

STILL 4 MEETING
GAP IN NUMBERING

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 7, 1955- MAY 4, 1956

The six hundred and third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR GEORGE L. BARTON
JR.

was held in the Directors' Room of the Trust Branch of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, October 7, 1955, at 8:15 P.M. This represented no change in meeting place. On October 1, 1955, The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank were consolidated.

The following members were present: Wake, Barker, Frost, Hundley, Banks, Booth, Harper, Kirby, Mundy, Campbell, Barton, Noell, and Newton. The Rev. George L. Barton, III, Chaplain, and Mr. William L Wyatt of the faculty of V.E.S. were guests of Dr. Barton. In the absence of the President, Vice President, Barker, presided.

Mr. Gilliam reported on the availability of Mr. Frederick A. Cosgrove, Vice President, New England Telephone and Telegraph, as speaker for the Annual Meeting next April. It was moved, seconded, and passed that the Club confirm Mr. Gilliam's preliminary arrangements.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. George L. Barton, Jr., and his subject was "George Gordon Meade"

Although the main focus of attention was on Meade's character and personality and how his strengths and weaknesses manifested themselves from just prior to Gettysburg, when he assumed permanent command of the Army of the Potomac, until just after the war, Dr. Barton gave considerably more than a superficial accounting of Meade's birth in Spain, his family's return to the United States in reduced circumstances, his early schooling, his appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1831, the resignation of his commission in 1836, his activities, both civilian and military as an engineer, before and after his re-commissioning in 1842, and his short service in the Mexican War.

In August 1861 Meade was promoted to Brigadier General in charge of volunteers, and in time succeeded McClellan and later, Hooker.

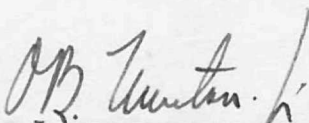
Meade wrote to his wife frequently, and as early as Mexico he requested his wife to save his letters against some future use. Most of these letters have been published. The unpublished letters, the more intimate ones, written from the battlefield, were used

as instruments for probing the depths of Meade - in diagnosing the man; the officer. The letters are no good as history - he described only two battles. But his reflections on the officers and men under his command, his description of the civilians around Fredericksburg, his description of a rear action in which he claimed sixty were murdered by irregulars, his attempts to allay the fears of his wife on his full command, his expressed opinion that while he didn't win at Gettysburg, Lee did lose, and his written doubts on Hooker's and McClellan's judgment, all indicate an air of defensiveness.

Meade had wrangles with Generals Doubleday, Burnside, Grant and Sheridan, and used strong language in describing what he thought were their shortcomings.

An objective appraisal of Meade from his own letters is indicative of honesty, uprightness, intellectual ability and high order of gentleman and officer. But when he had to assume full command and its responsibility, he stood; then faltered. His smugness cannot mask fully his distrust of self in crises. He could not stand alone in decision. His lack of a certain power denies him a place among great men.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR. W. W. FERGUSON

was held in the Directors' Room of the Trust Branch of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, October 21, 1955, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Penick, Noell, Freer, Harper, Barton, Banks, Mundy, Ferguson, Glass, Campbell, Craddock and Newton, with President Ferguson in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

Report of the Nominating Committee, consisting of Mr. Frost, Mr. Morrison and Dr. Harper, was made by Dr. Harper as follows:

For President - Dr. Joseph B. Barker
Vice President - J. Everette Fauber, Jr.
Secretary - O. B. Newton, Jr.
Treasurer - James R. Gilliam, Jr.,

and all were elected to office by unanimous vote.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. W. W. Ferguson, on the subject: "World Peace and the U. N."

As an introduction to more detailed comment on the U. N.'s contribution to world peace, Dr. Ferguson mentioned early efforts in the direction of peace. When it became evident that states and laws could not prevent war, philosophers, governments and the Church began to reflect on what caused war and to devise some way to stop it. Difficulty lay in the fact that most plans presupposed a community of saints.

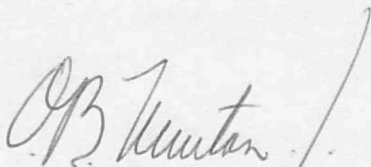
Dr. Ferguson demonstrated how the impractical and unrealistic plans gave way to diplomacy, balance of power, and International Law; how these plans were tried and how they also failed because of rabid nationalism, renewed imperialism, militarism, and Machiavellian diplomacy. Then came international conferences, but these also failed to prevent war because they lacked unity of purpose and because there was no machinery to activate any conclusions arrived at.

World War I showed the need for co-operative organization among nations. And with the League of Nations failing, governments turned back to old practices of diplomacy, balance of power and International Law. These failed, and so World War II.

Men did not wait until the end of World War II to take steps leading up to an organization for world peace. The London Declaration (1941) succeeded by The Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Declaration, the Teheran Conference, Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and the San Francisco Conference (1945) were all pointed to as steps toward the founding of the U.N., whose Charter came into force on October 24, 1945.

In partial answer to the question, "What has the U. N. done for peace in ten years, and what is the outlook for the future?", Dr. Ferguson pointed to the facts that in January, 1955 there was no fighting between nations for the first time in 25 years; that although Korea represented a U. N. failure to prevent war, aggression was stopped; that in the U. N. hopes for disarmament there are hopeful signs. In commenting on where the U. N. has failed and where it has gained, Dr. Ferguson commented particularly on seven of the specialized agencies within the framework of the U. N. and how they have lessened the tensions which lead to war. The/the U. N. has made itself indispensable to nations is seen by the nine present members which have become independent since 1945, and by the 21 nations now on the waiting list. Dr. Ferguson closed this interesting paper on a hopeful note by quoting a recent observation of Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of U. N., to the effect that men have only begun to make use of the United Nations as an instrument of control and peace.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

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The six hundred and fifth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

DR. T. MOODY CAMPBELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, on November 4, 1955, at 8:15 P. M.

Russell

The following members were present: Campbell, Hundley, Capron, Barton, Scruggs, Freer, Noel, Barker, Gilliam, Glass, Quillian, Kirby, Penick, Ferguson, Harper, Banks and Frost, with President Barker in the Chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Frost took the minutes.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Barker, the President, made the following Committee appointments:

Membership: Mr. Scruggs, Chairman
Dr. Wake
Mr. Mundy

Program: Mr. Gilliam, Chairman
Dr. Kirby
Mr. Morrison

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. T. Moody Campbell, and his subject was "Some Observations on Language!"

The speaker presented a most fascinating and interesting paper, in fact, the Acting Secretary was so attentive that he neglected to take detailed notes on the paper.

Dr. Campbell began his paper with the premise that the unceasing changes in our language are hardly discernible. He traced the languages more commonly used to their common origin, and then gave numerous examples of these changes, mentioning the English of King Alfred's time in regard to both spelling and pronunciation. Why speech changes is not quite clear. Examples of phonetic changes were cited, and the speaker adopted the conclusion

that the words in the English language changed in conformity with the words of the particular group. It was pointed out that all speech is individual, and that the speech of communities, of the environs of a college, and other localities differ.

It is difficult to reproduce the actual sounds in the pronunciation of words.

The speaker next developed the changes in the meaning of words. Language is metaphoric, and the English have taken words from all over the world. He further developed gesture language, and gave examples of this. He discussed certain theories as to how the meaning of a word became attached to its sound, and discussed the bow wow theory, the pooh pooh theory and the ding dong theory. The speaker reached the conclusion that generally speaking, there was a connection between a gesture and its meaning, but there was no logical connection between the sound of a word and its meaning. He left us with the thought that actually language grows with the mind.

Everyone present participated in the discussion, and the meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

Edna Skellern

Acting Secretary

The six hundred and sixth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

MR. J. B. NOELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the Trust Branch of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, November 18, 1955, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Mundy, Banks, Frost, Capron, Barker, Noell, Booth, Gilliam, Russell, Campbell, Harper, Scruggs, Hundley, Kirby, Caskie, and Newton, with President Barker in the Chair. Mr. Hare, of the Department of State, was the guest of Mr. Russell.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected, and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. J. Burroughs Noell, and his subject was: "Concerning Serendipity". The word "serendipity" was first used by Horace Walpole in a letter to Sir Horace Mann. Reference was made to an old fairy tale about, "Three Princes of Serendip", who in their travels were always discovering by chance and by sagacity, things they did not seek. Serendipity, then, has come to mean the gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for, and it was around this theme that the speaker developed his interesting treatise, beginning with the accidental discovery, by Napoleon's soldiers while digging trenches near the mouth of the Nile in 1799, of the Rosetta stone.

Next cited was the accidental discovery by Tishendorf, almost 500 years later, of forty sheets of the Greek translation of the Septuagint. The third example of serendipity which either accounted for the key to knowledge of the past, or which in itself influenced history, was an accidental discovery during the War Between the States. A private of the Union forces was said to have picked up a crude package of three cigars around which was wrapped data on the disposition of the Army of Northern Virginia. These were Special Orders No. 191, dated September 9, 1862, addressed to General D. H. Hill and signed by General Robert E. Lee.

There are numerous examples of serendipity, but Mr. Noell limited himself, in the remainder of his paper, to outstanding contributions which have been made by accidental discovery in the field of applied science.

Cited more or less in detail were the accidents or unplanned and unexpected circumstances which led to Goodyear's development of rubber that would not be affected by heat; the discovery of a process for aniline dyes while a search was being made for a synthetic quinine; the chance discovery of acetylene and oxyacetylene while hoping for metallic aluminum; the discovery of the efficacy of Dramamine for motion sickness, and in conclusion, the great element of chance that led to the discovery of Penicillin.

In the discussion that followed, practically all those present offered a specific example of some great thing that had been brought to light without deliberate seeking.

The meeting adjourned at 9:55 P.M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and seventh meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

MR. JOSEPH K. BANKS

was held in the Directors' Room of the Turst Branch of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, December 2, 1955, at 8:15 P.M.

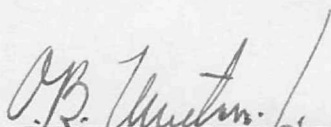
The following members were present: Hundley, Wake, Capron, Caskie, Noell, Barker, Russell, Gilliam, Banks Frost, Campbell, Harper, Kirby and Newton, with President Barker in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Joseph K. Banks, and his subject was "Some Thoughts on Poetry". Before treating with specific and known basic principles of poetry, Mr. Banks expressed the feeling that the poet is best able to express what we want to do, think and feel. He stated that while only a Wordsworth or a Keats or a Shelly could make inviting the babbling of brooks, and that only a Burns could properly handle a mouse or a daisy; we are all, in fact, poets, and pointed to the words "skyscraper" and "blockbuster", continuing alliteration and onomatopoeia, as words of poetry. On appreciation of poetry, Mr. Banks felt that it is mostly a matter of when, where, by whom, and under what circumstances one is introduced to poetry.

While any attempt to give a definition of poetry is unsatisfactory, it is practical and correct to give a recipe for poetry. Poetry contains rhythm, motion, and imagination, but to follow the recipe closely does not insure good poetry or interesting poetry. The real poet expresses what he is and what he thinks about; his poetry and the subject he discusses are somewhat of a true representation of his own physical robustness, vigor, impulsiveness, strong and positive social attitudes, or a lack of these characteristics. Mr. Banks read from several poets and in addition to giving validity to his earlier postulations, he gave much real pleasure and enjoyment to his audience.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and eighth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR. EDWIN A. HARPER

was held in the Senior Parlor of the Main Hall at Randolph Macon Woman's College on December 16, 1955, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Craddock, Hundley, Wake, Harper, Freer, Russell, Noel, Banks, Barker, Booth, Quillian, Scruggs, Kirby, Morrison, Mundy, Penick, and Frost.

President Barker presided. Because of the absence of Mr. Newton, Mr. Frost acted as Secretary.

While there was no business, those present were immensely entertained by a poem by Dr. Wake entitled "Week Before Christmas". This poem dealt with the generosity of the Ford Foundation.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Edwin A. Harper, whose paper was entitled "Some Comments on Agriculture". The speaker presented a most interesting and informative paper on agriculture, particularly concerning the conditions in Bedford County.

It was developed that Lynchburg is, to a certain extent, dependent on agriculture, and originally was almost entirely dependent upon products of the soil. The speaker further developed the fact that there was a decided movement from the country to the city, which curtailed the farm work greatly. However, with the advent of mechanized equipment, the machines did what it required numerous men to do before, and there have been reversals of farm conditions in that more work can be done now and farmers have practically all the advantages of their friends in the city.

Conditions in Bedford County during the year of 1950 and during the year of 1955 were compared, and the speaker presented figures to show the different income brackets of the different farm units in Bedford County.

Virginia is classified as a general and self-sufficing farm area. As far as Bedford County is

concerned, the speaker mentioned certain major crops. Production of corn is increasing while the production of tobacco and wheat is decreasing. The speaker felt that beef products and dairying presented a good future. He felt that fruit growing was a declining proposition.

The speaker came to the following conclusions: that Virginia was not primarily an agricultural state, that wheat, rye and oats should primarily be grown for grazing, that corn production was increasing, that dark tobacco was on a down tread, and that there was some question about the results obtained from raising bright tobacco. He felt that cattle raising would increase, and that part time farming would be more prevalent.

In the discussion which followed it was developed that timber was playing a large part in the economy of the farmer.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

Edwin H. Frost

Acting Secretary

The six hundred and ninth meeting of the

605

SPHEX CLUB

DR. FREER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 925 Main Street, January 13, 1956, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Noell, Campbell, Harper, Capron, Barker, Caskie, Wake, Morrison, Fauber, Barton, Scruggs, Banks, Hundley, Gilliam, Freer, Frost, and Newton, with President Barker in the Chair. Mr. Archer Summerson was the guest of Prof. Freer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

Mr. Scruggs, Chairman of the Membership Committee asked that suggestions on new club members be given his Committee.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. Ruskin S. Freer, and his subject was "The Great Smokies". Earlier contacts with the region under discussion, plus a trip to the Great Smokies National Park in October, 1954, inspired the speaker to do considerable reading on the Southern Appalachians, and the product of his already high attainments as a field biologist, coupled with this research, made possible a delightfully interesting paper.

The area around Great Smokies National Park covers 725 square miles; more than 7000 private parcels of land were acquired; and the final cost was \$12,000,000. The National Park was established in 1930, but during the preceding four centuries, almost the entire area had lain unknown - unexplored.

A tracing of the geologic history of the Smokies, the highest and most rugged of the Chain, with 46 peaks and 41 miles of divide at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet, was of interest. The formations probably began in the pre-Cambrian period of the Paleozoic Era, and it was in the latter stages of the Era, with topography rivalling that of the present day Alps, that the entire area began moving, shoving, and thrusting westward.

Flora of this area with its variety, large size and great age has kept botanists excited and busy. The marked similarity to Asian flora is explained by the fact that Great Smoky flora has existed for more than

350 million years. Great Smoky flora has survived where the flora of other areas has been destroyed by shifts and thrusts and glaciers. The Great Smokies area is probably the cradle of higher flowering plants

The peoples of sturdy stock who settled in this area followed Indian trails from Delaware and New Jersey, leapfrogging German settlements and at the same time avoiding the English to the south. They were Scotch and English who had gone to Ireland more than a hundred years previously to escape religious persecution. Plants brought in by these people are now rarely seen outside this area.

The Great Smokies area is one of the ancient portions of the earth's lands to have survived. It has escaped continental glaciation; there have been no inundations; it has been sanctuary and fortress to people, plants, and animals, and today it offers exhilaration and spiritual help to those fortunate enough to become acquainted.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and tenth meeting of the

606

SPHEX CLUB

DR. WAKE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 925 Main Street, January 27th, 1956, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Hundley, Freer, Campbell, Fauber, Harper, Morrison, Capron, Barker, Wake, Booth, Frost, and Newton, with President Barker in the Chair. Mr. Sidney Freeman, of the faculty of Sweet Briar, was the guest of Dr. Barker.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

Mr. Speaker
Due to the fact the premier of the film of the Randolph Macon Woman's College's Greek Play is scheduled for the night of March 9th, a SpheX Club meeting night, a motion was made to request Dr. Lipscomb to read his paper one night in advance, on March 8. The motion was passed unanimously.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Orville W. Wake, and his subject was "The Origins of the Church Related College Movement in America". In Dr. Wake's introductory remarks he paid tribute to Mr. Burroughs Noell, whose research was of such assistance in preparing the paper.

This interesting and factual paper treated with 1) the origins and purposes of colonial colleges, and 2) forces and factors that led to the establishment of church related colleges. Reference to the statements of purpose found in the charters of the early colleges, at least those of Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, the College of New Jersey, and the institutions which were the forerunners of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University, points to one or more of the following reasons for the founding of these colleges:

1. to provide education in the three R's
2. to provide educated ministers
3. to educate the Indians, especially its youth, and
4. to train youth in useful arts and sciences.

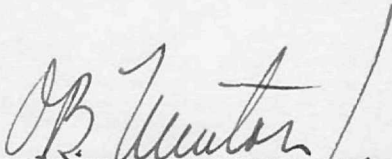
Although church influence was felt in these early colleges, Brown was the first one to be established by the explicit act of a denomination. In some areas and by certain of those Baptists who were influential, special need was felt for more education for Baptist youth. Queens College, later to become Rutgers, and Dartmouth, founded in 1769 under a grant of George III were mentioned and commented upon. With little exception, colonial colleges were supported both by church and state.

With the end of the American Revolution came gradual disestablishment and colleges became more or less free from state interference. From time to time there were efforts to put them under state control, but they were maintained as private institutions.

Forces and factors leading to the founding of church related colleges were accelerated by missionary activity. In 1816 the Protestant Church Board of Home Missions was formed. In 1819 higher education became quite important to the Baptists, and this led to the eventual founding, in 1832, of the American Home Missionary Society. The Methodists and Baptists were growing rapidly; they recognized the need for educated ministers. A natural outgrowth was church related colleges.

The organizing of new territories, abnormal population increases, with shifts in population from east to west, further encouraged and stimulated the already missionary minded churches to set up new seats of learning. By 1820 there were 30 church related colleges; 10 were established during the decade ending in 1830; 32 in the decade ending in 1840; 38 during the next ten year period, and 51 were established between 1851 and 1860. Six hundred and fifteen church related colleges have been founded between 1860 and the present.

This paper, not of great length, evoked much comment and discussion, and the meeting was adjourned at 10:05 P.M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and eleventh meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 925 Main Street, February 10th, 1956, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Harper, Booth, Mundy, Barton, Morrison, Glass, Jack, Noell, Frost, Fauber, Caskie, Campbell, Banks, Hundley, Quillian, Penick, Kirby, Gilliam, and Newton. Mr. J. W. Greer was the guest of Dr. Hundley and Dr. Luther A. Weigle was the guest of Dr. Quillian. In the absence of the President, Mr. Fauber presided.


Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The speaker of the evening was (Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr., and his subject was "Conceptions of God.") For the church goer, or for the religious person, there are two requirements for a religion, 1) it must be functional and relevant and 2) it must be reasonable to an adequate degree. Then there are the non-church goers who are concerned neither one way nor the other. And in the third general class there are those who actively oppose any theistic religion. The paper demonstrated the differences between these groups.

The question of religion is the commitment of oneself to that which is most important in his life; taking the form of devotion to state, to the achievement of wealth or position. These and other gods, sometimes false, nevertheless lead often to the search for a real God - a God worthy of commitment and supreme devotion, and of this God there are two definable and differing conceptions - Humanistic and Theistic.

In treating with the adequacy or reasonableness of the two conceptions, the speaker elaborated at length, with the conclusion that the Theistic conception is more adequate than the Humanistic; supporting evidence being found in experiences in and of nature, and by man's own sense of being confronted by that Being which judges him.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twelfth meeting of the

668

SPHEX CLUB

ROBT. MORRISON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 925 Main Street, February 24, 1956, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Hundley, Campbell Harper, Penick, Kirby, Morrison, Russell, Scruggs, Banks, Caskie, Barker, Mundy, Gilliam and Newton, with President Barker in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Robert D. Morrison, and his subject was "The Virginia Annexation Law". The main purpose of the paper was to describe the statutory ground rules under which the coming proceedings, involving Lynchburg, will be conducted. In addition to fulfilling this immediate purpose, however, the paper traced the history and fate of annexation proceedings from prior to the Constitution of 1902. He mentioned the writing of specific statutes by the General Assembly of 1904; traced the continuous legislative battles between the "City Boys" and the "County Boys" right up to the declaration of a 2 year moratorium on annexation, and the Virginia Annexation Statute of 1952.

In clear and completely understandable language, Mr. Morrison described the important provisions of the Virginia Annexation Law. He gave particular attention to the various ways in which annexation proceedings may be begun; and discussed the responsibilities of the city and the county in complying with the court decision which is given after the trial which has been preceded by a little-used-until-now pre-trial conference.

Of interest also was Mr. Morrison's relating of the deliberations of the annexation study committee and the ease with which these deliberations were translated into the Virginia Annexation Law. Perhaps the ease of transition from recommendation to law might be partially explained by the almost unanimous agreement of the committee that the merits of annexation should not be considered in an election - that it's a legal and economic question or principle involving the interest of both the commonwealth and the city.

The Meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

O. B. Newton, Jr.
O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and thirteenth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR. LIPSCOMB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 925 Main Street, March 8, 1956 at 8:15 P.M. 811

The following members were present: Glass, Russell, Lipscomb, Kirby, Barker, Quillian, Harper, Hundley, Campbell, Freer, Scruggs, Banks, Frost, Wake, Booth & Newton, with President Barker in the Chair. Mr. William Wyatt, of the V.E.S. faculty, was the guest of Mr. Banks.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Glass and Mr. Booth, because of set-schedule annual meetings which they and others of the Club should attend, expressed hope that in the future the SpheX Club Annual Dinner might be held at a time other than during the third week of April.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, and his subject was "A Christian Humanist and the Making of the Western Mind."

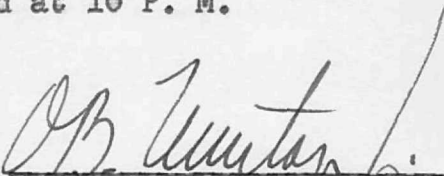
The paper was about Erasmus and his great contributions to humanity. His two famous pleas for peace, plus three other significant contributions to western man, focus sharply on Erasmus as a Humanist. On the basis of one of the peace pleas alone, and its influence on the minds and acts of man since 1500, Albert Schweitzer has called Erasmus The First Humanist

The first translation of the Epistles, the Gospels, and the New Testament, from Greek into Latin, and his influence on Luther and Tyndale, qualify Erasmus as the father of biblical criticism. His "Praise of Folly" with its satire and disparagement of church, popes, cardinals, and abuses of clergy, preceded by 7 years, Luther's tacking of the ninety-five Theses at Wittenberg. His "Colloquia" trained young Europeans in Latin writing, literature and the amenities of social living.

