spell thermodynamics much less study it").

Our speaker had two additional concerns about secondary education. First, mathematics. It is taught in a vacuum, necessarily compressed and expanded without any explanation as to its practicality. It becomes drudgery. Second, high school schedules preclude any real experimentation or hands on work in science courses. As an example, Lynchburg schools require upper level students to participate in science fairs, but often they and their teachers have no real idea of what projects really mean.

College science teachers have different challenges. College students are divided into three distinct groups, not based on intelligence: (1) a small group who have not been turned off by science and thus may be pursuing a career related to science; and (2) a larger group, a more or less hostile audience, who have to take science only to satisfy externally imposed requirements. The first group, paradoxically, while proficient in science, are not adequately prepared for the mathematics of college science, but they learn quickly. The second group is really two sub-groups, one is good in verbal skills, and the second is strong in interpersonal communication. It is rare for members of the second group to choose a career in science. Thus, the maximum pool of potential science and engineering students is largely determined before students reach college, really by the fifth grade. The real challenge for the college teachers is how to compensate for the lack of interest in and exposure to the physical world and effectively communicates science to the second group. Our speaker is convinced that strong attention must be given to "how we know part of science in order to reach students".

The colleges also must bear a substantial share of responsibility for the conditions of the public schools. Few colleges require more than a single year long course in science as part of their general education program. Little emphasis is placed on the "sciences" and curriculum of arts and sciences.

Our speaker next commented on the engineering education - an inviting target. When facing a shortage, why admit nine hundred perspective engineering students and consciously get rid of six hundred of them. Why do failure rates have to be high? Why do we have to weed out? When a teacher tried to encourage participation, he was weeded out unceremoniously. Inadequately trained teachers perpetuate the cycle of inadequate science education in the elementary and high schools. With declining population, we will have a greater shortage of teachers.

What should we do about it? Our speaker offered little in the way of hope but he had some idea about scientific curricula, ~~scientific~~ science teachers, and science teaching. He described the efforts of the National Science Foundation in the scientific field. The NSF needs to be aware about how it spends its funds. The materials developed with federal support need to be vertically integrated. He believes that federal money would be better spent in helping to establish a firm national consensus about scientific goals.

On the local level, the creation and continued support of the Central Virginia Magnet School is important, as it raises the quality of education in science for those who have an aptitude for science and mathematics. The school must identify and attract the best teachers and students.

Finally, the speaker's major concern is not with science for the scientist, but rather science for the general public. The public must be familiar with the basic phenomena of science. Our speaker doesn't perceive elementary teachers emerging who really understand science. Most our our best and brightest will still go in other directions. The pool of students to teach will not increase. The real reform will have to take place largely within the existing structure of teacher education and school envirnment. He then proposed an elementary curriculum in science and asked only that teachers encourage students to engage in hands on experiments with science. He urged an increased cooperation between college and local schools.

Finally, he said that we must find a way to introduce students to the effects of technology on society. Our students must have a sound understanding of the opportunities and limitations imposed by science, its use, and technology. We need this for an informed citizenry.

Our members had ten minutes for questions and discussion. The response was enthusiastic, but when our speaker invited all members to sign up for any of his courses at Lynchburg College, silence fell upon us, and we adjoruned, proving that the speaker's concern for us is well founded - science and the public are very much separate and apart ~~from each other.~~

Respectfully submitted,

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

1069 14 APR 88 WINEMAN - NP

* LINKER GRANTED EMERITUS STATUS

Minutes of the 1,075th Meeting of The Sphex Club

First Colony Board Room, April 14, 1988

After repeated entreaties and threats by the secretary, including the initiation of a recall petition, President Buhler was in the chair for this evening's meeting. Those present included active members Booth, Buhler, Harpala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Reyes, Petty, Quillian, Rainsford, Sigler and Wineman, and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson. The following sent regrets to the speaker: MacMillan, Spivey, Sweeney, Turner, Wood, ~~and~~ Zimmer, Cagle, and Lippard.

The President read a letter from Bert Linker requesting emeritus status on account of a continuing conflict in meeting times with his church choir. Mr. Williamson moved approval of the request provided the applicant had met the qualifications for emeritus status. Since no one could produce a copy of the constitution and by-laws at the moment, Mr. Hobbs moved to amend the motion, to grant ~~emergency~~ emeritus status without qualifications. The motion was carried.

*

The President called upon Dr. Sigler, in the absence of Admiral Cagle who was thought to be out sounding for a speaker, to report for the Program Committee on the status of plans for the annual dinner meeting. Dr. Sigler expressed a hope that the Admiral would be able to report on a speaker at the next meeting, providing he had not been recalled to active duty in the Persian Gulf. Dr. Sigler also reported that the dining hall at Lynchburg College had been reserved for June 2 in the event that the dinner should happen to be scheduled for that date.

Mr. Petty offered a motion that the term of the regular secretary now in office be extended to a term

of two to twenty-one years. There was no dissent.

By the time the acting secretary had completed the reading of the minutes of the 1,074th meeting of the club, it was time for the discussion period to begin. Nevertheless the President decided to allow an interim for the speaker of the evening, Dr. Walter Wineman, to present a synopsis of his paper.

Taking his title from the Book of Ecclesiasticus, "Let us Now Praise Great Men," Dr. Wineman proceeded to praise, and analyze the careers of, two great Virginians -- Jefferson and Lee. Dr. Wineman had intended to discuss a third great man, but the limitation of time into which he had been forced, together with other considerations, such as the difficulty of defining what is "great," led him to confine his remarks to the aforementioned two.

He suggested that one of the great contrasts in the two men was that in effect Jefferson lived two lives concurrently, while Lee lived two lives consecutively.

With Jefferson, a whole series of paradoxes suggested almost two personalities living in tension. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence, but a great slave holder. He denounced slavery, yet sought the return of fugitive slaves. He was regarded as a political ~~reader~~ liberal, but he also was a conservative. He was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, but he could rationalize the Louisiana Purchase. In religion he was regarded as something of an atheist, but he also was a theologian of the Schweitzer kind, and he organized his own version of the New Testament [which he arranged in Greek, Latin, French, and English]. He was an Anglophobe and a Francophile, but he advised Lafayette that France

should adopt the British form of government. He was a man of peace who abhored violence, yet at the time of Shays rebellion he ~~said,~~ wrote, "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure." He affected republican simplicity, as in walking to his inauguration, and then built one of the greatest mansions in the country at Monticello.

The author saw Lee as more simple, more consistent than Jefferson, and also as the great example of what Oppenheimer called "The Public Excellence." In Lee it was a case of "Now you see him, now you don't. Lee led two consecutive lives that were very different. The first ended in defeat. Then he disappeared from public view, to emerge a little later in a completely new life. Lee felt that his thirty-nine years of military service had been a waste of time. But he found great satisfaction in the five years of his "new" life as president of Washington College.

In the postwar period Lee also urged reconciliation to bring the Union back together in harmony. At the urging of friends and of Grant and Meade to set an example by applying for a pardon, Lee ultimately did so. Unfortunately his application was mishandled and then lost until it was discovered ~~[illegible]~~ 150 years later in the National Archives. In 1975 President Ford approved a Resolution of Congress to restore the rights of citizenship.

At Washington College Lee turned out to be a real educational leader and innovator. He sought to bring mining and industrial engineering into close ties with the liberal arts. He introduced a course in international law, organized a department of history and political economy, laid the groundwork for a school of journalism with fifty press scholarships for future editors,

made plans for a school of agriculture and a summer school, and even entertained hopes for a medical school.

The author recalled that Jefferson, when asked if he would like to live his life over, had replied that he would like to live again those years between the ages of 25 and 60. Lee, Dr. Wiemann concluded, would have chosen the last five years of his life.

In the discussion that followed Mr Booth and Mr Hobbs were able to get in brief comments and elicit a few additional remarks from the speaker before Dr. Quillian moved to adjourn at 10:03 p.m.

James A. Huston
Acting for the Secretary

1061 29 APR 88 JOEL KEYS - PAPER IN MS 1133 BOX 8-1

* MAY 25 LT. DR. SPIVEY PRES R-MWC RESIGNS MOVES TO RICHMOND

Minutes of the 1,076th Meeting, April 29, 1988
of
The Sphex Club

Why were members Buhler, Hapala, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Lippard, Keys, Quillian, Sigler, Spivey, Sweeney, Watson, Wood, Petty, Bangley, and emeritus members Williamson and Kirby frowning as they entered the board room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company for the 1,076th meeting of The Sphex Club? It certainly wasn't because members Booth, Culverhouse, Harper, Rainsford, and Zimmer had given their regrets. In fact, member Zimmer has not made an appearance since being elected to membership, and the President asked the Secretary to assure member Zimmer that the Club had a stringent drug testing policy, and at last report from Froehling and Robertson there were no suspected violators in the Club at the present time; and that he should not have any apprehension about associating with any of us.

Alas, we soon found out why our members were suffering from undue stress: Our dinner committee still had not secured a speaker for our annual dinner meeting. In fact, the chairman of the meeting wasn't present, and it was obvious that this committee had laid an egg. What would the citizens of Lynchburg think if The Sphex Club did not have their annual meeting? Would our esteemed mayor still be able to say, "It's great to be alive in Lynchburg?" Would our accomplished city manager and fellow member be able to convince our citizenry that we need a tax increase? Would George Rainsford see a dramatic decline in enrollment in Lynchburg College and thereby find his neck in the noose? Heaven forbid all these calamities. This was a real crisis. However, in typical Sphex Club style, no member had any constructive suggestions or insight. It went unresolved. Our President introduced the evening's speaker, member Keys, who, in turn, introduced his associate, Holly Hollerith. The speaker's topic "I, Me, Mine" presented an insight into the character of our generation. He cannot ignore patterns he is observing around him - a transformation of person from a partner in full participation with his generation to the "feel good" generation. There is a new American ethos. Each person is a law unto himself to do what is best for me, and our speaker lamented that this feeling had gone too far.

Alexis de Tucqueville in his writings about his observations of America in the 1830's feared excessive individualism, an individualism which would isolate one from another and ultimately undermine our freedom.

Our speaker lifted a phrase from a book by Robert Bellow - Habits of the Heart - for the basic premise of his talk, utilitarian individualism. Not all individualism is bad, but individualism has gone haywire and now there is unconcern about the world and others who dwell in it. Our family is the basic unit of our culture and it used to relate to society and afford hospitality to strangers. Now, it is a refuge to the outside world. Our church was a gateway to making a contribution to society. Now, our churches have become ingrown, and the members themselves seek religious experience only for their own good - to feel good. Churches have become a consumer enterprise - who is the biggest and the best. We have withdrawn into subcultural enclaves, the golfers, the fliers, the tennis players - insulating ourselves from others who are uninteresting or maybe distasteful.

What are the implications of each person being a law unto himself? Our speaker suggests anarchy - each person sets his own norm. What isn't within that norm isn't permissible. Each person becomes a law unto himself - nothing exists beyond the boundaries of one's own self. Our basic freedom is threatened by chaos or despotism.

Folks, (one of our speaker's favorite words) we are in a fix. Old rules don't apply. The only real authority is what I believe at the present time - not what some constitution or law has to say.

Our speaker offered several solutions. Can we straighten up and fly right? Not likely - our speaker, being a Calvinist, thinks people are no damn good. Our speaker, secondly, thinks we need a general enlightenment - this would exclude too many people.

Bellow suggests economic and social reform. Our speaker suggested our country consider a Universal National Service for every person, either from high school or at the age of eighteen in the form of a military or public service. There would be no exceptions, and it would bring all people together in a common experience. It would give us a sense of our diversity. We would all work at a crummy job, share common experiences, good and bad, boredom and excitement, put aside our individualism, and hopefully in a common experience, we might find there is a better way of life.

In the discussion period, the Club members agreed with the thesis of our speaker's paper. Several members thought that our nation has lost its ability to reach a consensus and expressed concern whether our nation could muster the resolve to meet a national crisis. Do Americans have now the commitment to national purpose and leadership to guide our nation if a war were to oust? The evening concluded with Martin Johnson giving a short history of World War I and World War II with special emphasis on the quartering of troops in military encampments.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1062 15 JUN 88 ANNUAL MEETING
WALTER VANNOY SPEAKER
AT LYNCHBORG
COLLEGE

Minutes of the 1,077th Meeting
of
The Sphex Club

The 1,077th meeting of The Sphex Club was held in the Burton dining hall of Lynchburg College on June 15, 1988. It was the Club's annual meeting and all the members were very excited to have as their guest 134 leaders of the business, educational, social, and professional community all of whom just happened to be guys. No one has ever thought The Sphex Club was a normal group of fellows. The members and guests were treated to greetings and adulations from George Rainsford, President of Lynchburg College. Everyone was impressed with George's lively account of the history of Lynchburg College, its goals to achieve academic parity with Harvard, and its mission to instill high moral standards in the students and their bodies. Toward this goal, George had recently made a gentle suggestion to the faculty that he would recommend to the academic deans that they find a way to divide the teaching of driver education from sex education in the same automobile. As a result of George's prescient suggestion, we understand that Lynchburg College now has two cars.

Our esteemed president Buhler called on member Lea Booth to give a brief history of The Sphex Club. One would have thought the witty and sometimes irascible Booth would have been able to think of something original to say about the Club, but unfortunately he regressed back to member Barney's turgid speech

of fifteen years ago in which the guests were told for the thirty-sixth consecutive time what the letters S P H E X represent. Mr. Rogers would have been impressed, but unfortunately he was not in attendance.

The invocation was given by ~~member Gibson~~ Gibson Hobbs who invoked the praises of canal and bateaux boats, God, together with the living legends of Lynchburg.

Our speaker, Walter M. Vannoy, now a member was introduced by a compatriot, John MacMillan.

Our speaker's topic "Can Americans Compete?" dealt with American industry and its place in international markets. The speaker examined how the U. S. is doing and the simple answer may be "not too well". The U.S.'s deficit has increased by one hundred thirty billion dollars over five years and our growth and GNP is suppressed. Our industrial base is eroding, and seventy percent of America's jobs are in the service industry.

The speaker then examined the relationship between government and business. American business is expanding its export markets and is going off shore to produce its products. The government has intervened to stable foreign exchange markets, but

American business cannot look to the government to solve all its problems. Companies will need to do that themselves.

The speaker next looked at what companies are doing and where there is new employment. From 1980 to 1987, Fortune 500 companies eliminated 3.0 million jobs. However, in smaller companies, there were seventeen million new jobs created. Thus, in the American economy employment is moving from the big company to the smaller company.

In World War II the large industries with their ability to mass produce helped our nation win World War II. Fifty percent of man's work capacity at the end of World War II was in the large plants. From 1945 to 1960, Americans dominated the world markets. We had these markets to ourselves, and at the same time we dominated our own domestic markets. Our economy was geared towards big government, big unions, and big business. Bigger was better. The American consumer would pay the price because there was no foreign competition.

By 1980, the auto and steel industry paid wages of $23.00 an hour compared with other countries which did not begin to come close to our hourly rate. This was an environment in which the Americans were bound to lose market shares.

At the same time, European countries began to penetrate the American market. They created a better product and a better value and this trend was reflected in the trade figures. Foreign companies had thirty-one percent of autos, twenty-two percent of steel, fifty-five percent of textiles, and eighty-four percent of consumer electronics.

What has American industry done to respond to the competition from foreign countries? The word is restructure. This includes the elimination of people, basically blue collar workers, and the movement off shore to purchase goods and labor. Secondly, there has been a merger mania, one company acquiring another for the sake of bigger and better financial rewards, with a corresponding elimination of unproductive positions within the company.

At the same time there have been obstacles to growth. Craft unions have insisted that work be produced the way that it has always been done.

The speaker lamented, though, that business can be callous. In eliminating jobs, it is easy to forget that there are individuals who are put out of work, and our speaker chided

business and reminded us that we should never forget that production depends on the capabilities of human resources. U.S. companies must be looking at how to make human resources more effective and finding avenues to make their employees more knowledgeable in the specifics of their jobs; confinement to narrow specifics must be avoided. Businesses are now taking team approaches with added emphasis on research, development, and design. Working men and women need to work together for the common good of the company and the business world.

The speaker concluded that maybe American businesses do need to change certain assumptions. Small may be better now. A business needs to be selective in hiring people who can perform jobs which require various skills. With new training, there should be a better labor market. This will result in an improvement in the quality and custom of the production in the U.S. Excellence should be the theme, and when people do excel they should be rewarded with wages and profits. Senior executives are paid well, and so should workers. With new respect for workers, training, increased productivity, and appropriate awards, the American enterprise will prevail and will regain its winning edge. Yankee ingenuity can get things done. And best of all, our speaker told us where is the best place in the whole entire world to live. Is it Paris, Hong Kong, Paducka, or Philly? No, not according to our

speaker. It's Lynchburg. Believe me - we are living in the best place in the world. Just ask our mayor - it's great to be alive in Lynchburg. Now, that is reassuring coming from a speaker who has done it all in every corner of the earth. We left feeling assured that our mayor has been right all these years.

The speaker concluded his remarks with a setup from what had to be a good friend who asked: Who has the record for the longest punt in the history of the United States Military academy football? Our speaker with his usual modesty admitted that on a cold, windy day he had kicked the ball nearly straight up in the air, a gust of wind sailed the ball towards the opponent's goal, the ball hit the ground and rolled all the way to the opposition ~~on~~ one yard line where he personally downed the ball. Our speaker retorted that he has ~~been~~ had to punt punting long distances ever since.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

V

WALTER M. VANNOY

PRESENT POSITION: Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
McDermott International, Incorporated

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: M.N.E. - University of Virginia, 1957
B.S. - United States Military Academy, 1950
Civil Engineering - Virginia Military Institute, 1944-1946

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Greatest strength is a combination of skills in leadership of people and the management of technology. Thirty years of experience with Babcock & Wilcox, including eighteen years of general management in diverse, high technology operations. Experience in major functional disciplines - marketing, engineering, research and development, manufacturing, project management and overall corporate administration. Highly successful in providing the leadership for the effective operation of large, complex organizations which combine these disciplines, including the integration of these capabilities for the supply of turnkey systems. Major achievements in strategic planning and implementation to maintain profitability under a variety of changing circumstances and market conditions.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1957--Present: Babcock & Wilcox and parent company, McDermott International. Progression of positions of increasing scope and responsibility as detailed below:

1986-Present: Vice Chairman, McDermott International, Inc. Assist the Chairman in a diversity of assignments and tasks, primarily related to the transition in management of B&W operations. Concerted efforts in external affairs, especially those activities related to the enhancing of customer relationships.

1980-1986: President and Chief Operating Officer, Babcock & Wilcox. Responsible for the overall management of B&W. At the peak of the business in 1982, B&W had about $3 billion in revenues, over $400 million in operating profit, and about 40,000 employees. During this period, B&W was a leading supplier of fossil and nuclear steam generating systems to the electric utility industry and the leading supplier of high quality, heavy upset oil well tubing. After 1982, these major markets essentially disappeared. To compensate for this loss of market, planned and directed major strategic thrusts in five principal areas - service, development and demonstration projects, small power plants, defense, and international business. These changes in direction and culture enabled B&W to maintain an operating profit throughout a period of downsizing to adjust to these new market conditions. Some highlights of these accomplishments in B&W are summarized below:

- Built a highly profitable service business with more than $500 million in revenues.

- Became recognized industry leader in clean coal technology projects

- Completed turnkey and "build, own and operate" cogeneration plants based on fluidized bed combustion technology

- Became industry leader in large refuse burning boilers

- Built a highly profitable defense group with approximately 5000 people

- Established joint venture manufacturing companies in Indonesia and China. Formed joint ventures with ASEA of Sweden for pressurized Fluid Bed combustion units and with a French Consortium for nuclear fuel cycle services.

- Built world-class facilities for continuous casting of steel and welded - tube production.

- Bailey Controls (a subsidiary of B&W) introduced Network 90, a microprocessor - based control system, which has outsold all competitive systems.

1979-1980: Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, McDermott International. During the period immediately following McDermott's acquisition of Babcock & Wilcox, played major role in facilitating the integration of the two companies.

1973-1979: Executive Vice President, earlier Group Vice President. Throughout this period, fundamental responsibilities were to head the B&W Power Generation Group and to achieve growth and profitability in its operations. At the assumption of duties in 1973, the Group had annual revenues of $617 million, with a net loss position; by 1978, sales had risen to $1.17 billion with an operating profit of $77 million.

1967-1973: Naval Nuclear Fuel Division. Progression of positions from Manager of the Nuclear Facilities Plant (which in 1968 became the Naval Nuclear Fuel Division), to NNFD General Manager, to Vice President and General Manager of the Division. Presided over the major expansion of manufacturing plant employing 650 persons in 1968 to an independent, self-sustaining B&W division with 2,000 employees in 1971. Increased both revenues and profits at a comparable growth rate through this period. Worked directly under the tutelage of Admiral Rickover in this assignment.

1966-1967: Assistant Manager, Nuclear and Special Products Department, Barberton, Ohio.

1957-1966: Employed in a series of positions as a nuclear engineer engaged in reactor design engineering, research and development, marketing, and project management.

1954-1956: Virginia Military Institute, Physics Instructor and Assistant Football Coach.

1950-1954: U.S. Army. Served as officer in 82nd Airborne Division and 187th Airborne RCT in U.S., Japan and Korea.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member, Board of Directors, Figgie International

Member, Board of Trustees, The Darden Graduate School of Business
University of Virginia

Member, Board of Directors, Nuclear Management and Resources Council

Member, Board of Directors, American Nuclear Energy Council

Member, Board of Directors, American Iron and Steel Institute

Member, National Coal Council (Advisory group appointed by the Secretary of Energy)

S P H E X C L U B

SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS 1988-1989

SPEAKING DATE	SPEAKER	PHONE Residence/Office	PREVIOUS SPEAKING DATE
1988			
October 6	Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle	1-277-5146	03/20/86
October 20	Frank H. Buhler	384-5517/846-2791	04/03/86
November 3	Dr. George N. Rainsford	847-8312/522-8200	04/17/86
November 17	David T. Petty, Jr.	384-2571	
December 1	Rev. Bernard K. Bangley	384-0683	
1989			
January 5	Judge W. W. Sweeney	384-8650/847-1491	10/09/86
January 19	Dr. James A. Huston	846-0493	11/06/86
February 2	A. Lea Booth	528-1277	11/20/86
February 16	E. Allen Culverhouse	384-7683/847-1443	12/04/86
March 2	Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.	845-0443	02/19/87
March 16	Robert C. Wood, III	384-2180/846-9000	03/19/87
March 30	W. Martin Johnson	384-2496/528-1901	04/02/87
April 13	Charles F. Zimmer	384-6321/384-6221	
April 27	Snow Date Make Up		
	UNSCHEDULED ACTIVE MEMBERS		
	Dr. M. Carey Brewer	(703) 721-8404	10/23/86
	George T. Stewart	384-1153/845-0911	10/08/87
	Dr. William F. Quillian	384-9313/847-9417	11/19/87
	John H. MacMillan	385-3357/384-8144	11/05/87
	Dr. Robert A. Spivey	384-3011/846-7392	10/22/87
	Dr. William H. Barney	384-8028/528-3113	12/03/87
	T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.	384-8512	01/07/88
	Rev. Joel T. Keys	845-6051/528-1138	01/21/88
	Dr. Edwin A. Harper	384-2677	02/04/88
	Dr. Melvin R. Watson	846-6978	02/18/88
	Dr. Carroll H. Lippard	384-1107	03/03/88
	Dr. Milan E. Hapala	1-381/6209	03/17/88
	Dr. Julius A. Sigler	237-5720/522-8100	03/31/88
	Dr. Walter R. Wineman	846-7456	04/14/88

EXCHANGES — If any member needs to shift his scheduled date, that arrangement should be made by him directly with one of the scheduled speakers. Please promptly report any such change to the Secretary.

SNOW MAKEUP DATE — (April 27, 1989). If one of the winter meetings is cancelled because of weather, that speaker will shift to the listed Snow Makeup Date.

EXCUSES — Dr. M. Carey Brewer has asked that he be relieved from speaking for the year 1988-89.