Erasmus' chief claim to fame was his "Adages" which contained more than 3000 quotations from classical authors, to each of which Erasmus applied his own essays as moralizers. In this work is Erasmus' best plea for peace, Dulce Bellum Inexpertis - war is sweet to those who haven't experienced it.

The work "Complaint of Peace", contained the thoughts which inspired Schweitzer's tribute. This piece has, since it was written, been translated into the languages of those concerned with International Conferences - and during international crises. "Complaint of Peace" contains Erasmus' summing up of war and peace - with the two conclusions - that the most sublime thing is to deserve the good feeling of the world, and that the sum of our religion is peace and universality.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and fourteenth meeting of the

610

SPHEX CLUB

LEA BOOTH

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, March 23, 1956 at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Mundy, Barker, Wake, Scruggs, Harper, Freer, Capron, Penick, Russell, Caskie, Gilliam, Quillian, Booth and Newton. Dr. Mierow, Visiting Professor at R.M.W.C. was the guest of Dr. Quillian, and Mr. Cecil Taylor was the guest of Mr. Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee and Club Treasurer, reported on both areas of his responsibility. As previously announced, the Sphex Club Annual Dinner is scheduled for Friday evening, April 20th, Virginian Hotel, with Mr. Frederick A. Cosgrove as speaker of the evening. At the conclusion of the treasurer's report, Mr. Gilliam recommended dues of \$4.00 for the year. Motion was made, seconded and passed.

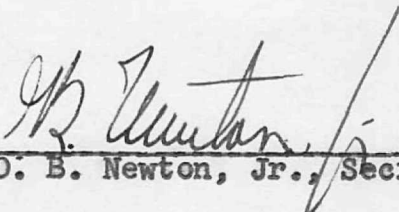
The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Lea Booth, and his subject was "The Power of Investigation".

An enigma during its early life and application; more of a controversy nowadays, and a sometime stepladder to high government office, have been appraisals of the Congressional Investigation. And although the congressional investigation accomplishes the very important purposes of exposing official corruption and bureaucratic waste, and of establishing the need and basis for new legislation; super productions, and self seeking with theatrical staging have inspired presidents and others in respected position to describe these investigations as "Witch Hunt"; "Globe Trotting Junket"; "Fishing Expedition", and "Legalized Atrocity". Many congressional investigations, however, are indeed models of fairness and good taste.

Mr. Booth traced the history and development of congressional investigations from the very first down to date; covering the mechanics of setting up and conducting; the affect of several Supreme Court rulings, and cost to the taxpayer. He gave the principal arguments of those authorities for and against full scale investigations and hearings; private or public.

Mr. Booth concluded with the observation that the power of investigation is essential and that it is here to stay. However, we should remind ourselves that the ultimate complexion of an investigating committee lies not with the elected - but with the electorate.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

617

FAUBER

The six hundred and fifteenth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, April 6, 1956 at 8:15 P.M.

President Barker presided. In the absence of the secretary, Wm. S. Mundy, Jr. acted as secretary.

The following members were present: Booth, Penick, Banks, Frost, Russell, Harper, Scruggs, Fauber, Noell, Gilliam, Hundley, Wake and Campbell. *Barker & Mundy*

The minutes of the meeting, held on March 23, 1956, were read and approved.

J. Everette Fauber, Jr. read a paper, entitled "Tradition and Today's Ethos," which discussed architecture, past and present, particularly in religious structures, as affected by the contemporary character, ideals and attitudes of the people or the community.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Wm S Mundy Jr.

Acting Secretary

The six hundred and sixteenth meeting of the

612

SPHEX CLUB

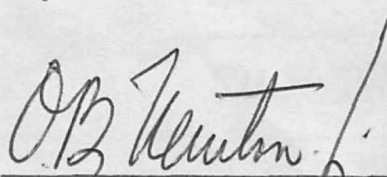
ANNUAL MEETING

was held at the Virginian Hotel, April 20, 1956 at
6:30 P.M..

Dr. Joseph Barker, Sphex Club President, presided, and the following members were present: Banks, Barker, Barton, Booth, Campbell, Capron, Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jack, Kirby, Lipscomb, Morrison, Mundy, Newton, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Russell, Scruggs. In addition there were 93 guests. This was the Annual Meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Frederick A. Cosgrove, Operations Vice-President, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and he was introduced by Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.

Attached to these minutes is the clipping from "The News" for Saturday morning, April 21, which lists all the guests and which gives a report of Mr. Cosgrove's address on the subject "Experiences in Executive Development in the Bell System".



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary



AT SPHEX CLUB MEET—Shown at last night's annual dinner meeting of the SpheX Club at the Virginian Hotel are, left to right, J. Everette Fauber Jr.; Dr. J. E. Barker, club president; Frederick A. Cosgrove, principal speaker, and James R. Gilliam Jr., meeting chairman.

fortunately some people in this country, aim their criticism and invective at American business.

"To the extent that the business executive can effectively perform his business function promoting our economic well-being, conduct his business on a high ethical and moral plane and contribute through effective participation in community and social activities, he is upholding our tradition and protecting our free institutions."

Cosgrove said the young man entering management makes his early progress on technical knowledge and special skills. The problem arises when a greater responsibility is assumed and "it is essential that the outlook be broadened and the effects of emphasis and concentration on specialization be undone."

Help From Professors

He said the Bell System enlisted aid from several college professors to develop their own program for training higher management.

The trainees—"on the threshold of becoming officers of the companies"—were in their forties or early fifties and were backed up by 20 years or more experience.

Out of this there developed in 1953 the Bell System Executive Conference. It was aimed toward expansion of knowledge in finance, labor relations, human relations and business management.

"A major purpose," Cosgrove said, "is to promote a better understanding of current affairs and conditions in the world in which we live and do business, with emphasis on economics, political and social institutions and

of outlook, looking toward future 'statesmanship' in business."

Second, "to indicate the importance, impact and use of history, science, philosophy and the Arts . . ."

Third, "to motivate the participants . . . to accept the concept of intellectual activity as a never-ending process to be continued throughout life."

Fourth, "to balance with a humanistic background the almost complete attention generally given by younger men in the business to acquiring technical knowledge and competence as a result of working in an atmosphere of intense competition with other individuals."

Fifth, "to offset a tendency to over-conformity, which is bound to occur in a business which is highly specialized and which promotes almost entirely from within the organization."

Members of club: Jo Banks, Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton Jr., Lea Booth, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert Glass, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., J. Burroughs Noel, Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs, Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests of the club were: Max Alapansky, West Lynn, Mass.; G. M. Alexander, Philip Allen, R. B. Anderson Jr., Charles G. Baber, B. C. Baldwin Jr., Leigh Ballenberg, Rev. George L. Barton III, J. A. Blankinship, G. Everett Bond, Dr. E. M. Bowman, Dr. William M. Breazeale, Dr. R. L. Brickhouse, H. S. Bryant, J. D. Burby, Judge Charles E. Burks, A. B. Burton, Percy N. Burton, Frank G. Carrington, R. A. Carrington, Edward Christian, J. Gilliam Conrad, W. H. Cosby, Dr. Robert H. Cox, C. G. Craddock, F. G. Davidson Jr., Arthur B. Davies III, Dr.

heimer, R. A. Harris, Dr. Joseph W. E. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. E. Haynsworth, W. Bruce Henson Jr., J. B. Hodges, Dr. John G. Holland, Edwin B. Horner, L. D. Horner Jr., W. Martin Johnson, T. Claggett Jones, Robert Jordan, West Lynn, Mass.; V. V. Kelsey, Duncan C. Kennedy, Dr. Alfred A. Kern, Dr. Warren Kooztz, Bernard B. Lane, Altavista; E. H. Lane Jr., Altavista; Rowland Lea, J. Heath Lewis, Lunsford Loving, Henry E. McWane Jr., Judge S. duVal Martin, J. H. Mason Jr., Dr. Gerhard Masur, White Matthews, Dr. Robert D. Meade, Dr. Charles C. Mierow, Dr. George M. Modlin, Richmond; B. F. Moomaw, Dr. J. Earl Moreland, Ashland; James Mullen, Richmond; Dr. B. K. Mundy, Dr. Paul M. Munro, J. D. Owen, J. Gordon Payne, W. R. Perkins Jr., Dr. W. T. Pugh, Andre Renard, Dr. H. L. Riley, Dr. Joseph C. Robert, Hampden-Sydney; D. A. Robertson, W. Ewart Royall, John Rudd, H. M. Sackett Jr., Dr. D. P. Scott, F. L. Showalter, Dr. R. C. Sommerville, Charlie Smith, S. S. Spencer, Dr. J. G. Stipe Jr., Archer Summerson, C. A. Sydnor Jr., Stockton Terry, D. J. Travers, Dr. Manning C. Voorhis, G. R. Wainwright, Gorham B. Walker Jr., Dr. Paul N. Walker, Dr. J. E. Warren, M. E. Webber, A. M. White, L. B. Whitehouse and John S. Zinszer.

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Out of this there developed in 1953 the Bell System Executive Conference. It was aimed toward expansion of knowledge in finance, labor relations, human relations and business management.

"A major purpose," Cosgrove said, "is to promote a better understanding of current affairs and conditions in the world in which we live and do business, with emphasis on economics, political and social institutions and changes, including some study of foreign policy and international relations."

Cosgrove said more than 800 men have participated in the program over the past three years "and have received it enthusiastically." The telephone official also outlined five main objectives of an educational program devised by the University of Pennsylvania.

First, to develop "a breadth

of outlook, looking toward future 'statesmanship' in business."

Second, "to indicate the importance, impact and use of history, science, philosophy and the Arts . . ."

Third, "to motivate the participants . . . to accept the concept of intellectual activity as a never-ending process to be continued throughout life."

Fourth, "to balance with a humanistic background the almost complete attention generally given by younger men in the business to acquiring technical knowledge and competence as a result of working in an atmosphere of intense competition with other individuals."

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heimer, R. A. Harris, Dr. Joseph W. E. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. E. Haynsworth, W. Bruce Hanson Jr., J. B. Hodges, Dr. John G. Holland, Edwin B. Horner, L. D. Horner Jr., W. Martin Johnson, T. Claggett Jones, Robert Jordan, West Lynn, Mass.; V. V. Kelsey, Duncan C. Kennedy, Dr. Alfred A. Kern, Dr. Warren Koonz, Bernard B. Lane, Altavista; E. H. Lane Jr., Altavista; Rowland Lea, J. Heath Lewis, Lunsford Loving, Henry E. McWane Jr., Judge S. duVal Martin, J. H. Mason Jr., Dr. Gerhard Masur, White Matthews, Dr. Robert D. Meade, Dr. Charles C. Mierow, Dr. George M. Modlin, Richmond; B. F. Moomaw, Dr. J. Earl Moreland, Ashland; James Mullen, Richmond; Dr. B. K. Mundy, Dr. Paul M. Munro, J. D. Owen, J. Gordon Payne, W. R. Perkins Jr., Dr. W. T. Pugh, Andre Renard, Dr. H. L. Riley, Dr. Joseph C. Robert, Hampden-Sydney; D. A. Robertson, W. Ewart Royall, John Rudd, H. M. Sackett Jr., Dr. D. P. Scott, F. L. Showalter, Dr. R. C. Sommerville, Charlie Smith, S. S. Spencer, Dr. J. G. Stipe Jr., Archer Summerson, C. A. Sydnor Jr., Stockton Terry, D. J. Travers, Dr. Manning C. Voorhis, G. R. Wainwright, Gorham B. Walker Jr., Dr. Paul N. Walker, Dr. J. E. Warren, M. E. Webber, A. M. White, L. B. Whitehouse and John S. Zinsser.

DOCTORS
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World's Largest Selling Aspirin For Children

Cosgrove Asserts Business Leadership Top Industry Problem

A Bell Telephone System official last night called selection and development of personnel for executive responsibility one of American industry's "most engrossing problems."

But he concluded with the observation that current training programs and continued research give promise of "improving our executive potential."

Frederick A. Cosgrove, vice president of New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Boston, Mass., was the speaker. He addressed a capacity audience of Sphinx Club members and guests at the discussion group's annual dinner meeting at the Virginian Hotel.

Developing Executives

Cosgrove, also a company director, discussed Bell System programs for developing executives, bringing in the part played by colleges. He noted that an American Management Association survey revealed that 54 per cent of the companies polled have systematic programs for developing executives.

"There are presently over 100 colleges where such programs are offered. These vary from short courses of about four weeks' duration to those that extend for a full year.

"In a general way, these col-

lege programs cover matters of business policy, organization, administration, labor relations, human relations, communications, appraisal and development of personnel, and involve the analysis and solution of business problems."

Cosgrove defined the management function as largely "a matter of promoting and directing the coordinated efforts of large groups of people."

Industry's tremendous post-World War II growth—with its accompanying technological and financial changes—requires a larger number of executives with wider understanding. It is not "simply the problem of replacement . . . It is rather the concept of the job that is changing."

This new appraisal attaches much significance to human relations—with those in the business as well as those on the outside. And Cosgrove cited the close association of big business, by virtue of its operation, to many small community enterprises.

The telephone executive offered the challenge to American business leaders to be valuable representatives of this nation's way of life.

"Those countries adhering to a different philosophy, and un-

The six hundred and seventeenth meeting of the

613

SPHEX CLUB

CAPRON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, May 4, 1956 at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Russell, Banks, Scruggs, Harper, Capron, Caskie, Barker, Noell, Glass, Campbell, Craddock, Fauber, Booth, Gilliam, Freer, Kirby and Newton, with Barker in the Chair.

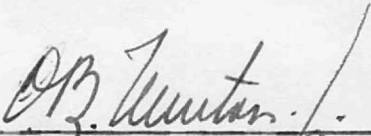
Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, Club Treasurer, made an up-to-date report, copy of which is attached.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. John D. Capron, and his subject was "Philately As an Aid to the Study of World History". The history of the East Coast of Africa, after its discovery by Vasco deGama, and prior to its 1885 ceding to Germany and the establishment of its first post office in 1890 was touched upon lightly, but the history of German East Africa, since its first issue of stamps in 1901, was developed by, with, and through stamps of the 12 German colonies which the speaker displayed. These stamps were a part of the total collection which the speaker has been collecting for more than 50 years.

After the fashion of a "Compleat Philatelist" Mr. Capron says first pick the country, then learn that country's history through and with its stamps, but in so doing pick material that will increase in value over the years.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 P.M.


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

JAMES R. GILLIAM, JR.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Report of Treasurer of Sphex Club:

Balance on hand 6/10/55 \$ 61.80

Receipts:

Interest	\$ 1.01	
Dues (24 members)	96.00	
Dinners (110 plates)	<u>330.00</u>	<u>427.01</u>
		\$488.81

Disbursements:

Postcards	\$ 6.40	
Virginian Hotel (117 plates @ \$3.00) 1 speaker 24 members 92 guests	351.00	
Tips to Chef and Waiters	25.00	
Flowers for Annual Dinner	<u>5.00</u>	<u>387.40</u>

Balance on hand 5/4/56 \$101.41

Accounts Receivable		<u>34.00</u>
Dues 4 members	16.00	
Dinners (6)	<u>18.00</u>	<u>\$135.41</u>
	<u>34.00</u>	

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 5, 1956-MAY 10, 1957

CONTINUING 4 MEETING
DIFFERENCE IN MEETING COURT

ADD ONE ^{ADDITIONAL} MEETING MISSING
BETWEEN 4 MAY 1956 AND
5 OCT 1956

TOTAL IS NOW 5

The six hundred and nineteenth meeting of the

614

SPHEX CLUB
JACK

5 MEETING GAP
SEE COVER SHEET
PAGE 57

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, October 5, 1956 at 8:15 P. M..

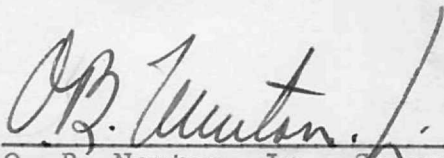
The following members were present: Hundley, Ferguson, Capron, Scruggs, Frost, Banks, Penick, Quillian, Craddock, Noell, Jack, Campbell, and Newton. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. T. Moody Campbell presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Theodore H. Jack, and his subject was "Save Your Confederate Money, Boys". There has forever been a general interest in internecine strife. The Civil War is the most notable of all examples of internecine strife, and its affect and influence on literature - the avalanche of novels on the War between the States - was the immediate concern of the paper.

More books have been written about the Civil War period than about any other period in history. Dr. Jack listed, reviewed, and criticized specific novels; enumerated and classified many others, and concluded by naming the ten best.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 P. M..


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twentieth meeting of the

615

SPHEX CLUB

J. CASKIE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, October 19, 1956, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Booth, Mundy, Scruggs, Capron, Hundley, Barker, Caskie, Noel, Jack, Campbell, Russell, Harper, Glass, Banks and Frost. The President presided, and in the absence of Mr. Newton Mr. Frost acted as Secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President appointed a nominating committee composed of Dr. Kirby, Chairman, Mr. Noel and Mr. Frost, to present nominations at the next meeting for officers for the ensuing year.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. James R. Caskie, and his subject was "The Law-Giver and the Law". The paper dealt with Moses and the Mosaic law. The speaker prefaced his remarks by stating that Moses was undoubtedly influenced by the laws of Egypt, and unquestionably our present day laws were influenced by Moses. Moses based his law on the dignity and responsibility of man. Laws are primarily made for the protection of a state, for the prevention of crime and for restitution to the injured. When we consider laws we should also consider the land in which they would operate, the history and economic conditions and the character and ability of the framers. The speaker treated the Ten Commandments as the Constitution of the Jewish people, a basic pronouncement upon which all other laws were based. He then analyzed each Commandment and suggested the certain Hebrew laws derived therefrom.

There was a general discussion, and the meeting adjourned at 9:40 P. M.

E. Marshall Frost

E. Marshall Frost, Acting Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-first meeting of the

616

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, November 2, 1956 at 8:15 P. M..

The following members were present: Barker, Capron, Harper, Scruggs, Kirby, Caskie, Hundley, Glass, Frost, Noell, Jack, Campbell, Russell, Fauber, Morrison, Craddock, Booth, and Newton, with President Barker in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Nominating Committee was made by Dr. Kirby, Chairman, as follows:

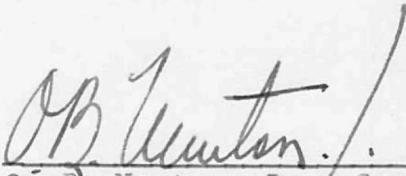
For President	- Mr. J. Everett Fauber, Jr.
Vice President	- Dr. John T. T. Hundley
Secretary	- O. B. Newton, Jr.
Treasurer	- Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.

and all were elected to office by unanimous vote.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Philip L. Scruggs and his subject was "Why Don't We Care?". It is the things we as society don't seem to care about, which the speaker established as the background for his paper - the failure of youth, especially the college graduate - to continue to broaden himself culturally when he arrives in or connects himself with the community. Mr. Scruggs listed examples of backward slipping and then sought the answer. The superior man in college responds to superior faculty members. How do we enlist and maintain superior faculties? How do we inspire the superior student to take full advantage, in and after college, of his opportunity? How can we induce the superior middle age individuals to return to college to learn the new sciences, how do we point to the need for sufficient recognition of superior minds? The immediate and related questions can be answered in part by providing more dollars to enhance education, and by raising the scale of teachers' and professors'

salaries, but the question still to be answered is why don't we care enough to do this?

A general discussion followed and the meeting adjourned at 9:40 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

6 17 The six hundred and twenty second meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

ROBERT GLASS

was held in the Director's room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main St., at 8:15 p.m. on November 16, 1956, with President Fauber presiding.

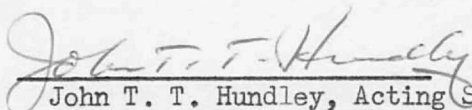
Members present were Fauber, Harper, Ferguson, Barton, Quillian, Kirby, Noell, Glass, Wake, Craddock, Caskie, and Hundley. Wm. L. Wyatt, of V.E.S. was welcomed as a guest.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved without change.

The paper of the evening was presented by Mr. Robert Glass on "ELECTION POST-MORTEMS". Mr. Glass first read several typically erroneous pre-election predictions, and stated that in spite of dire prophesies and viewing with alarm, the post-election world still turns on its accustomed axis, even though it wobbles a bit. Among the factors contributing largely to the election result, he mentioned the generally shared prosperity of the country, the absence of a shooting war ("everything booming but the guns"), and the undoubtedly unfavorable reaction to the Democratic candidate's proposal to end the hydrogen bomb testing, and the military draft. There were few major, though many minor issues. Among less important issues, he listed the high cost of living, civil rights, the farm problem, segregation, and social security. He stated that Stevenson's aggression in the early part of the campaign apparently stirred the Republicans out of their apathy, and Stevenson, in his effort to maintain the level of attack, talked too much and made blunders. He "talked tired and ran scared". As yet it is too early to evaluate the shift of the negro voters, neither the extent nor the reasons being clear, but it was an important factor, the negro evidently having more confidence in the Republican than the Democratic candidate. The farm problem exerted greater influence on the vote for Congressional candidates than for the Presidency. It is easier to explain the victory than its magnitude. An important factor in the apparently large shift of voters at the last minute, was the dramatically changing international situation. The voters evidently felt that this was no time to change from experience to inexperience. The very large vote and overwhelming majority has had its impact on events. Eisenhower's ^{gained} confidence in support, not only as a leader but as a man. The rulers of the world know that they deal with a

man who has the confidence and support of a united nation behind him. The tremendous personal popularity of the president is bound to affect his relationship with Congress. The speaker closed by making two prophesies, one, that there would be no debt reduction, and, two, that the Taft-Hartley law would not be repealed.

After general discussion the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.


John T. T. Hundley, Acting Secty.

Addendum;

President Fauber announced the appointment of the following committees;

Membership;
Morrison, chairman.
Harper
Jack.

Annual Meeting;
Gilliam, Chairman
Booth
Hundley.

The six hundred and twenty-third meeting of the

618

SPHEX CLUB

CAMPBELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, November 30, 1956 at 8:15 P. M..

The following members were present: Morrisson, Scruggs, Booth, Frost, Banks, Fauber, Campbell, Harper, Hundley, Caskie, Noell, Jack, Russell, Craddock, Mundy, Penick, Quillian, and Newton, with President Fauber in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter which mentioned several possibilities for a speaker for the Annual Meeting, and the club membership was requested by the President to give some thought to the suggestions.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. T. Moody Campbell, and his subject was "The Sphinx". This Sphinx was not the one whose riddle Oedipus solved, nor was it concerning the ancient portrait statue of King Khafre, completed as recently as 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. If the paper can be said to have had one easily definable characteristic, it would be, to point up the insignificance of man when man is related to the universe. And in establishing such a basic truth, the speaker's prodigious knowledge in the fields of science, astronomy, historical geology, religion, and philosophy, demonstrated itself in considering the bearing, that facts established by nature, have upon us.