Robert C. Wood, III, Secretary

88-89

SPHEX CLUB

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Rev. Bernard K. Bangley
2217 Cambridge Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-0683 (04/02/87)

Dr. William H. Barney
1615 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8028/528-3113 (10/28/76)

A. Lea Booth
208 Rowland Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
528-1277 (04/18/55)

Dr. M. Carey Brewer Excused for 88/89
Route 3, Box 543-D
Moneta, VA 24121 (11/05/55)

Frank H. Buhler
P.O. Box 680
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-5517/846-2791 (03/11/82)

Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle
USN (Ret.)
Flat Farm, Rt. 1, Box 345
Roseland, VA 22967
1-277-5146 (04/21/77)

E. Allen Culverhouse
1611 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-7683/847-1443 (10/03/80)

Dr. Milan E. Hapala
Sweet Briar College, Box 5
Sweet Briar, VA 24595
1-381-6209 (03/14/69)

Dr. Edwin A. Harper
2205 Link Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2677 (04/ /45)

T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.
3204 Landon Street
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8512 (10/28/76)

Dr. James A. Huston
300 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-0493 (04/19/73)

W. Martin Johnson
Route 4, Box 265
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2496/528-1901 (03/30/75)

Rev. Joel T. Keys
301 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
845-6051/528-1138 (04/17/86)

Dr. Carroll H. Lippard
119 Linden Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1107 (04/03/86)
Emeritus 11/3/88

John H. MacMillan
4412 Williams Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
385-3357/384-8144 (12/04/80)

David T. Petty, Jr.
1519 Clayton Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-~~2571~~ 2715 (04/02/87)

Dr. William F. Quillian
P.O. Box 700
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-9313/847-9417 (02/06/53)

Dr. George N. Rainsford
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, VA 24501
847-8312/522-8200 (01/28/84)

Dr. Julius A. Sigler
5905 Rhonda Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502
237-5720/522-8100 (04/03/86)

Dr. Robert A. Spivey Resigned 5/24/88
Randolph-Macon College
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-3011/846-7392 X280(02/01/79)

George T. Stewart
First Colony Life Insurance
700 Main Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-1153/845-0911 (02/19/70)

Judge William W. Sweeney
Lynchburg Circuit Court
900 Court Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-8650/847-1491 (02/01/79)

Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.
118 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
845-0443 (01/26/62)

Dr. Melvin R. Watson
1801 Rivermont Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
846-6978 (04/03/86)

Dr. Walter R. Wineman
3712 Faculty Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-7456 (10/28/76)

Robert C. Wood, III
P.O. Box 958
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-2180/846-9000 (03/11/82)

Charles F. Zimmer
Virginia Episcopal School
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6321/384-6221 (4/14/88)

EMERITUS MEMBERS

Dr. John F. Ewing
207 St. James Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-3308 (04/21/77)

Dr. John P. Kirby
1130 Rugby Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8017 (04/13/51)

Dr. Philip Thayer
3620 E. Woodside Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2290 (02/13/64)

J. Burton Linker, Jr.
2201 Woodcrest Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1909 (04/21/77)

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6691 (02/07/74)

Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.
4422 Gorman Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1081 (04/18/55)
Resigned 11/3/88

1988 | 1989

Active Members	Speaking Dates	1078 10/16	1079 10/20	1080 11/3	1081 11/17	1082 12/1	1083 1/5	1084 1/19	1085 2/16	1086 3/2	1087 3/16	1088 3/30	1089 4/13	1090 4/27	1091 5/11	1092 10/5	1093 10/19
Bangley		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		ANNUAL MEETING	✓	✓ ✓
Barney									✓							✓	
Booth		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Brewer											✓					✓	✓ ✓
Buhler			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓			✓ ✓
Cagle		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ✓
Culverhouse		✓						✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Hapala		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
Harper		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓ ✓
Hobbs		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ✓
Huston		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ✓
Johnson		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ✓
Keys		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
~~Lippard~~	Emeritus 11/3/88		✓														
MacMillan		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓
Petty		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ R
Quillian			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Rainsford		✓				✓	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Siglen		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
~~Spivey~~	resigned 5/24/88																
Stewart		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓
Sweeney			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Tunnell		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Watson		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Wineman		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						
Wood		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ✓
Zimmer		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			R
Houck										✓		✓				✓	✓
Guillermin										✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Robinson										✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Shapiro										✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Sorenson												✓	✓	✓		✓	
Vannoy										✓		✓					
Joan Jones												✓	✓	✓			

Emeritus Members																	
Ewing																	
Kirby			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Thoyer	deceased 11/11/88																
Linker							✓									✓	✓
Williamson		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Penick	Resigned 11/3/88																
Lippard				Z	✓					✓							

RHW 3-82

10·63- 6 OCT 1988 CAGLE

Minutes of the 1,076th Meeting of The Sphex Club
Held on October 6, 1988

A record turnout had gathered for the 1,076th meeting of The Sphex Club held on October 6, 1988, in the bomb shelter (formerly the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company) in anticipation of our speaker's presentation "At the Fringe of the Bomb". Hoarding a six months' supply of rations in their coats and briefcases, members Bangley, Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Rainsford, Sigler, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Zimmer, and emeritus member Williamson realized that this might be their last meeting, but all sat poised bravely on the edge of their seats as our speaker stared gloomily ahead. Tension abounded as everyone contemplated the magnitude of our speaker's topic. Member Stewart had brought in reinforcements for his security force in apprehension that one of Lynchburg's notorious terroristic organizations had received advance notice of our speaker's torrid topic. In fact, our speaker brought his own security expert, General Snead, who had escorted our speaker to the site of his presentation in his favorite tank which was subsequently strategically parked at the corner of 7th and Main Streets to guard both the front and back entrances. Our president was so concerned about the security risks involved in this event that he opted out to Ireland; hopefully, he will appear in two weeks since he is in the dock. Member Sweeney also stayed away from the meeting; with a string of five murder cases all ending in convictions, member Sweeney did not want to take any more risks in his life. With all members battened down in helmets and flap jackets, our speaker introduced his paper informing us that it was really a disparate treatment of various subjects: science, philosophy, history, religion, and warfare. Our speaker revealed that it involved his own involvement with the A-bomb over thirty years and intertwined his own religious beliefs.

Member Cagle began by reminding us of the stupendous growth in science between 1890 and 1940 listing every scientist, of every nationality, who contributed to the stupendous growth in our knowledge of ~~gas~~ such esoteric subjects as mysterious gases, radioactivity, the atom and its parts, and plutonium.

The great scientists who dissected the atom and built the bomb were predominately Jewish. They fled from the anti-Semetic environment in Germany and in eastern Europe. While other noted scientists from other western countries played a part, our speaker believed that without these brilliant Jewish immigrants, the U. S. might not have produced the A-bomb by 1945.

The speaker recounted the background of the delivery of Einstein's famous letter to FDR in which the A-bomb project was suggested. The idea originated with a Hungarian scientist, Szilard, assisted by two other Hungarians, Winger and Teller. Alexander Sachs, a Russian Jew actually delivered the letter to FDR, in which he listed three priorities for nuclear energy: (1) power production; (2) radioactive materials for medical use; and (3) bombs. FDR cut right through the window dressing, "Alex, what you are after is to see that the Nazis don't blow us up". The atomic age was born.

Our speaker pointed to the goals and hopes of other nations in the development of a bomb: (1) Churchill wanted it to preserve the British empire; (2) great scientists wanted to use it to unite an international brotherhood of super scientists; (3) Zionists saw the A-bomb as the golden opportunity to establish the state of Israel; and (4) Jewish scientists and some American Zionists saw that Jewish dominance in nuclear physics would give the Jews additional stature and enhance their participation in the American political machinery.

The speaker then took a sudden right turn in his paper to review the creation of the state of Israel. The man who led the way was Dr. Chaim Weizman, a biochemist and a Russian born Jew, a darling in the scientific community and admired by Churchill and David Lloyd George. ~~The~~ His premise was that the acquisition of knowledge led to power and influence, a process to protect the Jew in a hostile world. Acting on this philosophy, Weizman ingraciated himself with the British power structure, Churchilll and George, by producing acetone which aided the British war production in World War II. After the war ended, George wanted to honor Weizman, but Weizman told George that he preferred something done for his people. This led to the origin of the famous Balfour Declaration. It took the form of a letter from foreign secretary Balfour to Baron Rothchild which stated that British government "viewed with favor the establishment in Palestine

of a national home for the Jewish people and to use their best endeavors to facilitate this object", but the actual text of the doctrine is often left incomplete, as it went on to state "it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which shall prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine".

Our speaker next traced the evolution of the Balfour Declaration through the end of World War II. By the late 1930's, the United Kingdom had repudiated the Balfour doctrine. At the end of World War II, the British empire had been impoverished by the war, and the United Kingdom badly needed the middle eastern oil fields; the British had no intention of permitting a high level of Jewish immigration into Palestine which, it feared, would alienate the Arab world and ~~there~~ they had ~~been~~ no intention of removing their troops until they could retain and insure their long standing friendship with the Arabs. Yet, eighteen months later, the United Kingdom's foreign secretary, Ernest Bevin, threw in the towel and surrendered the British mandate over Palestine by withdrawing his troops. Their withdrawal was the result of the work of a tough Polish Jew, Menahem Begin, a terrorist who broke the will of the British by acts of terrorism and murder.

The speaker then took another right turn and headed into the American political scene after World War II. Truman felt sorry for the Jews, and politically he needed their vote in the 1948 election. The partition of Palestine was debated in the United Nations in May, 1947. With Truman's support, the vote was thirty-three for and thirteen against the partition. (Interestingly, Russia supported the creation of the Israel state to enhance its position in the middle east). Through an old friend, Eddie Jacobenson, Weizman was granted an interview with the president in March, 1948, and although no minutes of the meeting remain, Weizman left believing that Truman would continue to support the creation of Israel. Unfortunately, secretary of state George C. Marshall and our ambassador to the United Nations, Warren Austin, were pursuing a different course of action to place Palestine under a UN trusteeship. When a press release was made to this effect, Truman flew into a rage. A turbulent meeting was held by Truman with his advisors: Marshall, Robert Lovett, and Clark Clifford. Politics prevailed: The advice of Marshall was rejected; the Zionist influence prevailed. Disregarding the advice of

these advisors, Truman instructed the defense department to grant defacto recognition to a provisional government of the new state of Israel as soon as it was established on May 15, 1948.

Another example of Zionist pressure on our president (this time Nixon) occurred in October, 1973, in the Yom Kipper war. The Israeli air force was devastated in a surprise attack by the Egyptians and Syrians. Under pressure from Zionists, President Nixon provided thirty-six airplanes to the Isralies within a short period of time. Our speaker was personally involved in the operation to deliver these planes off the coast of Israel in less than a week, all of which were in combat within two hours after the delivery.

Finally, with rigor but still with a look of doom and gloom, our speaker came to the main point of his paper. Based on information obtained in the trial of Mordechai Van Unu on counts of treason and espionage, we have the following facts which are accurate: (1) Israel is now the world's sixth ranking nuclear power with two hundred to three hundred weapons; (2) twenty-six megawatt reactors built by the French at Dimona in the desert ~~was~~ were expanded to one hundred fifty megawatts, greatly increasing the output of plutonium; (3) Israel now has the necessary components and technology to build all types of nuclear weapons. Israel is now a full fledged nuclear power, and it has a variety of ways to deliver the weapons.

In summarizing his paper, our speaker lamented the proliferation of nuclear weapons to nine nations with eighteen nations having ballistic missiles that carry nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. In the volatile middle east where Israel now has a nuclear weapon arsenal, it is inevitable that the Arab A-bomb will follow, and the Arab missile capability will grow to one capable of carrying a nuclear bomb. We all stand at the fringe of the bomb, a dark and deadly scenerio. Despondently, our speaker said he saw no way to achieve, impose, or force a real peace with Arabs and Jews in the middle east at the present. There is too much hatred and distrust, too much desire for revenge by the Arabs, no negotiating room; the past several months of brutal repression by the Isralies in Gaza ~~in~~ and the west bank has only deepened the bitterness. We ~~commonly~~ can only hope for a time when the Arabs will reunite, and we can find some way to control the violence which persists in the middle east.

The members raised their heads from the bomb shelters. Was the paper finished? General Snead had left early to order a second tank to escort our speaker through the perilous terrain of Amherst County. Was it safe to ask questions? Our speaker nodded "he thought so". Member Rainsford asked several questions about the values and morals surrounding the proliferation and dissemination of nuclear weapons, none which could be answered by our speaker - but good questions just the same. Member Stewart aptly expressed the mood of the membership. He didn't have any answers; he did not even know the right questions.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary

1064 20 Oct 88 BUHLER

* PETTY NEW SECRETARY

McMILLAN NOMINATES SELF?

MINUTES OF THE 1079TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON OCTOBER 20, 1988

The 1079th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on October 20, 1988, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with Vice President MacMillan presiding.

Twenty-one (21) souls gathered around the board room table upon which was spread an impressive and colorful display of a variety of boxes assembled by President Buhler, who happened to be the speaker for the evening.

Members Bangley, Booth, Buhler, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, Lippard, MacMillan, Petty, Quillian, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson gazed at the display while regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for Culverhouse, Zimmer and Rainsford.

Minutes of the meeting of October 6 were read and approved.

In a bold and autocratic parliamentary maneuver, Mr. MacMillan presented a slate of nominees and, dispensing with a second to a motion to elect the same, swiftly obtained a unanimous vote by acclamation (even voting for himself in the process) for the following officers to serve for 1988/89:

President	John H. MacMillan
Vice President	Robert C. Wood, III
Secretary	David T. Petty, Jr. *
Treasurer	Joel T. Keys

Because of the scheduled appearance of Associate Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia as a speaker at Randolph-Macon Woman's College on October 27, 1988, the meeting scheduled for that evening to discuss proposed revisions of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Sphex Club was postponed until November 3, 1988.

The evening's speaker, Mr. Buhler, was introduced. Beaming down upon his array of boxes that included rigid, folding, flaccid, erect, short, tall and other miscellaneous sizes, shapes and colors, our speaker presented an interesting paper on the history of printing and its importance to Old Dominion Box

Company, an enterprise in which our speaker has a deep and abiding personal interest. The contributions of the Chinese and Egyptians were recalled. The laborious process of copying by hand was also described and that continued until the invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany, who is credited with being "the father of printing". The quick and cheaper process introduced by Gutenberg revolutionized the knowledge available and developed printing as a major industry. The dissemination of printed matter was not universally accepted in the early days of the American colonies. Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the Virginia colony from 1642 through 1652, summarized these feelings when he wrote "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing. . . for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them. . . God keep us from both". Nearly 100 years later, William Parks of Annapolis, Maryland, moved to Williamsburg, Virginia, and in 1730 established a printing company. Parks was recognized as a distinguished printer, ranking with William Bradford of New York and Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania. Parks later founded the Virginia Gazette, the first newspaper in Virginia and the second south of Maryland. The name "Gazette" was supposedly taken from a Venetian coin called a "Gasetta" that was used to purchase a paper in 1531.

Our speaker also recounted the history of the making of paper and again acknowledged the major role of the Chinese who created the first paper from a mixture of bark and hemp in 105 AD. Later, European paper was made of flax and hemp and then from linen and later from rags. The first paper mill known in the American colonies was in German Town, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia in 1690. The speaker also noted that the ink used in printing was, and still is, a messy business.

The speaker then traced from these humble beginnings the development of a very large printing and packaging industry in this country. Generally, our paper mills always have been cost competitive in world markets and active in the export business. At the present time, American mills are sold out. The same is also true of many paper mills in Europe, a situation our speaker notes is unheard of.

Our speaker then traced the history of Old Dominion Box Company starting in 1905 when it was spun off of Craddock-Terry Shoe Company. The history of the company, including the involvement of David Hugh Dillard with the company was noted with interest.

At this point in his presentation, the speaker sought verification from member Martin Johnson that one Edward F.

Sheffey served as president of Old Dominion Box in the early 1900's. Invoking his legendary power of instant recall, verification by Mr. Johnson was instantly forthcoming thereby preserving his perfect record.

In 1955, the company purchased Halltown Paper Board Company of Halltown, West Virginia, which is the oldest continuously operated business in the State of West Virginia. This acquisition marked expansion by Old Dominion Box Company and today the company consists of 20 different plant facilities manufacturing rigid boxes, folding cartons, corrugated boxes, paper board, plastic packaging, speciality printing and machinery. The company employs over 1100 employees and sales cover most of the United States with the exception of the west coast. As his bosom swelled with pride, our speaker proclaimed that "we are independent, profitable and hopefully aggressive".

Our speaker also noted that the customers of Old Dominion include various well-known national companies.

The speaker described the methods of off-set printing, rotogravure (the "Cadillac" of printing) and flexographic printing. He also described the method of printing, folding and gluing boxes to hold products used by customers of Old Dominion Box Company and pointed out that, although most cartons look simple, there are many designs quite difficult to run requiring great skill of the glue operator to adjust machinery to produce the boxes. Lastly, the speaker acknowledged with gratitude "risk takers" such as David Hugh Dillard for starting and developing a business that today is continuing to grow and prosper.

A wide range of questions and discussion followed presentation of the paper including the observation by Gibson Hobbs that John Lynch operated the first paper mill in Lynchburg.

At 9:40 P.M., the speaker packed up his boxes and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1065 3 NOV 88 BANGLEY

* LIPPARD - EMERITUS
PENICK RESIGNS
* CONSTITUTION + BYLAWS REVISED NOW 35 MEMBERS
10 NEW MEMBERS

MINUTES OF THE 1080TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON NOVEMBER 3, 1988

The 1080th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on November 3, 1988, at 8:00 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with President MacMillan presiding.

Eighteen (18) of the faithful assembled around the old oaken table along with Philip L. Strader, the guest of our evening's speaker, Bernard Bangley.

Members present were Bangley, Buhler, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Quillian, Sigler, Stewart, Turner, Wood, Zimmer and emeritus member Williamson. Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for Lippard, Sweeney, Culverhouse, Booth and Watson.

The first order of business was a report from the committee composed of members Cagle, Quillian, Booth, MacMillan, Wood, Culverhouse and Buhler to review the Constitution and Bylaws of the Club and to make recommendations for changes. Mr. Wood reviewed with the membership the changes unanimously recommended by the committee and graciously accepted several editorial and technical amendments offered from the floor. After further discussion, a motion by Mr. Williamson to adopt the revised Constitution and Bylaws was seconded by Mr. Hapala and the vote was unanimous. A copy of the revised document is attached to the minutes. ~ NO IT WASN'T, JME

* Principal changes in the revised Constitution are defining of a quorum, voting procedure for candidates for active membership in the Club and expansion of the maximum limit of active membership to thirty-five (35). This creates ten (10) openings for new members. President MacMillan announced that he would request the Membership Committee to develop and recommend criteria for purposing members.

Minutes of the meeting of October 20 were read and approved.

* The secretary presented a letter from Dr. Carroll H. Lippard requesting that his membership status be changed from active to emeritus and this request was unanimously accepted. In addition,

the secretary presented a letter from emeritus member Edwin A. Penick, Jr. tendering with regret his resignation from the Club. This request was also unanimously accepted with the understanding that Dr. Quillian would contact Mr. Penick to determine if he would reconsider continuing as an emeritus member.

Finally, at 8:54 P.M., the evening's speaker, Bernard K. Bangley, was introduced to speak on his topic: "Pyro Technics: Chemistry as Art".

With fire in his eyes, our speaker, who is affectionately known in the subculture of pyrotechnic professionals as the "Blaster Pastor", moved to the front with his sound and sight show of sound tapes, video tapes, photographs of famous paintings and black powder which he burned right before our eyes.

To the astonishment of many of our members, our speaker revealed that he produces and performs at public fireworks displays and that he and his guest present for the evening are aficionados of fireworks and work together as "Shooters" at performances, including the magnificent pyrotechnic display at City Stadium for the conclusion of the Lynchburg Bicentennial in 1986.

Our speaker stated that his subtitle should be: "More Than You Ever Wanted to Know About Fireworks" and divided his paper into four sections: (i) Human Response to Fireworks (ii) History and Chemistry of Fireworks (iii) Modern Problems with Fireworks and (iv) How to Watch a Public Display.

An example of the human response to fireworks is demonstrated by the association of fireworks and sex. In the movie "Catch-22" the camera moves from the approaching romantic finale inside to a crescendo of fireworks outdoors. The speaker also displayed paintings by Winslow Homer and by Whistler of pyrotechnic displays. Fireworks have inspired music written by Handel in his "Royal Fireworks Music" and Stravinsky in his "Fireworks (Opus 4)". The members heard sound tapes of music by Stravinsky, from "Chemistry is Art" by Debussey and from "Fourth of July" by Charles Ides, which the speaker says evokes his most vivid childhood memories.

For the history and chemistry of fireworks, the speaker reviewed the contribution of the Chinese who are given credit for producing in the ninth century "Black Powder" still used

ceremoniously in public and still the chief ingredient in fireworks. Seventeenth royalty loved fireworks. The Italians have been traditionally strong in the production of fireworks and remain so to this day. The speaker reviewed various chemicals making up fireworks and producing desired color. In 1840, potassium chlorate appeared and progress in fireworks production was rapid thereafter. The color blue is difficult to produce in a fireworks display and is at the top of any pyrotechnic professional's wish list. The ability to produce a beautiful blue color is jealously envied and is preserved, along with other techniques, in recipes handed down through generations. Professional pyrotechnics are not chemists but have learned over centuries through experience and trial and error.

Our speaker is licensed by the federal Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Department to handle Class B "low explosives". Low explosives do not detonate as does, for example, nitroglycerine. Black powder is a low explosive and exerts a pushing force rather than a sudden explosion. The members were treated to the aroma of burning black powder safely ignited by our own personal "Shooter".

Our speaker then demonstrated weaponry used in a fireworks display. A steel tube three inches in diameter is the standard equipment used to launch fireworks and is known as a mortar. Mortars made of heavy cardboard are safer but delaminate on use. The most desirable material for mortars is High Density Polyethylene. An HDPE mortar is very safe if a shell explodes prematurely. The mortar can be used above ground and is not affected by rain. When it became apparent that the speaker decided not to demonstrate the launching of a three inch star shell from one of his mortars, the members returned to their seats and the program continued.

Most of the modern problems with fireworks result from the behavior of a few who make it difficult for all. For example, the speaker recalled the Cherry Bomb and the M-80, invented in the 1940's. The speaker described them as being among the worst inventions in fireworks and both became illegal in 1966 although still available from bootleggers. The invention of the cherry bomb and the M-80 precipitated the end of public access to fireworks. Our "blaster pastor" is saddened by the fact that fireworks are a forbidden pleasure in a modern society although the history is ancient. Many professional pyrotechnics come from family tradition. Our speaker, who has been a "Shooter" at the

Virginia State Fair, knows a fifth generation Italian family still active in the profession. The speaker does acknowledge the continual question of unforeseen problems in public displays saying "it's not if, but when" the problems will arise. Further, fire marshals have a natural aversion to displays. Pyrotechnics represent everything they are trained to fight. Moreover, although safety statistics are down, insurance is the biggest problem encountered by the pyrotechnic profession. "Speciality" insurance is almost non-existent. Lastly, cost can be a problem with the average public display costing approximately $3,000.00. A "memorable" display would cost $6,000.00; a display with a ten year memory span would cost $10,000.00 and a massive display costing in the range of $25,000.00.

On how to watch a public display, a good show should not have too many three inch star shells. This is an humble missile and is known as a "potato" in the trade. More money means a more exciting show and our speaker would recommend a show with a "lot of meat and few potatoes". A good mixture of shells and special effect shells are the things to watch for. What can go wrong include blind shells or "duds" and shells that misfire by discharging inside the mortar. Pyrotechnic displays end with a "Grand Finale". A good finish requires at least 100 to 2,000 shots of three inch shells rising into the sky and lasting 30 to 60 seconds. The speaker concluded his paper with a video tape of his Grand Finale at the Lynchburg Bicentennial involving 1,600 individual explosions.

The members were stimulated by the interesting presentation and a good discussion followed.

At 10:15 P.M., the smoke had cleared, the mortars had been lowered, and the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1066 17 NOV 88 PETTY NP

* DEATH OF DR. THAYER

MINUTES OF THE 1081ST MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON NOVEMBER 17, 1988

The 1081st meeting of the Sphex Club was held on November 17, 1988, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with President MacMillan presiding.

Thirteen (13) were gathered together along with Dr. David T. Petty, the guest of the evening's speaker, David T. Petty, Jr.

Members present were Bangley, Booth, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, MacMillan, Petty, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Wood and emeritus member Williamson. Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for Cagle, Quillian and Zimmer.

The secretary read the minutes of the November 3 meeting and observers noted a slight tremor in his hand and voice since the secretary, a neophyte on his maiden voyage, was scheduled to present his first paper to the Club.

When the title of the paper "Reflections on Turning Forty" was announced, several members edged forward in their seats fully expecting to hear ribald tales of a misspent youth. When it became clear that the paper focused on the fortieth birthday of Israel as a modern Jewish homeland, several disappointed groans were heard but the speaker pressed on.

The speaker noted that May 14, 1988, marked the fortieth birthday of Israel as a modern nation and in the paper reviewed the genealogy of Israel, the struggles of its youth, what Israel looks like at forty from political, social, economic and religious perspectives, and what Israel faces on reaches middle age.