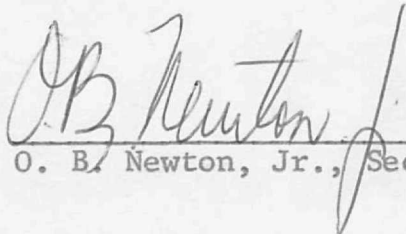
The nature of the universe requires continuous creation. Creation of the millions of other planetary systems in our galaxy, the creation of earth, some 2½ billion years ago, and the startling simplicity of the importance of the phenomenon of expansion of water when frozen, was discussed.

Each chapter of earth history, era by era, periods and epochs with durations in millions of years;

animal and plant life peculiar to each era, period and epoch, was discussed with reference to struggle for continued existence. During the ages there have been increasing perception and refinements in nervous systems, indicating the development of a brain. And since 5000 B.C., the beginning of the metal age, preservation of records of history has been possible. Science can and has explained evolution. We are late comers under the sun, but homo sapiens, for the present, is the most highly developed product of evolution.

And now, what is man's place in this universe? In concluding with this question, Dr. Campbell quoted Schweitzer to the effect that no scientist has ever given a satisfactory answer - that it's a matter of moral faith; and Goethe, to the effect that man can reverse what's there although man cannot quite understand it.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 P. M..


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-fourth meeting of the

619

SPHEX CLUB

DR. CRADDOCK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, December 14, 1956 at 8:15 P. M..

The following members were present: Scruggs, Capron, Frost, Banks, Harper, Penick, Russell, Gilliam, Craddock, Mundy, Campbell, Hundley, Morrison, and Newton. In the absence of the President, Vice-President, Hundley, presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. George B. Craddock, and his subject was "Where There's Smoke There's Fire". For years the public has been, by means of varied appeals, euphemisms, and market tested slogans, urged to smoke cigarettes. But it has been only recently that cigarettes have been considered less benign than the slogans. A review of the medical literature is somewhat confusing as to conclusions, but it seems certain that physiologically and pharmacologically, tobacco is of demonstrable influence on the respiratory system and cardio-vascular function. Effect on the respiratory system is limited chiefly to irritation, and while tobacco's effect on the heart has not been firmly established, it is known that tobacco does increase the heart rate, and that certain arterial diseases respond poorly to accepted treatment if the patient continues to smoke.

There are probably enough statistics on primary lung cancer to make reasonable a number of conclusions, and one of the several authorities cited by Dr. Craddock was Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, Head, Section of Epidemiology, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, who listed the following among the 10 things pointing to the relationship of cigarette smoking to lung cancer: the increase in lung cancer is out of

line with increase of other cancers; increase in lung cancer is compatible with the increase in smoking, dense tobacco smoke can cause skin cancer, and lung cancer occurs more frequently in smokers than in non smokers.

Dr. Craddock concluded with the exhortation: "Throw away your cigarettes".

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-fifth meeting of the

620

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, January 4, 1957 at 8:15 P.M..

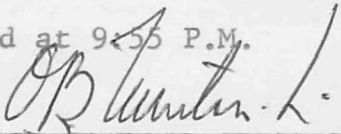
The following members were present: Scruggs, Capron, Banks, Frost, Harper, Fauber, Booth, Penick, Kirby, Quillian, Gilliam, Caskie, Jack, Russell, Ferguson, Campbell, Hundley and Newton, with President Fauber in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr., and his subject was "Elvis Presley or The National Symphony". The first part of this paper on academic freedom reviewed recent discussions and some of the conclusions resulting from a 1955 American Association of University Professors Conference on military security and communists on the university faculty. This was a significant introduction to the second part of the paper which examined the meaning of, and sought a rationale for a point of view for, academic freedom.

One of the distinctive tasks of the educational institution is to inspire and guide the student in his search for truth, rather than following a policy indoctrination. The extent of academic freedom should be free search for truth and free expression by the teacher. The best service can be in a climate of opinion diversity and truth search. Reason for academic freedom's importance is answered by the nature of man, and his need of free rein on thought and inquiry. The philosophical foundation of academic freedom lies in an orderly universe in which truth is discoverable. Academic freedom is corollary to the human's faith in the Hebrew God of old, and is part of man's never ending search for truth.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:55 P.M.


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-sixth meeting of the

621

SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, January 18, 1957 at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Scruggs, Hundley, Barker, Frost, Harper, Fauber, Booth, Mundy, Gilliam, Kirby, Caskie, Jack, Noell, Campbell and Newton, with President Fauber presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

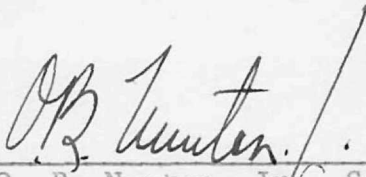
The Program Committee announced the Hon. John Sherman Cooper as speaker of the evening for the Annual Meeting, scheduled for March 29. Time and place are to be decided upon by the Program Committee.

NEHRU

The speaker of the evening was Mr. E. Marshall Frost, and his subject was "Our Recent Visitor". The character and personality of Jawaharlal Nehru - queer mixture of west and east, stranger in the west and "exile type" at home, and the ruling influence over one-seventh of the world's population, were probed with painstaking that went further than a mere biographical approach could be intended to cover. During the years preceding August 15, 1947, the beginning date of India's self rule, Nehru was incarcerated 9 times because of his activity for popular support of Gandhi's program of non-violent ^{non-}cooperation and of independence for India. In Nehru's seeing too much of the other man's view to be intolerant; his study of the Fabian policy in England; his anti-communist feelings about violence; the fact that his chief interest in politics is in raising the masses; in the freedom granted to communists in India; his philosophy that if communism is to be defeated its effect must first be eradicated; in his feeling that a military pact would deny India a policy of its own, and in his policy of confiscation with liberal compensation, might lie the answer to why Mr. Meany of the A. F. of L. thinks Nehru is an

aid to and an ally of communism, and why Associate Justice Douglas thinks Nehru is the most effective force of all against communism. Somewhere between these two poles lies the reason history cannot balance its books on Nehru - who has our esteem but who is neither an ally nor particularly a friend.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:55 P.M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-seventh meeting of the

622

SPHEX CLUB

BARKER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, February 1, 1957 at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Mundy, Capron, Banks, Frost, Barker, Caskie, Hundley, Campbell, Noell, and Newton, with Vice-President Hundley presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Joseph Barker, and his subject was "Y. C. James Yen - Tireless Crusader in Mass Education". James Yen's dream ~~was~~ that was to develop to the point where more than 47 million illiterate Chinese would learn to read and write, was ~~inspired~~ in a coolie camp during World War I. From the first classroom of 40 coolies came the establishment of the Foundation Character School from which were graduated 967 of the 1200 who began classes. Yen's hope was to educate millions of Chinese for citizenship in one decade. With 500 thousand dollars for rural education, secured from foundations and individuals when Yen came back to Yale, his Alma Mater, for a degree, he developed a new rural community within one county. Spectacular advances were made in agriculture and animal husbandry. There were political reforms, and a county health system that was adopted in 1935 by the Chinese National Government.

When the Japanese War came in 1937, there were 800 mass education centers in China. In 1947 Yen was offered a U. N. post in the field of mass education, but this was turned down so that Yen could finish the job in China.

Yen, now in his 60's, and working in rural education

in the Philippines, remains a dedicated and tireless crusader for mass education. He sees no other effective way of halting the advance of communism.

Because of the pleasant personal relationship that has existed between James Yen and the speaker, since the time they were classmates at Yale, this paper achieved a notable degree of freshness and warmth.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 P.M..

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-eighth meeting of the

623

SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, February 15, 1957, at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Scruggs, Capron, Hundley, Harper, Penick, Kirby, Glass, Gilliam, Caskie, Campbell, Russell, Noell, Banks, and Newton, with Vice-President Hundley presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

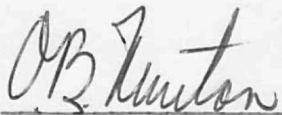
Mr. Gilliam announced for the Program Committee that the Annual Dinner, scheduled for March 29, had been set for Oakwood Country Club, at a cost of \$3.30 per plate.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John P. Kirby and his subject was "Women Are Here To Stay". Before treating in detail the impact of the feminist movement on the Victorian Era and post-Victorian Era, the speaker looked back 125 years prior to 1900 in order to examine the status of women in literature and fiction. Humility, chastity, meekness and resignation had long been and were yet to be characteristic and symbolic. The composite of the average heroine in the novel was modesty and submissiveness; the sole appeal of the female lay in decorum and etiquette, her skill in marriage was based on femininity, and after courtship all that she had become the property of her husband.

Meekness and submissiveness were remarked through the entire scheme of novels up to the Mid-Victorian Era, when there began a distinct movement in the direction of women's rights. Women began to turn over household duties to servants and go into organized charities; took up lecturing, and were active in welfare work. From almsgiving and village charities women emerged as the champion of sympa-

thetic reform of prostitutes. (Women respected themselves and others respected them as individuals.) It was concern over the plight of genteel governesses which led to the establishment of Queens College. England began to feel that women should be educated up to a true companion to her husband. This emergence became accelerated to the almost final barrier when the bloomer, the typewriter, and the bicycle became the hallmarks of woman's emancipation.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and twenty-ninth meeting of the

624

SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

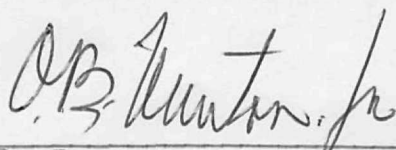
was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, March 1, 1957, at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Mundy, Banks, Harper, Hundley, Frost, Fauber, Glass, Russell, Caskie, Morrison, Campbell, Booth, Craddock, and Newton, with President Fauber presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John T. T. Hundley, and his subject was "Physician As Author". From St. Luke through Sir William Osler and beyond, physician interests in fields other than medicine have been pronounced and varied. This paper concerned itself with the score or more of physicians whose principal outside devotion has been the letters. Commencing with the English, and dating from about the time when a medical degree required more, the speaker enumerated, with a list of their literary accomplishments, English, Russian, German, Canadian and American physicians. Although search for a common trait to give a clue to medicine's interest in literature is not rewarded, it is possible to demonstrate both sides of the thesis that if a man is mediocre in medicine, he will be mediocre in anything. It was felt by the speaker that deep interest in people leads into a literary career, and that close observation of intimate personal problems further develops this interest. Dr. Hundley concluded by quoting Dr. A. Moore Thompson's tribute to the physician-author on mentioning a number of authors and their specific contributions: "these physicians were geniuses; citizens of the world and donors of great and imperishable gifts of literature to their fellow men."

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and thirtieth meeting of the

625

SPHEX CLUB

MUNDY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, March 15, 1957, at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Ferguson, Russell, Frost, Barton, Fauber, Caskie, Mundy, Noell, Jack, Booth, Hundley, and Newton, with President Fauber in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. William S. Mundy, Jr., and his subject was "By the Isis". By the Isis, the speaker meant a small river by which monks gathered, and from whose councils a great university evolved. Although the beginnings of Oxford are obscured in history, personal recollections of the speaker, while he attended Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, were sparkingly authoritative. Mr. Mundy, after pointing to the establishing dates of several colleges, commenting on the reasons for their architecture, and the fact that Oxford had 1500 students in the 13th century, succeeded dramatically in combining personal reminiscences with a description of present day Oxford, from registration through formal and informal requirements for a valid degree.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

IT'S RUSSIA OR US

Foreign Aid Vital Policy In Future, Cooper Asserts

By FRANK CALLAHAM

U. S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper said last night the United States may be "squeezed, out" in its race with Russia for friendship and support of neutralist nations unless it adopts a policy of continuing foreign aid.

The Kentucky Republican and diplomatic expert addressed the annual dinner meeting of the SpheX Club, local discussion group, at Oakwood Country Club, attended by 175 Lynchburg men.

Cooper said that "whether we like it or not," the U. S. is in a type of competition with Russia to attract these former colonial holdings, recently emerged as sovereign states and "already beginning to wield influence."

Red Policies Switched

He said Russia has changed its policies, adopting more flexible measures with interest directed toward the Mideast and African nations to which it has made military, economic and technical aid available. Such an association, Cooper warned, may fasten these countries to Russia and they will be "difficult to detach."

Cooper, who spent 15 months as ambassador to India, said that nation has the largest population outside the communist world and is the leader among neutralists.

In a question-and-answer session following his address, he told the group that prejudice has interfered with judgment in some of the United States' dealings with India.

He said India is "crucial" and that if prejudice continues to overrule sound thinking, then "we're making a great mistake."

Cooper was asked whether he felt India would lean toward the communist nations in the future. Noting the many western institutions and practices in the huge Asian nation, Cooper replied that this won't necessarily happen.

Self-Interest First

But he added that Indian moves are "driven by self-interest."

SPHEX ORIGIN: TWO THEORIES

James R. Gilliam Jr., program chairman for the annual dinner meeting of the SpheX Club last night, explained a pair of theories on how the local discussion group got its name.

He said spheX is a Greek word meaning wasp, and that in its regular discussions throughout the year the "members sting one another."

Gilliam said also that each letter could be a symbol—S for science, P for philosophy, H for history, E for economics and X—not for the unknown, but for the unresolved.

He said the club developed out of a movement undertaken in 1910 by professional and business men to draw Randolph-Macon Woman's College into closer relationship with the city. It has about 30 members.

India is conscious of its communist neighbors and wants to get along with them.

Speaking of the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, he said the United States "would immediately have lost its influence in the Middle East" if it had supported it.

He said U. S. opposition to the invasion gave this country the influence to avoid later war and to pursue a policy of peaceful negotiation. Meanwhile, he said Britain and France, by their use of force, "ended for the time their ability to influence a solution for the Suez and Egyptian-Israeli disputes."

Answering a question about why neutralist nations criticized England and France so much more for their actions than they did

Russia for its ruthless crushing of the Hungarian revolt, Cooper said it was a matter of fear of Russia.

The major theme of Cooper's address was that the United States' foreign policy has not changed in principle since World War II but that it has over the past four years seen new methods and practices dictated by the constantly shifting world situation.

He feels that these world conditions have become more clearly outlined during President Eisenhower's administration. Cooper cited the following major developments:

1—Russia's growing overall strength and particularly its significant advances in nuclear and thermonuclear power that have pulled it abreast of the United States in the weapons field.

2—The diminishing power of some of the United States' allies with the net result of focusing on the U. S. the necessity of taking a lead in foreign affairs for "our own security and the security of the free world."

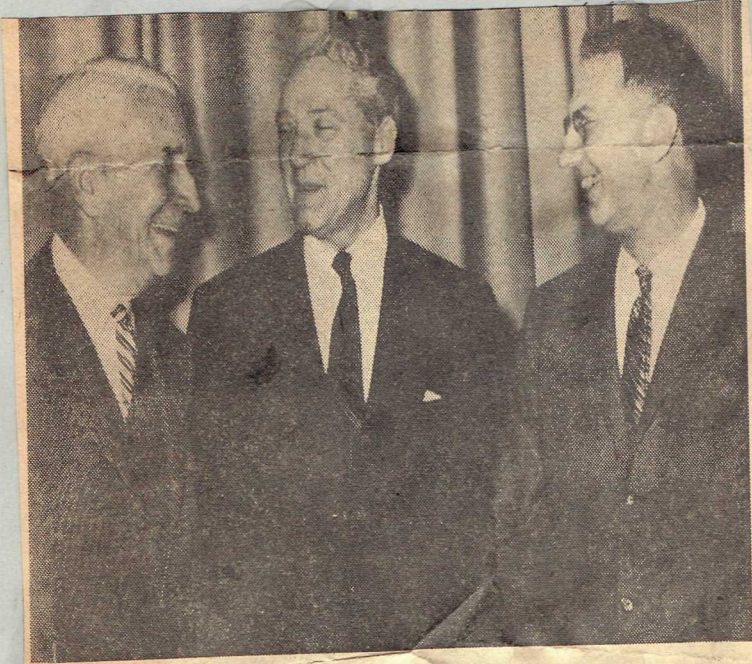
3—The emergence of the new sovereign nations that have adopted the neutralist title, and because of the huge populations—600 to 700 millions—they represent, the growing significance of their "non-alignment" attitude.

Difficult Position

Cooper said the United States position is "more difficult, more significant, more important" than at any time since World War II. He noted that the Eisenhower Administration has been "cautious and slow in its approach but there is the growing realization of the importance of association" with the neutralist nations.

Speaking specifically of Russia, he said the foreign policy of the past four years has been an "extension" of President Truman's

(Continued on Page 13; Column 7)



SENATOR SPEAKS HERE—U. S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, who addressed annual dinner meeting of Sphex Club at Oakwood Country Club last night, is flanked by James R. Gilliam Jr. (left), program chairman, and J. Everette Fauber Jr., club president, during informal conversation before the dinner. (Staff Photo).

The six hundred and thirty-first meeting of the

626

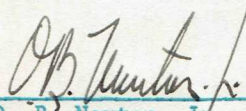
SPHEX CLUB

was held at Oakwood Country Club, March 29, 1957,
at 6:30 P. M..

Mr. J. Everette Fauber, SpheX Club President,
presided, and the entire membership, with the ex-
ception of the three members*listed below, were
present. In addition there were 150 guests. This
was the Annual Meeting.

The speaker of the evening was the Honorable John
Sherman Cooper, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, who
spoke on foreign policy. He was introduced by
Mr. Lea Booth.

Attached to these minutes is a clipping from "The
News" for Saturday morning, March 30, which lists
the guests and which gives a report on Senator
Cooper's address.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

*Dr. Barker, Dr. Lipscomb, Dr. Wake.

Sen. Cooper

(Continued from Page Eight)
policy of "containment." He then listed the recent U. S. alliance with nations over the world.

Cooper said further that there must be continued concentration on military strength, with the consequence of high costs in research and other activities, and "it does not seem that it can end."

Early in his address, Cooper said that despite the many changes in methods and attitudes in these shifting times, the purposes of this nation's foreign policy are basic. He said they included:

1—Self-interest, the protection of the land, its people and its institutions; 2—to hope and work for democratic states and principles over the world by our own example but never to attempt to impose our political theories on others, and, 3—to seek an international code based on law and principle, since this method is more likely to preserve peace.

Cooper said the amount of money to be spent for our defense and for that of other countries cannot be determined absolutely. But he warned against adopting a policy that could weaken the United States in the field of foreign relations. Everything, he said, is based on the nation's ability to maintain its freedom.

J. Everette Fauber Jr., Sphex Club president, conducted the meeting, the group's 631st session. Cooper was introduced by Lea Booth, a member of the program committee. James R. Gilliam Jr. was program chairman.

Members of Sphex Club:

Jo Banks, Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton Jr., Lea Booth, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Prof. Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert Glass, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., J. Burroughs Noell, Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs, Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests of Sphex Club members:

G. M. Alexander, Roland B. Anderson Jr., C. G. Baber, Leigh Ballenbergs, Judge A. D. Barksdale, Rev. George L. Barton Jr., W. E. Betts Jr., Joseph E. Blackburn, John A. Blankinship, Owen L. Bradford, Dr. Robert L. Brickhouse, David C. Brodie, H. S. Bryant, Judge Charles E. Burks, A. B. Burton, Clarence G. Burton, Percy N. Burton, W. D. Campbell Jr., R. A. Carrington Jr., Professor Guy Carson, Edward D. Christian, J. Gilliam Conrad, W. H. Cosby, Dr. Robert Cox, Dr. Vincent Crowder, Peter V. Daniel, F. G. Davidson Jr., R. Q. Davis, E. C. de Rossett, D. H. Dillard, Dr. Potter B. Echols, Dr. M. C. Edmund, Marcus Elean, Paul Ellis, Robert Englander, Dr. Walter A. Flick, T. H. Fox Jr., Dr. C. K. Garrard, Bates McC. Gilliam, Philip Girling, Carter Glass III, Thomas R. Glass, Richard E. Gooch, Chester B. Goodrick, Edward S. Graves, Max Guggenheimer, A. T. Gunn, R. A. Harris, Charles Hancock, Dr. J. E. Havensworth, Dr.

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The six hundred and thirty-second meeting of the

627

SPHEX CLUB

WAKE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, April 12, 1957, at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Freer, Banks, Noell, Wake, Fauber, Harper, Gilliam, Mundy, Kirby, Campbell, Penick, Booth, Hundley, Quillian, Craddock, and Newton, with President Fauber in the Chair, Dr. R. C. Sommerville, Professor Emeritus Philosophy and Psychology, Lynchburg College, was the guest of Professor Freer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved:

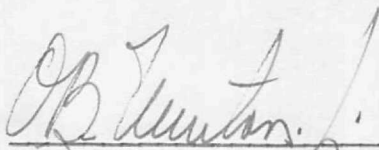
Mr. Gilliam, Club Treasurer, made a report, copy of which is attached. The Program Committee was thanked for arranging a successful Annual Meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Orville W. Wake, and his subject was "Liberalizing the Liberal Arts". Liberal Arts can come to occupy a more important and a more permanent position in our culture, and the things that friends of Liberal Arts must do to insure this, were pointed out. Then, after looking critically at some definitions of Liberal Arts; testing, sifting, challenging, and finally invalidating, Dr. Wake offered the following four definitions or general descriptions of Liberal Arts:

1. The continuing effort of man to make for more awareness of whatever situation he finds himself in;
2. The continuing effort toward a more comprehensive awareness of the possible consequences of any situation in which he finds himself;
3. The use of all methods in discovering and organizing data, and

4. Flexibility in consciously putting ideas together to get new ideas.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

Treasurer's Report to Sphex Club:

Balance on hand January 1, 1957 \$131.53

Receipts:

Interest on account	\$ 1.60	
Members' dues and plates at dinner	<u>561.00</u>	<u>562.60</u>
		694.13

Disbursements:

Postcards	\$ 5.00	
Expenses of Senator Cooper	40.00	
Oakwood Club 175 dinners @ \$3.30	<u>577.50</u>	<u>622.50</u>

Balance on hand April 12, 1957 \$ 71.63

Balance 4/12/57 \$ 71.63

Amount due from five members	<u>39.00</u>
	110.63

Amount due Doyle's for annual dinner flowers	<u>7.50</u>
	<u>\$103.13</u>

The six hundred and thirty-third meeting of the

628

SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was held at the Virginian Hotel, April 26, 1957, at 8:15 P. M..

The following members were present: Scruggs, Harper Fauber, Frost, Campbell, Russell, Barker, Mundy, Penick, Banks, Caskie, Jack, Craddock, and Newton.