The genealogy of Israel was presented from both the Jewish and Arab perspective. From the Jewish perspective, Judaism began about 4,000 years ago in ancient Palestine. The history of the Jewish people was traced in Palestine until the catastrophic Jewish rebellion against the Romans occurred in 132 AD. This uprising left half a million Jews dead and the people of Israel scattered to the corners of the earth and remained disbursed for the next 19 centuries until 1948.

From the Arab perspective, modern Israel is Palestine. The followers of the Islamic prophet, Muhammed, swept out of what is now Saudi Arabia to conquer most of the Middle East in about 600 AD. The Arabs have been in Palestine since that time and both Jews and Arabs have claimed Jerusalem as spiritual home.

The speaker recounted the creation of the new state of Israel in 1948 and the immediate attacks by her neighbors in 1948. Israel prevailed in the war of 1948 and displaced thousands of Palestinian Arabs who have remained refugees for 40 years.

The speaker then reviewed the struggles of Israel as a youth including the constant of warfare with its Arab neighbors, which continues to this day. The emergence of the PLO and constant terrorism were also reviewed.

The speaker then discussed the "intifadeh", or uprising, that originated among the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza on the eve of Israel's fortieth birthday. The uprising still continues with much loss of life and international pressure and tension being exerted by the Palestinian Arabs for the creation of an independent Palestinian nation to co-exist with the state of Israel.

The speaker points out that Israel still occupies the West Bank and Gaza strip captured in the 1967 war in which live approximately 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs with about 700,000 living under Israeli rule in refugee camps. Israel appears to be at a deadlock on how to handle the Palestinian Arabs with some Israelis desiring a withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza on a negotiated basis and leave the territories to exist as an independent Palestinian state. Other Israelis fear this will jeopardize the security of the nation and oppose withdrawal.

Politically, Israel appears to be at a deadlock between the two major parties, the Labor party headed by Mr. Peres, and the Likud party, headed by Mr. Shamir.

Demographics, politics, religion and the gut issues of security and survival collectively appear to cause Israel to be divided in its leadership and essentially without a clear direction for life after forty.

The speaker noted the timeliness of the Arab-Israeli question and pointed out that the overriding question facing

Israel in middle age is not when will the Arab-Israeli conflict be ended but can it be ended. Can a divided Israel be convinced in mid-life to agree on a path to Arab-Israeli peace.

A forty-five minute discussion followed the paper with most members participating.

By 10:00 P.M., the trembling of the speaker had somewhat subsided and, mercifully, the President announced the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

ADDENDUM:

* The Club noted with sadness the recent passing of one of its members, Philip Thayer.

In addition to the members listed as present in the minutes above, member Kirby was also in attendance at the meeting on November 17, 1988.

1067 1 DEC 88 GEORGE RAINSFORD

* THAYER DECEASED "WILDERNESS OF THE AMERICAN MIND"

MINUTES OF THE 1082ND MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON DECEMBER 1, 1988

The 1082nd meeting of the Sphex Club was held on December 1, 1988, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. Immediate Past President Buhler manned the rostrum until President MacMillan arrived moments later to assume the duties of his office.

Nineteen (19) members assembled to hear the evening's speaker, George N. Rainsford.

Members present were Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Quillian, Rainsford, Sigler, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wineman and emeritus member Lippard. Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for Bangley, Williamson, Wood and Zimmer.

Minutes of the November 17, 1988, meeting were read and approved with the exception of an addendum to the minutes that the Club had noted with sadness the passing of one of its * members, Philip Thayer.

Dispensing with any agenda, President MacMillan moved swiftly to the introduction of the speaker and his topic for the evening: "Wilderness of the American Mind".

In his opening remarks, the speaker alluded to his perception that one of the unwritten customs of the Club is that a speaker should not necessarily address the Club on matters routinely encountered by that speaker as part of his business or professional life but rather to present for discussion other areas in which that speaker member may have an interest.

From his perspective as a lawyer by training, a doctoral student of intellectual history and a founding trustee of Outward Bound, the speaker noted his deep personal interest in the subject matter of the paper. The perspective desired by the speaker was one of an intellectual history of wilderness-tracing the wilderness from the original concept as the unknown, uncontrolled, moral and spiritual wasteland to be conquered,

through the intellectual revolution of naturalists and writers, and then to the renewed interest in our natural environment today.

Reviewing the etymology of wilderness, the early English view connoted something ungoverned and out of control; savage beasts and forests - the "forest primeval". The more modern view of the word implies an absence of man and presence of animals. The intellectual definition, favored by the speaker, implies more than anything else a state of mind.

In the first phase of western culture, wilderness was viewed in the early years as an evil that had to be overcome. Paradise and wilderness were opposites. Wilderness was unholy and foreboding. By contrast, eastern culture adopted the opposite view. Man was thought to be a part of nature - a link to nature rather than opposite from it.

During this first phase of western culture, American's manifest destiny was to settle the west and "conquer the wilderness in the name of God!"

Phase two of wilderness in western culture began with writers in the cities with their romantic view of nature. Nature in the wild was viewed as a handiwork of God if not his very image. The primitivists believed man lived better and more nobly while closer to nature. An example was William Byrd, III, who surveyed the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina. He described nature as a romantic adventure and not an encounter with a hostile environment. In his "Notes on Virginia", Thomas Jefferson extolled the virtues and wonders of our vast natural lands. In terms of the amount of wilderness, America was unmatched by any other country.

Henry David Thoreau, the "Apostle of Wilderness" became discontented with the "progress" against wilderness. At Walden Pond, Thoreau wished to "live deliberately in a pastoral setting." Thoreau lived the intellectual revolution with the idea of the positive rather than revulsive influence of nature. The intellectual revolution during this second phase continued with the influence of Roderick Nash in his book "Wilderness and the American Mind", and Anthony Smith, John Muir and other

writers of wilderness and natural history. These naturalists argued that our wild country was a major American asset with no counterpart in the Old World.

The intellectual revolution continued with involvement of the American government in 1872 when President Grant designated over two million acres as Yellowstone National Park. An 1874 painting of the Grand Canyon was purchased by Congress and hung in the Capitol as a source of pride. The 1890's was the first decade without a "frontier" in the west and undeveloped wild lands were being thought of as assets rather than a liability.

Government recognition of the wilderness continued in 1964 when President Johnson signed the "Wilderness Act". Although a controversial act, the U.S. became the first country to recognize wilderness as a desired fact of life. In 1980, President Carter, in the greatest act of conservation of wilderness area, signed the Alaska Conservation Act adding 104 million acres as protected federal lands.

The intellectual revolution continued through the 1960's and 1970's. For many young people, defending wilderness was an act of youth against the "establishment". David Reich, in his "Greening of America"; Simon and Garfunkel, and other writers and musicians focused on environment and ecology with the recognition that "man is vulnerable" and of man being "rediscovered as a part of nature".

The speaker noted that preserving wilderness has, in recent times, been approached as "establishing limits" which has not been universally accepted by many who have competing interests. Wilderness areas are still under attack throughout the world. Europe lost its wilderness areas years ago and many Americans are now actively concerned about continued threats to the American wilderness. The speaker quoted the author, Stegner, as saying that "something of the American personality would be lost if the wilderness were lost.

The speaker then noted the theme that wilderness is a state of mind and a physical condition and we must be prepared for both. The speaker concluded with reading an excerpt from Aldo Leopold's "Sand County Almanac".

A spirited discussion followed, highlighted by a gracious concession granted by the speaker to member MacMillan that the vast oceans of the world, and not just outer space, were the last two frontiers remaining.

At 9:45 P.M., the last meeting of 1988 was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1088 - 5 JAN 1989 WILLIAM SWEENEY

MINUTES OF THE 1083rd MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON JANUARY 5, 1989

The 1083rd meeting of The Sphex Club was held on January 5, 1989 at 8:15 p.m. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with President John MacMillan presiding.

Twenty-one (21) combat-ready members huddled at the feet of the evening's speaker, William W. Sweeney, eager to hear his paper "Jump Fever", describing the sensation of parachuting from an airplane.

Answering the roll-call were Bangley, Booth, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Rainsford, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood, Zimmer and emeritus members Kirby, Linker and Williamson. Also included in this group of first-time jumpers was an apprehensive guest, William F. Quillian, III.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for Buhler and Culverhouse.

Minutes of the December 1, 1988 meeting were read and approved. After a brief discussion, the speaking date for Mr. Culverhouse was changed from February 16 to April 27, which had originally been scheduled for a snow day makeup. Since there are ten (10) openings for new members, it was decided to devote the February 16 evening to discussion of candidates for membership.

In his opening statement, the speaker, who is a distinguished member of the Judiciary, stated that he was not going to regale the assembled troops with stories of Bedford County murder cases, annexation cases, the Jones Memorial Library Case, AIDS, or other famous episodes in which the speaker was the deciding factor. Instead, while proudly holding aloft his Senior Parachute Badge, the speaker, after candidly disclosing his lack of qualifications to speak on the subject, launched into the history and development of parachute jumping and his personal experiences with the same.

For the first part of the paper--the history, development and uses of the parachute--the speaker felt constrained to contact the Public Information Office of the 82nd Airborne

at Fort Bragg, North Carolina for guidance. A Major responded to the inquiry but was only able to furnish a brochure and several photographs. The speaker pondered aloud what does the Public Information Office do and "why do they need a Major to do it?". At this point, it was rumored that several members pondered why we needed a Circuit Judge to explain how a parachute works.

Undaunted, the speaker pressed on with drawings and photographs of parachutes and the physics involved in floating to earth.

The parachute is to the air what a life preserver is to the sea. The parachute is based on simple principals that two forces act on any falling object--air resistance and gravity. The larger the flat service, the slower the descent. A parachute 26 feet in diameter is sufficient for humans while cargo parachutes may average in diameter as much as 100 feet.

For many years, silk was used for parachutes with nylon now being the standard. Also standard is the traditional round shape of a parachute although new shapes have appeared that are rectangular and wing-like used in sport jumping, which is more dangerous. Rectangular and wing-like shapes allow more lift and maneuverability and are used for such events as "stadium jumping".

For conventional jumping, the fall-rate is about 15 feet per second depending on the weight of the chutist. Troops are dropped from a low altitude of from 1 to 2,000 feet with the elapse of approximately one minute to hit the ground from an altitude of 1,000 feet. "Ground zero" is about 500 feet with it being possible to open a chute from about 200 feet. At this point, another rumor persisted that the speaker was researching whether current technology would allow one to bail out from an altitude as low as a judge's bench.

From an historical perspective, Leonardo DeVinci is credited for inventing the idea of a parachute in 1495 with his concept of a "tent roof". The first successful jump occurred in 1793 from a tower, followed by a jump in 1797 from a ballon. The first use for lifesaving occurred in 1808 and, in 1880 Thomas Baldwin invented the vent in the top of the canopy for stability and control. The first jump from an airplane occurred in 1912 and by 1930 parachute jumping was a national pastime and sport in Russia.

One of the early uses for parachutes was to allow descent from gas-filled ballons. In modern times, parachutes

are used for jumps from aircraft--both emergency and non-emergency. Chutes are also used to deliver cargo and military equipment, even small tanks. Airplanes and helicopters drop food and medicine by parachute to places not easily reached by other means. Special military uses of parachutes were developed during the 1930s. Both the Allies and Germans used parachute troops during World War II, particularly in Crete and Sicily. Some jet planes use parachutes in landing as brakes as do drag race vehicles. Chutes are also used for recovering experimental guided missles and radio controlled flying targets. The U. S. Space Program has discovered parachutes with the astronauts being floated gently toward a sea landing in their capsules. Peak military use of parachutes occurred during World War II.

At this point, the speaker stressed that the purpose of his paper was to convince the members that parachutes have been here and will continue to serve us and, like wine, will improve with age.

For the second part of his presentation, the speaker, again holding aloft his Senior Parachute Badge earned after 32 jumps, held sway with his personal experiences during his training and jumping. Having entered Virginia Military Institute as a Private and having graduated without advancing in rank, the speaker miraculously attained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and, lured by the extra $100.00 a month, headed to Fort Benning, Georgia for a five week training course. After strenous physical training, our speaker was first put in a glider and then progressed to jumping from a 34 foot tower, a 125 foot tower, jumping out of mock airplanes into a sand pit and then to the "first jump".

The members listened intently to the speaker's impression of his first jump; the tremendous prop blast; the great rush of wind; the count of three and the sudden jolt when the rip-cord opened the chute. A jolt so hard that often helmets would be dislodged and plummet to the earth. Then the swinging back and forth and the sensation of not falling but being suspended; the impression that "I'm not going down"; the next impression to get away from other chutes and then the impression that the ground is rushing toward you and not you rushing toward the ground. When the speaker then described the impact on landing, several members were observed gazing skyward to make certain no helmets were raining down.

While at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, our speaker served once as the "Jump Master". The speaker at the time had a female acquaintance in Omaha, Nebraska. While airborne, the jump light flashed on. Somehow thinking he was over Omaha, our

speaker sent both sticks, 32 men in all, out of the plane. Unfortunately, the plane was over Paducha, Kentucky. Our speaker avoided a church steeple and landed safely in a school yard. After being chewed out by the Colonel, our speaker, in typical army fashion, was rewarded by being named Instructer two weeks later at Fort Benning, Georgia. Our speaker concluded at 9:35 p.m. with his last bit of advice: "Look before you leap".

A spirited discussion followed with members Zimmer, Hobbs, Cagle, MacMillan, Huston and Rainsford participating.

Finally at 9:58 p.m., President MacMillan announced that the "Jump Zone" had been reached and the members bailed out into the night to float gently toward home.

Respectfully Submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1069 19 JAN 89 HUSTON - NP

* RESERVE 16 FEB MEETING TO DISCUSS NEW MEMBERS

*

MINUTES OF THE 1084TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON JANUARY 19, 1989

The 1084th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on January 19, 1989, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with President John MacMillan presiding.

Eighteen (18) members bundled up to hear the evening's speaker, James A. Huston, present his paper "Sixteen Great Mistakes of the Cold War".

Present were members Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, MacMillan, Petty, Quillian, Sigler, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Zimmer and emeritus member Williamson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Keys, Wood, Rainsford, Sweeney and Kirby.

Minutes of the January 5, 1989, meeting were read and approved. Following a moving and passionate plea for relief by Mr. Booth, the members publicly forgave him from presentation of his paper scheduled for February 2, 1989. It was decided not to hold a meeting on February 2, 1989. It was further decided not to schedule a speaker for the February 16 meeting and to use this date instead for discussion of potential new members. The speaking date for Mr. Culverhouse was changed to April 27, 1989, and for Mr. Booth to May 11, 1989.

On behalf of the membership committee, Dr. Quillian urged all members to submit names of potential candidates for membership to his committee by January 25, 1989, for discussion at the February 16 meeting.

Mr. Cagle, chairman of the program committee, presented an impressive list of suggested speakers for the annual meeting and solicited comments from the members for preferences. The committee will continue its work to select a speaker and a date for the annual meeting.

Following several unavoidable absences, President MacMillan welcomed back Mr. Culverhouse.

At 8:35 P.M. the speaker was introduced and began his paper by reciting such astonishing "Cold War" mistakes as:

(1) The failure of Ewing and Cadwalader to cross the Delaware River in 1776 in support of Washington's attack on Trenton.

(2) Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812.

(3) William Henry Harrison's inaugural address in 1841 speaking on a cold, rainy and snowy day for an hour and twenty minutes without hat or overcoat from which he survived only 30 days.

(4) Admiral Peary's leaving notes to cast doubts on whether he ever reached the North Pole in 1909.

(5) Robert Frost's stopping by a wood on a snowy evening without a farmhouse near, when he had promises to keep, and miles to go before he could sleep; and

(6) The closing of Amherst County Schools on the basis of a report by Charles Middleton the night before that it was going to snow.

Observing the bewildered gaze of several members, the speaker quickly assured us that the serious aspect of his paper would focus on sixteen historical events where the United States may have gone wrong in its policy decisions during the era following World War II known as the Cold War. The paper was suggested by a critique of the conduct of World War II written by Hanson Baldwin, a highly respected military analyst of The New York Times in a volume entitled Great Mistakes of the War. Eight years later the historian Samuel Eliot Morrison condensed his own views about the conduct of the war in another volume entitled Strategy and Compromise. Both authors provoked a debate which has continued to the present.

The sixteen erroneous policy decisions suggested by the speaker include:

(1) Withdrawal from the Elbe before a settlement of the Polish question and the subsequent loss of Poland to Russian domination.

(2) The isolation of Berlin and the failure of the United States and its western allies to insist on a guaranteed access to Berlin from the west.

(3) The Berlin airlift as a weak compromise in face of a serious threat. When the Russians cut the railroad connections and closed the autobahn linking West Germany with Berlin, the problem was solved by jumping over it rather than meeting it head-on.

(4) The Berlin wall and the American acquiescence in allowing the wall to be built.

(5) Failure to recognize the Peoples' Republic of China promptly.

(6) The renunciation of Korea in telling the world that we wished we had not become involved in a limited war in Korea and that we would not do it again, thus demonstrating our lack of determination to stand up against Communist encroachment.

(7) Hungary and the failure of nerve on the part of the United States to provide substantial assistance during the Budapest uprising in the summer of 1956.

(8) The Suez in 1956 where the United States took a tough position against its allies, Britain, France and Israel, to enforce a cessation of hostilities between Israel and Egypt while at the same time effectively doing nothing to dissuade the Russian invasion of Hungary.

(9) The U-2 affair in May, 1960 and its effect on the disintegration of arms reduction talks with Khruschev.

(10) The Bay of Pigs affair in 1961 and the misguided expectation of the United States that a general uprising of the population against Castro would occur simultaneously with the invasion.

(11) Military intervention in Vietnam.

(12) The withdrawal from Vietnam.

(13) Intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965; the first intervention by U.S. troops in a Latin American country since 1933. The invasion was in contravention of the "Good

Neighbor Policy" of non-intervention and aroused Latin American suspicions again.

(14) Withdrawal of logistic facilities from France in 1966 after the insistence by France that any foreign element in France must be under French command.

(15) More complicated, more expensive and less reliable weapon systems based on the erroneous assumptions that new is better; more complicated is more effective; and cost is not a problem.

(16) The nuclear arms race.

The speaker asserted this his presentation of "Great Mistakes" represents a fair catalog of our major mistakes, a number of which are inter-related. The speaker made no attempt to assess blame and did not offer the mistakes as those of a particular president but more broadly as mistakes of the American people, whether through their president, their congress or their military leaders. Finally, the speaker argued that three faulty assumptions lay beneath many of these mistakes, namely: (i) the assumption of a communist monolith, with no differences among the various communist countries (ii) the nuclear bomb as just another weapon and that parity is to be calculated according to numbers in the same way as other weapons and (iii) there is no limit to military expenditures and that in any case military expenditures have no adverse effect on the economy.

A spirited discussion followed with comments from members Johnson, Hapala, Williamson, Cagle, Stewart, Zimmer, Booth, Petty, Culverhouse and Hobbs. Mr. Cagle postulated three reasons why the United States didn't react during certain of the events described by the speaker (i) the lack of unification of Americans to fight again (ii) lack of a strong leader and (iii) opposition of the press.

At 9:55 P.M., President MacMillan approached the rostrum and adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1070 16 FEB 89 NO SPEAKER

* FIRST WOMAN, FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN FIRST RABBI. FIRST MEMBER FROM LIBERTY ON. ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS

MINUTES OF THE 1085TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON FEBRUARY 16, 1989

* PAGE 2 ~ COPY OF HELLO FRIEND - PRESENTED TO CLUB

The 1085th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on February 16, 1989, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with President John MacMillan presiding.

The following members were present: Barney, Booth, Buhler, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Sigler, Stewart, Watson, Wineman, Wood and Zimmer.

No regrets were received by the Secretary for those members not present and no written proxies were received by the Secretary for voting on new members.

Reading of the minutes of the meeting held on January 19, 1989, was deferred until the next meeting. President MacMillan then proceeded to the only item on the agenda, the election of new members.

* Mr. Wood presented the report of the Membership Committee and stated that the Committee had received and considered over thirty (30) nominees for the ten (10) available openings in the Club. Mr. Wood recited the factors taken into consideration by the Committee in considering nominees, including suggestions made to the Committee in a letter from Mr. Cagle. A list of ten (10) nominees unanimously approved by the Membership Committee was presented for consideration by the Club for membership.

President MacMillan determined that the 16 active members present constituted the required quorum of at least 50% of all active members being present in person. Each nominee was presented and discussed and, following discussion, ballots were distributed. Under the constitution, each nominee required an affirmative vote from 12 of the members present to be elected to membership. The following were elected:

* Walter M. Vannoy, Jr.
Eric J. Sorenson
A. Pierre Guillermin
Rabbi Morris Shapiro
Peter W. Houck
* Hal C. Craddock DECLINED
Joan Jones
Haywood Robinson

Dr. Barney presented to President MacMillan, with the compliments of the Craddock Memorial Committee, the volume entitled "Hello, Friend", a collection of Dr. George B. Craddock stories compiled by Dr. Jeffrey W. Wilson. President MacMillan instructed the Secretary to file the same with the Club records.

It was decided that the annual meeting will be held on May 11, 1989, and that the speaker will be Dr. James Leutze.

The meeting adjourned at 9:35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1677 16 MAR 89 ROBIN WOOD
PAPER IN MS 1133
Box 10-21

MINUTES OF THE 1087TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON MARCH 16, 1989

The 1087th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on March 16, 1989, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. In the absence of President John MacMillan, Vice President Wood presided.

Twenty-three (23) members were in attendance to hear the evening's speaker, Robert C. Wood, III, present his paper "The Architect who Built a Nation".

Present were members Bangley, Booth, Brewer, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Petty, Rainsford, Robinson, Shapiro, Sigler, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wineman, Wood and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson. Also present were two guests of the speaker: Dr. George Austin and Kenneth S. White.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Keys, Zimmer, Guillermin and Sorenson.

Minutes of the March 3, 1989, meeting were read and approved.

Since there was no business to be conducted, the Secretary introduced the speaker. The speaker's initial act was to distribute booklet copies of the Constitution of the United States. The first copy was taken by Judge Sweeney who was heard to mutter, as he returned to his seat: "I always wondered what the thing looked like!".

In his opening remarks, the speaker noted the historic date of September 17, 1787, when the 39 framers signed our Constitution containing just seven articles. He then reviewed the intention of the framers to establish a system of checks and balances among three branches of government to insure the political independence of each branch and to prevent accumulation of power in a single department. Yet, many complex questions arose during the early days of the Constitution causing

bitter debate. These debates, where blood boiled and tempers erupted, provoked the favorite charge of the day, calumny, a word the speaker knew was of sufficient importance to seek the advice of members of the club for correct pronunciation.

At the urging of fellow federalists, led by Adams and Hamilton, and to the suspicion of the anti-federalists or "republican" adversaries, led by Jefferson, John Marshall stepped forward to assume an appointment to the Supreme Court in February, 1801, in the waning hours of the John Adams administration.

At the time of his appointment, the Supreme Court was not held in very high regard. It was the Rodney Dangerfield of its day: "It got no respect". The court did not have a regular meeting place and met in the basement of the Senate. No opinion worthy of note had been issued and it was difficult to get able men to serve on the court. Yet 34 years later, when Marshall's term as Chief Justice ended with his death, the Supreme Court had become a vigorous and equal third branch of government. Through his decisions, Marshall made clear the blueprint for the structure of our government and later Supreme Court decisions have relied heavily on the strong principles enunciated by Marshall in his opinions.

The structure of the paper was a review of four of Marshall's watershed opinions and two politically charged trials in which he participated. The speaker noted that the cases could not be separated from the historical setting in which they were presented and argued. In every case, the philosophy of the federalists - the champions of a strong national government - were pitted against the republicans or states-righters. Marshall's principal antagonist was Jefferson, the protector of states' rights and champion of an agrarian economy. Although appointed by Adams, it was ironic that Marshall was sworn in by Jefferson. But with the federalists out of power after the election of 1801, Jefferson was determined to appoint justices who "reflected his political viewpoints", a familiar refrain still heard today.

Marshall's background was briefly reviewed. Marshall was born in 1755 in Fauquier County, Virginia, the first of 15 children. He had no formal education until age 14 but read the Latin classics and English literature including the earliest

American editions of Blackstone's Commentaries. Marshall fought with Washington at Valley Forge and became famous for his good humor and good temperament. Marshall studied law at William & Mary under George Wythe and then practiced law in Richmond, obtaining his license to practice law from his distant cousin and future adversary, Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia.