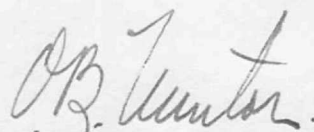
Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr., and his subject was "The Church of South India". On September 27, 1947, in the Cathedral at Madras, with more than 3,500 participating in Holy Communion, and with Anglican Bishops administering pledges of acceptance, a single united church, representing the four largest Christian denominations, was founded, and it was the history of the first decade of this "one church" which the paper covered.

Discussed in particular with an appropriate degree of elaboration on each were the following points in connection with the Church of South India:

1. Motive behind the drive toward such a church,
2. Cardinal points in the scheme or basis of the union,
3. Present structure and the way it functions, and
4. Problems with parent churches, and their relationships with other churches.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and thirty-fourth meeting of the

629

SPHEX CLUB

BANKS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, May 10, 1957, at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Noell, Frost, Banks, Penick, Russell, Hundley, Harper, Gilliam, Campbell, Scruggs, and Newton, with Vice-President Hundley presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer reported that all dues were paid and that there was a balance in the bank.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Joseph K. Banks, and his subject was "The Teacher's Field". The universe and all in it are automatically divided into four parts:

1. Those things which never get out of repair,
2. Those things which get out of repair, but are not reparable,
3. Those things which get out of repair, but which repair themselves, and
4. Those things which get out of repair, and have to be repaired by man.

It was chiefly the last point with which the paper treated, and the treatment was chiefly a plea for a continuing crop of teachers - teachers who deserve the satisfaction of a job well done and who have pride in craftsmanship; teachers who can do at least one thing well, who don't serve just for recompense, who do not work beneath their capacity; teachers who do not know it all, but who should improve through expected and anticipated corrections. The speaker concluded his excellent paper by pointing to the importance of teaching the young so that they may, when leaving the classroom, say "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and be prepared to say "Good Morning, America".

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

O. B. Newton, Jr. /
O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

~~5 MEETING NUMBERING
= GAP CONTINUES~~

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 4, 1957- MAY 9, 1958

630

The 635th meeting of the Sphex Club was held in the Directors Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, on October 4, 1957, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Barton, Noell, Gilliam, Morrison, Frost, Banks, Campbell, Russell, Wake, Quillian, Mundy, Scruggs, and Caskie, with Vice-President Hundley presiding.

Mr. Frank S. Moore, a guest of Mr. Morrison, was also present.

The Vice-President appointed the following as a committee for nominating the officers for the ensuing year:

J. Burroughs Noell, Chairman
Phillip L. Scruggs
Dr. E. A. Harper.

The Vice-President read a letter of resignation from Dr. Lipscomb. On motion made and carried, the Secretary was instructed to write Dr. Lipscomb expressing the regrets of the Club at his resignation, and suggesting that Dr. Lipscomb consent to become an inactive member and that the Club would be most pleased if he could, at his convenience, read a paper to the Club.

There being no further business, the paper of the evening was read by Mr. J. Burroughs Noell.

Mr. Noell's subject was "The Bonsack Machine." In a most informative paper the speaker traced the history of the different cigarette machines. The Bonsack machine revolutionized the manufacture of cigarettes. James A. Bonsack, the inventor, was born on October 14, 1859. His father was the proprietor of a woolen mill. Attracted by an offer of

\$75,000.00 for a practical cigarette machine, Bonsack began work at the woolen mill. The first machine was made in 1872 by Hook, but this machine was never put into practical use. The Emery belt machine was later invented and was fairly successful. The Bonsack machine was the first satisfactory cigarette machine invented. It produced 220 cigarettes per minute, and represented the work of forty to sixty hand rollers. James A. Bonsack was twenty-two years old when he patented the machine.

A company was organized in Salem, Virginia, and P. A. Krise of Lynchburg invested in the company. The Glamorgan Company in Lynchburg made the machines for a number of years. When the Virginia bright tobacco instead of Turkish tobacco was used in making cigarettes, the manufacture of cigarettes moved from the North to the South. At first there was much opposition to a machine rolled cigarette and the demand was for the hand rolled cigarettes.

Duke became interested in the manufacture of cigarettes because he was unable to compete successfully with Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. He was the first to use the Bonsack machine. These machines were installed at his Durham plant. The persistence of Duke in the use of the machine brought success to the Bonsack machine.

The Bonsack Machine Company organized the Lone Jack Cigarette Company in order that it might have an outlet for its machines. The United Cigarette Machine Company, Ltd., was organized in London in 1899, and consisted of a number of companies, of which the Bonsack Machine Company was one. In 1907 the machines were made in Dresden and in Lynchburg. The Lynchburg plant was located in the Durmid Section, and the Glamorgan ceased making the machines. In 1929 the company sold its rights to German interests.

The history of the Bonsack Machine Company was one of numerous contracts and more numerous law suits. On June 6, 1924, James A. Bonsack died unhonored and unsung.

After a general discussion, the meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

E. Marshall Frost

E. Marshall Frost, Acting Secretary

The six hundred and thirty-sixth meeting of the

631

SPHEX CLUB

ROBF MORRISON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, October 18, 1957, at 8:15 P.M..

The following members were present: Frost, Noell, Hundley, Capron, Morrison, Gilliam, Russell, Quillian, Campbell, Freer, Harper, Jack, Wake and Newton, with Mr. Gilliam presiding. Lt. Col. L. T. Gayle was the guest of Mr. Gilliam.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Nominating Committee was made by Mr. Noell, Chairman, as follows:

For President - Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Jr.
Vice President - Mr. William S. Mundy, Jr.
Secretary - O. B. Newton, Jr.
Treasurer - Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., and

all were elected by unanimous vote.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Robert D. Morrison, and his subject was "Integration - of Another Variety". This paper by the City Manager of Lynchburg covered the past few years of his experience and the circumstances leading to his desire to integrate the police and fire departments into one Safety Department.

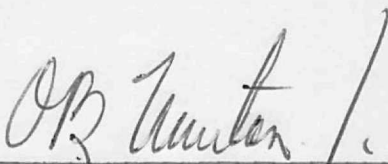
Some of the duties traditionally performed by the ~~one~~ could and should be performed by both. In considering the relationship of the two budgets to the city's total budget, the situation seems to point to the necessity of cutting costs or getting more work from the two services. Other things intriguing the interest of the writer are his concern that manpower in the Fire Department is not being fully utilized, and the problems of work load differential between police and fireman. The problems of differences in internal organization, discipline, duty and off-duty pursuits, pay status,

ease of acquisition of personnel, traditions, discretionary procedures, and attitude of public, between one service and the other, are an indication that the problem is not easily to be surmounted.

Sunnyvale, California was cited as one locality where integration of the two departments has been in effect for eight years. More recently, annexation of a residential area has given Winston-Salem a chance to experiment. Integration on the small scale in Winston-Salem has been effected without unduly upsetting either service, and has, so far, been successful.

The question is, would it work in Lynchburg? Chiefs of both services have been approached. Neither is in favor; both are open minded. The City Manager doesn't know, but he is doing all he can to set the stage to give it a trial.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M..



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and thirty-seventh meeting of the

632

SPHEX CLUB

CAPRON

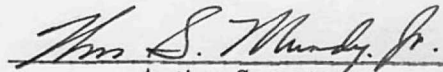
was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 p. m. on November 1, 1957.

The following members were present: Harper, Ferguson, Campbell, Freer, Wake, Booth, Frost, Hundley, Barton, Barker, Capron, Caskie and Mundy. The president, Dr. Hundley, presided.

The minutes of the meeting on October 18, 1957 were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. John D. Capron, and his subject was "That Elusive 'First Iron Works'". The paper described the early development of an iron industry in the Colony of Virginia from the shipment by John Smith of two barrels of iron ore to England in 1608 to the construction of three "iron works" at Falling Creek, about six miles below Richmond on James River, between 1619 and 1622. The sum of £4,000 was invested and 150 men came from England to the colony to build and operate these iron works. The paper, by detailed reference to and quotation of original records, demonstrated satisfactory evidence that the Falling Creek iron works, before their destruction in 1622, were the first iron works in actual production in the colonies in America.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:55 p. m.


Acting Secretary

The six hundred and thirty-eighth meeting of the

633 LIPSCOMB
TO INACTIVE SPHEX CLUB

HARPER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M. on November 15, 1957.

The following members were present: Mundy, Noell, Barton, Hundley, Penick, Harper, Kirby, Gilliam, Russell, Banks, Ferguson, Caskie, Campbell, Scruggs, Capron, Fauber, Jack, Craddock, and Newton, with President Hundley in the Chair. Mr. Victor Kehrer was the guest of Mr. Banks.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Hundley made the following Committee appointments:

Program: Mr. Gilliam, Chairman
Dr. Quillian
Mr. Mundy

Membership: Mr. Frost, Chairman
Dr. Campbell
Professor Freer

The secretary read a letter from Dr. Lipscomb, requesting inactive member status. The Club voted affirmatively and the secretary was instructed to write Dr. Lipscomb accordingly.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Edwin A. Harper, and his subject was, "In Search of Tranquillity". This was a story of tranquilizing drugs, a new force in modern medical practice. Some idea of the importance of tranquilizers may be seen in the fact that more than 7,000 medical papers have been written on just one of these drugs, Thorazine, since its introduction in 1954. Pharmacologic and physiologic action of the tranquilizers, as far as known today, was described, with authoritative references; and the tranquilizing action of opium and alcohol was contrasted to that of the true

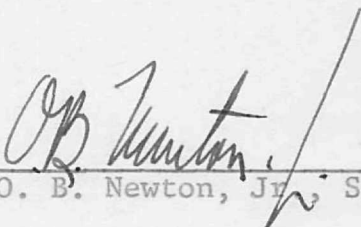
tranquilizers.

Data on development and research leading to clinical trial, evaluation, and reports, were given on such specific drugs as Thorazine, Miltown, and Reserpine.

That the tranquilizing drugs have been of tremendous benefit cannot be discounted; that most have unpleasant to dangerous side effects is generally known and respected by the medical profession. The speaker mentioned clinical experience with two case histories.

What is the place of these drugs in medical practice today? No one tranquilizer can do it all. Most can be described as being a successful emotional crutch. There are wide margins between safe and toxic dosage. They give great promise of modifying frank mental illness. They show promise of leading us to more definite knowledge of the cause and treatment of insanity. But there is so much that remains to be learned, anything written now must be considered as only a progress report.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and thirty-ninth meeting of the

634

SPHEX CLUB

CAMPBELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M. on November 29, 1957.

The following members were present: Frost, Russell, Noell, Hundley, Mundy, Campbell, Caskie, Banks, Gilliam, Fauber, Scruggs, Harper, Freer, Booth, and Newton, with President Hundley in the Chair. Dr. John M. Turner was the guest of Professor Freer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. T. Moody Campbell, and his subject was, "Hegel's Philosophy of History". Hegel's central theme, his Dialectical Triad, which offers Thesis; Antithesis; Synthesis, as leading to unity, was so scholarly and sympathetically presented, the listener was rewarded with understanding in spite of Hegel's frequently obscure and peculiar terminology.


Hegel regarded that the growing consciousness of freedom constitutes the course of history, and pointed to oriental, Greco-Roman, and modern history to demonstrate progressive revelation of God - and freedom. The history of the world is, therefore, nothing but a development of the idea of freedom, with inner freedom growing as inner law is perfected.

Application of Hegel's theory as to why civilizations rise and fall was made by ~~citing and~~ particularizing on the three stages of Greek history; 1st stage, primary culture; 2nd, culmination in proper vigor, and 3rd, Greek culture turning outward - declining and disintegrating. Reference was made to Roman history but in considerably less detail.

Hegel's book, "Philosophy of History", stating his concept of God, and his feeling that nothing can

come between the individual and divine principle, impresses some as the most outstanding book ever written, but others only as German idealism at its most fantastic. To all, however, it is evident Hegel recognizes the vicissitudes of life, but sees under all suffering, the deeper truth of a divine plan.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and fortieth meeting of the

635

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M. on December 13, 1957.

The following members were present: Russell, Hundley, Freer, Wake, Capron, Barton, Banks, Scruggs, Caskie, Penick, Campbell, Gilliam, Harper, Quillian, Booth, Frost, Craddock, and Newton, with President Hundley in the Chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, making a preliminary report for the Program Committee, stated that it was not going to be possible to secure Dr. Toynebee as speaker for the Annual Meeting this year.

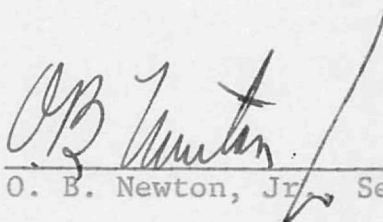
The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Philip L. Scruggs, and his subject was "Reason and Passion". This was a critical essay on the novel, "By Love Possessed", the twelfth novel, but the first large success, of James Gould Cozzens. In treating his subject, the speaker dwelt on the one hand with the author, the possible reasons for Cozzens' up-until-now neglect by the critics; how, why and what he wrote about; his sometimes tedious and unconventional but always integral style, and on the other hand dwelt with the thread of the story and the speaker's own interpretation of it.

There seem to be three reasons for the current recognition of Cozzens: 1. Selection of the book by the Book of the Month Club, 2. Purchase of motion picture rights for \$100,000, and more importantly, 3. Cozzens doesn't evade the things he sees in the society he writes about.

In conclusion, the speaker quoted portions of a discussion between two of the characters in which

Cozzens' theme of man's accountability to the law - and man's responsibility to man, was demonstrated.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

636-

BARTON

The six hundred and forty-first meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the first National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M., on January 3, 1958.

The following members were present: Capron, Campbell, Noell, Barton, Banks, Kirby, Barker, Hundley, Caskie, Harper, Russell, Wake and Frost. Messrs. George L. Barton, III, and William Wyatt were guests of Mr. Banks, and Dr. Matthews was the guest of Dr. Barker. E. M. Frost acted as secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. George L. Barton, Jr., and his subject was "A Model (?) Railroad". The paper was most interesting and stimulating. The speaker gave us the history of the Nansemond Land, Lumber and Narrow Gauge Railway Company. The charter was granted in the year 1872, and a short time thereafter the Railway became the Suffolk & Carolina Railway Company. The speaker most interestingly portrayed the growth, the prosperity, the amalgamations and the decline of the railroad. It passed out of existence in the year 1942. The railroad was largely dependent on the logging industry, and as the logging industry flourished, the railroad flourished. The shipments from the Gay Manufacturing Company constituted the main revenue of the railway company, and the two companies were closely associated.

From 1886 to 1902 there was no change in the corporate structure. It was quite amusing to know that the timetable in 1900 showed thirteen stops in the forty mile track. By 1896 the

third rail began to appear for the purpose of accommodating cars of standard gauge. In 1904 the change to standard gauge was completed. In 1910 the railroad became a part of the Norfolk-Southern Railway Company. After September 21, 1940, only freight was hauled on the original lines of the Suffolk & Carolina Railway Company, and in 1942 all traffic was suspended.

The speaker endeavored to draw a lesson from the history of this railroad. The sole purpose of the Suffolk & Carolina Railway was to haul lumber to the saw-mill in Suffolk. Our larger railroads will suffer the same fate when the main commodity they haul will be diverted to other carriers, or it must be supplanted by other commodities. The speaker sounded one optimistic note. Even though the Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio are dependent upon shipments of coal for their main revenue, it is most improbable that this commodity can be transported by other carriers in the near future.

There was a general discussion, and the meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

Edw. H. West
Acting Secretary

The six hundred and forty-second meeting of the

637

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M. on January 17, 1958.

The following members were present: Freer, Barton, Banks, Mundy, Frost, Penick, Quillian, Wake, Booth, Harper, Capron, Campbell, Fauber, Russell, Hundley, Noell, Jack, Kirby, and Newton, with Dr. Hundley presiding. Professor John M. Turner was the guest of Dr. Wake.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr., and his subject was "Looking Forward to the Centennial of Darwin's The Origin of Species". The main purpose of the paper was to call attention to the world shaking hypothesis stated by Charles R. Darwin in an essay read before the Linnean Society in 1858. Darwin postulated organic development by natural selection, and the theory came chiefly from a thorough and meticulous survey of the flora and fauna on the Galápagos Islands, during a five year period while Darwin was attached to H.M.S. "Beagle" as naturalist.

The speaker described at varying lengths, the ancient, medieval and modern concepts of evolution, and stated that until the 18th century, when there came entirely different reactions, born of empirical investigation and temporal developments, the dominant idea was that of a fixed hierarchy of beings.

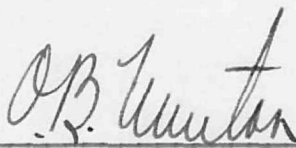
The immediate precursors of Darwin were Buffon, French naturalist; Erasmus Darwin, the botanist, and Lamarck, but it remained for Charles Darwin to discover the key to the door.

Dr. Quillian enumerated the distinctive features of Darwin's theory, and listed the several phenomena which influenced Darwin in reaching his

conclusions on successive change leading to survival of the fittest. The theory's benign influence on paleontology and on other natural sciences was pointed to, as also was its influence on moral standards, and among religious and theological circles.

It was the conclusion of Dr. Quillian that the Darwinian Theory of organic development by natural selection will be one of the most important in history.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "O. B. Newton, Jr.", is written above a horizontal line. A long, thin diagonal stroke extends from the end of the signature upwards and to the right.

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

* The six hundred and forty-third meeting of the

638

SPHEX CLUB

FREER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M. on January 31, 1958.

The following members were present: Mundy, Campbell, Frost, Kirby, Booth, Quillian, Scruggs, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Noell, and Newton, with Vice President Mundy presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Noell described several papers and bulletins he had found in the office of his father, Mr. James T. Noell, and he wished to present them to Jones Memorial Library in the name of the SpheX Club. A motion to this effect was made, seconded, and passed.

The paper of the evening was read by Professor Ruskin S. Freer, and his subject was "Foundations of a Continent: A Western Odyssey". This was a story of western geology, and it was based upon observations and photographic recordings made during a five week automobile trip taken by the entire Freer family during a recent summer vacation. Outside of the one hypothesis that the foundation of a continent is its ability to produce food; most of the paper was descriptive-geographically - province by province, with characteristic features of mesas, terraces, buttes, plains, prairies, and mountains pointed to and commented upon. Ancient and modern geology was discussed to explain certain specific areas of erosion, volcanic action, basins, mountain meadows, and continental glaciers. And in conclusion, Professor Freer made liberal use of Kodachrome slides to complement his most interesting paper.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

O. D. Newton, Jr.
O. D. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and forty-fourth meeting of the

639

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P. M., on February 14, 1958.

The following members were present: Ferguson, Gilliam, Freer, Noel, Campbell, Scruggs, Hundley, Mundy, Capron, Caskie, Barton, Harper, Craddock and Frost, with Dr. Hundley presiding. Because of the absence of the Secretary, E. M. Frost acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Gilliam, the Chairman of the Program Committee, made a report on the plans for the dinner meeting.

There being no further business, the paper of the evening was read by Dr. W. W. Ferguson, and his subject was "A Bug's-eye View of Europe".

Dr. Ferguson began his talk by tracing his 11,000 mile trip in Europe. The automobile in which he traveled was christened "The Bug" by his wife. The trip was historical in nature. Dr. Ferguson had an opportunity to compare the present conditions in Europe with the conditions he found when he made his trip in 1949. His real tour began on March 27, 1957, and he traveled the highways of France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland and Wales, and ended in France, where he sailed on August 25th. The paper was most informative and entertaining. At the conclusion of the paper the speaker showed a number of slides which portrayed the beauty of the country side and the historical places.

There was a general discussion, and the meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

E. Marshall Frost

Acting Secretary

The six hundred and forty-fifth meeting of the

640

SPHEX CLUB

JACK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P. M., on February 28, 1958.

10 { The following members were present: Morrison, Frost, Noell, Hundley, Caskie, Jack, Mundy, Gilliam, Craddock and Newton, with President Hundley in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

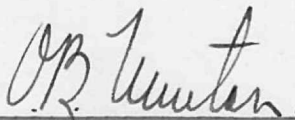
Mr. Gilliam made a report for the Program Committee, and several suggestions were made concerning possible speakers for the Annual Meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Theodore ~~H.~~ Jack, and his subject was "As Others Saw Us". Creation of a democratic order after the American Revolution intrigued the interest of European and English writers and historians, and the paper sought an explanation of this objective curiosity^{and} absorbing interest. Most European visitors made little honest effort to understand - most came to America to confirm preconceived prejudices. Few who wrote saw the whole of it - most impressions were those from trains or hotels.

One notable exception was the collection of sympathetically wise observations and reports in the form of the book, "Democracy in America", by Alexis De Tocqueville. Although the book may be over-long, with no humour, and little narrative quality, and omits things of importance, De Tocqueville's work, published in two volumes, in 1835, was reprinted 13 times in fifteen years. Dr. Jack pointed to specific weaknesses and to certain strengths, and concluded that the explanation for the work's popularity and influence lay in the fact that De Tocqueville chose a great and noble theme; that he related America to world

history; that the book concerns not just a nation but all mankind; that the author had the instinct for the jugular vein in history, and in the book concerned himself with fundamental causes and ultimate consequences. Three other foreigners' works on America were alluded to as being somewhat the favorites of the speaker, but it was his opinion that De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" is a great and enduring work on political history.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and forty-sixth meeting of the

641

SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, at 8:15 P. M. on March 14, 1958.

The following members were present: Frost, Barton, Hundley, Mundy, Ferguson, Caskie, Kirby, Noell, Gilliam, Campbell, Scruggs, Harper, Quillian and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam made a report for the Program Committee, and took note of a preferential listing of three possibilities of a speaker for the Annual Meeting.

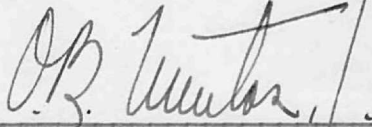
After some discussion a motion was made to continue meeting on Friday night. This motion was seconded and passed.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John P. Kirby, and his subject was "Literary Utopia". The purpose of the paper was to examine some of the literary proposals which have been made for utopian ideals during the past 2,500 years. Plato's "Republic" and More's "Utopia" - the social and philosophic theme of each - were treated with at some length, and such proposals as Pansocracy in Pennsylvania, the Brook Farm Experiment and Edward Bellamy's ideal picture of the communistic commonwealth were mentioned and commented upon. H. G. Wells' literary effort and that of G. B. Shaw were referred to and passed over as curtain raisers to the 20th Century, when modern utopia began to move out of literary theory and into literary practice.

Three anti-utopias of the 20th Century, "We" by the Russian, Zimiatin; "Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley; and "1984" by George Orwell, were reviewed, compared, and discussed critically. And after the speaker pointed particularly to the manner in which each of the three novelists had approached the matters of personal relationships, and what

they assumed civilization is heading into, it was the speaker's expressed feeling that herein lies a question of whether something isn't wrong with the utopian idea, rather than there being something wrong with man.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and forty-seventh meeting of the

642


SPHEX CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

was held at the Virginian Hotel, Lynchburg, on Thursday, March 27, 1958, at 6:30 P. M.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Sphex Club President, presided, and the entire membership, with the exception of four*listed below, were present. In addition there were 116 guests. This was the Annual Meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Jerry A. Burke, Jr., Executive Vice-President, Experiment, Inc., and his subject was "Earth Satellites". The speaker was introduced by Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.