Marshall was a member of the Constitution Convention and a strong advocate for its ratification despite strong anti-federalists sentiment from Patrick Henry and George Mason. Marshall defended a national Constitution based on experience learned from Washington's struggling army constantly facing defeat during the Revolution while an ineffective Congress sought to raise money and troops. The new Constitution was approved by a narrow margin and Marshall had then distinguished himself as an advocate and orator.

Marshall continued in public service and was devoted to President Washington. In 1800, President Adams named him Secretary of State after having been elected to Congress. He was then sworn in as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on February 4, 1801, and began his philosophical battles with the anti-federalists led by Jefferson.

The four historic opinions and two major trials of Marshall reviewed by the speaker include:

Marbury v. Madison. This was Marshall's first great decision and brought him into direct conflict with Jefferson. The speaker notes that it is probably the most important case in our history. Here, Marshall affirmed the concept of judicial review in American jurisprudence. That is, the judicial branch has the exclusive right to test the constitutionality of any federal or state law against the Constitution.

Impeachment of Samuel Chase. In this case, the Jeffersonians led an attack on an independent judiciary. Jefferson had advocated that any man on the bench that the prevailing political party does not approve of shall be removed. But the Constitution stated that a person could only be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Samuel Chase was an outspoken, federalist Supreme Court justice and was defended by Luther Martin, a renowned boozer with a penetrating mind and sharp tongue - as noted by the speaker, a perfect combination for a

lawyer of the 1800's. Marshall intervened as a conciliator and as a witness. Chase was acquitted thereby assuring that judges would not be impeached for frivolous actions. By the time this trial ended, Marshall had been Chief Justice for four years.

Trial of Aaron Burr. Burr left the office of Vice President in 1805 with his money gone and his law practice in shambles. Among other things, Burr was accused of levying war against the United States. His trial took place in Richmond, Virginia, in the chamber of the House of Delegates and lasted from May until October, 1807. The charges were not proved by a sufficient number of witnesses and the verdict was not guilty. The case established the precedent of strict interpretation of criminal laws.

Fletcher v. Peck. Marshall held that the Georgia legislature could not abrogate a prior act of the same legislature dealing with a contract for the sale of land. Although the decision was controversial, the decision established precedent that vested contractual rights could not be later abrogated by a governmental body. The decision construed the "contract clause" of the Constitution.

McCullough v. Maryland. At issue in this famous case was the supremacy of federal law establishing a national bank over the power of the State of Maryland to levy a tax against the national bank. Ruling that the power to tax is the power to destroy, in this case the controversial national bank, Marshall held that the Maryland tax law was unconstitutional as a violation of the supremacy clause of the Constitution.

Gibbons v. Ogden. In this case, Marshall held that Congress could regulate waterways located solely within the boundaries of the State of New York. Under the commerce clause of the Constitution, Marshall established that commerce included navigation. Marshall held that the power to regulate commerce by the Congress was complete in itself and struck down New York's efforts to exercise control over its waterways. The Gibbons case also establishes that Marshall was not known as a "strict constructionist" and laid the basis for later opinions by the Supreme Court upholding federal power to deal with national commerce and social problems.

Following the spirited and animated presentation by the speaker, a number of members participated in the discussion.

Many of the comments noted that philosophical differences on the role of the federal government and the judiciary present in Marshall's time are still being debated today.

Having determined that the speaker had made full responses to all questions and that all members had their copies of the Constitution, the Secretary adjourned the meeting at 9:55 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1071 3 MAR 89

TURNER
PAPER IN MS 1133
BOX 10-12

← NEW MEMBERS

FIRT WOMAN, BLACK, RABBI (OR POSIBLY
FIRST JEW) AND PERSON FROM LIB UNIV.
CRADDOCK DECLINES

MINUTES OF THE 1086TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON MARCH 3, 1989

The 1086th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on March 3, 1989, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company with President John MacMillan presiding. Twenty-four (24) members were assembled to hear the evening's speaker, John M. Turner, Jr., present his paper "Credit Where Credit Is Due".

Present were members Bangley, Booth, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Quillian, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wood, new members Guillermin, Houck, Robinson, Shapiro, Vannoy and emeritus members Williamson and Lippard.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Barney, Buhler, Huston, Johnson, Rainsford, Sorenson, Wineman and Zimmer.

Minutes of the January 19, 1989, meeting were read and approved. Minutes of the meeting held on February 16, 1989, for the election of new members were dispensed with.

President MacMillan extended a warm welcome to the new members of the Club. The new members are:

- Dr. A. Pierre Guillermin
- Dr. Peter W. Houck
- Joan Jones
- Rev. Haywood Robinson
- Rabbi Morris Shapiro
- Dr. Eric J. Sorenson
- Walter M. Vannoy, Jr.

The Secretary reported on his visit with Hal C. Craddock. Mr. Craddock was honored to be selected for membership but respectfully declined due to his professional commitments requiring most of his time to be spent in Richmond, Virginia.

On behalf of the Program Committee, Mr. Cagle reminded the membership that Dr. James Leutze, the president of Hampden-Sydney

College has accepted an invitation to speak at the annual meeting, which will be held on May 11, 1989. After a brief discussion, George Stewart made a motion to invite ladies to attend the annual meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Williamson and unanimously carried.

The speaker was then introduced. In his opening remarks, Dr. Turner assured us that the title of his paper "Credit Where Credit Is Due" was not a learned dissertation on the national savings and loan crisis, although this might be a worthwhile topic for a later date. Rather, the explicit topic for his paper is "Pleasures and Perils of Quotation". The subject was suggested by an event in the 1987 campaign to nominate a Democratic candidate for the presidency, when one aspirant, Senator Joseph Biden of New Jersey, was rather quickly eliminated because he had used, almost word for word and without giving credit, a recent campaign speech made in England by Neil Kinnock, a Labour Party candidate for the House of Commons. This event demonstrates vividly the peril of using quotation without giving credit.

The speaker then reviewed some of the pleasures of quotation. Thousand of words are in the public domain and are used daily without the requirement of giving credit. According to Webster, 6,000 new words in English appear every ten years. For instance, two supplements to Webster's Third Edition have been published ten years apart. Most of these new words come into the public domain with the exception of those that are copyrighted for commercial use.

Likewise, certain phrases and short sentences often take on an identity comparable to that of single words and become part of our daily vocabulary. Examples are: "to go off the deep end", "back to the drawing board", and "the bottom line".

Closely related are proverbs and maxims, which are part of our cultural heritage and available for our use without quotation marks or acknowledgment, such as: "don't put all of your eggs in one basket" and "look before your leap".

Many of these proverbs can be traced back to ancient authors and the Bible. The speaker related the parody of an old American Indian proverb in which an attorney, defending Imelda Marcos, says to the judge, "Your Honor, don't judge my client until you've walked a mile in her 6,328 pairs of shoes".

The speaker then turned to passages from literature for pleasurable quotes. Literature had a profound influence on the speaker during his boyhood days, during his school days at John Marshall High School in Richmond, and throughout his career in English. Familiar quotes also have provided a source of titles for many famous books and literary works such as Hemmingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" from John Donne and John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" from Robert Burns. Some titles have even provided a source of quotes such as the well-known sportscaster, Vin Scully, describing the first night game for the Chicago Cubs in 1988, as "long day's journey into night" from Eugene O'Neill.

Other sources of pleasurable and familiar quotes have come from scripture, family members, colorful acquaintances and teachers. The speaker demonstrated several reference works to help us to refresh our memory when only a key word is recalled. Some of these works are Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, first published in 1855 with 14 subsequent editions; the Dictionary of Cultural Literacy by E. D. Hirsch, Jr. and others and 1911 Best Things Anybody Ever Said compiled by Robert Byrne.

In published material, the speaker said the general rule is that a distinctive phrase or line or passage which is being quoted or even parodied from published material should be acknowledged. An example of the perils of not doing so are the resignation of Dr. Frazier, former director of the National Institute of Mental Health, president of the American College of Psychiatrists and professor at Harvard Medical School, who resigned recently after admitting plagiarism in four papers written and published. Another is the apology of the distinguished writer John Hersey to nine writers he failed to acknowledge.

The speaker then turned to speech writers for leaders in business and government. Many examples were recited where political speeches, usually written by someone other than the speaker, have "borrowed" from the past. The speaker recited interesting examples where references in speeches by Churchill, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Kennedy, Reagan, Bush and others can be traced to prior sources, a number of which are not acknowledged in the speech. The speaker related an amusing incident of a well-known motion picture personality, being disdainful of a poor script which had been prepared for a picture, said "You call this a script? Give me two $3,000 a week writers and I'll write it myself!"

Turning again to the perilous plight of Senator Biden, the speaker noted his demise resulted from an unacknowledged quotation that was too current, too lengthy and too inconsistent with actual facts. Despite his explanations, the Senator crashed and burned. In the words of the speaker, "He should have given credit where credit was due!"

An excellent discussion followed presentation of the paper with comments from a number of members. One amusing anecdote was related by Mr. Booth. He was requested by a prominent businessman to draft an important letter to another business person, which he did. The recipient of the letter, unaware of its authorship and unsure of a response, requested Mr. Booth to draft a response, which he also did!

At 9:35 P.M., amid cheers and cries of "good stuff!", President MacMillan adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1073 30 MAR 89 W. MARTIN JOHNSON NP

MINUTES OF THE 1088TH MEETING OF
THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON MARCH 30, 1989

The 1088th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on March 30, 1989, at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. In the absence of President John MacMillan, Vice President Wood presided.

Twenty-four (24) members had gathered, anxious to hear the evening's speaker, W. Martin Johnson, present his paper "A Tale of Two Cities".

Present were members Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Guillermin, Harper, Hobbs, Houck, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Petty, Quillian, Robinson, Shapiro, Sigler, Sorenson, Stewart, Turner, Vannoy, Watson, Wood, Zimmer and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Bangley, Keys, MacMillan, Rainsford and Sweeney.

Minutes of the March 16 meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wood welcomed two of the new members to the Sphex Club: * Eric J. Sorenson and Joan Jones.

Mr. Wood announced that a speaker schedule would be mailed to all members in the near future. On behalf of the Program Committee, Mr. Cagle reported that Marianne Rhodes would cater the annual dinner on May 11 and that announcements would be mailed to the membership.

Since there was no business to be conducted, the Secretary introduced the speaker. Given the title of his paper, coupled with the speaker's regal bearing and scholarly appearance, one could easily imagine that Charles Dickens was standing before us in the flesh preparing for one of his famous public readings. But the speaker quickly disclosed that his paper was a historical account of involvement of Wiley & Wilson, Consulting Engineers, with the speaker as the Engineer-in-Charge, in the construction of Camp Lee at Petersburg, and Camp Pickett at Blackstone, during the years 1940 through 1943.

In the summer of 1940, a number of awards for defense related contracts were being made. The speaker travelled to Washington to discuss the awards on behalf of Wiley & Wilson. On one trip, the speaker flew from the original Preston Glenn Airfield, now the Municipal Airport, and landed at the old Hoover Airport, now occupied by the Pentagon Building. After some skillful maneuvering, Wiley & Wilson was awarded the Camp Lee project on October 26, 1940, about 14 months before Pearl Harbor. The contract contemplated a total military force of 23,000 men to be located in the Camp Lee cantonment, a small city of more or less temporary structures to quarter troops including mess halls, hospital, warehouses, streets, railroads and all utilities. The 2500 acre campsite was part of the Petersburg Battlefield and also the site where original Camp Lee was constructed in 1918, later dismantled, and improvements sold for salvage in 1922-23.

The speaker described in explicit detail, and with almost total recall, many of the logistical problems encountered and solved during the course of construction. By December 1, 1940, recruits began to move through the reception center and by mid-December Camp Lee was taking troops from several east coast camps where facilities were not available for them. By December 15, 1940, the general contractor and his subcontractors had a work force of 13,000 and Wiley & Wilson personnel numbered 170 people. The speaker mentioned some of the Lynchburg staff people involved in the Camp Lee project such as Robert B. McNutt, director of surveys and inspection, David P. Wickline, chief draftsman, Walter Nexsen, architect, and Morris Whitaker and T. Claggett Jones, in the accounting area.

The speaker remembered that 1940 was still in the recovery period of the great depression. Many people were honestly looking for work and others, fearing the draft, became available. The Virginia Employment Service did a good job screening applicants for Wiley & Wilson to work on the project. On one occasion, the speaker remembered asking one applicant for his qualifications and experience. The answer was "This is a government job ain't it, what difference does it make". After several days of telephone calls to the speaker, and threats to call his Congressman, the applicant was told by our speaker to call President Roosevelt, the Commander-in-Chief, but that he was not going to be hired.

Camp Lee consisted of approximately 500 buildings, all heated by coal, and included a major laundry, bakery, steam

generated power plant and a hospital. After recounting the tale of city number one, Camp Lee, the speaker then turned to the tale of city number two, Camp Pickett.

On April 26, 1941, Wiley & Wilson was given the task to locate a 45,000 man cantonment camp reservation in the vicinity of Blackstone, Virginia. The camp would accommodate two divisions of 15,000 men each and 5,000 station troops to service the camp, all to be ready by August 15, 1941. Again, this contract was seven months before the Pearl Harbor attack. The speaker painted a vivid picture of construction and troop movement on a monumental scale with 70 carloads of material arriving a day; troop trains moving in and out; 512 buildings for barracks, plus mess halls, warehouses, theatres, fire stations, incinerators, and other structures making up a small city. Also, 68 miles of roads and streets, 13 miles of railroad, a water filtration plant, and other necessary structures.

The speaker also recalled the evening of December 1, 1941, when he and his colleagues shared a message in remote Blackstone, Virginia, which they were to read and destroy. The message stated that during the coming peace conference, when the Japanese envoy was to be in Washington, the Black Dragon Society of Japan had ordered an attack on the United States. Following the Pearl Harbor attack, Wiley & Wilson was authorized to issue plans to any contractors qualified to perform the work and to take bids by December 29, 1941, a period of only three weeks to bid such a monstrous project as Camp Pickett.

In his paper, the speaker recalled many persons active in the Camp Pickett project including those from the Lynchburg area. For example, Fred Showalter was the low bidder on the water filtration plant. At the height of construction, 18,000 workers were at the camp with some even sleeping in 36 inch corrugated pipe. The speaker also described many special items required at Camp Pickett such as construction of a 15,000 seat grandstand to honor the 79th anniversary of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, a tank basin with water used for training purposes, and an airport. One interesting experience described by the speaker was his ride in a General Sherman training tank as a turret gunner with live ammunition being fired at the tank during a training run.

Even with the intense pressure and activity, the speaker remembered the "Esprit de Corps" of the troops at Camp Pickett along with the positive attitude of the contractors at the site.

The speaker remembers the slogan posted on walls stating "The impossible we do now, the miraculous takes a little longer".

The speaker then mentioned tales of a third and fourth city. In mid-1942, Wiley & Wilson became involved with the construction of Fort Ritchie in Maryland and Robert B. McNutt took over that job. Wiley & Wilson was then asked to assist with Camp Patrick Henry near Williamsburg but was unable to do so because of lack of personnel. During this period, the speaker commuted daily from Camp Pickett to Camp Lee. Mr. Wilson and W. Ewart Royall kept the Lynchburg operation of Wiley & Wilson going.

The Camp Lee job, housing 40,000 troops at a cost of $26,000,000, was closed out on December 31, 1942. The Camp Pickett job, housing 59,000 troops at a cost of $46,000,000, was closed out on April 30, 1943. The speaker went on active duty at Camp Pickett the next morning after spending two and a half years of the most interesting work anyone could ask for even if, as the speaker wryly noted, it required 84 hours a week and a lot of travel.

At the conclusion of the paper, the Secretary noted that the paper is rich in detail and is an important reference material compiled from first-hand experience. A good discussion followed with members being impressed with the recollection by the speaker of a wealth of information and detail that occurred almost 50 years ago.

The meeting adjourned at 9:57 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1074 13 APR 1989 ZIMMER

MINUTES OF THE 1089th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON APRIL 13, 1989

The 1089th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on April 13, 1989 at 8:15 P.M. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. In the absence of President John MacMillan, Vice President Wood presided.

Assembled were nineteen (19) members eager to hear the evening speaker, Charles F. Zimmer, present his first paper "Radical Changes for a Venerable Institution".

Present were members Bangley, Booth, Cagle, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Petty, Quillian, Rainsford, Shapiro, Sorenson, Sweeney, Wood, Zimmer and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Buhler, MacMillan, Robinson, Sigler, Stewart, Turner, Vannoy, Watson and Wineman.

Minutes of the March 30 meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wood announced that a revised speaker schedule would be mailed to all members in the near future to show correct meeting dates. On behalf of the Program Committee, Mr. Cagle reminded the members that the annual meeting would be held on May 11, 1989 at First Presbyterian Church beginning at 6:30 P.M.

Mr. Wood then requested the Secretary to introduce the speaker. Given the title of his paper, and his lofty position as Headmaster at Virginia Episcopal School, the members edged forward in their seats fully expecting to hear the speaker recount the changes at Virginia Episcopal School brought on by the admission of charming young ladies as students.

Skillfully dodging that issue, the speaker settled the crowd by announcing that the subject of his paper was sports.

In his opening remarks, the speaker revealed his research into the archives of the Club and his finding that the subject of sports had never been directly addressed. The speaker noted in his research that Dr. Harper should be commended for his stamina since he found no less than 22 occasions that Dr. Harper had addressed the Club.

Giving credit where credit is due, as John Turner would say, the speaker acknowledged that much of his information for the paper came from discussions with Dick DeVenzio, President of the Revenue Producing Major College Players Association in Charlotte, North Carolina. DeVenzio's goal is the organization of college football and basketball players into a union which will ultimately be strong enough to strike bowl games and the NCAA Basketball Tournament if the players are not compensated for the money they bring in.

Noting that sports in some form permeate our existence in so many ways, providing the thrill of victory, the agony of defeat, and the ignomy of being the last kid on the end of the bench, sports have become the "American Way", providing healthy physical and emotional outlets for people of all ages. However, at the college level, sports have become complex and more difficult. Sports have become entertainment and big business.

In his overview, the speaker mentioned that a relatively small group of talented college students will generate over a billion dollars in revenue for the colleges they represent. Many of these athletes will spend four years of college penniless and unhappy, then leave without a pro contract and with no diploma. Instead of this revenue being returned in part to those who produced it - either in cash or in more creative ways that would insure a better education - a large portion will be spent on bureaucratic overhead, needless expenses, and windfall allocations on schools that had not planned on receiving it.

The NCAA presides over the revenue producing student-athlete. The speaker was somewhat critical of the NCAA as being a cumbersome association of diverse schools that has grown rich, unruly, and perhaps irresponsible. Student-athletes have no representation or participation at the NCAA convention.

The speaker then asserted his belief that football and basketball players have the power to usher in a new era of true scholar-athletes on college campuses - an era when college athletes will be free of cheating, scandal, and corruption and where athletes will be graduating, going to graduate school and succeeding in non-athletic careers in record numbers.

The speaker reviewed the NCAA practices concerning sources and distribution of income. Athletic programs have three majors sources of revenue: (1) Donations; (2) Bowl games; and (3) Basketball play offs. Annual donations have grown large. For example Clemson University receives $10,000,000.00 from its alumni. Bowl games produce significant revenue and

basketball even more. The 1988 Men's Basketball Championship produced over $65,000,000.00, nearly 75% of the total revenue for the year of the NCAA. More specifically, after the 1989 Final Four, the NCAA took home nearly $24,000,000.00 and each of the teams - Duke, Illinois, Michigan and Seton Hall - received $1,250,000.00, a far cry from the financial status of the first NCAA Basketball Tournament in 1939, when Oregon beat Ohio State and the organizers lost $2,500.00. Now CBS has a three year $165,000,000.00 contract with the NCAA for televising basketball, an equivalent of $55,000,000.00 a year for three years.

The speaker asserted that NCAA revenue is inefficiently distributed to support minor sports, which could be funded more economically from other sources; to pay legal fees, NCAA salaries and expenses, and to support an extremely large and expensive Bowl system in football.

The speaker then put forth his radical suggestions for improvement in the system so that funds would not be wasted on certain kinds of national championships, pagentry, and unnecessary bureaucratic expenses. Some suggestions that would use the $55,000,000.00 received from CBS alone for televising rights to championship basketball games are as follows:

(1) Players Scholarship Fund: This would provide funds for a player to stay in school for as long as needed to complete his education, including graduate school.

(2) A Remedial Program: Funds would be provided to allow each of the 125 schools to designate two players a year for "Special Remedial Studies" to prepare athletes for college by some of our best educators.

(3) Retroactive Scholarship Fund: This would be a retroactive fund to offer money to past athletes to complete their education or go on to graduate school.

(4) Second Career Program: Funds would be provided to allow players who graduate from school to apply for grants to start a business or other worthwhile projects. This fund would recognize that athletes fall behind in college in preparing for the job market.

The speaker then presented some less radical suggestions for use of funds:

(1) Enhance The Athletic Atmosphere: Here, the speaker suggested cutting scholarship quotas, not allowing freshmen to play varsity, and not allowing transfer-students and drop outs to transfer a scholarship. This would allow more athletes to participate with less pressure.

(2) Enhance the Academic Environment: Here funds would allow financial aid for remedial studies with eligibility to participate in athletics being delayed until completed. Also, funds would provide scholarships for indefinite periods of time and not have them renewed on an annual basis. Further, scholarships would be linked to graduating, that is, if no players are graduating, no scholarships could be given.

(3) Enhance the Student-Athlete's Life Financially: To cut down on a major source of NCAA infractions, recognize that minimum benefits should be provided to student-athletes. For example, monthly spending money, plane tickets to and from home, lodging for parents to watch games during the season, and certain kinds of gifts such as clothing and food.

To conclude his paper, the speaker anticipated a number of questions and provided his answers. The speaker recognized that he had purposed a number of radical changes not all of which would be acceptable. But he did maintain that changes are coming. Pure amateurism doesn't exist. As the speaker concluded, it is difficult to tell a college athlete he can't take a $10.00 bill from an alumus or sell a complimentary ticket, when track star Carl Lewis lives like a millionaire and is still declared an amateur.

The thought-provoking paper promoted a spirited discussion by the members and the speaker was challenged on several points. However, the speaker held up extremely well, was not injured, and left the meeting with a smile ready to watch his next sporting event on television.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Respectfully Submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1075 27 APR 89 CULVERHOUSE NP

MINUTES OF THE 1090th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON APRIL 27, 1989

The 1090th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on April 27, 1989 at 8:15 p.m. in the board room of First Colony Life Insurance Company. In the absence of President John MacMillan, Vice President Wood presided.

Assembled were twenty-three (23) members anxiously waiting for the evening speaker, E. Allen "Sonny" Culverhouse, to present his learned treatise on "The Local Difference".

Present were members Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Petty, Quillian, Rainsford, Sigler, Sweeney, Turner, Watson, Wood, Zimmer, Guillermin, Sorenson, Jones and emeritus members Kirby and Williamson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Bangley, MacMillan, Vannoy, Shapiro, Keys, Houck, Wineman and Harper.

Mike Thompson, personnel director for the City of Lynchburg, was welcomed as the guest of Mr. Culverhouse.

Minutes of the April 13, 1989 meeting were read and approved.

An announcement was made that Professor John N. Hazard, a noted Sovietologist, would speak at the Lynchburg Public Library on May 4, 1989 and members were invited to attend.

On behalf of the Program Committee, Mr. Cagle again reminded the members that the annual meeting would be held on May 11, 1989 at First Presbyterian Church with the speaker being Dr. James Leutze, President of Hampden-Syndey College. His subject would be "The United States and the Future of Soviet Relationships".

Mr. Wood requested the Secretary to introduce the speaker. In his typical organized fashion, the speaker observed that his video equipment was in place and then handed the Secretary a summary of his address and a copy of his paper for filing.

In his opening remarks, the speaker described a paradox--that is, his view that local government is still quite manageable because of the very same factors that make it difficult to manage local governments successfully. Leaving the members to ponder

this paradox, the speaker then described taking time away from his duties as City Manager of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, to attend a month-long professional development program at the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Virginia. At this program, the speaker met and talked with many upper echelon of federal government executives--sometimes referred to as "bureaucrats"--from across the nation. The speaker was the only non-"federal government type" in a group of 64 participants. Referring to the bestseller book studied at the program and entitled "The Different Drum" by F. Scott Peck, a non-bureaucrat writing of his experiences with the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, the speaker noted that Mr. Peck related extraordinary insights into the federal bureaucracy. In particular Mr. Peck refers to the lack of communication within various government agencies and read the excert from Mr. Peck that stated, in part, that: "And above all bear this in mind: You must never, never, under any circumstances, release any unsolicited information whatsoever to any member of Congress, because Congress is the ultimate enemy".

The great lesson learned from the speaker from this program was his appreciation of why and how all government is is not the same. In the speaker's view, there are many factors which make federal and to some lesser extent state governments significantly different from local government with these distinctions being most pronounced when the local government functions under the Council-Manager Plan existing in most localities such as Lynchburg. Under this concept, policy decisions are made by the elected City Council or County Board of Supervisors with administration or implementation of those policy directives by a professionally oriented, competent municipal work force under the leadership of one appointed, professionally-trained manager. At this point, it was assumed by the members that the speaker was modestly referring to himself.

The speaker then summarized three factors that distinguish state government and especially federal government from local government. First, state and federal governments, their agencies and employees are geographically--and psychologically--removed from what the speaker described as local "citizen-customers". Here, any relationship with citizens is viewed as being at "arms length" and somewhat unreal.

Second, the structure of representative government and its administration at the state and federal levels is highly "politicized" and has strong, fear-based disincentives which discourage responsiveness to the citizen-customers.

Third, in the absence of a clear, unifying mission, severe fragmentation of efforts exists within the federal and state governments, thus promoting dysfunctional autonomy and unproductive competition as necessities for agency survival.

By contrast, the speaker noted that local governments are "close to the people" and remain "manageable" today primarily, in the opinion of the speaker, because of the incessant public demands on an everyday basis for responsible and responsive public service.

The speaker then proudly demonstrated his management technique by delegating to his guest the operation of the video equipment for showing the video tape entitled "Vision for the Future". The tape contained a display of the many services for which local government is responsible, most of which directly support the community.

Following the tape, the speaker then described the process of give and take between the local citizen and the local provider of government services, which the speaker feels makes local government different and manageable. The local government arena is communications and that fact makes it the antithesis of F. Scott Peck's description of his federal experience.

The speaker noted that the video tape demonstrates how very close the people are to local government as well as how success in local government hinges upon being responsive and responsible to the people. This relationship makes local government difficult to manage, but ultimately, it is the distinction which makes it possible for local government to be managed and managed successfully. That "manageability" which comes from the close relationship with the people, is what separates local government from government at the state and federal levels. It is what makes municipal government unique and it is truly "The Local Difference".

At the conclusion of the paper, the speaker skillfully managed an array of comments and questions from the members. A good discussion followed with a notation that the counsel-manager form of government started in Staunton, Virginia with Charles Ashborn from Lynchburg as the first "general manager".

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1096 - ANNUAL MEETING 11 MAY 89

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

SPEAKER

DR. JAMES LEUTZE, PRESIDENT
HAMPDEN - SYDNEY COLLEGE

"THE UNITED STATES AND THE FUTURE
OF SOVIET RELATIONSHIPS."

S P H E X C L U B

FINAL SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS

SENT 18 APR 89

1989 - 1990

SPEAKING DATE	SPEAKER	PHONE Residence/Office	PREVIOUS SPEAKING DATE
1989			
October 5	A. Lea Booth	528-1277	11/20/86
October 19	Dr. M. Carey Brewer	703-721/8404	10/23/86
November 2	George T. Stewart	384-1152/845-0911	10/08/87
November 16	Dr. William F. Quillian	384-9313/847-9417	11/19/87
November 30	John H. MacMillan	385-3357/384-8144	11/05/87
1990			
January 4	Dr. William H. Barney	384-8028/528-3113	12/03/87
January 18	T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.	384-8512	01/07/88
February 1	Rev. Joel T. Keys	845-6051/528-1138	01/21/88
February 15	Dr. Melvin R. Watson	846-6978	02/18/88
March 1	Dr. Milan E. Hapala	1-381-6209	03/17/88
March 15	Dr. Julius A. Sigler	237-5720/522-8100	03/31/88
March 29	Dr. Walter R. Wineman	846-7456	04/14/88
April 12	Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle	1-277-5146	10/06/88
April 26	Snow Date Make Up		

UNSCHEDULED ACTIVE MEMBERS

Dr. A. Pierre Guillermin	239-9281	
Frank H. Buhler	384-5517/846-2791	10/20/88
Peter W. Houck	384-6039/847-8886	
Dr. George N. Rainsford	847-8312/522-8200	11/03/88
Joan Jones	384-5728	
David T. Petty, Jr.	384-2571	11/17/88
Haywood Robinson	846-0822/845-0640	
Rev. Bernard K. Bangley	384-0683	12/01/88
Rabbi Morris Shapiro	237-3297/846-0739	
Judge William W. Sweeney	384-8650/847-1491	01/05/89
Dr. Eric J. Sorenson	384-8890/847-0901	
Dr. James A. Huston	846-1493	01/19/89
Walter M. Vannoy, Jr.	384-6859	
E. Allen Culverhouse	384-7683/847-1443	02/16/89
Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.	845-0443	03/02/89
Robert C. Wood, III	384-2180/846-9000	03/16/89
W. Martin Johnson	384-2496/528-1901	03/30/89
Charles F. Zimmer	384-6321/384-6221	04/13/89

EXCHANGES: If any member needs to shift his schedule date, that arrangement should be made by him directly with one of the scheduled speakers. Please promptly report any such change to the Secretary.

SNOW MAKEUP DATE: If one of the winter meetings is cancelled because of weather, that speaker will shift to the listed Snow Makeup Date (April 26, 1990).

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

SPHEX CLUB

1988-89

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Rev. Bernard K. Bangley
2217 Cambridge Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-0683 (04/02/87)

Dr. William H. Barney
1615 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8028/528-3113 (10/28/76)

A. Lea Booth
208 Rowland Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
528-1277 (04/18/55)

Dr. M. Carey Brewer
Route 3, Box 543-D
Moneta, VA 24121 (11/05/55)

Frank H. Buhler
P.O. Box 680
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-5517/846-2791 (03/11/82)

Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle
USN (Ret.)
Flat Farm, Rt. 1, Box 345
Roseland, VA 22967
1-277-5146 (04/21/77)

E. Allen Culverhouse
1611 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-7683/847-1443 (10/03/80)

Dr. Milan E. Hapala
Sweet Briar College, Box 5
Sweet Briar, VA 24595
1-381-6209 (03/14/69)

Dr. Edwin A. Harper
2205 Link Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2677 (04/ /45)

T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.
3204 Landon Street
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8512 (10/28/76)

Dr. James A. Huston
300 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-0493 (04/19/73)

W. Martin Johnson
Route 4, Box 265
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2496/528-1901 (03/30/75)

Rev. Joel T. Keys
301 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
845-6051/528-1138 (04/17/86)

J. Burton Linker, Jr.
2201 Woodcrest Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1909 (04/21/77)

Dr. Carroll H. Lippard
119 Linden Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1107 (04/03/86)

John H. MacMillan
P.O. Box 10935
Lynchburg, VA 24506
385-3357/384-8144 (12/04/80)

David T. Petty, Jr.
1519 Clayton Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2571 (04/02/87)

Dr. William F. Quillian
P.O. Box 700
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-9313/847-9417 (02/06/53)

Dr. George N. Rainsford
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, VA 24501
847-8312/522-8200 (01/28/84)

Dr. Julius A. Sigler
5905 Rhonda Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502
237-5720/522-8100 (04/03/86)

Dr. Robert A. Spivey
Randolph-Macon College
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-3011/846-7392 X280(02/01/79)

George T. Stewart
First Colony Life Insurance
700 Main Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-1153/845-0911 (02/19/70)

Judge William W. Sweeney
Lynchburg Circuit Court
900 Court Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-8650/847-1491 (02/01/79)

Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.
118 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
845-0443 (01/26/62)

Dr. Melvin R. Watson
1801 Rivermont Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
846-6978 (04/03/86)

Dr. Walter R. Wineman
3712 Faculty Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-7456 (10/28/76)

Robert C. Wood, III
P.O. Box 958
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-2180/846-9000 (03/11/82)

Charles F. Zimmer
Virginia Episcopal School
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6321/384-6221 (4/14/88)

EMERITUS MEMBERS

Dr. John F. Ewing
10 Glacier Court
New Orleans, LA 70114
(04/21/77)

Dr. William W. Ferguson
228 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
847-5439 (01/24/47)

Dr. Philip Thayer
3620 E. Woodside Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2290 (02/13/64)

Dr. John P. Kirby
1130 Rugby Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8017 (04/13/51)

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6691 (02/07/74)

Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.
4422 Gorman Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1081 (04/18/55)

SPHEX CLUB

30 Oct 1989 (89-90)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Rev. Bernard K. Bangley
2217 Cambridge Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-0683 (04/02/87)

Dr. William H. Barney
1615 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8028/528-3113 (10/28/76)

A. Lea Booth
208 Rowland Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
528-1277 (04/18/55)

Dr. M. Carey Brewer
Route 3, Box 543-D
Moneta, VA 24121 (11/05/55)

Frank H. Buhler
P.O. Box 680
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-5517/846-2791 (03/11/82)

Vice Adm. Malcolm W. Cagle
USN (Ret.)
Flat Farm, Rt. 1, Box 345
Roseland, VA 22967
1-277-5146 (04/21/77)

E. Allen Culverhouse
1611 Belfield Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-7683/847-1443 (10/03/80)

Dr. A. Pierre Guillermin
715 Farfields Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24502

Dr. Milan E. Hapala
Sweet Briar College, Box 5
Sweet Briar, VA 24595
1-381-6209 (03/14/69)

Dr. Edwin A. Harper
2205 Link Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2677 (04/ /45)

T. Gibson Hobbs, Jr.
3204 Landon Street
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8512 (10/28/76)

Peter W. Houck
3801 Manton Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dr. James A. Huston
300 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-0493 (04/19/73)

W. Martin Johnson
Route 4, Box 265
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2496/528-1901 (03/30/75)

Joan Jones
2209 Falcon Hill Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Rev. Joel T. Keys
301 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
845-6051/528-1138 (04/17/86)

Dr. Carroll H. Lippard
119 Linden Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1107 (04/03/86)

John H. MacMillan
4412 Williams Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
385-3357/384-8144 (12/04/80)

David T. Petty, Jr.
1519 Clayton Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-2571 (04/02/87)

Dr. William F. Quillian
P.O. Box 700
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-9313/847-9417 (02/06/53)

Dr. George N. Rainsford
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, VA 24501
847-8312/522-8200 (01/28/84)

Haywood Robinson
1419 Grace Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504

Rabbi Morris Shapiro
201 Mayfield Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24502

Dr. Julius A. Sigler
5905 Rhonda Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502
237-5720/522-8100 (04/03/86)

Eric J. Sorenson
915 Trents Ferry Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

George T. Stewart
First Colony Life Insurance
700 Main Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-1153/845-0911 (02/19/70)

Judge William W. Sweeney
Lynchburg Circuit Court
900 Court Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
384-8650/847-1491 (02/01/79)

Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.
118 Langhorne Lane
Lynchburg, VA 24501
845-0443 (01/26/62)

Walter M. Vannoy, Jr.
4709 John Scott Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dr. Melvin R. Watson
1801 Rivermont Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
846-6978 (04/03/86)

Dr. Walter R. Wineman
3712 Faculty Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24501
846-7456 (10/28/76)

Robert C. Wood, III
P.O. Box 958
Lynchburg, VA 24505
384-2180/846-9000 (03/11/82)

Charles F. Zimmer
Virginia Episcopal School
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6321/384-6221 (4/14/88)

EMERITUS MEMBERS

Dr. John F. Ewing
207 St. James Place
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-3308 (04/21/77)

Dr. John P. Kirby
1130 Rugby Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-8017 (04/13/51)

J. Burton Linker, Jr.
2201 Woodcrest Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1909 (04/21/77)

Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.
4422 Gorman Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-1081 (04/18/55)

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
384-6691 (02/07/74)

LIPPARD

☆ Emeritus

Active Members	11-16-88	11-30-89	1-4-90	1-15-90	2-1-90
Bangley	✓		✓	✓	
Barney			✓		
Booth	✓	✓			
Brewer				✓	
Buhler		✓	✓	✓	✓
Cagle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Culverhouse					✓
Guillermin				✓	
Hapala	✓	✓	✓		✓
Harper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hobbs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Houck	✓				
Huston	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Johnson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jones	✓	✓	✓		✓
Keys		✓	✓		✓
Macmillan	✓	✓			✓
Petty	✓		✓	✓	✓
Quillian	✓	✓		✓	✓
Rainsford		R	✓		✓
Robinson	✓	✓		✓	
Shapiro	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sigler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sorenson	✓	✓		✓	✓
Stewart	✓		✓	✓	
Sweeney	✓		✓	✓	
Vannoy		✓	✓		
Watson		✓	✓	✓	
Wood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimmer	✓		✓	✓	
Dwyer				✓	✓
Sweat				✓	✓
Spagnolo				✓	✓
Willet				✓	✓
Emeritus					
Ewing					✓
Kirby	✓			✓	✓
Linker					
Lippard					
Turner					✓
Williamson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wineman		✓			

Active Members	2/15/90	3/1	3/15	4/5
Bangley	✓			
Barney				
Booth	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brewer		✓	✓	✓
Buhler	✓		✓	
Cagle	✓	✓	✓	✓
Culverhouse		✓	R	✓
Guillermin		✓		✓
Hapala	✓	✓		
Harper	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hobbs	✓	✓	✓	✓
Houck	✓	✓		R
Huston	✓	✓	✓	✓
Johnson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jones	R	✓	✓	
Keys	R	✓	✓	
Macmillan	✓	✓		
Petty	R	R	R	R
Pryor				
Quillian	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rainsford		R	✓	✓
Robinson	✓		✓	
Shapiro	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sigler	R	✓	✓	✓
Snead	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sorenson	✓	✓	✓	
Spagnolo			✓	
Stewart		✓	R	
Sweeney	✓	R	✓	✓
Vannoy	R			
Watson	✓	✓		
Wimer	✓	✓		✓
Wood	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimmer		R		
Emeritus				
Ewing				✓
Kirby	R	✓		✓
Linker				
Lippard				
Turner				
Williamson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wineman			✓	✓

1990

Guest of the speaker (niece)
Jackie Hastings

1077 5 Oct 89 - Booth - New File (NF)
Petty Sec

MINUTES OF THE 1092nd MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB HELD ON OCTOBER 5, 1989

The 1092nd meeting of the Sphex Club was held on October 5, 1989 at 8:15 p.m. in the board room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President John MacMillan presided.

Assembled were twenty-three (23) members strapped to their seats bracing for the evening speaker, A. Lea Booth, to present his dissertation on "Why I Don't Drive A Honda".

Present were members Bangley, Barney, Booth, Brewer, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, MacMillan, Petty, Sigler, Turner, Watson, Wood, Houck, Guillermin, Robinson, Shapiro and Sorenson.

Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were recorded for members Buhler, Jones, Rainsford, Vannoy, Emeritus Member Williamson, and Zimmer.

Minutes of the April 27, 1989 meeting were read and approved.

President MacMillan expressed his appreciation to officers and members of the club for a successful year and announced that a nominating committee consisting of members Quillian, Sweeney and Petty would present a slate of officers for the coming year.

Mr. MacMillian requested the Secretary to introduce the speaker. Our speaker noted with pride that, in his thirty-five (35) years of membership in the Sphex Club, he had avoided presenting papers that were autobiographical in nature. Then, with convincing humility, the speaker begged leave to depart from historical precedent to recount some personal experiences and tell some sea stories about World War II.

The speaker opened his paper by recalling a newspaper clipping brought to his attention by member Martin Johnson, who had discovered it in a stack of World War II memorabilia. The newspaper clipping described a letter the speaker had written in the middle of the war--that's World War II, not World War I. Extracts from the letter had been published in the speaker's hometown newspaper in Danville thanking donors who had shipped a Christmas package to the speaker in the jungles of the south pacific islands. The donors had picked the speaker's name at random from a roster of local servicemen who were overseas at the time. Rather than simply expressing gratitude for the Christmas gift, the speaker invoked his gifted use of language and gave the donors an unsolicited commentary of what was going on in the jungle and his strong feelings at the time about the Japanese enemy. The published letter suggested, somewhat bitterly the

speaker noted, the title of his paper.

The letter was written in 1943. At the time, the speaker was stationed at Bougainville in the British Solomon Islands just north of Guadacanal. The speaker was sharing a tent in the jungle with Dr. Clarence E. Keefer, a Lynchburg physician, whom the speaker had not met previously. Dr. Keefer shared a farewell drink of contraband booze on the speakers final night in the tent before being kicked off the island by Captain "Scrappy" Kessing, a contemporary of Admiral Halsey, for accurately reporting defects in the communications operation on the island. With a proud tilt of his head, the speaker proclaimed that he was, indeed, the only American to be expelled from the British Soloman Islands in World War II.

The speaker admitted that his 1943 letter revealed a somewhat vindictive spirit and expressed his hope that he had developed a more benevolent spirit in the ensuing forty-six (46) years. But, he said, you will never see me driving a Honda, or a Toyota, or watching the World Series or Monday Night Football on a Sony television set.

Suddenly, the speaker made a reference to the deity exclaiming: "As the Lord said to Adam: 'There appears to be a leaf missing!'". The members then realized that this referred to the fact that the speaker had temporarily misplaced a page from his paper. Settling down, the speaker began in earnest to tell the members how he had single-handedly won the war against the Japanese.

During the war, the speaker was engaged in communications security; part of a small police unit consisting of four officers and about a dozen enlisted men, attached to Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey's South Pacific Force Staff. The job was to monitor Navy radio circuits and serve as watchdogs over the efficiency of traffic flow as well as the security of codes and ciphers, including detecting any actions or mistakes on the part of our communications personnel that might compromise the secrecy and security of our codes and ciphers.

Warming to the task, the speaker then described how he was rightfully exonerated for his previous criticism of communications operations in the jungle. Suddenly and happily, he was ordered to Washington on temporary duty where our speaker had his first experience as a "Gay Deceiver". The speaker noted parenthetically that he was applying the old definition of that adjective.

In the second part of his paper, the speaker first described his role in operation "Overlord" for the invasion at Normandy in 1944. On June 5, 1944 a German army commander sent a secret dispatch to field units saying: "Intelligence reports normal radio communications activity. The invasion does not yet appear to be imminent". A few hours later the first Allied

troops stormed ashore at Normandy as part of the biggest invasion armada in history. This radio message demonstrated how the Allies had confused and deceived the Germans with dummy messages, filling the radio circuits so that the Germans could not detect the Allied build-up. By use of the fundamental communications intelligence function of traffic analysis, which involves the study of trends, traffic volume, traffic priorities, message sources, and so forth, the responsibility of the speaker's unit of "Gay Deceivers" was to manipulate the volume of radio dispatches in such a way as to conceal the gradual build up in the volume of critical communications prior to the invasion. The result was that the Germans had been duped into guessing wrongly not only the date but the location of the Allied invasion. Acknowledging that he never left Washington during this period, the speaker modestly declined to accept full responsibility for success of the Normandy invasion.

In June 1944, the speaker returned to the Pacific to engage in the most exciting experience of his life except for his wedding and the birth of his children. A radio receiving station was set up in the middle of the Dole pineapple fields in Hawaii to monitor our Pacific Fleet radio circuits in a way that would duplicate what Japanese intelligence forces were doing to keep tabs on our fleet movements and operations. By analyzing the volume and directional flow of radio traffic, the speaker's unit began to see patterns forming that would enable one to guess the location and timing of the next target for our carrier strike forces or surface bombardment forces. Our communications intelligence people confirmed that Japanese intelligence was doing precisely that. One important thing in the communications pattern was sudden silence. When Task Force 38, our most formidable aircraft carrier strike force, suddenly shut down its radio communication, the Japanese had learned that another offensive strike was imminent, with the only question being the location of the target.

Admiral Robert B. Carney, Admiral Halsey's Chief of Staff in the Third Fleet, and a hero to our speaker, decided to deceive the Japanese communications intelligence forces. Orders were drawn up for the speaker and another officer and about ten radio men to form a Third Fleet "Duty Trick Department" to carry out deceptive missions at sea that would mislead Japanese intelligence as to the actual target destinations of Task Force 38, especially in airstrikes against the Japanese homeland. The "Dirty Trick", designated as Task Group 30.2 a subsidiary of Task Force 38, was attached to Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet staff.

On July 10 and 11, 1945, Halsey's Third Fleet did deceive the Japanese successfully. The "Dirty Trick Department" on board USS Tucson played the role of Task Force 38. While Halsey's surface units proceeded north under strict radio silence to conduct a major bombardment of Japanese steel mills and other targets on Hokkaido, Tucson steamed south to a position off Kyushu, while simulating communications from Third Fleet

flagships, as well as voice transmissions to and from a mythical combat air patrol. The Third Fleet carried off the bombardment successfully with feeble anti-aircraft fire as the only opposition. The duped Japanese sent their northern area aircraft south, leaving the real target area unprotected.

When Tucson, its mission completed, rejoined Task Force 38, the speaker, who was the officer in charge of the "Dirty Trick Department", received this message:

"You were most deceitful and made Nips very unhappy. Well done...Halsey".

The speaker then observed that the United States is still at war with Japan and with heavy casualties on our side. In the speaker's view, the economic war on the United States is being won with weapons, tools, systems and ideas either purloined or given by a magnanimous America with about the only thing native to Japan being "harakari".

The speaker recounted the great impact of Japanese products on the U.S. economy but acknowledged the superior quality of many of these products. Akio Morita, chairman and co-founder of Sony Corporation, recently criticized American business people for concentrating on short-term gains, over-paying themselves and playing the "money game" of mergers and acquisitions instead of committing themselves to long-term development of their companies. The speaker noted that Japanese motivation is different from ours and they should be given credit. Contrasted with our pluralistic ethnic population, the Japanese are of one homogeneous race and philosophy with a more than 90% rate of literacy.

The speaker then recounted a number of recent news items relating to economic war with Japan, which brought back some of the emotional prejudices felt in 1943. The speaker ended his paper by musing whether he should re-enlist and reactivate the old "Dirty Tricks Department" and deceive the Japanese by stealing and driving a Honda.

A spirited debate followed with a large number of members participating. The debate was still in full swing when the President mounted the rostrum to adjourn the meeting at 10:00 P.M.

Respectfully Submitted,

David T. Petty, Jr., Secretary

1078-A 19 Oct 89

BREWER
NEW FILE

* SIGLER BECOMES SECRETARY
* TURNER TO EMERITUS

MINUTES OF THE 1093rd MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB

The 1093rd meeting of the Sphex Club was held on October 19, 1989, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. Vice-President Robin Wood presided.

Sixteen members and two members emeritus gathered to hear member Carey Brewer speak on "Questing." Present were members Bangley, Brewer, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Petty, Rainsford, Sigler, Shapiro, Stewart, Sweeney, Watson, and Wood, along with emeritus members Linker and Williamson. Regrets to the speaker for inability to attend were expressed by members Buhler, Jones, and Wineman. Quillian

Minutes of the October 5, 1989, meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wood called for the report of the nominating committee so that the annual railroading of officers could commence. Secretary Petty reported for the nominating committee, which also included members Quillian and Sweeney. Vice-President Wood was nominated to be President, member as Vice-President, member Sigler as Secretary, and member as Treasurer. Following the usual bitter floor fight over these prized positions, the proposed slate was elected by consent.

* The Secretary, before handing over his pen and pad, read a letter from member John Turner requesting that he be granted emeritus status. With considerable regret and a strong feeling of appreciation for the years of service and many memorable papers which Dean Turner has contributed, the Club unanimously accepted his request and asked the Secretary to so notify him. *

President Wood asked member Petty to introduce the speaker. Dr. Brewer began by observing that member Booth was likely the only person to have been present at the actual Declaration of War against Japan and at the signing of the surrender documents aboard the battleship Missouri. Having disposed of this piece of trivia, he further used the name of member Booth as precedent for an autobiographical paper.

In response to a rhetorical request from a long-forgotten high school buddy, who asked our speaker "How in the hell did you get to be a college president?" Dr. Brewer described the sequence of events which led him from Lynchburg College to government work to graduate school back to the government and eventually back to the College as its president. He described his career as a continuing quest, with changing goals and objectives, none of which ever was a college presidency. Our speaker also mentioned that he had recently been asked to speak about some of the amusing things which happened during his presidency. He could only remember two, both of which concerned shenanigans at

commencement which could only be described as tame when measured against goings-on at some neighboring institutions of higher learning. He further claimed to remember nothing amusing about the approximately 200 faculty meetings over which he presided. (Secretary's personal note. Clearly Dr. Brewer's memory has begun to fade. How could he have forgotten such memorable events as the two-hour faculty debate on stray dogs in the campus dell>)

The earliest goal mentioned by our speaker was to get out of the military alive and in one piece and to get into college. Enrolling at Lynchburg College immediately after the war, he came under the influence of members Walter Wineman and John Turner, who inspired him to seek a career in college teaching. So his quest turned to that of seeking the appropriate credentials.