Attached to these minutes is a clipping from "The News" for Friday morning, March 28, which lists the guests and which gives a report on Mr. Burke's address.

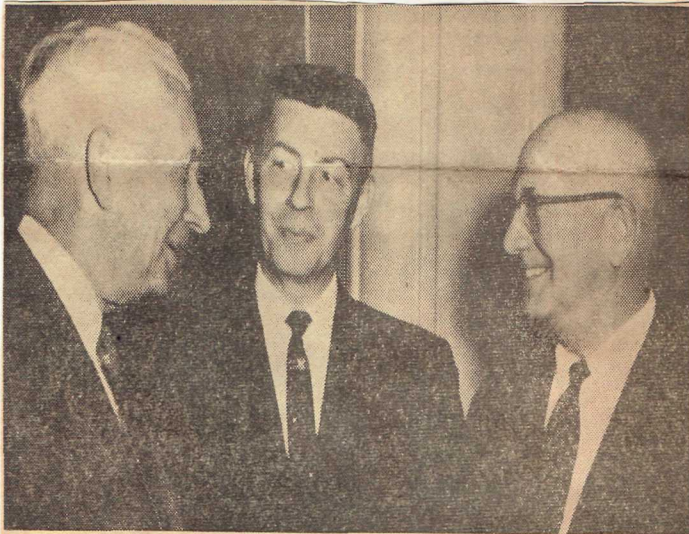


O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

*Dr. Barker, Mr. Capron, Mr. Glass, Dr. Quillian.

The News.

LYNCHBURG, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1958 ; 1-B



BEFORE SPHEX CLUB'S SPACE RIDE—Jerry A. Burke Jr. (center), Richmond, talks with SpheX Club president Dr. John T. Hundley (right) and James R. Gilliam Jr. before his address on earth satellites at annual banquet meeting of local discussion group at Virginian Hotel Thursday night. Gilliam introduced Burke. (Jimmie Ripley Photo).

Speaker Sees Russians Beating U. S. To Moon

By FRANK CALLAHAM

An expert on earth satellites said here Thursday night the United States will "lose the psychological advantage of being first on the moon" because of the government's attitude toward space travel experiments.

Jerry A. Burke Jr., executive vice president of Experiment, Inc., Richmond, predicted Russia will land an instrument on the moon before the United States although both nations stand about on a par today.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles think the idea is "idiotic," Burke said. But he warned that the Russians don't think so.

Burke further charged that big business competition—not inter-service rivalry—is holding the United States back. He commented that the Army, Navy and Air Force "work pretty well together."

His remarks came during a question-answer session which followed his illustrated address on earth satellites before members and guests of the SpheX Club, men's discussion group.

Sees Rivalry Fun

Burke said there is a little rivalry between the services but that it is really a lot of fun and is not deep. He compared it to rivalry between colleges.

Large companies, however, are competing with each other for government contracts, he said.

He would not predict when the United States will "shoot the moon" although he said it will come much sooner than expected.

Burke, an Appomattox native and son of the Appomattox County school superintendent, said the country's progress depends mainly on the citizens themselves.

If they are fully behind the space program, their representatives in Congress will push it. And Burke made it clear it will cost billions of dollars.

In reply to a question, he said he felt the program would be worth every cent that it cost.

A mechanical and aeronautical engineering graduate of VPI, Burke helped develop a method of injecting water long with gasoline into aircraft engines to boost

power 25 per cent. The additional power played a vital role in giving U. S. planes extra performance during World War II.

He also worked with Dr. Ernest Fiock in designing, building and testing the first afterburner, a device for boosting the thrust of turbojet engines by 30 per cent.

Experiment, Inc., which he joined after World War II, has been a leader in new developments and has experienced fast growth during the past few years.

Burke used man's curiosity and his desire to travel as the theme of his approach to the space travel question.

Although he said there is no question but that man will reach the moon, "we're still a long way away."

'Don't Buy Space Suit'

After showing a color slide of a man in space suit, he jokingly told his audience of some 140 local business and professional men: "Don't buy your space suit."

But ultimately, Burke said, man will go farther than the moon. After all, he quipped, the moon is "our closest neighbor."

Even before man or instrument reaches the moon, however, Burke said satellites will be helping the weather man.

He said the army hopes soon to launch a 700-pound satellite equipped with television. It will offer a view of the world at one time and will provide much weather data in advance.

Burke said, for example, long-range forecasts will be possible and areas will be able to prepare more fully for such threats as hurricanes.

The first step toward man's reaching the moon, Burke said,

must be in getting an instrument into orbit that will go around it. Then a man must do the same thing. Finally, he said, it will be possible for a landing party to reach the "neighbor."

Although Burke's subject projected well into the future, he drew heavily on the past to lay the foundation.

Man's ability to travel has always brought economic improvement, the young engineer said. At any point in history, it has been the index to development of civilization and improvement of living standards.

Burke said this reference to history can indicate what to expect in the future.

He said man has passed through two travel eras—the muscle era and the natural forces era. He is now well into the third era — pre-packaged power — and about to enter a fourth—the second natural forces era.

And this second natural forces age will follow a principle of the first, Burke said, observing that man long ago used the sea to furnish power for travel.

He cited the development of sailing vessels, calling them a "spur to travel" in their day and the means for civilization and living standards to progress from the first era of walking or traveling on a beast.

Must Hoist Sails

Man must hoist the sails again, Burke said, to travel in space. Only in this case, rays from the sun rather than the wind will supply the power.

Burke — again connecting the past with the future — said he won't be riding on that first satellite to the moon. And he added with a smile that he wouldn't have been aboard one of those small boats which landed at Jamestown more than 350 years ago.

Burke emphasized the importance of applying natural forces to space travel because to

(Continued on Page 8; Column 1)

March 28, 1958, 1-B

Sphex Club

(Continued from Page One)

day 90 per cent of a rocket's weight is its fuel. The necessity for so much pre-packaged power must be eliminated.

The natural forces are there, he said. "We must learn how to use them just as the clipper ships used the wind to cross the seas."

The Appomattox native showed color slides of the Navy's Vanguard satellite and other subjects to explain this new era in scientific experiment.

One series of slides showed the space laboratory as it is envisioned by scientists as well as the method by which it will be assembled in space.

Other slides demonstrated the three-stage launching operation and the various space orbits.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Sphex Club president, conducted the annual dinner session for members and their guests. It was the 637th meeting of the 25-man discussion group which first met on Oct. 5, 1910.

James R. Gilliam Jr. introduced Burke.

Members of the club: Jo Banks, Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton Jr., Lea Booth, Dr. T.

Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Egan, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert Glass, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., J. Burroughs Noell, Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs and Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests of Sphex Club Members: Max Alamansky, Philip Allen, Charles G. Baber, Judge A. D. Barksdale, Rev. George L. Barton III, W. E. Betts, John A. Blankinship, D. C. Brodie, H. S. Bryant, J. A. Burke Sr., William Burke, Judge Charles E. Burks, A. B. Burton, W. D. Campbell Jr., R. A. Carrington Jr., John S. Caskie, Abe Cohen, J. Gilliam Conrad, W. H. Cosby, Dr. Robert H. Cox, Dr. R. H. Cross, Dr. R. Vincent Crowder, Peter V. Daniel, F. G. Davidson Jr., Robert Q. Davis, R. C. deRosset, Ralph Deuster, D. H. Pillard, Dr. Porter Echols, Robert Englander, George E. Flippin Jr., V. Howard Ford, T. H. Fox Jr., Hartwell

Garv Jr., Philip Girling, Thomas R. Glass, Walter Greenwood, A. J. Gunn, Charles W. Hancock, Norman S. Harris, Richard A. Harris, J. B. Hodges, Raymond Hogan, Dr. John G. Holland, L. D. Horner Jr., Richard L. Howell, W. Martin Johnson, T. Claggett Jones, Robert Jordan, V. V. Kelsey, Duncan C. Kennedy, Dr. W. W. Koontz, Albert P. Lankford, Rowland Lea, B. D. Leatherman, H. G. Leggett, Daniel C. Lewis, Donald Lloyd, G. Donald Loudon, Lunsford Loving, W. H. Loyd Jr., Dr. W. H. McFarlane, C. W. McLennan, Henry McWane Jr., Judge S. Duval Martin, J. H. Mason Jr., Thomas B. Mason, Walter G. Mason, Dr. Robert D. Meade, Giles H. Miller, B. F. Moomaw, Donald G. Moore, Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, Dr. B. Kyie Mundy, Shirley W. Noell, J. Gordon Payne, John Tucker Percy, W. R. Perkins Jr., Mosby G. Perrow Jr., Gentry R. Plunkett, John P. Read Jr., Andre Renard, Charles Roseberry, Dr. Macey Rosenthal, Dr. Shirley E. Rosser, John Rudd, Henry M. Sackett Jr., Paul E. Sackett, F. C. Scruggs Jr., Samuel A. Scruggs,

F. L. Showalter, J. Gordon Sills, Dr. Ernest Scott, Dr. D. P. Scott, Charlie Smith, D. R. Smythe, Dr. R. C. Sommerville, Charles R. Spencer, Shafer S. Spencer, James Stephenson, Dr. R. P. Stickley, Dr. J. G. Stipe, William W. Sweeney, Dr. John M. Turner, Dr. Manning C. Voorhis, William C. Vaughan, Dr. Paul Walker, Dr. J. E. Warren, A. M. White, Clyde L. White, Wellford White, W. W. Wintree, James D. Wright, William L. Wyatt, E. Franklin Younger Jr., and John S. Zinsser.

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Booth

The six hundred and forty-eighth meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P. M., on April 11, 1958.

The following members were present: Fauber, Gilliam, Booth, Morrison, Noel, Freer, Campbell, Russell, Hundley, Harper, Quillian and Frost.

President Hundley presided and E. M. Frost acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved. Appreciation was expressed to Mr. Gilliam for an excellent annual meeting, and a speaker for the next annual meeting was discussed.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Lea Booth, and his subject was "What Price Quality". The paper was interesting and most informative. The speaker dealt with the problems of education. He mentioned the newer developments in education, and showed how the quality standards were being threatened by the quantity standards, comparing Harvard University, where an appeal is being made for money, and the State University of New York, where an appeal is being made for a larger student body.

A criticism of our educational system is that we have not geared our system to the intellectually curious. The speaker further stated that in this world of ours no one can be self-sufficient, and showed the defects of the isolationist system. Apparently industry is saying, "Give us educated men and we shall train them", in other words, not more science students, but more quality students. No one denies that there is a need for specialists, and apparently no one wants a reduction of the specialist program, but there is a decided protest against the crash program.

The speaker discussed the difference between Dewey, the high priest of progressive education, and Hudgins, the proponent of classical education. He mentioned that education in classics has retreated to a few liberal arts colleges. The speaker gave us examples of certain courses in progressive schools, and drew the conclusion that the average result of our schools is not a source of pride.

The speaker stressed the need for having teachers to provide for an expanding education. He mentioned the fault of the elective system, and stated that even the liberal arts education today consists of random samples of courses.

The speaker left us without a solution, but he did impress upon us the importance of the situation. He closed with the following quotations:

"Never before has our fate depended so much on our colleges." "We had better deserve the applause of our descendants or we will not have any."

The speaker did a wonderful job in assembling opinions. There was discussion by Morrison, Campbell, Harper, Quillian, Gilliam, Freer and Fauber.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 P. M., which, of itself, shows that the paper provoked a most lengthy discussion.

E. M. Frost

E. M. Frost, Acting Secretary

The six hundred and forty ninth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

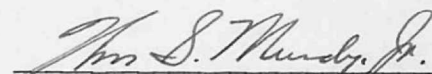
was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main St., Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 p. m. on April 25, 1958.

The following members were present: Noel, Frost, Banks, Scruggs, Campbell, Penick, Booth, Caskie, Harper, Fauber and Mundy.

In the absence of the president, the vice-president presided.

A paper on the subject, ("Right Much Left of the Wright Approach"), was read by J. Everette Fauber, Jr. The paper was a brief biography of the architect, Frank Lloyd Wright.

After discussion of the paper, the meeting was adjourned at 10:00 p. m.


Acting Secretary

The six hundred and fiftieth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

WAKE

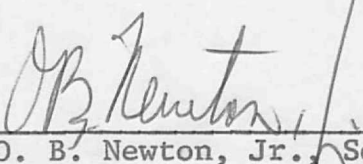
was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main St., Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on May 9, 1958.

The following members were present: Freer, Mundy, Frost, Barton, Capron, Wake, Harper, Fauber, Hundley, Gilliam, Campbell, Russell, Ferguson, Noell, Quillian, Craddock, Banks and Newton. Mr. William McFarlane was the guest of Dr. Wake.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Orville W. Wake, and his subject was "The Conquest of Inner Space". The paper was concerned with the fact that man's inner spaces are a basic challenge; and it treated with the specific problems man has in finding out what is in his own mind.

After discussion of the paper, the meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

GAP OF 5 STILL OBTAINS
IN NUMBERING OF MEETINGS

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 10, 1958-MAY 15, 1959

The six hundred and fifty-first meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BURROUGHS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main St., Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 10, 1958.

The following members were present: Wake, Barton, Noell, Frost, Gilliam, Russell, Harper, Scruggs, Banks and Newton.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. E. Marshall Frost presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was moved, seconded and passed that the Chairman pro tem appoint a Nominating Committee, since it has been custom for the Nominating Committee to be appointed at the first Club meeting of the year. A Nominating Committee was appointed, and it consisted of:

Dr. Barton, Chairman
Mr. Noell
Mr. Scruggs

It was moved, seconded and passed that the Secretary send flowers and write a letter expressing the Club's sympathy to SpheX Club President, Dr. Hundley, who is in the hospital recovering from injuries suffered when he was struck by an automobile.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of Program Committee, gave a preliminary report on the Annual Meeting scheduled for April 3, 1959, and for which Dr. Walker of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., has been secured as speaker.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. J. Burroughs

(Noell) and his subject was "Chief Justice Fuller". When in 1888 President Grover Cleveland appointed Melville Weston Fuller to the office of Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, precedent was being adhered to in that an Associate Justice was not appointed, and in that a man was appointed who was not a nationally known jurist.

The man who was to serve as Chief Justice for 22 years entered Bowdoin College at age 16, Harvard Law School at 21; was admitted to the Bar of Maine at 22, and by 1857, at age 24, was a partner in the law firm for which he had commenced work at \$50.00 a month a year previously.

Fuller was a member of the Illinois Legislature, spoke for Douglas, and concerned himself with politics. He was in general practice of law, and over the next few years his practice increased to the point where politics was only an avocation. He was associated with partners until 1878, but after that he practiced alone. He was for 10 years a member of the Chicago Literary Club.

When Fuller took office, the Supreme Court was three years behind in cases, and with new cases coming at a rate faster than they could be acted upon, Fuller began the groundwork leading to the enactment of the Circuit Court of Appeals Act in 1891 - to give relief to the Supreme Court.

The speaker enumerated and commented on a series of cases which led directly to Acts of Congress, and reviewed a number of decisions on cases which were of national importance and interest, but did point out Fuller was not associated with any decisions that became landmarks. Fuller wrote 870 opinions, 30 of them dissents, during the 22 years as Chief Justice.

It was said by two Associate Justices who served

under four chiefs, that Fuller was the best presiding officer in their experience. It was said all his decisions were made with directness of reasoning and common sense. By others it was said earlier that his patience, thoroughness and attention to detail explained his success as a lawyer.

When the Chief Justice was 70, Theodore Roosevelt, because of a desire to appoint Taft to Fuller's position, began what was to be a six year campaign of "trial balloons" in the press, hoping for Fuller's resignation and retirement. Although Fuller's health was failing, he said he would "not be paragraphed out of my ~~place~~ position". He died peacefully in his 76th year in Sorrento, Maine.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

O. B. Newton, Jr.

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundred and fifty-second meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BANKS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 24, 1958.

The following members were present: Fauber, Harper, Frost, Banks, Gilliam, Mundy, Russell, Caskie, Campbell, Wake and Noell.

In the absence of Dr. Hundley, the Vice-President, Mr. Mundy, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Mundy appointed Mr. Gilliam to preside for the report of the nominating committee. Officers for the ensuing year were named in the report as follows:

For President: William S. Mundy, Jr.
For Vice-President: O. B. Newton, Jr.
For Secretary: J. Burroughs Noell
For Treasurer: James R. Gilliam, Jr.

The report was unanimously adopted and Mr. Mundy resumed the chair as president.

Mr. Gilliam reported that he had been in telephonic communication with Dr. John Walker, Director of the National Gallery of Art, who is to be the speaker at the annual dinner meeting in April, 1959. Dr. Walker agreed to devote about fifteen minutes of his talk to "Why a Museum" and the remainder, thirty minutes or so, to a tour of the gallery by means of slides of famous paintings therein and a running commentary.

?
A copy of the very clever letter of condolence to Dr. Hundley, written by Mr. Newton to accompany the flowers sent to the patient in the hospital, was read and filed with the Club's records.

The Secretary was instructed to arrange with Dr. Hundley for changing the date of his paper, slated for December 19, or for omitting this meeting altogether, whichever accorded with his

wishes. (It was subsequently learned that Dr. Hundley had written his paper during the summer and wished to deliver it later in the year. An exchange of dates was arranged with Dr. Orville W. Wake so that the latter will be heard on December 19, 1958 and the former on May 1, 1959).

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Joseph K. Banks on the subject, "The Use and Abuse of Language." Last summer, the speaker wrote to English Departments of several colleges and universities to find out how his students might be better prepared for the Freshman English courses in college. Letters from the University of Virginia, University of North Carolina and Washington and Lee University were read stating the short comings of the freshmen in general in their lack of English fundamentals and ability to express ideas clearly and concisely. In sum, students do not use very good English. It is also true that the bulk of the population speaks and writes a garbled, boorish English. The speaker disclaimed any advocacy of a stylized, formal language in the home but insisted that parents could help by avoiding slovenly English and setting the tone of correct, muscular prose in speech and writing.

Many of the common errors of grammar and pronunciation were cited, such as the wrong placing of "only" and "all", using "than" instead of "from" with differ, and omitting or slurring letters or adding letters in common words and errors of rhetoric such as a fondness for long words like accreditation for credit and a partiality for words that carry a larger meaning than suitable to the ideas sought to be conveyed. Radio and television were criticised for many instances of incorrect pronunciation and bad sentence structure.

The speaker deplored the passing out of fashion of the double negative, double comparison and double superlative and thought that we had perhaps lost something of force and expressiveness in our speech in ceasing to use them.

Having stressed the many abuses so common even among the educated, the speaker asserted that the greater emphasis should be placed upon the correct use and arrangement of words in a sentence. As illustrations of the beauty and rhythm inherent in the proper use of that precious gift to us, the English language, Mr. Banks read the opening lines of Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, a passage from a short story, "England to America", by Margaret Prescott Montague of Richmond, Virginia, and the eighth verse of the fourth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philippians.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and fifty-third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB
DEATH ROBT GLASS - DR. ARNOLD

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on November 7, 1958.

The following members were present: Campbell, Gilliam, Caskie, Ferguson, Wake, Scruggs, Fauber, Harper, Frost, Banks, Penick, Kirby, Russell and Noell. Dean John M. Turner of Lynchburg College was a guest.

In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, who were out of town, Mr. Frost presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

DEATHS
A communication from Dr. John T. T. Hundley thanking the club for the flowers sent him and for Mr. Newton's accompanying letter was read. The suggestion by Dr. Hundley that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Robert C. Glass was deferred until Mr. Mundy is present. Mr. Gilliam reported that flowers had been sent for the funeral of Dr. B. W. Arnold, an inactive member. It was remarked that the committee should also draft memorial resolutions of respect and sympathy for the family of Dr. Arnold and for the records of the club.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. T. Moody Campbell and his subject was "Faust." He stated that he would consider Goethe's drama under two aspects - first, an analysis of the spirit of the age and second, Goethe's expression of his own philosophical background. Eighteenth century rationalism, which sought to solve all problems and to attain all progress through reason, was expiring; Rousseau about this time was insisting that nature was a better guide than reason and under his influence the

spirit of the new age embraced nature and opposed rationalism.

There was a real person, Dr. Johann Faustus, a magician, astrologer and soothsayer, who lived near Weimar, and was supposed to have sold his soul to the devil. After his death, the legends about him were gathered in a book, "The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus", and published in 1587. This was the basis of Marlowe's play, "Dr. Faustus", which was probably written the next year. The main character is impatient, overweening and arrogant. This play was brought to Germany in translation about the beginning of the 17th century and after passing through various versions on the stage, became a puppet play. Lessing, twenty years older than Goethe, used the story for a play portraying the hero as seeking knowledge and postulating that the search for truth was better than truth itself.

Goethe was not familiar with Marlowe's play but with the puppet play. He wrote his first version known as Urfaust by 1774. This embodied much that appeared in the final version, stressing after Rousseau feeling instead of reason and containing a hint of suicide. Goethe was already the author of two masterpieces of the Storm and Stress period of German literature; the tragedy, "Götz von Berlichingen", and the novel, "The Sorrows of the Young Werther", and the question arises why he did not publish the Urfaust, but waited until 1808 before publishing the First Part of his play. The answer, according to Dr. Campbell, lay in the fact that it was contrary to the Faust tradition and represented that deeper insight into nature and the earth-spirit rather than control of nature by magic.

The First Part, after the prelude, opens with the Prologue in Heaven, and reminds of the Book of Job with its description of the force and terror of nature. The scene with Faust in his chamber expresses the beliefs of the young Goethe. Mephistopheles in disguise as Faust advises the student or freshman instead of the

latter and is humorous and satirical in discussing logic, metaphysics, law, theology and medicine with the student. A solemn devil would be impossible.

In the fifteen years following the writing of the Urfaust, Goethe became a classicist and the difficulty of creation was increased and more than twenty years were required to complete Part One, which was published in 1808. There is a curse laid upon every rejection of life or negation with praise for the reverse side, the love of life. The pact with Mephistopheles depends on satisfying and deceiving Faust with enjoyment but the latter realizes that when he becomes contented he is lost. Sensual satisfaction is all to Mephistopheles but proves not to be to Faust. There is complete divergence between the two. Margaret, in spite of her sin, is far above her broken lover in moral force.

Part Two was intended to join the two parts in unity but opinions differ if this was accomplished. The speaker expressed the view that the two are really separate plays or poems. The first is subjective, half dark and somber; the second has no subjectivity, is lighter and brighter. It embodies every form of verse and the mastery of the mythological love displayed by Goethe is marvellous. It was not completed until 1832, just before the poet's death and not published until the year after. Sixty years intermittently were consumed in the production of the whole.

In the passage through life, Faust's spirit is unbroken in his ceaseless activity. He abjures magic and superstition and has an understanding of the Earth Spirit. Four old women appear, Death, Distress, Worry, Care. Before the grave, Faust, in the view of Dr. Campbell, wins out over Mephistopheles, who is unsuccessful in making him eat dust and failed to satisfy him with rounds of sensual pleasure. The dreams of eternity are vain and the thought of death leaves him at peace. One life at a time is all that can be hoped for and the poet maintains that the earthly life should be lived to the

fullest and eternity sought in the life we live. Faust was saved although not an admirable character; in him the indomitable spirit of man faced the challenge of the world in spite of failures and became victorious. The conclusion was drawn that the poet was religious in spite of statements to the contrary because he had reverence; reverence for what is within man, for what is around him and for what is beyond him.

One passage in Part Two is believed to refer to America. Goethe is known to have admired this country and was in turn greatly admired here through the interpretations of German thought of Carlyle and Emerson. In the discussion the loss of esteem for the poet and "Faust" in this country was attributed by Dr. Campbell to the lack of superlative translation to become an English classic such as A. W. Schlegel's and Ludwig Tiek's translations of Shakespeare's plays have become in Germany. Bayard Taylor's translation was long the standard, but is now outmoded and old-fashioned in its language and the best today is that by George Madison Priest. The speaker considered that Longfellow would have been the ideal translator of "Faust" but somehow he did not get around to it.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

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James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and fifty-fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

J. CASKIE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on November 21, 1958.

The following members were present: Mundy, Capron, Frost, Harper, Newton, Scruggs, Barton, Caskie, Gilliam, Wake, Penick, Quillian, Fauber, Campbell and Noell.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The secretary read a letter received from Mrs. Randolph Arnold Aufranc thanking the members of the club for the flowers sent for the funeral of her father, Dr. B. W. Arnold, Junior.

* When the matter of drafting memorial resolutions for Robert C. Glass and Dr. Arnold was taken up for consideration, it was suggested by Mr. Caskie and Mr. Frost that the policy of the club was not to adopt resolutions of respect but to have incorporated in the minutes brief sketches of the deceased members, stating the important events of their lives and summarizing their association with the SpheX Club. The secretary was instructed to draft such tributes to Bob Glass and Dr. Arnold and submit them at the next meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. James R. Caskie and his subject was "A Bit of Jewish History". The speaker stated that his subject might be more properly "The Maccabees", which was a name given the family of Hebrew patriots consisting of Mattathias and his five sons. It was derived from "Maccabeus" or "Hammerer", the appellation of Judas, the greatest member of the family. The paper dealt with the history of the Maccabean period of Jewish history from 168 B.C. to 63 B.C. when the Romans under Pompey conquered Judea and made it a province of the Roman Empire under a tetrarch. Knowledge of this period

between the end of the Old Testament and the opening of the New Testament is derived from the two books of Maccabees found in the Apocrypha and from the great Hebrew historian, Josephus.

In 168 B.C. Syria was ruled by Antiochus IV, called Epiphanes, who was an ardent Hellenist and was attempting to destroy Judaism and Hellenize the Jews. Antiochus was partly successful in this endeavor. Mattathias led a revolt against the ruler and was aided by his five worthy sons; John, Simon, Judas, Eleazar and Jonathan. Upon the death of the father, Simon became Chief and Judas the general. The latter proved a great leader and was able to wage offensive war against the Syrians, conquering Jerusalem, except the Citadel but purified the temple and set up the true worship of Jehovah. Antiochus IV died in 160 B.C. and left great confusion in Syria which enabled Judas to make advantageous terms of peace. This brought to a close the Maccabean fight for religious liberty. The struggle between Hellenism and Judaism for political and governmental control continued.

Judas was succeeded by his brother, Jonathan in 161 B.C. He was more a diplomat and politician than warrior and domestic trouble in Syria favored his efforts. He became the High Priest. At the height of his power, he was captured in a treacherous scheme of the King. Simon, the second son became leader and paid the demanded ransom for Jonathan who was murdered instead of being released. Jonathan was the real founder of the Maccabean State with almost complete independence. Simon succeeded in throwing off the remaining vestiges of the Syrian yoke. He and two of his sons were murdered in 135 B.C. and was succeeded by his son John Hyrcanus, compared to Solomon in the extent of his kingdom and the glory of his reign. War with various neighboring states continued but he had the support of Rome.

The speaker described the Pharisees as imbued with religious zeal and strict observance of

all religious laws, rules and regulations. The Sadducees grew out of the Hellenist party and emphasized personal responsibility and freedom. During the Maccabean period, the Essenes arose, seeking purity by holding aloof from all interest in civil and social life.

Hyrceanus died in 105 B.C. and the Maccabean kingdom fell in ruin under his successors through the disintegrating effects of family rivalry and religious dissension. The final struggle between two brothers, Hyrceanus II and Aristobulus was ended by Pompey's defeating the garrison in Jerusalem, June, 63 B.C. 12,000 Jews died in the massacre which followed. The walls of the city were torn down but the Jews were allowed to retain their traditional religion. Judea became an insignificant province of Rome under Herod Antipater.

The speaker ended by summarizing the first three generations of the family of Mattathias as men of character and ability, but the fourth and fifth generations were reprobates and the family disappeared from history.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

ROBERT CAMILLUS GLASS

Robert Camillus Glass died on July 6, 1958. He had borne the serious illnesses of his last several years with courage and fortitude and did not resign completely his duties as editor of the Lynchburg News until the final weeks of his life.

Bob Glass became a member of the Sphex Club in 1933 and thenceforth he was a regular attendant at the meetings when his health permitted and delivered during those years a number of papers dealing with national politics which was the field of his greatest interest. We remember with gratitude his last two, both with the title, "Election Post-Mortem", the first on December 3, 1954 after the Congressional elections of that year, and the second on November 16, 1956 after the last presidential election. His shrewd comments and sagacious predictions were a pleasure to hear. During the year 1942-1943 he served as our president.

Son of Edward Christian Glass and Susie G. Carter Glass, he was born on June 13, 1885 in Lynchburg. His father was superintendent of the Lynchburg Public Schools for over half a century. Bob Glass prepared for college in the Lynchburg schools and graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1908. There he started writing for the News as a correspondent. Beginning in 1909 he was on the staffs of newspapers in Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg as reporter, news editor, managing editor and editorial writer. Shortly before returning to Lynchburg as city editor of the News, he was assistant to Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman in editorial writing for the Times-Dispatch. He had a keen interest in the political scene and was special correspondent of the News to the Virginia General Assembly of 1920 and 1922.

Robert C. Glass became the editor of the News in 1923 succeeding the late Walter E. Addison, and thus was editor for thirty-five years. In 1937 he and his cousin, Carter Glass Jr. were the joint authors of a work in three volumes, "Virginia Democracy, A History of the Achievements of the Party and Its Leaders in the Mother of Commonwealths, the Old Dominion." He was married on June 5, 1926 to Miss Susan Gray Wright of Richmond, Virginia who died on June 19, 1948. He was a life-long member of Court Street Methodist Church, in which his funeral was held, attended by a delegation of fellow members of this club.

DR. BENJAMIN W. ARNOLD, JR.

Dr. B. W. Arnold Jr. died in Bedford, Virginia on October 28, 1958. He became a member of the Sphex Club in 1911, the year after its founding, and gave of his learning and scholarship to its deliberations throughout forty years of active association. Among his delightful papers dealing with nineteenth century England might be mentioned those on "Disraeli" in 1915; "Queen Victoria" in 1917; "William E. Gladstone" in 1919; "England, 1818-1835" in 1922; and "British and American Statesmen" in 1924. He was president in 1926-27.

Benjamin W. Arnold Jr. was born in Charlotte County, Virginia April 26, 1870, the son of David Arnold and Elizabeth Jane Mosely Arnold. He attended Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia, graduating in 1891, taking his master of arts degree there in 1893. Johns Hopkins University conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1896. His doctoral dissertation, "History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia from 1860 to 1894" was published as one of the fifteenth series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

After teaching at several preparatory schools in Virginia, at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and then State Teachers' College at Farmville, Virginia, Dr. Arnold became in 1902 professor of history and economics in Randolph-Macon Woman's College and served that institution for thirty-seven years. He became head of the department in 1908 and was acting dean in 1920-21. After his retirement in 1939, he became professor emeritus and continued to live in his home, 2472 Rivermont Avenue. While on sabbatical leave, Dr. Arnold travelled in Europe and studied at Oxford University in his chosen field of modern English history. His publications besides the work on tobacco, include "England's Progress, 1793-1921"; "Queen Victoria and Her Chief Ministers"; "A Sketch of England's Empire"; "Religious Verities, a

Message for College Students"; and contributions to periodicals dealing with modern English history.

Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, the former Miss Mary St. George Tucker Jackson of Petersburg, Virginia moved to Bedford two years ago. For many years they had owned a farm at Montvale where they spent their summers. As a member of Court Street Methodist Church, he took part in many of its activities. Sometimes he served as a guest pastor in Lynchburg churches and he taught the Sunday School class at Randolph-Macon.

Dr. Arnold was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of its Senate, a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity and of the American Historical Association. "Who's Who in America" for 1940-41 included a sketch of his life and achievements.

The six hundred and fifty-fifth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on December 5, 1958.

The following members were present: Barton, Campbell, Penick, Mundy, Frost, Newton, Quillian, Booth, Caskie, Wake, Ferguson and Noell.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved except for the omission of the hour of adjournment. This was corrected.

* Memorials honoring the late Dr. Benjamin W. Arnold, Jr. and Robert Camillus Glass were read and were ordered to be made a part of the minutes of the meeting. This was so done.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr. on the subject, "Contemporary Fiction and Christian Readers." The speaker began by relating an incident that happened to one of William Faulkner's novels, illustrating the difficulty one of his students had in procuring a copy from a small town library but at least showing that we do not suppress our Nobel Prize winners.

There is an increasing rapprochement between religion and the creative arts but it is not yet too apparent. There is a lively desire among Christian leaders to further the interplay between them but there is still much misunderstanding. Many Christians view the works of the contemporary artist as bordering on an infernal enterprise. To mediate between the Christian reader and the imaginative writer is an obligation of the Christian lay theologian. There is a dual interest in literature and religion and increasing evidence of this interest in the overlapping areas.

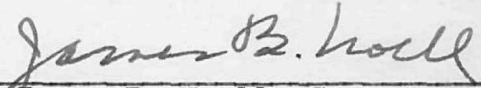
The link between religion and fiction is the religious best-seller. There are Biblical novels, historical novels, ecclesiastical novels and mythical novels. The authors of these are earnest Christians, often ministers, who preach a dressed-up doctrine in fictional guise. Critics do not like and do not condescend to notice this kind of book until it becomes a best-seller. The Christian reader seeks merit in these works but is often in a quandary. The critics may be correct but faith may often be nourished and the reader does not wish to belittle or scorn even if the theology is thin. This type of book does not ask questions; it answers them and everything is sweet and satisfactory.

The speaker contrasted a novel religious in content but not in style, Lloyd C. Douglas's "The Robe" with one that is religious in both style and content, Par Fabian Lagerkvist's "Barabbas". "The Robe" is regarded almost as a fifth gospel. The historical setting provides a device that relieves the reader of evaluating his faith for the complexities of modern life. It is a palliative and there is nothing that strikes beneath the surface of human experience to the feelings of guilt and despair that all men know.

"Barabbas" has likewise a Biblical setting and explores the sense of guilt of a man involved in Christ's crucifixion. The atmosphere is authentic without much detail. Loneliness, darkness, longing, guilt and dread are motifs in Barabbas' character. He tries to relate himself to people, to see where wishful thinking leaves off and intelligent commitment begins. The threats that surround Barabbas' life are parts of all men's lives. The authenticity derives from the awareness that the questions that bother Barabbas are the questions that in some form confront us all.

The speaker emphasized that the Christian reader is not a person whose religion keeps him from appreciating a literary work of art for its own sake, regardless of its subject-matter. He responds to it and relates it to his own understanding of the human predicament and the meaning of life. The novelist need not be a preacher nor a moralist and he should not be afraid of the "negative witness" which challenges many of the things that Christians cherish. He should refuse to gloss over corruption and bewilderment. Dr. Penick made a plea for the novel that shapes the substance of experience to a Christian vision and faces up to the questions that beset the modern man. He closed on a note of inquiry as to why it is so difficult for the novelist to pass the nightmare of the human predicament and affirm the old verities and truths of the heart. The time has arrived when more and more of our distinguished novelists are discovering that while despair may often be a terminal, it may sometimes also serve as a necessary prelude to rescue.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary.

The six hundred and fifty-sixth meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on December 19, 1958.

The following members were present: Wake, Harper, Scruggs, Freer, Frost, Mundy, Caskie, Capron, Penick, Quillian, Campbell and Booth.

Dean John M. Turner Jr. of Lynchburg College was the guest of Dr. Wake.

Mr. Mundy, the President, presided and in the absence of the Secretary, E. M. Frost, acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

These committees were appointed: Program, James R. Gilliam Jr., Chairman, Dr. William F. Quillian and O. B. Newton; Membership, E. Marshall Frost, Chairman, Dr. T. Moody Campbell and Lee Booth.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Orville W. Wake. His subject was "An Amateur Encounters Paul Tillich."

The paper is written in the present tense as if he were exploring the land of theology. The speaker adopts Dr. Paul Tillich as his guide in Systematic Theology, giving a sketch of his education in Germany, of his career as a Lutheran minister, as a chaplain in the German Army in the First World War, and as a professor of theology in several German universities. He was dismissed by the Nazis and came to this country in 1933, serving first as Professor of Theology at Union Theological Seminary in New York and since 1956 as Professor of Theology at Harvard University. He is generally regarded as one of the greatest living men in his field.

The first question which the guide is asked is, "What is the ultimate concern of theology?" The answer which Tillich gives is that which determines our being or non-being is the ultimate aim. Philosophers and theologians are concerned with being with this difference, the theologian with being from within, philosophers from without.

The next question is, "What is the nature of being?" and only a being that is self-conscious can ask this question. Man alone is this being. The essential nature of being is the tension between opposites or polarities. These polarities are form or structure on the one hand and dynamics or becoming on the other. Organic evolution and development of the individual are the result of this tension. But another polarity is involved, that between freedom and destiny. Destiny is that out of which decisions are made but only the being that has freedom has destiny. From this arises what Dr. Tillich terms participation.

Then comes the question, "What is God?" God is the ground of being, out of which everything comes - the essence of all being which stands out from this ground. Life is the process by which potential being becomes actual being. God lives in so far as he is the ground of being; as a spirit God is the harmony among the elements of being.

To be a creature is to be estranged from God or from being itself. But it is possible to conceive of a new kind of being or man who can maintain the essential qualities of the ground of being under the conditions of existence. Dr. Tillich's thought of the estrangement of man from God is not fundamentally pessimistic. This new being is the Christ. From this point of view, Jesus, the essential man or the new being, appeared in history and triumphed over all of the conditions of existence. The achievement of the new being is the hope of all Christians.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Emmanuel Frost

E.M. Frost, Acting Secretary

The six hundred and fifty-seventh meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on January 9, 1959.

Present were the following members: Frost, Newton, Banks, Barton, Morrison, Scruggs, Campbell, Kirby, Gilliam, Harper, Caskie and Noell.

The secretary presented the request of Dr. Joseph Barker that he be relieved of reading a paper on the date assigned him, January 23, 1959, because of an illness in the hospital and a continuing virus infection and also his wish that he be not required to present a paper at any time before the summer recess. Mr. Philip L. Scruggs had yielded to the Secretary's urging to substitute for Dr. Barker and this arrangement was unanimously carried by motion.

The paper of the evening was on the subject, "Your Name" and was read by Mr. E. Marshall Frost who really talked about the origin and development of the English nomenclature of persons, much to the surprise and enjoyment of those present.

The speaker stressed the simplicity of the beginnings of given, middle and surnames and yet the importance of a person's name which is his throughout life and remains in memory after his death. In spite of a name being so intimately a part of a person, many actors and actresses, movie and television stars, change their names from ill-sounding to more euphonious or pleasing ones to catch the public ear and increase their popularity.

John and Mary have long been standout favorites for boys and girls but recently Linda has overtaken Mary and the fashion is now for fancy names, particularly for girls. Florence, Evelyn

and Shirley are used indiscriminately for both sexes and there are 122 such names in English. These given or Christian names were those conferred at christening or baptism and are derived from Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Teutonic and Celtic sounds. *sources.*

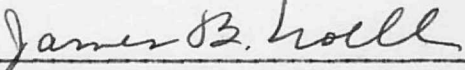
There would appear to be no instance of a surname that had become a family or hereditary name before the Norman Conquest. To distinguish the many Williams, Johns, Henrys and so forth, one from another, especially in the villages, a second name of the occupation, physical characteristic, locality, father's name and other means were adopted. This process began in the 14th and 15th centuries and these second or surnames became hereditary in the next several centuries. It cannot be said to be hereditary until it ceased to describe the bearer.

Names can be changed by the possessor easily and it is often done with or without court approval. In Virginia it is very simple; application is made to a court of record and the change is entirely within the discretion of the judge. It is a misdemeanor to do this without legal recourse but apparently this rule is seldom enforced.

Persons for the most part are flattered by having their name remembered or in print. To be called by one's given name is pleasing if the caller is an important person but it is considered an affront if done by an inferior in age or station.

Names are oftentimes symbols of personality but it is very doubtful if they have any influence on one's occupation. There is an art in choosing the three names, given, middle and surname, so that by the number of syllables in each or by rising inflection, the sound of the whole is pleasing, such as Oliver Wendell Holmes or William Howard Taft; but when each is of one syllable the result is staccato or of too many, it becomes cumbersome or harsh.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:55 P.M.


James B. Noell, Secretary.

ATTENDANCE

The six hundred and fifty-eighth meeting of the

G 53

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on January 23, 1959.

Present were the following members: Jack, Morrison, Frost, Banks, Barton, Scruggs, Mundy, Penick, Quillian, Harper, Russell, Campbell, Booth, Wake, Newton and Noell. Mr. Frank Ashmore, Director of Development and Public Relations at Randolph-Macon Woman's College was the guest of Dr. Quillian.

* Mr. Frost, Chairman of the Membership Committee, made a report on the attendance of the members during the two years, 1956-57 and 1957-58. From the minutes for these years, he drew the percentage of attendance of each member for each year and for the two-year period. Mr. Frost emphasized that it was once the practice not to let anything prevent a member from being present at the meetings but this practice is not consistently followed today. The report was filed with the secretary without comment or action.

The paper of the evening on the subject, THE NEWSPAPER, was presented by Mr. Philip L. Scruggs, Editor of the Lynchburg News, who very graciously substituted for Dr. Joseph Barker who could not prepare and read a paper on account of illness.

The speaker began by pointing out that the public has a very incorrect and vague knowledge of the organization and operation of a newspaper because novels and plays and movies with newspaper men as characters tend to overdo it and give an exaggerated and distorted picture of a city or news room.

He then described in detail the organization of the two Lynchburg newspapers, the various departments and the function of each and the

person in charge and the corporate structure and ownership. The duties and responsibility of the managing editor, news editor, city editor and the editor were stated. The makeup of the editorial page of which the speaker is supervisor as well as chief writer was explained. It was remarked that the New York Times has a board of eight editors but that there are sixty or more men on the staff who can and often do write editorials on subjects within their special knowledge. The working tools of an editor were stated to be industry, a fund of information, a quickness in research, and the ability to write lucidly and rapidly under high pressure. Although some highly paid editors write what they are told to write, in Lynchburg the editorial writers have complete freedom to express their own opinions and only twice in the speaker's experience, was ^{out} there a reprimand.

There is more criticism of a newspaper within the staff than from the outside and of all the professions and businesses, journalism is probably the most prone to find fault with itself. The case of Miss Torre of the New York Tribune was mentioned and the speaker asserted that her conviction for refusing to divulge the source of a story was not a violation of freedom of the press and outside of her own paper, ~~no~~ ^{most} newspaperman would defend the position that she took. It is extremely doubtful ^{had} if she had any source for the story she wrote about Judy Garland.

There is no substitute for the daily newspaper as the recent strike in New York demonstrated. The running of such a paper is a complicated operation and the only way really to know the business is to be a newspaper man.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and fifty-ninth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on February 6, 1959.

These members were present: Capron, Frost, Gilliam, Mundy, Quillian, Scruggs, Jack, Campbell, Penick, Kirby, Caskie, Harper, Freer, Wake and Noell.

Dr. Robert Cornett, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Randolph-Macon Woman's College was the guest of Dr. Penick.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee, read a letter from Dr. John Walker, Director of the National Gallery of Art, the speaker for the annual meeting on April 3rd. Dr. Walker suggested that it would be preferable that his talk be either on the reasons for an art museum or ^{on} his favorite paintings with slide illustrations rather than a combination of the two. It was indicated that the members preferred the description of certain paintings in the Gallery. Mr. Gilliam stated that he would so inform the speaker.

Dr. William F. Quillian read a paper on the subject, "Darwin ^{on} the Moral Life." He alluded to his paper of last year, "Looking Forward to the Centennial Anniversary of Darwin's 'The Origin of Species', and with this second paper on Darwin he commemorates the hundred years that have elapsed since the publication of that significant work. But Darwin's influence during these years has not been limited to science. The moral life of man, his sense of obligation and of right and wrong have received the attention of theologians, philosophers, sociologists and others throughout the years. They have adopted various bases for morality, such as the voice of God, a moral law of the universe, a unique sense with ^{us}, the tendency to pleasure or pain. Darwin conceived a different approach and in his "Descent of Man",

published twelve years after the "Origin of Species", applied evolution to the development of animal instincts into a moral sense or conscience. He defined instinct as an unlearned and inherited tendency to perform an act. Satisfaction or dissatisfaction derived from the exercise of instincts. If the former the act was to Darwin a moral one. This instinct was retained in the race through natural selection.

After this scientific manner of explaining the existence of a moral sense, Darwin attempted to derive a standard of morality. The egoistic instincts are found stronger than the social but the latter are more persistent and permanent. Man has become a creature capable of recalling past experiences; in other words has developed conscience; and this line of actions gives him more satisfaction in that which serves the welfare of the group. This basis for a standard of morality - the general good and welfare of the community - is of course objective and not subjective.

Was Darwin successful in establishing this scientific basis of the moral life, the survival of instincts that contribute to the general welfare? Dr. Quillian does not believe that he was because moral goodness cannot be defined in terms of its survival qualities. He concluded that Darwin was a better naturalist than moral philosopher.