Our speaker made it quite clear that he never dreamed of seeking a college presidency and, in fact, would not have known how to prepare himself for such a role at such a challenging time for higher education. Nevertheless, he was ready when the opportunity arose, and he regards his tenure at LC to have been the most meaningful part of his career. Dr. Brewer noted that as a college president, the limelight was on him and that, during his earlier career, which was more exciting, he was on a larger stage where the limelight was mostly on others.

Turning seriously to the topic at hand, Dr. Brewer described how several key breaks in his career appeared to be quite accidental. The first of these brought him to the attention of his boss at the Library of Congress, who sent him to find everything which had ever been written on a particular topic. After much painstaking research, he nervously reported back that he had found absolutely nothing in the entire library. To his great relief, his boss told him that he merely wanted to verify that nothing had in fact been written on that topic. His work led to a suggestion from his boss that he apply for a fellowship to attend graduate school at Harvard, which he won.

The Littauer Fellowship provided a two-year leave of absence to work toward the doctorate in public affairs. His major professor introduced him to a young Massachussetts congressman and former student, John F. Kennedy. A year later, the Brewers were involved in Kennedy's campaign for the U.S. Senate. On returning to Washington, the Brewers kept up with Senator Kennedy, working in his campaign for the presidency, and writing two position papers for his use. Following the 1960 elections, Dr. Brewer moved from his position on the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy to the Executive Office of the Presidency, beginning an experience which would profoundly affect his life.

Immediately disclaiming any close association with President Kennedy, our speaker went on to describe his experiences in working with several of those who were in the innermost circles of power in the Kennedy administration. Many of those persons

were former associates from Harvard, most notably Arthur Schlesinger and McGeorge Bundy. As Director of Emergency Plans and Readiness, Dr. Brewer had occasion also to work with Pierre Salinger, Ted Sorenson, and Fred Dutton. Our speaker was in fact a part of the "New Frontier." Moving quickly through the events of the "thousand days," our speaker disclaimed any involvement in the Bay of Pigs incident, described the Cuban Missile crisis as "most exciting," and spoke eloquently of the emotion and of the events surrounding the assassination of the young president.

Dr. Brewer went on to describe the transition from the Kennedy administrative team to that of Lyndon Johnson. Despite the overpowering egoism of the new president, the transition was relatively smooth and our speaker did not personally fear for his job. Nonetheless, when the search committee from Lynchburg College invited him and wife Betty down to Lynchburg, he was quite enthusiastic about the change from Washington to Lynchburg. It had not been planned that way, but they admit to being happy that it worked out that way. According to our speaker, the next 19 1/2 years passed like a heartbeat, and their quest then moved in other directions.

In a postscript to his remarks, Dr. Brewer spoke briefly about some quests gone awry. A lively discussion, centered primarily on the Kennedy years, then ensued. Discussion was terminated when the president adjourned the meeting promptly at 10:00.

Respectfully submitted

Julius Sigler, Secretary

QUESTING

Summary

Carey Brewer
Sphex Club
October 19, 1989

In response to a rhetorical question from an old high school buddy, the speaker discussed the various aspects of his career which eventually brought him back to his home town and to the presidency of Lynchburg College, his alma mater.

He described his career as a continuing quest with changing specific goals and objectives, none of which were aimed at a college presidency. Central to the quest was the role of his wife, Betty, extending from their student years at Lynchburg College and including a fifteen-year stint in the Federal Government with time out for graduate studies and their eventual return to Lynchburg College.

Highlights and turning points included the earning of a fellowship which enabled the speaker to attend Harvard University for graduate studies; the opportunity to work with outstanding individuals in Washington early in his career; and the experience of working as a part of the Kennedy administration during the latter part of his Washington career.

He described the organizational structure and principal personalities in the Executive Office of the President during his period of service, touching on some of the problems that developed during the transition from the Kennedy administration to the Johnson presidency.

Key events mentioned were the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the Cuban Missile Crisis and the assassination of President Kennedy.

The speaker noted that "questing" is much more than the pursuit of a career.

1078 B 19 OCT 89 BREWER NEW FILE

2 VERSIONS of 19

MINUTES OF THE 1093rd MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
OCTOBER 5, 1989

The 1093rd meeting of the Sphex Club was held on October 19, 1989, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. Vice-President Robin Wood presided.

Sixteen members and two members emeritus gathered to hear member Carey Brewer speak on "Questing." Present were members Bangley, Brewer, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Petty, Rainsford, Sigler, Shapiro, Stewart, Sweeney, Watson, and Wood, along with emeritus members Linker and Williamson. Minutes of the October 5, 1989, meeting were read and approved.

Member Wood called for the report of the nominating committee so that the annual railroading of officers could commence. Secretary Petty reported for the nominating committee, which also included members Quillian and Sweeney. Vice-President Wood was nominated to be President, member Rainsford as Vice-President, member Sigler as Secretary, and member Keyes as Treasurer. Following the usual bitter floor fight over these prized positions, the proposed slate was elected by consent.

The Secretary, before handing over his pen and pad, read a letter from member John Turner requesting that he be granted emeritus status. With considerable regret and a strong feeling of appreciation for the years of service and many memorable papers which Dean Turner has contributed, the Club unanimously accepted his request and asked the Secretary to so notify him.

President Wood asked member Petty to introduce the speaker, who began his talk by observing that member Booth was likely the only person to have been present at the actual Declaration of War against Japan and at the signing of the surrender documents aboard the battleship Missouri. Having disposed of this piece of trivia, he further used the name of member Booth as precedent for an autobiographical paper.

In response to a rhetorical request from a long-forgotten high school buddy, who asked our speaker "How in the hell did you get to be a college president?" Dr. Brewer described the sequence of events which led him from Lynchburg College to government work to graduate school back to the government and eventually back to the College as its president. He described his career as a continuing quest, with changing goals and objectives, none of which ever was a college presidency. Our speaker also mentioned that he had recently been asked to speak about some of the amusing things which happened during his presidency. He could only remember three, two of which concerned shenanigans at commencement which could only be described as tame when measured against goings-on at some neighboring institutions of higher learning. He further claimed to remember nothing amusing about the approximately 200 faculty meetings over which he presided.

(Secretary's personal note. Clearly Dr. Brewer's memory has begun to fade. How could he have forgotten such memorable events as the two-hour faculty debate on stray dogs in the campus dell>)

The earliest goal mentioned by our speaker was to get out of the military alive and in one piece and to get into college. Enrolling at Lynchburg College immediately after the war, he came under the influence of members Walter Wineman and John Turner, who inspired him to seek a career in college teaching. So his quest turned to that of seeking the appropriate credentials.

Our speaker made it quite clear that he never dreamed of seeking a college presidency and, in fact, would not have known how to prepare himself for such a role at such a challenging time for higher education. Nevertheless, he was ready when the opportunity arose, and he regards his tenure at LC to have been the most meaningful part of his career. Dr. Brewer noted that as a college president, the limelight was on him and that, during his earlier career, which was more exciting, he was on a larger stage where the spotlight was mostly on others.

Turning seriously to the topic at hand, Dr. Brewer described how several key breaks in his career appeared to be quite accidental. The first of these brought him to the attention of his boss at the Library of Congress, who sent him to find everything which had ever been written on a particular topic. After much painstaking research, he nervously reported back that he had found absolutely nothing in the entire library. To his great relief, his boss told him that he merely wanted to verify that nothing had in fact been written on that topic. His work led to a suggestion from his boss that he apply for a fellowship to attend graduate school at Harvard, which he won.

The Littauer Fellowship provided a two-year leave of absence to work toward the doctorate in public affairs. His major professor introduced him to a young Massachussetts congressman and former student, John F. Kennedy. A year later, the Brewers were involved in Kennedy's campaign for the U.S. Senate. On returning to Washington, the Brewers kept up with Senator Kennedy, working in his campaign for the presidency, and writing two position papers for his use. Following the 1960 elections, Dr. Brewer moved from his position on the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy to the Executive Office of the Presidency, beginning an experience which would profoundly affect his life.

Although disclaiming any close association with President Kennedy, our speaker went on to describe his experiences in working with several of those who were in the innermost circles of power in the Kennedy administration. Many of those persons were former associates from Harvard, most notably Arthur Schlesinger and McGeorge Bundy. As Director of Emergency Plans and Readiness, Dr. Brewer had occasion also to work with Pierre Salinger, Ted Sorenson, and Fred Dutton. Our speaker was in fact

a part of the "New Frontier." Moving quickly through the events of the "thousand days," our speaker also disclaimed any involvement in the Bay of Pigs incident, described the Cuban Missile crisis as "most exciting," and spoke eloquently of the emotion and of the events surrounding the assassination of the young president.

Dr. Brewer also discussed went the transition from the Kennedy administrative team to that of Lyndon Johnson. Despite the overpowering egoism of the new president, the transition was relatively smooth and our speaker did not personally fear for his job. Nonetheless, when the search committee from Lynchburg College invited him and wife Betty down to Lynchburg, he was quite enthusiastic about the change from Washington to Lynchburg. It had not been planned that way, but they admit to being happy that it worked out that way. According to our speaker, the next 19 1/2 years passed like a heartbeat, and their quest then moved in other directions.

In a postscript to his remarks, Dr. Brewer spoke briefly about some quests gone awry. A lively discussion, centered primarily on the Kennedy years, then ensued. Discussion was terminated when the president adjourned the meeting promptly at 10:00.

Respectfully submitted

Julius Sigler

Julius Sigler, Secretary

1079 STEWART

* WINEMAN TO EMERITUS - LTR ATTACHED NP

MINUTES OF THE 1094th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
NOVEMBER 2, 1989

The 1094th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on November 2, 1989, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Bangley, Booth, Brewer, Buhler, Cagle (with his son as guest), Culverhouse, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Keys, Macmillan, Quillian, Rainsford, Sigler, Stewart, Wood, Guillerman, Houck, Robinson, along with emeritus members Linker and Williamson, gathered for the evening's festivities. Regrets were presented from members Sweeney, Petty, Wineman, Vannoy, Sorenson, and Zimmer.

* A letter was presented from member Walter Wineman requesting that he be allowed to change to emeritus status, due to uncertainties in his health. Expressing its appreciation for his many years of service to the club, the club unanimously voted to approve his request.

In a bold show of leadership initiative, President Wood appointed three committees to deal with the ongoing business of the club. Members Quillian (chair), Buhler, and Petty comprise the Membership Committee, members Macmillan (chair), Booth, and Hobbs, the Nominating Committee, and members Rainsford (chair), Sweeney, and Cagle, the Program Committee.

The night's business having been appropriately disposed of, our president asked the secretary (surprise) to introduce the speaker. After an introduction in which the title of the evening's paper was conspicuously missing, member George Stewart rose to announce that the title of his paper was "Surprise."

At this point, things began to deteriorate. Member Stewart headed for the door, where he was restrained and forced to return to the podium by member Rainsford. He then began his talk by saying that he was going to exercise the prerogative of the landlord to talk about himself -- a topic that required no research. Moreover, he cited the precedent for autobiographical papers which had been set by the two preceding papers. He further tied his talk to the preceding one by saying that no one had ever asked **him** how he came to be the CEO of a life insurance company. Our speaker in fact implied that some people do not regard the insurance business as a profession to which one might aspire. He compared public perceptions of his profession to those of cesspool cleaner and used car salesperson. No one ever asks how one comes to sell used cars -- one goes down to that level, and below that, in our speaker's words, is life insurance.

One wouldn't have the nerve to ask "How did you get to be a life insurance salesman?" Since no one would ask, our speaker declared that he would tell us, and finally got to the real title

of his talk: "How I Tried to Avoid Getting into this Business and Couldn't Avoid it." Getting into the gist of his topic right away, member Stewart allowed that unlike member Brewer, he could remember several amusing things about his career. In fact, the meeting was in considerable danger of collapsing in laughter from stories about sexual experiences in Calcutta, tramps cutting off toes, and other anecdotes delivered in member Stewart's inimitable fashion.

On a slightly more serious note, our speaker observed that life insurance goes with death. Something about it turns people off. He described part of what turns people off by relating an incident from his days as a midshipman. After sending off a postcard requesting information on how to "Retire to Florida on $200 a Month," our speaker was dumfounded when several months later, an insurance salesman showed up on board his ship with his postcard in hand. As a result of this and other experiences, our speaker was not interested in life insurance, but instead aspired to be a Wall Street capitalist. He had seen a painting of J.P. Morgan and decided that he wanted to sit on Fifth Avenue in front of his club, smoking a big cigar and watching the parade.

After graduating from college, he sent 50 resumes to various companies on Wall Street. But, in 1946, with memories of the '29 crash still fresh, they were not hiring. Our speaker described with considerable humor and insight four (of many) interviews which he still recalls. One interview (with Mr. Bache of Bache and Company) concluded when our speaker responded to a question about what he saw happening on the floor by saying that he saw people not doing much. Exactly, said the interviewer, so why do I need another person? A second interview for a training position with Merrill Lynch ended when our speaker did not correctly identify which of four hypothetical newspapers he should purchase. Four days of interviews with Guaranty Trust ended when our speaker responded to the question of how much money he expected to make in 10 with years with the unfortunate figure of $10,000 -- Unfortunate because the interviewer had been with the company for 16 years and did not make $10,000.

Pressing onward, member Stewart described his state of panic when his wife Bonnie announced that they had purchased a house and thus getting a job had some priority. Working through an employment agency, the only available job was - you guessed it - in the insurance field, as a claims adjustor for the Hartford Insurance Company. After an extensive two full days of training, our speaker was sent to the streets on his own. Showing remarkable aptitude for the field, by the fourth day, our speaker had won a raise, from $182 per month to $185 per month. 50 weeks later our speaker was diverted from a promising future as a claims adjuster when one of the leading investment banking firms, who had previously received his resume, called him. "What do you do now?" they said. "Insurance." "That's great! We're in insurance stocks." The rest, as they say, is history. After a brief stint with Shelby Colin Williams, our speaker moved to

Blythe and Company, where he headed the division on insurance stocks for 10 years.

As an aside, our speaker observed that in 1965, the Prudential had $2 billion in capital. Today Merrill Lynch has $12 billion, four times whe capital of the current Prudential. In fact, 8 Wall Street firms are larger that today's Prudential.

Our speaker went on to describe how his brilliant understanding of the market combined with his propensity to call them as he sees them and some luck to make his company $5 million overnight. Feeling some understandable pride in his effort, he expected some real financial gain. Describing several scenarios including an offer which was withdrawn and a series of advertisements in the Wall Street Journal which began "G _ _ call us" and escalated to "GTS, call us, you need us." which unfortunately for our speaker, was an ad for General Towel Supply, he described a growing sense of misplaced priorities related to money and position. After receiving a bonus equal to a year's salary and feeling down about it, both George and Bonnie agreed that some change in priorities was necessary. They talked about it and prayed about it. Shortly after, the phone rang with an invitation to come to Lynchburg to become the CEO of First Colony Life Insurance Company. He was already on the board of First Colony and realized that life in Lynchburg would allow him time with his family and time for himself. Actually, he took the second job offer he received that same night, then merged that company and First Colony with a third company, increasing assets by a factor of five. The last thing he did before leaving New York was to try to sell a life insurance company to the Ethyl Corporation. Seven years ago, he succeeded, as First Colony sold itself to Ethyl Corporation. Among an extraordinary list of financial accomplishments of First Colony, one fact stands out. One dollar invested in First Colony Stock in 1965 would be worth $640 today.

Our speaker concluded by saying that he was destined to end up in an industry for which he had no particular love, but the industry has treated him marvelously. For him and Bonnie, coming to Lynchburg was providential.

A thoughtful discussion was then joined. Discussion centered about the current situation on Wall Street and what the long term outlook might be. At 10:00 President Wood interrupted to call for the traditional 10:00 adjournment.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julius Sigler

3712 Faculty Drive,
Lynchburg, Virginia 24501
October 28, 1989

Dr. Julius Sigler, Sec.,
The Sphex Club,
3905 Rhonda Road,
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502

Dear Sir,

For the past thirteen years I have enjoyed to the fullest my participation in the Sphex Club. This Spring some health problems have forced me to limit my activities. For this reason I am asking that, if the by-laws permit, I be granted inactive status in the Club.

Respectfully,

Walter R. Wineman

1080 16 Nov 89 QUILLIAN
"CHAPTER L'BURG HISTORY"
NP

MINUTES OF THE 1095th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
NOVEMBER 16, 1989

The 1095th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on November 16, 1989, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Bangley, Booth, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Houck, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Macmillan, Petty, Quillian, Shapiro, Sigler, Sorenson, Stewart, Vannoy, and Zimmer were present, along with emeritus members Kirby and Williamson. Dr. Joseph Spagnolo was introduced as a guest of the speaker, and regrets were heard from members Culverhouse, Rainsford, Sweeney, and Keys.

Minutes of the November 2 meeting were read and approved. After President Wood reminded the Membership and Program Committee of the task confronting them and exhorted them to get to work, the secretary introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. William Quillian, who came to the podium carrying an entire legal pad of notes for his lecture, entitled "A Chapter from Lynchburg History."

Members were not kept in suspense as to which chapter in the city's long history was to be the topic of our speaker's remarks. He began by recalling a telephone call at the dinner hour in December of 1960, informing him that six students, two two from RMWC, along with two black students from the Virginia Seminary and two LC students, had been arrested for conducting a sit-in at the lunch counter at Patterson's Drug Store. Dr. Quillian explained that he had intended to recount the events surrounding the sit-ins and the complex series of events which then occurred on the local campuses, in light of the inflammatory reaction of the Lynchburg News and Daily Advance. But, as he began to build a description of the background for the sit-ins, he realized that a larger story deserved attention -- the story of "massive resistance" in Virginia and of the working out of the mandate of Brown vs Board of Education in Lynchburg.

Our speaker began by reminding us of the nature of segregation in the mid 20th century. Buses, restaurants, schools, drinking fountains, and lunch counters were all segregated under the rubric of "separate but equal." The Brown decision in 1954 marked a major turning point in the practice of racial segregation, but the Supreme Court set no date for implementation of its decision. In Virginia, and throughout the South, a debate was joined on how best to subvert this decision.

According to our speaker, Virginia Governor Thomas Stanley declared that he would use all available means to resist the decision. Acting in concert with Senator Byrd, the Governor appointed the Gray Commission whose 1955 report called for amendments to the Virginia Constitution to allow tuition grants for attendance at private schools, locally administered pupil

assignment plans, and elimination of the state's compulsory school attendance laws. The General Assembly met to call for a statewide referendum on the calling of a Constitutional Convention. When the referendum was held in early 1956, it passed by a 2 to 1 margin, and in March of 1956, the convention adopted the required amendments. But, for many, this plan was too moderate. Senator Byrd hosted a second meeting with Governor Stanley and Gray, in which they decided to seek legislation to prevent integration -- legislation which became known as "massive resistance." Such legislation, strongly supported by Senator Byrd, called for the withdrawal of state funds from any integrated school in the Commonwealth, for closing of any school in which a black person enrolled, and for a state pupil assignment board for all students in the state.

Our speaker noted that some prominent Virginians, including Ted Dalton, Armistead Booth, Colgate W. Darden, and Dabney S. Lancaster, along with many members of the clergy, opposed plans for massive resistance. During the next three years, turmoil was the byword throughout the South. Governor Faubus, and then Governor Wallace, defied court orders to integrate, backing down only under heavy pressure from the federal government. The most drastic actions occurred in Virginia where, in Prince Edward County, in the summer of 1959, all funding for public schools was withdrawn. 1700 black children were without schooling for five years as the drama played itself out in the courts.

Dr. Quillian explained carefully the sequence of events which began with the filing of suits in federal courts in 1956 to admit black students to schools in Arlington County, Charlottesville, Norfolk, Newport News, and later in Richmond and Warren County. By the fall of 1958, some northern Virginia schools had admitted black students in response to the lawsuits. But schools in Warren Co. and Charlottesville were also closed as stipulated, and remained closed until a decision by the Virginia Supreme Court in January of 1959 that massive resistance legislation was unconstituional. In response to this decision, and to orders from federal courts for the integration of schools in Arlington County, the Govenor called a special session of the legislature in January of 1959. Those in attendance were stunned when, after outlining the nature of the conflict, Governor Almond reversed his previous unrelenting stand against integration and declared that further resistance was futile.

Throughout the state, massive resistance began to crumble, and by the fall of 1960, black students were enrolled in white schools in Arlington, Norfolk, Alexandria, Richmond, Roanoke, Galax, and Warren County. But progress was agonizingly slow, and all schools in the Commonwealth were not integrated until 1979. Our speaker then turned to Lynchburg. Initial reaction on the part of city leaders to the Brown decision was in the spirit of having "to abide by the law of the land." The School Board took a "wait and see" attitude. Nothing really happened until the winter of 1961-62 when U.S. District Judge Michie ordered the

city to submit a plan for integration immediately, and further ordered the enrollment of two black students at EC Glass High School. The School Board responded with a plan for a gradual desegration, beginning with students in the first grade. Vigorous objections were voiced by the black community, who filed suit against this proposal on the grounds that it was too slow. Judge Michie basically accepted the plan, but accelerated the pace of gradual integration substantially. The plan was still in the courts in the summer of 1970, and was finally implemented in the fall of 1970 leading to a 70-30% racial mix in the junior and senior high schools. In 1971, City Council approved a plan for bussing students to achieve an adequate racial mix in all of the schools -- 17 years and 3 months after the Supreme Court decision.

Dr. Quillian then quickly described the way in which the 1954 decision played itself out at area colleges. Pointing out that, although they were not affected directly, since all three were private, leaders and faculty on each campus felt substantial moral obligations to end segregation, in spite of strong oppostion from governing boards and alumni. Randolph-Macon Woman's College acted first, in May of 1963, simply reinterpreting its charter as not limiting enrollment to persons of any single race. Our speaker described in some detail the typical reactions from hostile supporters and alumni. The first black student enrolled at RMWC in the fall of 1964.

The transition was somewhat more difficult for Lynchburg College, since its charter specified education only for white students. In May of 1964, its Board of Trustees received a recommendation to amend the charter, eliminating the word "white." At a special meeting on the Board in October of 1964, John Capron moved the recommendation, which carried unanimously, and the first black student enrolled at LC in February of 1965.

Sweet Briar College had the most difficult time, since the will which founded the college specified "white women." In 1964, the College appealed to the state supreme court for relief from that stipulation, relief which was finally granted by the US District Court in Charlottesville in 1967.

Our speaker concluded by observing that his original topic, the student sit-ins, would be a suitable topic for his next paper.

In the thoughtful discussion which followed, several persons noted that the caliber of leadership in Lynchburg, particularly in the black community, played a major role in maintaining relative calm during this tumultuous period in our history. President Wood adjourned the meeting promptly at 10:00.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julius Sigler

1081 30 Nov 89 MacMillan New File

MINUTES OF THE 1096th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
NOVEMBER 30, 1989

The 1096th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on November 30, 1989, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Macmillan, Quillian, Robinson, Shapiro, Sigler, Sorenson, Vannoy, Watson, and Wood were present, along with emeritus members Williamson and Wineman. Regrets were heard from members Bangley, Rainsford, Sweeney, Petty, Zimmer, and Houck.

Minutes of the November 16 meeting were read and approved. President Wood reminded the membership that all nominations were due, and that the Membership Committee would report its nominations on January 4, 1990. The secretary then introduced the evening's speaker, John Mac Millan, whose paper was entitled, "The Infrared Herring?," an appelation which gave little in the way of substantive clues to its content.

Keeping the membership in suspense for a few more minutes, our speaker began his paper with personal reference to the relationship between his learning to sail and the requisite understanding of local weather patterns. When Charles Middleton was no longer sufficient to quench his appetite for weather details, he became interested in longer range trends in climate, an interest which was suddenly relevant to business when a climatologist was hired by McDermott to determine, among other things, long-range world energy needs.

It was natural that the media attention given to the "greenhouse effect" during the summer of 1988 would have intrigued one with our speaker's interest and scientific background. His interest and dismay in the media hype led to the content of this paper -- the greenhouse effect. One could now understand and sense a degree of skepticism in the speaker's title, which he soon explained had been coined by a scientist attending a Workshop on Greenhouse-gas Induced Climate Change at Amherst College in the spring of 1989.