The paper elicited the most lively discussion concerning honesty as a moral quality under all circumstances, polygamy as immoral in every age and place, the contention that the moral sense exists only in man and not in certain animals and Plato's justice and harmony in the state.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and sixtieth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR CRADDOCK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia t 8:15 P.M. on February 20, 1959.

The following members were present: Mundy, Penick, Newton, Frost, Hundley, Booth, Harper, Gilliam, Campbell, Craddock, Jack, Morrison, Wake and Noell.

Mr. Frost expressed the pleasure of all in welcoming Dr. Hundley to the meeting after a long period of recuperation from serious injuries incurred when he was struck by an automobile.

The paper of the evening was by Dr. George B. Craddock on the subject, "Dr. Fuller Albright." He began by saying that if another edition of Sigerist's THE GREAT DOCTORS should be issued, this distinguished teacher and investigator should be included. No biography of Dr. Albright has yet been written and the bare facts of his life were taken from WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. Born in 1900 in Buffalo, New York, he received his A.B. degree from Harvard College in 1921, graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1924, interned at Massachusetts General Hospital and was resident in medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1927-1928. He spent the years 1928-29 on a fellowship in Vienna, studying under Erdheim, and returned to the Medical School as a teacher and to the staff of the Massachusetts General, Harvard's first teaching hospital.

A beautiful letter from Dr. Albright's wife was read by Dr. Craddock. It described him as a perfectly integrated person with a sane perspective of life and its vicissitudes and with a quiet sense of humor and a refusal to take himself or anyone else too seriously. "He was without egotism but knew his capabilities and directed his

energy toward their fulfillment. He loved teaching and felt that often he learned as much from his students as they from him. He had warmth and charm and a certain child-like enthusiasm which he never lost as an adult."

Fuller Albright was one of a new type of professor of medicine that began to appear in the medical schools of the United States during the middle twenties of the present century. Generally they were young and two things distinguished them from most of their predecessors: they were trained in some basic medical science as well as in care of the patients and they accepted the important principle of full-time academic responsibility. As a student he became interested in calcium in the body and that together with the metabolism (of electrolytes) in general and other functions that tie in closely with it, has constituted the leading motif of all his scientific work. He carried on into diseases of the Parathyroid glands, and noted an increase in blood-calcium and decrease in blood-phosphorus with a great increase in the excretion of calcium in the urine and the formation of kidney stones. His work extended to other glands of internal secretion and to other phases of bone diseases. But Albright did not restrict his research to bones and parathyroids but was led to explore many other facets of the endocrine system. He became a master in unravelling the endocrine enigmas that came to him through his clinics and practice.

In 1936, Dr. Albright was stricken with Parkinson's disease that eventually made him a complete invalid. That he was able to continue his teaching and his investigative work was due to his remarkable perseverance, the help of his friends and to his wife, Claire Albright.

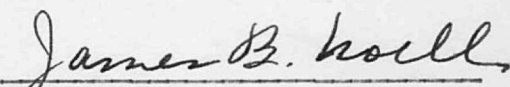
He wrote about himself for his 25th anniversary class report at Harvard College. He said that he had been interested in the glands of internal

secretion, diseases of the skeleton, kidney stones and the chemistry of the body in general and that for the past ten years he had had the interesting experience of observing the development of Parkinson's syndrome in himself.

In his articles in medical journals, written clearly, he expressed definitely some opinions on endocrine and other problems. To him, endocrinology is an indivisible division of internal medicine and he resented the tendency to limit its scope to those disorders of the internal secretions which are not clearly understood. He listed certain conditions often to be considered endocrinologic as probably not so at all. He had no patience with any distinction between practical and theoretical knowledge in medicine. He insisted that one cannot practice good medicine and not understand the fundamentals underlying therapy. He did not believe in medical schools which turn out practical physicians rather than theorists. These, he thought, ended by turning out a poorer grade of doctors and he was convinced that doctors, like eggs, are either good or bad.

Dr. Craddock concluded by calling Dr. Albright one of the profession's finest members, a man of unusual background who used his advantages to the fullest and who by perseverance and courage has done much to further medicine and to lessen human suffering.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary.

The six hundred and sixty-first meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

CAPRON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 6, 1959.

These members were present: Mundy, Morrison, Freer, Wake, Booth, Penick, Campbell, Ferguson, Capron, Gilliam, Kirby, Harper, Caskie, Scruggs, Barton, Frost, Banks, Russell and Noell.

Joseph K. Banks, Jr. was the guest of his father.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of Program and Finance Committees, recommended that fifty cents be added to the cost of the dinner on April 3rd to cover the tips and the dues of members for probably two years. This was adopted after a motion by Mr. Capron.

The paper of the evening was by Mr. John D. Capron on the subject, "From Canoe to Packet Boat". This was a discussion of navigation on the James River from earliest days to the construction and operation of the James River and Kanawha Canal until its abandonment as a canal in 1880.

The early settlers in Virginia built their homes on tidewater and used the navigable bays and rivers as natural highways for exporting tobacco to and importing necessities and luxuries from England. Thinking of a means of transportation of the upper reaches of the great rivers, they explored them and found the James River with its shallows, rapids, and falls unsuited for their rafts and flat boats. Hence they made use of the Indian dug-out canoe. To carry hogsheads of tobacco, two canoes were fastened together with cross beams and pins, eight or nine hogsheads were carried and expert negro watermen manned them. The experiment proved entirely successful. This double canoe was the most practical method of navigation until a new type of boat was designed to meet the conditions of the upper James.

In 1765 an act passed the Virginia Assembly authorizing the clearing of the falls, constructing canals and aqueducts and building locks if necessary. This was the forerunner of the later James River and Kanawha Canal. The James River Company was incorporated for clearing and extending the navigation of James River from tidewater to the highest practicable point on the main branch. Obstacles to navigation were removed from the bed of the river, sluices were opened and enlarged and in 1795 the Richmond Falls Canal was completed. By 1816, sluice navigation was opened for bateaux as far as Lynchburg and the river could be navigated as far as Buchanan. Balcony Falls was the nightmare of the trip and a canal was completed in 1828, extending seven miles along the northern bank of the river in the gorge through the Blue Ridge Mountains. Continuous navigation was possible 220 miles west of Richmond and a special boat, the bateau was designed and built for this purpose.

By 1830, a third of the nation's population lived west of the Alleghanies and some better means of transportation was needed. Two years later the James River and Kanawha Company was chartered, work started on the canal in 1835, westward from the end of the old canal above Richmond and eastward from Lynchburg. It was completed in 1840 to Lynchburg and there was a great celebration when the first canal boat, the General Harrison, reached the city. Packet boats were operated for passenger traffic and excursions but freight tolls accounted for most of the income. Bateaux and sluice navigation accounted for a maximum of 50,000 tons of freight annually at Lynchburg but after the canal was opened, the annual total increased rapidly and reached 244,273 tons in 1860. The speaker mentioned the unsuccessful effort of Francis B. Deane, Jr., then of Richmond, later of Lynchburg, to inaugurate steam navigation on the canal.

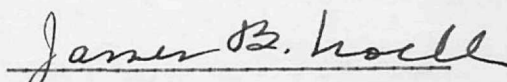
Improved transportation over the mountains was imperative and the Second Division of the canal, Lynchburg to Buchanan, 50 miles long, 22 miles of canal and 28 of slack-water, was completed

in 1851. About this time, the North River Navigation Company extended the canal to Lexington. Then the Third Division, Buchanan to Covington, 47 miles, was started but was never completed.

During the last few years before the War Between the States, the canal was the usual means of moving heavy freight to the coast and of leisurely travel to the Springs and played an important part in the social and economic life of Virginia.

There were several reasons for the decline of the canal: The War Between the States, the railroads and floods. After the War, it was in such bad repair and so in debt that it seemed it must discontinue but it did not. The company was reluctant to sell, but in 1879 the Virginia Legislature passed a bill authorizing its sale to a party that would assume all its debts. The next year, 1880, the James River and Kanawha Company conveyed to the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company all of its property and rights. This was the end and today, old boat locks, broken dams and sections of canal beds are the only landmarks of that era but there are still memories of happy trips on the old canal.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.


James B. Noell, Secretary.

The six hundred and sixty-second meeting of the

657

SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 20, 1959.

These members were present: Mundy, Frost, Harper, Newton, Hundley, Scruggs, Freer, Morrison, Caskie, Russell, Gilliam, Kirby and Noell.

Dr. Harvey C. Brownley was the guest of Dr. Freer.

Mr. Gilliam reported that in spite of the number of guests designated for the annual dinner, it was possible to have this at the Virginian Hotel and it was voted to hold it at this place.

The paper by Dr. John P. Kirby was on the subject, "The Angry Young Men." It was stated that the rise of a new educated working-class generation in Great Britain since 1945 has created a new social problem which the daily press has defined as "the angry young men." Although some like George Scott and John Wain went to Oxford or Cambridge, the greater majority under the Butler Act went to the provincial universities located in the large industrial cities. These writers dislike the pitiful, trivial level upon which most people live in the Welfare State.

The speaker described the social changes involved in the bloodless revolution of 1945 by which England became a more democratic country than it had ever been before. These changes brought about by the Labor Party including control of key industries, compulsory secondary education and the multiplication of state-supported scholarships to the universities were largely continued when the Tory Party returned to power in 1951. Inflation, the differing rates of advance of wages and salaries, the system of taxation have tended to make the working class much better off than before the War, and the middle and upper

classes worse off. The traditional Labor Party objectives of equality, redistribution of income and public ownership and control of certain industries in the Welfare State have been nearly all achieved, but the dead level of mediocrity and the rising tide of a sterile and secure uniformity have caused unrest among the young intellectuals.

This is seen in the poetry of the 1950's. The poets known as "The Movement" - Donald Davie, Kingsley Amis, John Wain, Elizabeth Jennings, Robert Conquest, D. J. Enright, Philip Larkin -- seem to follow the Welfare State level of mediocrity in preferring the neutral tone and emphasizing the moderate, the un-Romantic, even a happy ordinariness.

Before turning to the novels of angry young men like Kingsley Amis, John Wain, John Braine and the plays of John Osborne, Dr. Kirby discussed the views of Colin Wilson and Stuart Holroyd who assail humanism and urge that the way out of our present predicament is religious.

It is evident, therefore, that to all these angry young men the traditional middle-class life is dishonest, stupid, obtuse, insufferably dull. Amis's "Lucky Jim" and Wain's "Hurry on Down", both published in 1953, suggested the development of a new school of fiction and a shift in contemporary taste. They are strongly masculine, devoid of social grace and tone, academic pretensions to culture and learning are impudently caricatured, and the heroes are aggressively looking for the main chance. They are comedies of bad manners and rude young men without religious belief, political ideals or a clear code of morals and manners. But in Amis's second novel, "That Uncertain Feeling", the protagonist of the angry young man is cleaving to a more positive standard of conduct.

The tendency of these novelists to make class consciousness an obsessive theme is illustrated in John Braine's "A Room at the Top." The hero of John Osborne's play, "Look Back in Anger" is a person of more integrity because he will not

use his education to advance in a world by means of compromise with the social forces in power. His more recent play, "The Entertainer" evinces a clearer social commitment and presents a code which tests for their truth and worth the symbols by which people live such as those of royalty.

Although these writers may not agree fully among themselves, there is agreement that there is something wrong; that the Welfare State is not Utopian. Dr. Kirby concluded with the trust that the future program of George Scott of Britain released from the material clutch of the Welfare State and freed of the pessimistic belief that only in conditions of gross inequality can mankind produce glorious examples, will allay the restiveness of these angry young men of his generation.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING

The six hundred and sixty-third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held at the Virginian Hotel on Friday, April 3, 1959, at 6:30 P.M. All of the members including an inactive member, Dr. Herbert Lipscomb, were present except the four listed below.* Mr. William S. Mundy presided and welcomed the 102 guests.

The speaker was the Director of the National Gallery of Art, Mr. John Walker and his subject was "Some Masterpieces in the National Gallery." These were some of the favorites of the speaker and colored reproductions were projected upon a screen by Mr. Carroll B. Wiltshire.

Dr. William F. Quillian introduced the speaker in felicitous and apt phrases and Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., Program Chairman, again explained the origin and purpose of the SpheX Club and the meaning of its name, but in a novel and original manner.

* Attached to these minutes is an excerpt from the Lynchburg News of April 4th, which lists the guests and gives a report of Mr. Walker's delightful and entertaining address.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

*Dr. Barker, Mr. Newton, Dr. Penick and Mr. Russell.

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GILLIAM

The six hundred and sixty-fourth meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on April 17, 1959.

These members were present: Mundy, Banks, Booth, Gilliam, Newton, Campbell, Kirby, Jack, Ferguson, Russell, Harper, Hundley and Noell.

Mr. Gilliam read a letter from Mr. John Walker telling of his pleasure in being our speaker at the annual meeting.

The president, Mr. Mundy, paid tribute to Mr. Gilliam for his efficiency and competence in making all arrangements for this dinner.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr. and his subject was "The Pathfinder of the Seas." This was an account of the life and achievements of Matthew Fontaine Maury, naval officer and oceanographer. He was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, January 14, 1806 but in his fifth year, his family emigrated to Tennessee and there young Maury attended old field school and Harpeth Academy. In 1825 he secured a midshipman's warrant and in the following nine years made three extended cruises. On his return he married Ann Herndon of Fredericksburg and used his leisure in the publication of a work on navigation begun during his recent tour of sea duty under the title A NEW THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NAVIGATION. This met with immediate favor and soon displaced Nathaniel Bowditch's standard work on the same subject. [Following duty with a party charged with locating a navy yard in one of the Southern ports, he obtained leave and visited his father's family in Tennessee. Upon the return trip, Lieutenant Maury suffered a broken leg in a stage coach wreck which left him with

a permanent limp. Although this deprived him of future sea duty, it was the occasion of his entry into a life of study and research which was to bring great and permanent value to the world and lasting fame to the author. He used his enforced leisure to write a series of articles under the title, "Our Navy: Scraps from the Lucky Bag," published in the Southern Literary Messenger during 1840 and 1841.]

¹⁸⁴²
In the following year, Maury was appointed Superintendent of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, later the United States Naval Observatory. He discovered a store house of old log books put aside by the Navy as so much rubbish and instantly realized its value because when a young naval officer he had become conscious of the lack of any organized information regarding the winds and currents of the sea.] He began his researches on winds and currents and in 1847 issued his Wind and Current Chart of the North Atlantic and promised a copy of this to all ship captains who would fill out blank charts of the tracks of their ships and return them to him at the Observatory. By 1851 he reported that a thousand ships in all oceans were observing and recording for him the voluminous information he sought. [The studies brought remarkable results in the courses laid out for sailing and the shortening of the time required for sailing between various ports.]

many
The work of this industrious man was varied and prodigious. Through articles and speeches, he advocated such useful projects as a ship canal between the Mississippi and Great Lakes, the deepening of the river below New Orleans, more lighthouses on the Gulf and the coast of Florida, a railroad across the Rockies and the construction of a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Panama. He called attention to the existence of what he termed the "telegraphic station" on the bottom of the Atlantic and his wide knowledge of the sea was utilized by Cyrus W. Field in laying the Atlantic cable. He was busy lecturing and writing on scientific subjects connected with the sea and in 1855 published "The Physical Geography of the Sea," recognized as the first

textbook of modern oceanography. He also published a chart outlining ocean lanes for steamers in the North Atlantic consisting of two tracks or lanes twenty miles wide, one for East and the other for West bound traffic which were finally adopted by all transatlantic lines. He was deeply interested in the development of Southern commerce and cherished the opening of the Amazon Valley to free trade, hoping that one effect of such a measure would be to draw slaves from the United States to Brazil. With his scientific reputation secure, however, he was humiliated by being put on permanent leave of absence by a board of naval officers because the injury to his leg unfitted him for sea duty. But his friends and newspapers took up his cause and three years later, in 1858, the president restored him to active service, promoting him to the rank of commander, retroactive to the date when he was placed on leave of absence.]

As early as 1845, Maury recognized the tendencies toward disunion and gave much of his time and thought to this growing danger. On April 20, 1861, three days after the secession of Virginia, Maury resigned from the United States Navy and was commissioned a commodore in the Virginia Navy, and appointed a member of the Governor's Executive Council. When the Virginia Navy was incorporated in the Confederate States Navy, he bore the rank of commander. He was assigned to harbor defense and he began to experiment with electric mines in the James River. He was sent to England in 1862 as special agent of the Confederate Government, and was instrumental in securing ships for the Confederacy and continued his experiments with electric mines. He set out for America in the spring of 1865 to make use of these mines in the War but he reached the West Indies after Lee's Surrender. It was unwise for him to return to his home in Virginia for agents of the Confederacy abroad were excluded from the pardon of the amnesty proclamation.

[For a time he was in the service of the Emperor of Mexico laying before him a scheme for colonization of former Confederates and their families in that

country. This was unsuccessful and he spent the next two years in England busying himself with electric mines and writing a series of geographies for school use at the request of a New York publishing house. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Cambridge University and soon after accepted the Chair of Meteorology at the Virginia Military Institute. His principal duty was to prepare a physical survey of Virginia and did not include any regular class assignments. The preliminary report was published in December 1868, less than six months after arriving in Lexington, but the complete report was finished by his son after his father's death, which occurred on February 1, 1873. During these last five years his time was taken up with lectures all over the country. The objective of most of these was the establishment of an international system of telegraphic meteorological observations and weather reports. This project was carried out after his death.

The speaker told of the honors heaped upon Maury during his life and the recognition of his achievements both during his life and thereafter. After a time this acclaim died down and little was heard of him except as the object of special condemnation and many false accusations. Most of this arose from his part in the Civil War and his attempt to colonize Southerners in Mexico. But in the last few decades, the achievements of this remarkable man have been recognized anew.

Mr. Gilliam summed him up as a man of vision and imagination and especially a man of tremendous industry. Maury said that more depends upon industry and steadiness of purpose than upon intellect but the speaker declared that he demonstrated all three in abundant measure and found throughout his writings one striking trait—a recognition and profound belief that the marvels and nature of the physical world is cogent proof of the existence of a Supreme Being.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary.

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HUNDLEY

The six hundred and sixty-fifth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on May 1, 1959.

These members were present: Campbell, Hundley, Gilliam, Morrison, Fauber, Freer, Mundy, Harper, Russell, Banks, Ferguson, Craddock and Noell.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley read the paper of the evening entitled, "Today's Concept of Public Health." The speaker declared that when he took over the job of Director of Health and Welfare of Lynchburg, he found in the department the traditional concept of public health and insufficient personnel. This has been gradually changed and he praised the cooperation of city officials. He commented on the combination of health and welfare in one department and gave it as his opinion that the two fields being so closely related, this made for efficiency and avoided duplication.

The first health board in this country was established in Petersburg, Virginia in 1780; the first state board in Massachusetts in 1864; and Virginia in 1872 was the fourth state to have such a board. The early jurisdiction included water supply, sewerage, burial of the dead, overcrowding of streets, slaughter-houses and the like. Later definitions of public health included environmental features looking toward well-adjusted individuals, control of food and milk, care of the indigent, child health and maternity care, and mental health, have become primary concerns. Health programs have thus been given new directions and new emphasis. The health problems of individual people can be solved by the physician, but public health problems demand the organized efforts of medical, engineering, nursing and dental professions with assistance from sociologists, statisticians and others.

Dr. Hundley summarized the fields with which today's concept of public health is concerned as:

First: Sanitation of food and water supply, disposal of garbage and the environmental features of safety and control of sources of disease.

Second: Control of communicable diseases.

Third: Public health education.

Fourth: Individual health protection and promotion.

Fifth: Cooperation in research in disease prevention.

Sixth: Development of cooperative health programs.

He cited the budget of his department as \$129,000 for health with a return of \$23,000 from fees and other sources and \$791,000 for welfare with contributions of \$395,000 from the Federal and State governments. The administration of these latter funds is difficult because they must be distributed under specific Federal and State regulations.

The speaker concluded with an explanation of ecology which refers to relationship to environment and even to relationships within relationships. Modern medicine has been concerned with the conquest of disease and its faith has been that this is the only way to gain health. Public health is essentially the science of human ecology, the control of and the adaptation to environment; it must be mindful of the broad changes in the patterns of our existence. This is what Public Health has endeavored to achieve whenever Public Health has been at its best.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

RUSSELL

The six hundred and sixty-sixth meeting of the

661

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on May 15, 1959.

These members were present: Scruggs, Banks, Frost, Barton, Newton, Gilliam, Caskie, Harper, Russell and Noell.

ENGL

The speaker of the evening was Mr. E. Campbell Russell and his subject was "A Britisher Looks Back." He confessed no great liking for the term "Britisher" but since he came within its dictionary definition he claimed it for what he really is. As for "looks back", since he was born on December 22, 1876, he had a full four score of years upon which to reflect and draw his reminiscences.

His birthplace was Chislehurst in the county of Kent, a small village about twelve miles from London which for a time was much in the public eye as the residence of the Emperor Napoleon III, the Empress Eugenie and their son, the Prince Imperial, after the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War.

The speaker first attended a private school until he was 13 years old and then received a junior scholarship to Aldenham, an old Elizabethan foundation, highly regarded from the personality of John Kennedy, the Headmaster. From there he went to Cambridge University and matriculated at Caius College, receiving his degree in Classical Honors three years later. Having no particular desire to join his father's firm of solicitors, he decided to try for the Indian Civil Service and to remain another year at Cambridge in preparation. But on account of his mother's ill health he had to drop the Indian Civil and joined his father's firm as a clerk. The speaker described the English system of solicitors and barristers and the points of difference between the two classes of lawyers.

His clerkship was interrupted by service in the Boer War and his experiences in South Africa were graphically described. Upon his return he completed his term as an articled clerk and passed his examinations and was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He settled down to the routine of the law and in 1905 he married. But he was dealt a devastating blow when his wife died of a form of blood poisoning after nine months. A complete change was necessary and after considering an application for a colonial appointment in West Africa, he was engaged by the Asiatic Petroleum Company to go to Japan but this was soon changed to an assignment in India. This company was the marketing organization of the Royal Dutch and the Shell Transport and Trading Company which had recently combined and was dominated by Sir Henri Deterding, the managing director.

These two companies had been engaged in fierce competition for the kerosene business in India and seeing the futility of this, had joined force.

To supersede the merchant firms with their extensive network of native agents, the Royal Dutch-Shell now moved to form their own organization with a General Manager for all of India. The speaker's job was to be his assistant.

He went out via Japan to Shanghai, spent six months there learning all he could about the sale and distribution of kerosene, visited many Chinese cities and after stopping off at Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon, reached Calcutta.

Having supervision of the Shell business as the Asiatic Petroleum Company came to be called, the speaker traveled over the whole of India and spent 18 months in Bombay to establish the company's own offices. He spoke of the life of the Europeans and the customs and characteristics of the natives which he illustrated with humorous anecdotes. He stated that in theory caste in India has been abolished and there is no longer the vast army of untouchables but in practice there appears to be no change because no matter

what Government may decree, the caste system is the essential basis of Hindu religious belief.