Our speaker began the substantive part of his paper by claiming that the "greenhouse effect" was a misnomer since the detailed physics of absorption of infrared radiation by certain molecules in the atmosphere is not quite the same as the trapping of infrared radiation by the glass of a greenhouse, although the analogy is reasonable. Our speaker then presented a clear description of the role which water vapor and trace gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chloroflourocarbons (CFC) and nitrous oxides (NOx) play in warming the earth by absorbing and reradiating long wavelength infrared from the earth's surface. All of the so-called "trace gases" occur naturally in the

bioshpere, but the amount of each has been steadily increasing since the advent of the industrial revolution. Data taken from Greenland ice core samples and from tree rings provide support for the buildup of carbon dioxide. Even at this point, man is responsible for about 5 % of the total amount of carbon dioxide in the atmoshpere. Methane is increasing at a greater rate than carbon dioxide, even though its concentration is much lower. Landfills, rice paddies, and cattle lots are major contributors. The membership was stunned to learn that the average cow belches about 400 liters per day of methane. CFCs such as freon are important primarily because they react chemically with ozone in the atmosphere, effectively reducing the concentration of ozone. Since ozone is the primary atmoshperic shield from the sun's ultraviolet radiation, and since ultraviolet radiation is quite dangerous to humans, much attention has been paid to the danger of increased CFC concentrations. Consequently, 31 nations have agreed to a protocol which will gradually replace the use of CFCs with other chemicals.

Speaker Mac Millan then dazzled his audience by tackling the most difficult problem headon -- What is the effect of increasing the atmoshperic concentrations of these trace gases on global climate? He went back to the Swedish scientist Arrhenius, who nearly a century ago tried to compute the effect of doubling the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide. He concluded that such a doubling would create a 4^{o} C global temperature increase -- a result which pleased him, since he envisioned improved climates in the colder regions of the earth and even a delay of the next ice age. Much more sophisticated computer models, using supercomputers, predict temperature increases on the order of 2 - 5 %, for a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide, in remarkable agreement with the much less sophisticated computation of Arrhenius. While such models remain controversial within the scientific community, some general conclusions may be valid: While the temperature increase seems innocuous, it is in fact a dramatic increase which would lead to significant changes in global climatology. Temperatures in the American midwest would increase and precipitation would decrease, and rainfall in the American southwest would also decrease. Growing conditions in Russia would improve, and precipitation levels would increase in the southern Sahara and in the Horn of Africa.

However, other calculations predict much lower temperature increases. The effects of the interactions between temperature changes and cloud cover are still poorly understood, as is the real effect of the oceans, which tend to smooth out large-scale temperature changes. So, with all of these uncertainties and arguments among those scientists who study these phenomenae, is it any wonder that our speaker dubbed the issue "The Infrared Herring?"

Before concluding his remarks, our speaker went on to discuss realistic options which we may exercise if there is a greenhouse effect. He noted that many of the things which relate

to energy conservation will also reduce the rate of trace-gas buildup. He also noted that there is little we can do to change the rate of deforestation of rainforests and industrial improvements in third-world countries. Some of those countries may in fact benefit from global warming. Our speaker's advice was to accept the change and to adapt ourselves to it. We should begin to develop heat resistant grains, to change eating habits, and to underwrite development of areas which may be in positions to benefit from the changes.

Our membership was not left speechless; an energetic discussion followed the paper, with much attention paid to possible effects on the local area. President Wood adjourned the meeting promptly at 10:00 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Julius Sigler

Julius Sigler

1082 4 JAN 90 BARNEY

5 NEW MEMBERS ELECTED NEW FILE

MINUTES OF THE 1097th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
JANUARY 4, 1990

The 1097th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on January 4, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Twenty-one persons, including members Barney, Buhler, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Petty, Rainsford, Shapiro, Sigler, Stewart, Sweeney, Vannoy, Watson, Wood and Zimmer, along with emeritus member Williamson were assembled. Regrets were heard from members Bangley, Wineman, Culverhouse, Sorenson, and Booth.

Member Cagle recommended that the club act as a committee of the whole to nominate speakers from various areas of interest. President Wood, sensing that the membership was in an agreeable mood, declared that such nominations would be discussed at the January 18 meeting. Following some discussion of the difficulties of obtaining speakers who will travel to Lynchburg for dinner and a thank you, President Wood suggested the imposition of annual dues, noting that $100 per member would provide an adequate speaker fund. Member Rainsford raised the question of the purpose of the annual meeting. The first response was that it was traditional, but it was also pointed out that it was also designed to inform and impress the community.

President Wood then turned the meeting over to member Petty, acting as chair of the nominating committee. The committee presented five names to the membership for consideration. Twenty one members were present, with two proxy votes. President Wood ruled that 17 votes would be required for election. He then appointed members Petty, Buhler, and Sweeney to act as tellers. While the votes were being counted, the minutes of the November 30 meeting were read and approved. Member Keys moved, and member Rainsford seconded, that the President and the Secretary be designated as official signators of the club in the absence of the Treasurer. The motion passed unanimously.

The tellers reported that the club had elected five new members, Charles Pryor, Linda Lorimer, George Snead, Robert Wimer, and Joseph Spagnolo. Members Vannoy, Rainsford, Williamson, Sweeney, and Wood, respectively, volunteered to invite the new members to join and to attend the next meeting.

After this record-setting amount of business, the attention of the group shifted to the evening's speaker, Dr. William Barney, whose title was "39 and Holding." Noting that he had intended to apologize for brevity, he offered that brevity had suddenly become a virtue in light of the late start. The title was not a reference to Jack Benny or even to our speaker's own age, but was rather a reference to his 39 years of medical practice in the city of Lynchburg.

When Dr. Barney set up practice in Lynchburg in 1951, steak was $.49 a pound, and a new Buick Roadmaster cost less than $2000. The citizens of Lynchburg were unaware of, and could not even imagine, the technological revolution which was about to overtake them. This was particularly true of electronics. Lynchburg had no television station; few people had tv sets.

In 1951, the city had 65 doctors, almost all of whom had offices on Church Street. There were few physicians in the surrounding counties. Almost all of the physicians were primary care physicians, with few specialists. Currently, the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine lists 250 members, with about 220 practicing in the city, and all specialties are represented.

In 1951, Dr. Barney rented his first office for $65 a month. His first employee worked for $25 a week. Current medical office workers earn $1000-2000 each month. While the cost of virtually everything has risen dramatically over the past 39 years, our speaker argued that the expense of health care has risen much more rapidly than the overall cost of living for at least four reasons: the cost of operating an office or hospital, the cost of medical malpractice insurance, the cost of medicine, and the cost of ever more sophisticated technology.

Our speaker then explained in clear detail the escalation of cost in each of these four areas. In 1951, Lynchburg had 3 hospitals, each with a one-room laboratory staffed by a single technician, and with an x-ray facility staffed by a single technician. We now have only two hospitals, but each has an entire laboratory wing. Patient charges were $4 - $8 a day in 1951, and now are about $270 per day in Lynchburg, which is in the lowest 20% nationally.

In 1951, our speaker paid a $65 annual premium for $100000 of malpractice insurance. Currently he pays an annual premium of $7000 for a million dollars of coverage. He went on to explain that the current situation with malpractice litigation costs more than money. Some services, such as obstetrics, are becoming rare. Doctors are forced to practice defensive medicine, to protect themselves by consulting specialists who may not be necessary.

The explosion in the number and kinds of drugs available to the physician has also contributed to the escalation of costs. In the early fifties, physicians had access to morphine to treat pain, to phenobarbital for high blood pressure, and to very little else. It was rare for a prescription to cost more than $1.00. The soda fountain was a more profitable venture for the drug store than was the prescription counter. But modern drugs can cost as much as $2500 per dose and $1.50 per tablet is not uncommon.

Medical technology has also contributed to the cost of

health care. Cobalt treatments, cat scans, lithotripsy, MRI machines, and many more modern electronic marvels extend human lives, as do many modern and costly forms of surgery, such as coronary bypass surgery and transplants, all of which depend on multimillion dollar machines.

Our speaker then explained that medical costs do not obey the same economic laws which govern the general market place, since the market for medical services and technology is limited. Lynchburg hospitals, for example are limited to the central Virginia area, and must recoup their expenses from this market.

In the remainder of his paper, our speaker explored the question of how medical services might be extended to the 37 million "medically indigent" in this country who are not sufficiently poor to qualify for Medicaid, but who do not have adequate medical insurance to provide access to the medical system. He surveyed the options for lowering costs, arguing that the only real possibility seems to be in the area of malpractice. Perhaps malpractice could be removed from the tort system and put into a workmen's compensation setting, as was done in Virginia for neurologically damaged infants.

Dr. Barney pointed out that our current system rations health care to those who can pay for it, and that legislative programs all address the problem by proposing to change the method by which care would be rationed. He pointed to the Canadian system as one which rations care by placing barriers between the patient and the treatment. In the end, our speaker argued that the nation will simply have to decide what it wants and find the commitment to pay for it.

A somewhat depressing discussion followed, with little hope offered by anyone else for addressing this serious problem. The meeting was adjourned at 10:00.

Respectfully Submitted

Julius Sigler

1093 18 JAN 90 HOBBS PAPER IN MS 1133 Box 7-7

* NEW
PRYOR, SNEAD SPAGNOLO, WIMER

MINUTES OF THE 1098th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
JANUARY 18, 1990

The 1098th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on January 18, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Twenty-six persons, including members Bangley, Brewer, Buhler, Cagle, Guillermin, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Petty, Quillian, Robinson, Shapiro, Sigler, Sorenson, Stewart, Sweeney, Watson, Wood and Zimmer, along with emeritus members Kirby and Williamson, assembled for the evening's festivities. President Wood welcomed new members Pryor, Snead, Spagnolo, and Wimer. Regrets were heard from members Booth, MacMillan, Rainsford, Jones, and Hapala. X

The President requested that Member Cagle take the chair to preside over a discussion of speakers for the annual meeting and to discuss the question of dues. Member Cagle presented an impressive list of distinguished persons who had been recommended as possible speakers. After some discussion, during which member Cagle expressed most eloquently the challenge of chairing the program committee, a consensus emerged that any of three astronauts whom the Admiral knows would be the perfect speaker, especially since persons in the military could likely provide their own transportation and could not require an honorarium. In this way, the club neatly sidestepped the question of dues, postponing further discussion until deemed necessary by the next program committee chair.

The secretary then introduced the evening's speaker, Gibson Hobbs, who came forward carrying a stack of yellow pages thick enough to have begun life as several trees. Noting that he had changed his announced title, Mr. Hobbs announced that his topic would actually be "Bits and Pieces of Early Lynchburg and its City Government."

Within several minutes, your secretary realized that this would be the kind of presentation whose information density precluded the taking on useful notes. Mr. Hobbs began at a time well before the founding of the city by discussing the ancestor of city founder John Lynch, complete with descriptions of his religious heritage, marital status, place of settlement, and political activities. And all of this was in the first paragraph of the paper. Being quick to recognize defeat, your secretary decided to relax and enjoy the paper. What follows are minute gleanings from a paper rich in texture and detail.

Our speaker described the life and history of entrepreneur John Lynch, and how he came to found a town at the location of his ferry across the James River. Our speaker's remarks were carefully designed to lead up to an important historical point concerning the founding of the city of Lynchburg, namely the

confusion surrounding the actual date of passage of the Act which established the city of Lynchburg. The Act was passed by the House of Delegates on November 9, 1786, was them amended by the Senate, and finally signed by the Speaker of the House on December 28, 1786. The date on which the Act became effective is not known.

At this point, the real thrust of Mr. Hobbs' paper began to be evident. Beginning with the language of the city charter, Mr. Hobbs described the form of the first city government in Lynchburg, and showed how that government worked and evolved during its first 100 years of existence. The earliest government was a set of ten trustees, named in the Charter, who were responsible for the sale of the 90 half-acre lots which comprised the city. No allowance was made for law enforcement, or other forms of public safety officers in the original charter.

By 1804, the town had about 500 residents, and keeping order was becoming a problem. A petition to the General Assembly providing for incorporation as a town became effective in January of 1805. This Act provided for additional land, as well as for a mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, and a Common Council of six men. Although the earliest minutes of meetings of this council are lost, Mr. Hobbs has located records of their proceedings dating from 1811 through 1920, when the current city manager plan was adopted. Our speaker has studied these records carefully and his paper then proceeded to demonstrate his meticulous attention to detail. In a fascinating way, he led the audience through the evolution of the city government, illustrating with many fine comments gleaned from their records, how they dealt with such diverse issues as law enforcement, fire protection, businesses and industry, water systems, relief for the poor, the storage of powder, city growth, city indebtedness, streets, (of course, the canal), railroads, a town clock, taxes, ordinances, and even responsibility for the inspection of spiritous liquors.

Before concluding his remarks, our speaker's penchant for historical preservation led him to comment on the lack of and need for some sort of city archive or repository which would guarantee that all relevant city records are preserved and maintained. Many of the records with which he is so familiar are in his possession; at least some of them having been saved from destruction only by his intervention. Mr. Hobbs also decried the current practice of only reporting statistics, in the form of endless computer printouts, as compared to the Annual Reports of earlier days, which provide a wealth of insight into the operations of the city, along with photographic documentation of such things as new schools and other public works.

The discussion which followed was lively, and was made more so by the sharing of representative examples of the kinds of records upon which the paper was based. Everyone enjoyed looking at the various books of minutes of council meetings, annual reports, and city ordinances which our speaker had brought along

with him. President Wood adjourned the meeting promptly at 10:00.

Respectfully submitted,

Julius Sigler

Julius Sigler

1084 1 FEB 90 JOEL KEYES NEW FILE

* LORIMER DECLINES MEMBERSHIP FAMILY TIME

MINUTES OF THE 1099th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
FEBRUARY 1. 1990

The 1099th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on February 1, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Buhler, Cagle, Culverhouse, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Macmillan, Petty, Pryor, Quillian, Rainsford, Shapiro, Sigler, Snead, Sorenson, Spagnolo, Watson, Wood and Wimer, along with emeritus members Kirby and Williamson, assembled for the meeting. President Wood Gilmer Craddock as a guest, and regrets to the speaker were made on behalf of members Booth, Stewart, Vannoy, and Zimmer.

Continuing to apply pressure to the Program Committee, President Wood asked member Cagle for a report. The Admiral announced that he had written to Richard Truly, who has not yet responded, and that if the response is negative, then he will go to the other two astronauts on his list. If that fails, then he will toss the ball to member Rainsford who will ....?

President Wood then distributed an updated roster and list of speakers for 1990-91. He proceeded to explain, with the help of member Rainsford, that the revised list was based on an initial acceptance of membership by Linda Lorimer. Member Rainsford read a letter in which Dr. Lorimer explained that Thursday evenings are reserved as family time with her husband who travels from Connecticut each weekend and requested that she be considered for membership when and if her situation changes. Her refusal of the invitation to join was accepted with understanding by the membership. *

The secretary then introduced the evening's speaker, Mr. Joel Keys, whose title, "What's a Nice Girl Like Juliana Barnes doing in a Place Like This," was a valiant effort to win the prize for the most obscure title of the year. Mr. Keys began his talk by claiming that while his effort might be construed as the first in Sphex Club annals to treat the life and work of a 15th-century Roman Catholic nun, such an assumption would be misleading indeed. Rather he proposed to use her words as a springboard for an "excursion into an ethereal world, a world of mystery, a world of earthly delights that point to things heavenly."

Holding the club in total suspense as to the direction of this excursion, our speaker explained that Dame Juliana stepped beyond the usual bonds of gender and in the early 15th century wrote a treatise on fly fishing for trout. What followed this revelation was a rare treat for the members, as our speaker proceeded to weave a web of history, philosophy, humor and insight which surely ranks among the best papers ever presented to the Sphex Club. Dame Juliana, it turns out, was the first

person ever to write about fishing by any means other than spear and net, preceding Izaak Walton by more than 200 years.

Disclaiming the easy path of generating interest in the sport of fly fishing for trout, our speaker explained that he would not show video tapes, had not brought instruction books, and, despite the temptation, would not show us his bamboo fly rod and hand-tied flies. No, he would rather treat the social and psychological implications of the sport. He claimed that he did not want it to sound so attractive that any of us would be tempted to try it and thus possibly disturb his own favorite spot. But his words belied his expressed intent.

Quoting extensively from Dame Juliana, our speaker first delved into the social norms - the etiquette, if you will - of this sport, explaining that fly fishermen must be honest, courteous, considerate, altruistic, and for the most part, solitary. Technique may be important, but without proper consideration for others, it counts for little. After all, 500 years of tradition undergird the sociological structure of the sport. Our speaker decried the recent boom in popularity of his sport, explaining that not only has this increase placed greater pressure, both fishing and environmental, on trout streams, but it also causes considerable tension between those who understand the traditions and those who do not.

In a wide-ranging and highly entertaining series of anecdotes, our speaker treated in detail the nature of interactions between fly fishermen and their families, fly fishermen and other fly fishermen, and between fly fishermen and the streams they fish. More than a little seriousness was conveyed by these remarks, especially as our speaker described the relationship which fly fishing has made possible between himself and his father, and between himself and his daughter. Our speaker's concern for the environmental damage being done to trout habitat was also quite clearly expressed.

Mr. Keys then returned to Dame Juliana for a quote which described the health benefits of fly fishing for trout as a way of entering into a discussion of the psychological aspects of the sport. Our speaker claimed the existence of two types of personalities -- those with character disorders, who believe that they are always right, and those with neuroses, who place blame for things within themselves. According to our speaker, those with character disorders rarely fly fish for trout; rather they use nets or dynamite. No, fly fishermen tend to be neurotic and, as such, are kinder and less dangerous to the world. In fact, they are so neurotic, they seek the isolation of the sport, so as not to disturb others.

He again returned to the theme of recent changes in the sport, claiming that these days some fly fishermen even have egos at stake; they may even lie about their catch. He decried the attitude of conquering nature by catching everything in sight, an

attitude which apparently extends even to the naming of flies. Instead of "Quill Gordon," one has "Renegade" or "Flasherbugger." Enough said.

Our speaker even explained the psychology of the respect which real fly fishermen have for their quarry. He applied stage theory to the evolution of real fly fishermen, explaining that trout fishermen begin by trying to catch a lot of fish, move to trying to catch big fish, and finally reach the stage of trying to catch difficult fish. (Secretary's note: my personal experience is that the first stage is trying to catch a fish!) Our speaker expressed with eloquence the psychology of fishing a pool, the psychology of dealing with those who do not understand your solitary pursuit, and through a remarkable allegory, even the psychology of Hell for a trout fisherman.

Mr. Keys concluded his virtuoso performance, much to the regret of his audience, by claiming that while the "Yuppie" assault has increased the number of participants in this iconoclastic endeavor, there is not enough suitable water and it really doesn't meet their ego needs. Thus he will persevere, buy their expensive tackle at yard sales, and continue to pursue his personal quest for solitude and for trout. At the second coming, although the streams will be crowded, someone will say to Dame Juliana "Here, you fish this pool, I'll go find another'" and Dame Juliana will know that her message was read and understood.

A lively discussion followed. President Wood adjourned the meeting shortly before 10:00.

Respectfully submitted

Julius Sigler

1,085 15 FEB 90 DR. MELVIN WATSON
NEW FILE

MINUTES OF THE 1100th MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
FEBRUARY 15. 1990

The 1100th meeting of the Sphex Club was held on February 15, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Bangley, Booth, Buhler, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Houck, Huston, Johnson, Macmillan, Quillian, Robinson, Shapiro, Snead, Sorenson, Sweeney, Watson, Wimer, and Wood, along with emeritus member Williamson, assembled for the meeting. Ms. Jackie Hastings was introduced as a guest, and regrets to the speaker were made on behalf of members Culverhouse, Jones, Keys, Petty, Sigler, Vannoy, and Kirby.

President Wood again called upon Member Cagle for a progress report on the activities of the Program Committee. The Admiral reported that he had taken three strikes and was now out, since none of the astronauts which he had suggested was available. He further pointed out that he was officially only the co-chair of the committee and that he proposed to toss the ball to the other co-chair (Judge Sweeney) who was present to catch it. The two of them invited other suggestions. Immediately, the names of three college presidents were offered, but were quickly withdrawn when the members were reminded that Member Stewart (who was absent) had said something to the effect that we already have too many college presidents around here. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that the following be invited to speak, preferably not at the same time, in the order given. A member was designated to extend the invitation to each.

1. Former Governor Baliles (Rainsford)
2. Ross Mackenzie (~~Booth~~) Wood.
3. Superintendent of VMI (Sweeney)

The acting secretary then introduced Dr. Melvin Watson as the evening's speaker, to speak on "Whose Life is it Anyway?"

Our speaker began by explaining that his title was taken from a play which was first produced in 1978 and later made into a movie. The play treats in a witty, but highly serious, way the conflict between an individual's right to control his destiny by refusing life-support systems and the commitment of the medical profession to extend life by whatever means are possible. Although the characters in the play are fictional, the situation which it portrays is all too real for members of the medical profession. Dr. Watson quoted a recent newspaper article which described just one such case, in which a quadraplegic won in court the right to turn off the ventilator which sustains his life whenever he chooses.

Our speaker then explained that the Karen Ann Quinlan case, in the mid seventies, first drew media attention on the "right to

die" issue. He described in detail the events leading the Quinlan family into the legal system which was asked to decide between the family's decision to terminate extraordinary life-support systems for the comatose young woman and the hospital's reluctance to comply, primarily because the family had no legal status as guardian. A Supreme Court decision appointed her father as guardian and stated that her "right of privacy may be asserted on her behalf by him." The decision further removed any criminal liability for removing life support systems. Ironically, Ms. Quinlan lived for nine years after she was removed from the respirator, dying in 1985.

Dr. Watson then discussed several other cases which illustrated different facets of this complex and troubling issue. Ida Hollin decided not to face a natural death from the ovarian cancer which struck her and which promised unbearable suffering. With the help of her family, she ended her life through an overdose of Nembutal. Andrew Malcolm wrote an account of a young woman who was diagnosed with ALS, "Lou Gherig's Disease." Her situation quickly degenerated to the point where she lost control over all parts of her body except her mind and decided that she wanted to die. She found support from a group named Concern for Dying. Two doctors from that group arranged for her to be taken home along with her life-sustaining equipment. At home, one doctor disconnected her from the equipment. The other doctor signed the death certificate as death from natural causes. No legal action was taken. The final case involved a Florida pathologist who helped his terminally ill wife die through Seconal and morphine. Admitting pubicly what he had done, he was charged with murder under Florida law. He was acquitted.

Having thus set the stage, member Watson introduced the concept of euthanasia, which literally means a quiet and easy death. He explained the subtle forms of euthanasia, differentiating between voluntary and non-voluntary, passive and active, euthanasia. He added to these distinctions the question of the "quality of life," along with considerations of the difference between ordinary and extraordinary means for maintaining life. Our speaker went on to argue that the right to die is essentially a modern issue, made possible by modern medical techniques and technology. Having said that, he proceeded to trace the issue of autonomy from Plato to the stoics to the Utopia of Thomas More. But only in the late 20th century has the right to die become a public issue.

Our speaker then considered in clear detail the formal dimensions of the problem, beginning with the religous and ethical considerations from the points of view of Christians and Jews, Catholics and Protestants. He discussed the views of the medical profession itself, ranging from the published arguements of various members of the medical profession to the "official" stance of the AMA, which seems to be against "intentional killing." He pointed out, however, that official attitudes may be changing, quoting a recent editorial in the New England

Journal of Medicine which said that "many of us believe that euthanasia may be appropriate under certain circumstances...."

Dr. Watson continued by describing the legal aspects of the right to die issue. Legally, euthanasia is proscribed. While judges and juries may be sympathetic, the act is clearly illegal under current laws. On the other hand, the legal status of withholding treatment is less clear. While various groups are working to change to legalize certain forms of euthanasia, court decisions continue to be contradictory. These contradictions were clearly illustrated in three recent cases which involved men who were directly involved in the deaths of their wives. One was not indicted; one was sentenced to life inprisonment; and one was tried and acquitted. The courts have differed widely on decisions involving the right to halt life-sustaining nutrition and hydration, allowing it in some states and denying it in others.

The situation may, however, be changing. Most of the cases to this point have been heard in state courts. Only rarely have federal courts been involved. A recent case before the Supreme Court may clarify the situation. The issue argued was whether there exists a constitutionally protected right to refuse medical treatment and, if so, how that right is to be exercised, especially in cases where the individual affected is not able to make decisions. The question of how such decisions might be made led our speaker to discuss the document known as a "Living Will," which allows one to specify before the event that life-support may be withdrawn under certain terminal situations and under certain pre-specified conditions. Our speaker ended his remarks by saying that the entire question centers on the individual's right to a death with dignity.

A serious discussion followed. For the second time this year, a member of the medical profession had raised profound questions for the consideration of the membership. The meeting was adjourned at 10:00.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julius Sigler

Julius Sigler

1,086 15 MAR 90 HAPALA
NEW FILE

MINUTES OF THE 1101st MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
MARCH 15. 1990

The 1101st meeting of the Sphex Club was held on March 1, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Booth, Brewer, Cagle, Culverhouse, Guillermin, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Houck, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Macmillan, Quillian, Shapiro, Sigler, Snead, Sorenson, Stewart, Watson, Wimer, and Wood, along with emeritus members Kirby and Williamson, assembled for the meeting. Jim Williams was introduced as a guest, and regrets to the speaker were made on behalf of members Spagnolo, Rainsford, Petty, and Zimmer.

President Wood again went through the ritual of calling upon Member Cagle for a progress report on the activities of the Program Committee. The Admiral jumped to his feet to announce that Admiral Richard Truly had agreed to come on Friday, April 20 to speak to the annual meeting. His news was hailed with enthusiasm by the assembled members and sighs of relief were heard from the other members of the program committee, which was curious, since none of them was present. After some discussion of the physical arrangements, it was agreed that President Wood, in consultation with member Cagle, would investigate several suggested posssibilities and report to the membership at the next meeting. It seems that our guest was promised a "large crowd," and the discussion centered on how best to give at least the appearance of such a crowd. Remembers were reminded to place the event on their calendars and to be certain to invite as many as possible.

The secretary then introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. Milan Hapala, whose title was "The Velvet Revolution." Dr. Hapala's paper, which examined the non-violent, or "velvet" revolution now taking place in Czechoslovakia as an example of a process by which various Communist societies are trying to transform themselves from closed socities to more open societies, was marked by clear insight and many first-hand references.

Our speaker began his task by discussing the history of Eastern Europe, pointing out that the present trends are in most cases continuations of patterns which were dominant prior to World War II. Citing ethnic and religious diversity, Dr. Hapala explained that pre-war Eastern Europe had failed to create viable national states. Except for Czechoslovakia, the pre-war regimes were corrupt and inefficient. After the war, Soviet communism was imposed with the direct or indirect help of the Soviet Union. The imposed political and economic system was alien to the traditions of the Eastern European states. Our speaker went on to relate how the Soviet Union had managed to maintain control over these states through military, cultural, political, and economic strategies. The ability to challenge such total control came only with Gorbachev's declaration that Soviet military force

would not be used to interfere in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Hapala then turned to a more detailed discussion of Czechoslovakia, pointing out its success as a democracy prior to the second world war, and also describing its high standard of living as a democracy. He then described the history of the German and Communist regimes which were imposed on the country during and after the war. He described carefully the first tentative signs of the impending velvet revolution -- signs of growing discontent with the Communist party. A small dissident group, Charter 77, demanded that the government respect the Helsinki Accords of 1975, and in the eighties, it began to grow and to expand its agenda. Its best-known member was a playwright, Vaclav Havel, who was jailed many times for criticizing the regime, and who is the newly elected President.

Our speaker outlined clearly the recent history of the revolution which was sparked by the brutal beating of students on November 17, 1989. News of the atrocity spread throughout the country, and rapidly increasing numbers of citizens began to demonstrate for reform, culminating in a rally of 800000 to hear Mr. Dubcek, the reform leader who had been ousted in 1968 and ~~to~~ Mr. Havel. Within 10 days, the party government had resigned and was replaced with a citizen's coalition. The entire revolution had been accomplished gently, and Mr. Havel called it a "velvet" revolution. Our speaker then outlined other forces which aided the mass demonstrations in felling the Communist government, including reforms in other East European countries and the impact of Mikhail Gorbachev himself.

Member Hapala then introduced the members to a most remarkable man, the new President, Vaclav Havel who, he believes, best exemplifies the spirit and meaning of the revolution in Czechslovakia. Members were fascinated with the details of the life of this playwright and with the eloquence displayed in the excerpts of his speeches from which our speaker read.

He then turned his attention to the prospects for a democratic government in Czechslovakia, pointing out the chief threats to the emergence of such a government, and arguing that the critical factor will be a quick revival of the economy.

Dr. Hapala then touched briefly on the situation in each of the other nations of Eastern Europe, succinctly summarizing the status of the more general revolution in each country and giving some flavor of each country.

Summarizing, he argued that in each country the Communist governments have lost their legitimacy; that each is facing an overwhelming task as it tries to rebuild its economy; and finally that in most of the countries, no strong political organizations exist to help in the transitions. The great danger is that lack of success in the sphere of economic reforms may lead to national authoritarian regimes instead of pluralistic democracies.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julius Sigler

The following discussion which seemed to center on German reunification also raised the question of how one of our national parties might draft Havel for President

Meeting adjourned at 10:00

11,087 15 MAR 90 SIGLER NEW FILE

MINUTES OF THE 1102nd MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
MARCH 15. 1990

The 1102nd meeting of the Sphex Club was held on March 15, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Booth, Buhler, Brewer, Cagle, Hapala, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Jones, Keys, Quillian, Rainsford, Robinson, Shapiro, Sigler, Snead, Sorenson, Spagnolo, Sweeney, and Wood, along with emeritus members Williamson and Wineman, assembled for the meeting. Regrets to the speaker were heard from members Culverhouse, Kirby, Macmillan, Petty, Stewart, Wimer, and Zimmer.

Member Cagle contributed a progress report on plans for the Annual Meeting. The speaker will be Admiral Richard H. Truly, NASA Administrator. The meeting will be held at First Presbyterian Church, beginning at 6:30 on Friday, April 20, 1990. A plea was made to ensure a large group of guests, one befitting the quality of the speaker. Frank Buhler agreed to help find a suitable caterer. President Wood expressed gratitude to Member Cagle on behalf of the entire club and announced that details would be sent to the membership.

Member Rainsford recalled the paper on the Czechoslovakian Revolution which had been read by Member Hapala at the previous meeting, and stated that Lynchburg College was acting to lend support through the creation of two scholarships at the College for students from Czechoslovakia.

President Wood then introduced the evening's speaker, member Sigler, who, as Secretary, could not properly introduce himself. The title of the paper was announced as "Where's the Mountaintop?" Member Sigler took the podium, amidst grumblings about the obscurity of paper titles. He explained that he had not meant to be obscure, but, under pressure from the President to provide a title, blurted out the first thing to cross his mind. Admitting to a love of heroes and of history, our speaker finally got to the point of his talk, a treatment of the dual lives of David Crockett and his legendary counterpart Davy.

"Where's the Mountaintop?" is the question most frequently asked by visitors to the Tennessee birthplace of David Crockett, and the absence of any nearby mountains points to the confusion between the historical David and the better known Davy. Our speaker began by tracing what is known of the historical figure, from his birth in Tennessee, through his childhood, into adulthood, through his military career as a volunteer in Andrew Jackson's army, through his political career, and finally to his death at the Alamo. In several cases, our speaker allowed David Crockett to speak for himself, quoting liberally from his autobiography. Some of the quotes were chosen to illustrate the

conscious choices which Crockett made to take advantage of his reputation as a great bear hunter, storyteller, and uneducated person from the Tennessee back country and turn these negatives into political positives.

Such quotes allowed an easy transition into the second part of the paper, which dealt with the legendary Crockett, attempting to show how an interesting, but certainly not unusual, frontier existence was turned into an American folk legend. Our speaker began by identifying the role which Crockett himself played in the creation of the legend, and then went on to trace two threads of the legend, one spelled out in the printed word, and one acted out on the stage.

The written part of the legend worked itself out through the annual publication of the "Davy Crockett Almanacs," which were published between 1935 and 1856, apparently without input from Crockett himself. These almanacs wove a fabric of folk imagination about Crockett, creating fantastic exploits, which enlarged the public perception of the man. They also were designed to portray Crockett as comical, and the humor was rough --bawdy and racist -- designed to appeal to the East Coast's perception of the frontier spirit.

The second portion of the making of the legend began with the play "The Lion of the West," which Crockett himself saw, and whose main character, one Nimrod Wildfire, was a broad parody of the real Crockett. This thread worked its way through other plays, and eventually into the movies where a series of at least 12 films culminated in the fifties with the Walt Disney production of "Davy Crockett, King of the Wild Frontier," and the John Wayne film, "The Alamo."

Our speaker then commented briefly on the attempts by historians to ferret out the "real" Crockett, and on the reception of such attempts by those whose Crockett was the Fess Parker - John Wayne model, attempting to make the point that Americans like their heros to be real, just as portrayed in the movies, and not necessarily historically accurate. In the mind of our speaker, the important thing to know about Crockett is that while he was, in fact, the archtype of the American individualist, he also had a strong commitment to the nation, which eventually worked itself out in his sacrificial death at the Alamo.

An interesting discussion about heroes in American life followed the paper, and President Wood adjourned the meeting a few minutes before 10:00.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julius Sigler

1103 1088 12 APR 1996 ADM CAGLE

* MACMILLAN TO EMERITUS NEW FILE

MINUTES OF THE 1103rd MEETING OF THE SPHEX CLUB
April 12. 1990

The 1103rd meeting of the Sphex Club was held on April 12, 1990, at 8:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the First Colony Life Insurance Company. President Robin Wood presided.

Members Booth, Brewer, Cagle, Culverhouse, Guillermin, Harper, Hobbs, Huston, Johnson, Quillian, Rainsford, Robinson, Shapiro, Sigler, Snead, Sweeney, Wimer, and Wood, along with emeritus members Kirby, Williamson and Wineman, assembled for the meeting. Regrets to the speaker were heard from members Buhler, Houck, Jones, Keys, Macmillan, Petty, Sorenson, and Vannoy. Mr. George Booth was present as a guest.

Minutes of the March 15 meeting were read and approved. President Wood read a letter from member John Macmillan, which explained that he was moving to Raleigh to assume a new job and requested Emeritus Status. The Club immediately agreed to grant his request and to communicate to him that he would be welcomed to return to regular status whenever he returns to Lynchburg.

For the first time in several months, member Cagle did not make a report on plans for the speaker for the annual meeting, since he had previously reported on his stunning success in convincing Admiral Richard H. Truly to come to Lynchburg. Sighs of relief from the other members of his committee were still reverberating in the hallowed halls of the Board Room. President Wood indicated that the official notice of the annual meeting was being sent and, in his inimitable way, reminded the membership that inability to attend the annual meeting did not remove the burden of responsibility for annual dues. He also deplored the fact that at present only 77 reservations had been received and made an impassioned plea for members to shape up and make their reservations before April 17. He also pointed out to member Guillermin that he is to be the first speaker on the fall program.

Following this rather lengthy business meeting, the Secretary was asked to awaken the membership by introducing the evening's speaker. It was somehow fitting that the one who had labored so mightily to provide a speaker for the Annual Meeting should be the final speaker of the year. Vice-Admiral Malcolm Cagle, whose announced topic was: Three Contentious Issues: Guns, Butter, and Vietnam, Whither American Defense?, and Women in Combat, assaulted the podium as if it were an enemy beachhead.

Clearly this highly decorated combat veteran and distinguished military leader was not going to avoid controversy. In fact, he began his lecture by pointing out the clear lack of controversy in recent lectures and reminding the membership of the first lecture he had attended, in which former member Harold

Whiteman had argued vigorously in favor of "giving away" the Panama Canal. Our speaker had uncharacteristically kept his silence in face of this liberal onslaught and was not happy about doing so. Ironically, he related that he and Dr. Whiteman appear to have switched positions on the advisability of this particular question in recent years. Nonetheless, Admiral Cagle explained that he was anxious to return to the roots of Sphex tradition and attempt to invoke some really hot discussion and disagreement. His first topic, which he impressively disposed of in some twenty minutes, was a review of his impressions of the Vietnam experience. Our speaker first outlined in some detail what we now know about the curious "Gulf of Tonkin incident," which led to our rapid military escalation in Southeast Asia. He described two such incidents. The first, which he characterized as trivial, involved the destroyer Maddox and an apparent attack by Vietnamese gunboats, which air support from the carrier Ticonderoga sank immediately after the attack. The second incident also involved the Maddox and the Turner Joy, who both reported five days later that they were under torpedo attack by Vietnamese gunboats. Ironically, the same pilot who had led the attack on the gunboats a few days earlier was on station immediately above the two destroyers, and reported that he had seen no evidence of such attack although he had been in position for the entire time of the incident. Another touch of irony was that the pilot was Commander Jim Stockdale who went on to lead the retaliatory strikes against the North Vietnamese, and who was later to spend more than seven years as a POW in North Vietnam.

Admiral Cagle then proceded to use this carefully built groundwork to argue that the war in Vietnam began with a clear overreaction to the first attack and to a second attack which the military knew almost immediately had not taken place. He placed the lion's share of blame squarely on the shoulders of Lyndon Johnson, who exploited the incident to help insure his election to the presidency in 1964. Our speaker then went on to explain that the President chose a policy of gradualism for a variety of reasons, but that, in his view, the primary reason was Johnson's unwillingness to place his "great society" programs at risk, which would clearly happen if the war escalated suddenly. Johnson did not agree with the clear recommendation of offensive strategy outlined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which called for massive and immediate action, including air strikes on Hanoi and mining of Haiphong harbor. We can only speculate on how things might have developed differently had he chosen to do so.

Without breaking stride, the Admiral moved to the future of American defense strategy, beginning with an assessment of the threats which we face during the 90s. He identified six threats, which included Russia, about which he used President Reagan's phrase "Trust, but verify.", the Middle East, which he described as one example of an insoluble conflict, Korea, the Phillipines, and SE Asia, the Western hemisphere south of the border, the "crazies" of the world such as Hussein of Iraq, Khadafi and Castro, and finally the resurgence of ethnic nationalism in

various places around the world. He also outlined six defense plans which he deems important, beginning with the Strategic Defense Initiative, the revitalization of the American merchant marine fleet, a new transport plane called the C-17, the MX missile system deployed at sea on cargo ships, upgraded ready reserves, and a total restructuring of the US Army to make it "lean, mean, and first to the scene."

Continuing to march bravely ahead, Admiral Cagle then tackled the question of women in combat. He began by asserting his lack of opposition to women in the military, but his strong opposition to women in combat, taking as a reference the book The Weakest Link. The Admiral argued that young men are more effective soldiers and sailors than do older men and than do women, due to greater physical strength coupled with his observation that men generally fight better than women and that men fight more effectively if women are not present. He described the difficulty of defining combat and presented some history of the conflict between the military and feminists over the definition of combat zones and combat roles, eventually arriving at the term "close combat," in which a soldier is exposed to direct enemy fire or to physical contact with the enemy which involves substantial risk of capture. Then the army tried to set physical strength requirements because some tasks such as tank repair require substantial strength. Women were typically unable to perform these tasks. Our speaker also pointed out the social difficulties of having men and women serving for prolonged periods of time in cramped quarters such as naval vessels. He ended his discourse by saying that, despite his personal objection and the obvious difficulties, the chances of keeping women out of combat are no better than keeping women out of VMI.

The discussion which followed was lively, but not nearly so contentious as the Admiral had hoped. Rather, most of the members strongly agreed with him and expressed their admiration for his ability to cover so much difficult ground so quickly and so clearly. President Wood adjourned the meeting at 10:00.

Respectfully Submitted

Julius A. Sigler, Secretary

#1089 ANNUAL MEETING 20 APR 90 ADM TRULY

SPHEX CLUB
ANNUAL MEETING

DATE: April 20, 1990

TIME: 6:30 p.m. gathering
7:00 p.m. dinner

PLACE: First Presbyterian
1215 VES Road

SPEAKER: Vice-Admiral Richard H. Truly
Administrator National Aeronautics
(A copy of his resume is enclosed)

DUES: $6.00

DINNER: $9.50 per person

Please make your reservations right way - no later than April 17, 1990. Please send a list of the number of your guests together with a check to our esteemed treasurer:

Rev. Joel T. Keys
301 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

You may use the enclosed reservation form.

Let's have an overwhelming turnout to show our honored speaker how much we appreciate his acceptance of our invitation. Even if you cannot attend, you may invite guests.

There will be no meeting March 29, 1990

DATE: April 12, 1990

TIME: 8:15 p.m.

PLACE: First Colony Life Insurance
Company Board Room

SPEAKER: Vice Admiral Malcolm W. Cagle

TOPIC: Three Contentious Subjects:
- Guns and Butter and Panama
- Whither US Defense?
- Women in Combat

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Biographical Data

RICHARD H. TRULY
NASA Administrator

Richard H. Truly became the eighth administrator of NASA on July 1, 1989. One day earlier, he concluded his naval career of more than 30 years, retiring as a Vice Admiral, United States Navy. He is the first astronaut to head the nation's civilian space agency.

Truly became NASA's associate administrator for space flight on February 20, 1986. In this position, he led the painstaking rebuilding of the Space Shuttle program. This was highlighted by NASA's celebrated "return to flight" on September 29, 1988, when **Discovery** lifted off from Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on the first Shuttle mission in almost 3 years.

Before returning to NASA, the former Shuttle astronaut served as the first commander of the Naval Space Command, Dahlgren, Virginia, established October 1, 1983. His career in the U.S. Navy began in 1959, when he was commissioned an ensign. This coincided with his graduation from Georgia Institute of Technology, which he attended as a Naval R.O.T.C. midshipman and earned a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering.

Following flight school, he was designated a naval aviator in 1960. His initial tour of duty, Fighter Squadron 33, was aboard USS Intrepid and USS Enterprise, and he made more than 300 carrier landings. From 1963 to 1965, he was a student and then instructor at the U.S. Air Force Aerospace Research Pilot School, Edwards Air Force Base, California.

In 1965, Truly became one of the first military astronauts selected to the Air Force's Manned Orbiting Laboratory program in Los Angeles, California, and transferred to NASA as an astronaut in August 1969. He served as capsule communicator for all three of the manned Skylab missions in 1973 and the Apollo-Soyuz mission in 1975. As a naval aviator, test pilot, and astronaut, Truly has logged over 7,500 hours in numerous military and civilian jet aircraft.

He was pilot for one of the two-man crews that flew the 747/Space Shuttle **Enterprise** approach and landing test flights during 1977. He then served as backup pilot for STS-1, the first orbital test of the Shuttle. His first flight in space was November 12-14, 1981, as pilot of Space Shuttle **Columbia** (STS-2), significant as the first manned spacecraft to be reflown in space. His second flight (STS-8, August 30-September 5, 1983) was as commander of Space Shuttle **Challenger**, the first night launch and landing in the Shuttle program.

On January 18, 1989, Truly was awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal by President Reagan. His NASA awards include two NASA Distinguished Service Medals, the NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal, two NASA Exceptional Service Medals, and two NASA Space Flight Medals. His military decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, two Legions of Merit, the Navy Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Truly also has received the Robert J. Collier Trophy (twice, 1982 and 1989), the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy (twice, 1982 and 1989), the Society of Experimental Test Pilot's Ivan C. Kincheloe Award (1978) and James H. Doolittle Award (1988), the Federation Aeronautique Internationale Gold Space Medal (1984), the Harmon International Trophy (1982), the Thomas D. White Space Trophy (1982), the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Haley Space Flight Award (1980), the American Astronautical Society's Flight Achievement Award (1977), the Air Force Association's David C. Shilling Award (1978), the Boy Scouts of America Distinguished Eagle Scout Award, and the Medal of Honor of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Truly was born in Fayette, Mississippi, on November 12, 1937, and attended school in Fayette and Meridian, Mississippi. He is married to the former Colleen (Cody) Hanner of Milledgeville, Georgia. They have three children--Mike, Dan and Lee--and three grandchildren--Ashley, Courtney and Peter.

Members of the Sphex Club and guests.

It is a personal pleasure and honor to introduce Admiral Truly.

Admiral, in this introduction, I'm NOT going to read your standard biography---I feel sure you and Cody have heard it a few hundred times-

and besides, all of our Sphex members have already received a copy.

Instead, I want to quickly use 10 slides to make a more meaningful introduction to our members and guests.

First, a personal recollection that is pertainent. Admiral, you may not remember, but we were once shipmates on USS Intrepid. You were then a hotshot new fighter pilot in Fighting Squadron 33, flying _____, and your skipper was LCDR Stinky Siler. I was Ops officer of Intrepid.

One day, when your squadron was doing some refresher landings, Siler and I were up in the superstructure watching. I asked him how his new pilots were doing. He said that your group was the best he'd had. About that time, you screeched down to a landing, caught a wire, taxied out of the gear to the bow, shut down, chocked up, and climbed down the cockpit ladder.

Siler pointed down to you. "That's Dick Truly. He's the best of the bunch. I think I'm going to approve his request for the Astronaut program.

Thank God he did!!

And then he added: "He's usually a little fast in the groove."

Well, to those of you who wouldn't be expected to understand such lingo, "Fast in the groove" refers to a pilot coming down the glide slope to the deck a little "hot"---3 to 5 knots---as good insurance for the wife and kids, especially on some dark night with a heaving flight deck.

I want to call attention to Admiral Truly's official title: National Aeronautics and Space Administrator, Administrator.
Dick became Administrator about a year ago---and before that he was Associate Administrator for 3 years.

Well, it's no secret in Washington that after the terrible and tragic Challenger accident, new leadership in the entire program was urgently needed. A major consideration was to get the operators---the senior and experienced Astronauts---into roles of greater responsibility. So Admiral Truly was made Associate Administrator, and began the painstaking rebuilding of the Space Shuttle program. He did such a splendid job that President Bush nominated him to be **THE** Administrator.

Administrator is his title---and I'm not knocking it---and there's no one who questions the superb job he's done in getting our space program back on track. But the word Administrator---as most folks would use it---certainly doesn't fit the man.

Dick Truly is an operator, a mover, a shaker, an action-oriented, take-charge sort of guy.

Look at his record.....an Aeronatical Engineer from Georgia Tech--a Top Gun fighter pilot with over 300 landings---selected for the astronaut program, he attended and was later an instructor at The US Air Force Aerospace Research Pilot School---where the boss was General Chuck Yeager.He got a lot of test pilot traing and work, and then he became an astronaut in 1969.

Then he really got Fast In the Groove---for Dick and his friend Colonel Joe Henry Engel were selected to perform the very critical flight test program for the Space Shuttle. Unless and until the Shuttle passed its actual flight test, there could be no program in Space.

(FIRST SLIDE #1 please)

Here Dick is shown with Joe Henry just after the new Shuttle Enterprise was rolled off the assembly line.

And Slide 2 which shows them close up.

(SLIDE # 2)

What Truly and Engle had to do in the flight testing of the shuttle was almost impossible. Let me tell you why.

(SLIDE #3)

Here you see the Shuttle, carried piggy-back on its way up to 25,000 feet, where,

(SLIDE #4)

The Enterprise would be separated from the 747 Mother Plane.

In two minutes and a half---150 seconds----from 25,000 feet over the Mohave Desert to a touchdown, they would have to perform eleven vital flight tests to prove the Shuttle's subsonic gliding performance.

(SLIDE #5)

No more wind tunnels, no more simulations, no more models, no more analyses---just a two and a half minute flight to really find out if the Shuttle would be able to approach and land safely upon re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.

(SLIDE #6)

The shortest test took four seconds, the longest 24 seconds, several others from 11 to 17 seconds---pitch, roll, yaw tests--and then tests of the speed brakes, the landing gear, the hydraulics, the APUs, the actuators---all in 150 seconds.

(SLIDE # 7)

Please remember the Shuttle is a 100 ton glider, no power for the landing.They had to do it right the first time. No practice landings.

(BLANK SLIDE #8)

And they did it perfectly---even in the rollout, in the last seconds, Truly did maximum braking on the right brake, while Joe Henry did maximum braking on his left brake.

Admiral Truly made his first earth orbit flight in the Space Shuttle Columbia---a three day mission in orbit---in part to test the 50 foot long remote manipulator arm.

(SLIDE # 9)

Now came another crucial test for Dick Truly, again a first. In fact two firsts:

A night launch.

(SLIDE 10)

And a very demanding first night landing. Every carrier pilot will tell you how tough a night landing is. How about a 100 ton glider landing at night?

(BLANK SLIDE 11)

So I hope I've shown why I don't feel "Administrator" is a complete title for Admiral Truly. He's an Aeronautical Engineer ; he's a fighter pilot; he's a test pilot; he's an astronaut.

And yes, he's NASA's Adminstrator---and he's also the "fast" and an "in the groove" operator who got the country's crucial Shuttle program back on track.

(SLIDE 12)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Admiral Richard H. Truly.

1104 - Keys, Booth - Aug 6

Began - history of
NACA
Galileo - telescope
Then
Galaxy -
ordinary Earth
in ordinary galaxy
Science - Hubble Telescope
Aeronautics - US is
world leader -
Mission to Planet Earth
Mars Exploration
Education & Scholarship
Research

Joy of weightlessness

Budget Doubled in 4 years