After three years the speaker was due for home leave. During this leave he married the sister of an old college friend just before he was due to return to India. The climate was entirely unsuited to her health, so she had to return home and Mr. Russell, after six months, left India for good.

The speaker stated that he expected these reminiscences to cover his whole four score years but he had just reached half way. India was behind him, but there remained the First World War, Trinidad, the United States, Argentina, China and Japan, and finally India again. It was due to his second visit to India that he became a resident of Lynchburg and he concluded by quoting a line from Horace, which he translated "It does not fall to every man's lot to get to Corinth" and which he paraphrased "not everyone has the luck to live in Lynchburg."

The meeting was adjourned at 9:55 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 9, 1959-APRIL 29, 1960

STILL 5 NUMBERING
GAP IN PAPERS

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JACK

The six hundred and sixty-seventh meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 9, 1959.

These members were present: Freer, Wake, Newton, Barton, Mundy, Penick, Campbell, Jack, Hundley, Morrison, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Harper and Noell. *Russell*

The president named a committee consisting of Dr. Campbell, chairman, Mr. Caskie and Mr. Morrison to present nominations for officers for the coming year.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Theodore H. Jack and his subject was "Reconstruction N.S." History formerly was regarded as the lives and achievements of a few great men, statesmen, generals and some orators. It touched the peaks and one book would pretty well cover the history of the United States. But with the opening of the West and the growing emphasis on the welfare of the common man, it was realized that there were valleys between the peaks and the history of the United States became more than an account of the leading actors in events. This is indicated by the newer title, "History of the People of the United States", used by McMaster and Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Jack then discussed the connection between those in control and those controlled or the question of leadership. At the time of the writing of the Constitution, it was certainly the view that the basis of leadership was high intelligence, character and substance and that document fixed ~~and~~ representation and leadership not on the popular will but on those qualities. The president, through the electoral college, the judges and the senators were not selected by popular votes; only the members

of the lower house were so elected and were held in check by the constitutional requirement that money bills must have the consent of the Senate. A pure democracy was not intended but we are moving toward it.

Representation becomes equivalent to leadership in many respects and there are three theories in regard to this in the view of the speaker. First, there is the phonographic theory in which the delegate voices the views of his constituents. Second, there is the classic theory in which the representative is not a delegate but knows the interests of the people better than they do. Third, is the middle of the road position in which the representative gives heed to popular sentiment but attempts to bring his constituents to his view. This last is probably the most successful and satisfactory means of legislative accomplishment.

The speaker alluded to the blocs or pressure by groups to affect legislation and he stated that he shares in the objection to this form of desire pressure.

Dr. Jack discussed the qualities that make the leader. He must be a superior person and his leadership necessarily depends on character, a certain shrewdness and an understanding of the masses. He cited Oscar W. Underwood as a fine example of a political leader, a man with a distaste for demogogy, with a broad nationalism and free from sectionalism.

In his reading of the debates in the Constitutional Convention, the speaker stated he gets the impression that all of the signers believed that there was the right to withdraw but this right, if it did exist, was overthrown by force of arms in the War Between the States. The constitution as finally adopted was a compromise between the Virginia plan and the New Jersey plan, a dual system of a national and

state governments. John Marshall worked out the implied powers of the national government from the welfare clause and from the words "necessary and proper" (so that all limits in the Federal judiciary were removed.) Dr. Jack stated that he favored judicial review but was not sold on the doctrine of implied powers. The so-called War amendments, the 13th, 14th and 15th, minimized the rights of the states and there followed the first reconstruction brought about by the Radical Republicans with its hardships, evils and humiliations to the South.

But according to the speaker, we have been undergoing a Reconstruction: New Style during the past thirty years that has been as thoroughgoing as the previous one. This was what he had in mind to suggest by the title and he said that he would not attempt to put in concrete form the many evidences of this that are familiar to all the members.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and sixty-eighth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

CAMPBELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 23, 1959.

Those present were: Ferguson, Banks, Hundley, Barton, Campbell, Caskie, Newton, Russell, Harper, Wake and Noell. Mr. William L. Wyatt of Virginia Episcopal School faculty was the guest of Mr. Banks and Mr. T. Moody Campbell, Jr., graduate student at the University of Virginia was the guest of his father.

Dr. Campbell, chairman of the nominations committee, made the following report of nominees:

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|--------------------|-----------------------|
| For President | O. B. Newton, Jr. |
| For Vice-President | John P. Kirby |
| For Secretary | James B. Noell |
| For Treasurer | James R. Gilliam, Jr. |

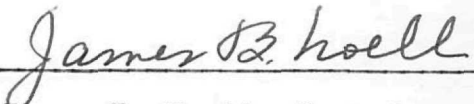
It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted. This was carried and Mr. Newton took over the duties of president from Mr. Mundy.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. T. Moody Campbell and his subject was "Civil War Letters of a Virginia Volunteer." Before reading these letters, Dr. Campbell explained that they had been written by his father during his service in the Confederate Army in Virginia from April 1861 to July 22, 1862. The speaker further explained the background of the letters. His father lived at the family home, Valley View, a plantation of 1300 acres with blacksmith shop and grist mill at the foot of little Mount Pleasant in Amherst County. He was a sophomore at William and Mary College studying for the ministry. The company in which he enlisted became Co. I, 19th Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, under Col. Strange, and formed part of the Fifth Brigade, at first under Gen. St. George Cooke and later under Gen. George E. Pickett. It was part

of Longstreet's Division. The letters were written to the young lady to whom he was affianced who lived at the estate known as Spring Garden in the same county. They continued until July 22, 1862. The writer was badly wounded in the leg at the Battle of Gaines' Mill, spent some time in hospital in Richmond, was conducted home by his brother-in-law and was separated from the army by the disability of his wound which left him with a permanent limp. He served in the local home guard, married the young lady from Spring Garden and entered the Methodist ministry at the end of the war.

The letters are the expression of a serious, high-minded youth who was earnest in his devotion to the Southern cause and certain of its rightness. The immediate and the actual are unmistakable in the descriptions of the country through which he marched, the activities of the camp and picket line and in the reality of battle. There is the pervading feeling that one great battle might end the conflict. The writer went through the Battle of First Manassas, the long, tiresome march from Centerville to the Peninsula, the Battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill until his severe wounding between the second and the third or last Union line of entrenchments but there is not one word of boastfulness in his accounts of these experiences.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

BARTON

The six hundred and sixty-ninth meeting of the

664

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on November 6, 1959.

Those present were: Caskie, Mundy, Frost, Barton, Campbell, Booth, Banks, Harper and Noell.

In the absence of the president and vice-president, Mr. Mundy presided.

Dr. George L. Barton Jr. was the speaker and his subject was "Retrospect." It was an interesting account of his career as a teacher, beginning with his matriculation at the University of Virginia in 1909 and ending when he retired as Headmaster of Virginia Episcopal School in 1958. The change from that day to this, when he can hear from his front porch the sounds of automobiles on the highway, diesel engines within earshot and jet airplanes overhead is suggestive of the imagination of a Jules Verne.

The speaker contrasted the physical aspects of the University where he remained as assistant in Latin until 1917 with the conditions today and noted the increase in enrollment from 1,000 students to 4,433. But he found that the individuality of the institution had changed very little and certain usages of speech and behavior were about the same as when he was a student and instructor. However, three courses were considered a load as four hours of preparation were necessary to one in class. The life of the students centered in fraternities, athletics and the literary societies but the latter were at a low ebb and public speaking was neglected.

The war conditions of 1917 caused an overflowing at the Virginia Military Institute and the depletion of the staff. An invitation to become a civilian instructor in Latin there was accepted and the speaker entered upon these duties on

October 30, 1917. He became successively Major and Adjunct Professor of Latin, Colonel and Professor of History and head of the Department of Liberal Arts. He found V. M. I. very different from the University and pointed out many of these differences. The speaker served under three superintendents, Gen. Edward W. Nichols, Gen. William H. Cocke and Gen. John R. Lejeune and described briefly the characters of each and his contribution to the Institute. Dr. Barton served eighteen years there, holding various offices besides his teaching and gaining an insight into the life in barracks. There was a unity and cohesion of spirit as nowhere else and this carried over into later life.

He had come to regard V. M. I. as his second alma mater and so the decision to leave to become headmaster of DeVeaux Episcopal School in Niagara Falls, New York was a hard one to make. Here again was a great change due to the different ages of the students under his care. He was not sorry to return to Virginia in 1942, for one year as head of Christ Church School and then as Headmaster of Virginia Episcopal School in Lynchburg. This was the happiest period of his life, he stated, because of the high academic standards, the confidence of the governing board in his solution of problems and the physical improvements made possible by the bequest of Mr. William King. The speaker closed by stating some of his ideas on teaching acquired in his career as a schoolmaster.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventieth meeting of the

665

SPHEX CLUB

FERGUSON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on November 20, 1959.

Those present were: Freer, Ferguson, Hundley, Barton, Wake, Frost, Newton, Caskie, Banks~~R~~ Gilliam, Campbell, Kirby, Penick, Harper and Noell.

President Newton appointed to the Program Committee Messrs. Gilliam, Mundy and Booth with the first-named as Chairman. He also named Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Membership Committee and the other members Messrs Fauber and Gilliam.

The subject of the paper of the evening was the question, "History for the Space Age?" This was written by Dr. W. W. Ferguson and was read by Dr. Orville W. Wake for Dr. Ferguson who was suffering with laryngitis but was present and was able to answer a few questions during the discussion.

As background for the question of what would be the nature of historical writing in the Space Age, Dr. Ferguson reviewed the concepts of history during the 17th, 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries, especially as affected by the developments in science during the last two and a half centuries. It was suggested that social phenomena are subject to laws which can be ascertained and so can be treated systematically as the natural sciences are. History could no longer be regarded as a series of events and happenings occurring by pure chance; a pattern or purpose must be sought in the historical process with the indication of some transcendental being or agency.

But the idea that the course of human history could be established by understanding certain basic principles of human nature without historical study and research was rejected. This

set the stage for the great 19th century social theorists and led to a new approach, one that was opposed to attempts to subject historical phenomena to the same methods and procedures as the natural sciences.

At this point the writer mentioned the so-called "philosophy of history" or "schools of historical thought" which a generation or so ago were applied to all speculative schemes or systems to explain the purposes and grasp the meaning of history. But by the beginning of this century it was evident that the "philosophy of history" had split into two distinct halves. The older type was still found in the work of Spengler and Toynbee but there was a new form of inquiry directed towards the analysis of historical procedures, terms and categories. If this need for a re-interpretation was strongly felt in the second quarter of this century, how much greater, according to the writer, must that need be today as we enter the atomic and the Space Age.

Dr. Ferguson then discussed the two ideas which were left to us at the beginning of this century, largely as the result of the eclipse of speculative reason. These are first, Historicism which says that the subject-matter of history is human life in its totality and multiplicity and that history is not intended to be the statement of general laws or principles. The second was "Historiography" which put emphasis upon an inquiry into method and was accentuated by the opening of diplomatic archives and the development of the so-called hand-maidens of history - archeology, mythology, numismatics, philology.

The modern historian is thus brought to a cruel dilemma. He must tell the truth and nothing but the truth but he is reminded that this ideal is unattainable because there are limits to any claims of truth and objectivity; history itself and the historian are affected by subjective, emotional and irrational factors. Out of this continuing and contemporary debate between historians and philosophers, the writer believes

will come the answer or answers as to what kind of history we shall have or should have for the Space Age. These answers may be a long time in coming because history is beset by disturbing and difficult features. Dr. Ferguson then indicated some of these in a series of questions concerning the subject-matter and the facts of history, the order and management, the interpretation, the explanation, and the meaning of the material of history, and its meaningless^{ness} without a Christian solution.

Without attempting to answer these questions in detail, the writer drew certain general conclusions about the theoretical situation facing the writers of history today. The tradition of a philosophical theory has almost disappeared; the religious theory that found a meaning in faith again has some vogue; the question whether history is a science is still widely and actively debated. But fortunately the unsatisfactory status of "Philosophy of History" does not stop the writing of history or make its study any less popular.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-first meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BANKS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on December 4, 1959.

Those present were: Banks, Hundley, Barton, Gilliam, Campbell, Barker, Wake, Ferguson, Newton, Russell, Harper, Frost, Fauber, Morrison, Jack, Caskie, Mundy, Craddock and Noell.

Mr. Caskie read a letter from Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, accepting the invitation to be the speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Club. Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee, reported the offer of the Boonsboro Club to provide for this dinner. It was moved, seconded and carried that this offer be accepted and that the date of April 1, 1960 be set as the date if this should be agreeable to Mr. Martin; if not, a date that would be suitable to him would be chosen.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Joseph K. Banks, and the subject was "Browning and Olives." The speaker first related how he happened to select this title. He once had a professor who made the point that one must learn to like things that are not popular but are genuinely good and coupled as examples Browning and olives. The speaker then considered the contention that Browning's poetry is difficult, obscure and obtuse. This might fairly be brought against Sordello and the poems written prior to this, constituting about one quarter of the poet's output but it was not valid against the remaining three quarters. This so-called obscurity has become a prejudice and has checked enthusiasm for Browning's work. The speaker cited "Pippa Passes" and "The Ring and the Book" as examples of poems that are clear and free from obscurity. Browning, was, however, a deep thinker and his purpose was not to entertain and amuse. He wrote in a white heat of thought

with quickness of perception and intensity of insight on subjects that are difficult and in an untried field. He is the poet of character portrayal rather than of narration as Tennyson. He recognizes the qualities in people and makes us see what people are made of by analytical studies of their characters. The speaker emphasized the robustness of the man, his religious certainty and his overflowing optimism. He accepted Christianity and also evolution and was after this acceptance always sure and certain. He never seems to have doubted as his great contemporary, Tennyson, sometimes did. Browning believed in the ultimate goodness of man's destiny and in "Saul" the speaker found this exuberance of spirit displayed.

He then described the so-called failure and success, or the weakness and strength, or the evil and goodness theory found in many of the poems and through which the poet shows that there is always a bright side. He carries this optimistic view of life to the benefits of old age and to no fear in death. Mr. Banks quoted a number of passages reflecting this happy, robust view. He brought his paper to a close by reading and interpreting with clarity and beauty the two poems, "My Last Duchess", a dramatic monologue and "Incident of the French Camp."

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-second meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

ROBT MORRISON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on December 18, 1959.

Those present were: Penick, Kirby, Campbell, Caskie, Jack, Fauber, Hundley, Quillian, Gilliam, Banks, Barton, Frost, Morrison, Booth, Newton, Wake, Russell, Harper, Craddock and Noell.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee, explained the details of the annual dinner for the benefit of those members who were not present at the previous meeting and confirmed April 1st as the date after hearing from Mr. Martin.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Robert D. Morrison on the subject "Obscene Literature." He exhibited many examples of periodicals and books of varying degrees of obscenity that had been collected from newstands in Lynchburg. The enormity of the problem of pornography was clearly indicated and has aroused protests in Lynchburg and over the country. As City Manager he has made a study of what should be done and in view of the legal obstacles has suggested to the dealers self-censorship.

The speaker then reviewed briefly the legal situation regarding obscene literature as determined by the United States Supreme Court. There can be no pre-censorship under the Constitution. Obscenity has been held as not within the area of protected free speech but the difficulty is what the courts will hold as obscene. The Roth case decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1956 determined the standard or proper test to be "whether to the average person applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest."

Mr. Morrison read from the report of a committee of a local civic club, dealing with three types; nudity, shock and horror, and those dealing with homosexuality and incest. Art and sculpture cannot be condemned but photographs of living persons seem to be objectionable. The other two classes were described as harmful and revolting. But the legal test of the average person prohibits one standard for youth and another for adults.

Many cases involving this question were reviewed by the speaker, including the Sunshine Book Company case dealing with the magazine of a nudist colony and the cases of Lady Chatterley's Lover as a book and as a movie to show the confusion in the state of the law. He spoke of the blow to regulation by the requirement of awareness or scienter as decided in Smith against California.

The speaker closed by stating that many people in the city are interested in this problem and he suggested seven steps that might be taken to alleviate the harmfulness. These included a committee representing a cross section of the population, of persons who will speak up and who understand the law, This committee should seek the cooperation of the newsdealers and if legal action must be taken, it should take the filthiest book to court to present its strongest case.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

HARPER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on January 8, 1960.

Those present were: Freer, Wake, Hundley, Capron, Frost, Newton, Campbell, Caskie, Russell, Harper, Morrison, Fauber, Penick, Booth, Jack, Craddock, Mundy, Kirby and Noell. Mr. Gary Wake was the guest of his father.

Dr. Edwin A. Harper was the speaker of the evening and the subject of his paper was "The Chemical Frontier of Life." He stated that his paper, begun as a simple discussion of genetics, has expanded into a consideration of the discoveries of three Americans, George Beadle, Edward Tatum and Joshua Lederberg, who were rewarded the Nobel prize in 1958 for their discoveries in the bio-chemical mechanism of heredity.

The speaker then gave a brief outline of cell chemistry and a description of the assistance of the enzymes in the reactions taking place in the cell as far as is known. He then returned to a consideration of heredity and genetics by reviewing Mendel's work, first published in 1866, which went unnoticed for forty years and was rediscovered around 1900 by three men working independently. The kernel of Mendel's work lies in his demonstration of the unitary nature of hereditary characteristics and of their transmission from one generation to another in simple ratios.

Dr. Harper next considered the chromosome which he stated is the visible carrier of the hereditary material and the gene which he called a hypothetical substance responsible for a single character in the germ cell.

Dr. Beadle and Dr. Tatum first used fruit flies as the tool of study and later the red bread mold. By using x-rays to induce mutations, they found a

spore that needed only Vitamin B6 to make it grow and it transmitted its need to its descendants in the proper Mendelian manner. This fundamental work of Beadle and Tatum dealt with the behavior of the genes. It has been followed by recent work on the structure of the chromosome in which the gene resides and of its components. It is not a single distinct chemical compound but consists of three parts - a protein, DNA, a nucleic acid, and RNA, another nucleic acid. The DNA is the hereditary material in which genic activity lies. A model of the DNA molecule was exhibited by Dr. Harper, it was explained in detail and its functions in the cell described as first, the direction of the activity of the cell and second, to carry from the parent cell to the daughter cell an exact set of all the genes needed to determine the character of a new organism.

The contribution of the third recipient of the 1958 Nobel prize, Dr. Joshua Lederberg, was the discovery of the phenomenon of transduction by which a virus enters a bacterial cell and transfers to it a heritable trait. That part of the virus entering the cell consists almost entirely of DNA. Transduction is of great importance as showing the almost interchangeable qualities of genes, chromosomes, viruses, bacterio-phages based on the common presence of DNA. In the study of DNA the speaker stated that we may find the cause and cure of cancer and we may learn more of the danger of atomic radiation for succeeding generations.

Dr. Harper closed by mentioning the exciting speculation toward which the bio-chemical geneticists have turned their attention in the field of evolution and in a theory as to the origin of organic life from inorganic.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on January 22, 1960.

Those present were: Frost, Gilliam, Hundley, Penick, Kirby, Campbell, Caskie, Quillian, Freer, Booth, Harper, Fauber, Mundy, Craddock and Noell.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Newton, Dr. John P. Kirby, Vice-President, presided. The secretary read a letter from Dr. Ruskin S. Freer, stating that the necessity of preparing notes for new courses of study and of being out of town for a week in February would prevent his giving a paper on February 19th. It was voted to excuse Dr. Freer, omitting, however, the meeting of February 5th and allowing Mr. Booth to read his paper on the date assigned to Dr. Freer.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr. on the subject, "Piedmont Flight No. 349 and the Problem of Evil." He took as his starting-point the crash of the Douglas DC-3 on October 30, 1959 near Charlottesville, Virginia in which only one person survived of the twenty-seven persons aboard. A comment at the time that God must have had some special purpose for Bradley, the lone survivor, suggested the subject of the paper.

The speaker presented three views that might be taken of the problem involved, all of which he rejected.

First, that God is all powerful but in allowing one to be saved out of the twenty-seven, He is a being of favoritism and caprice.

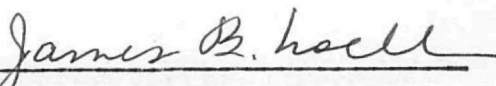
Second, that God is all powerful and had a purpose for the others that they be killed as well as for Bradley that he be saved.

Third, that there is no God but a mechanistic determinism, an inevitable succession of cause and effect.

On the contrary, Dr. Quillian asserted that God has a purpose for all creation including Bradley and the others which is the fulfillment of His goodness and of His power. But good for man must be achieved and real choices and real decisions are available to the good life. God has limited his own power by granting to man that freedom which is essential to his own greatest good.

Evil has been and is an enigma but this view makes the best of man's experience as he, himself understands it and as recounted by others.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-fifth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on February 19, 1960.

Those present were: Hundley, Fauber, Freer, Wake, Harper, Frost, Barton, Booth, Mundy, Caskie, Campbell, Gilliam and Noell. Mr. Hustace Poor was the guest of Mr. Booth.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Gilliam presided. He called attention to the honor recently accorded Prof. Ruskin S. Freer when he was awarded a doctor of science degree by Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri.

Mr. Lea Booth was the speaker of the evening on the subject, "The Greatest Naval Engagement in History." This was the four-part battle for the Gulf of Leyte in October, 1944. As preliminary to a description of this battle, the speaker gave a brief account of Japan's contact with the Western World, her ability to rise above adversity, her transformation during a half century into a great sea power, her comprehension of the significance of a mobile air arm in naval warfare, and of the Japanese character, its valor, unwavering discipline and fierce national spirit.

After briefly mentioning the course of naval warfare in the Pacific after December 7, 1941, the speaker came to the summer of 1944. The question before the Joint Chiefs of Staff was where the next landing should be. General MacArthur, commanding the South-West Pacific, held strongly to the view that this should be in the Philippines. Admiral King favored Formosa. The outcome was that General MacArthur was directed to occupy Leyte as an initial foothold in the Philippines. The date was set for December 20, but later the target date was advanced two months to October 20.

As the MacArthur forces with the 7th Fleet under Admiral Kinkaid made their landings on the beach at Leyte Gulf, the Japanese defensive plan Sho-1 was ordered into execution. This was the plan. A Northern Force of carriers under Admiral Ozawa was to decoy Admiral Halsey's 3rd Fleet to the North out of position to lend effective support at Leyte Gulf; a powerful Central Force under Admiral Kurita would navigate the western approaches to Leyte through San Bernardino Strait; simultaneously a Southern Force in two sections, one under Admiral Nishimura, the other under Admiral Shima, would pass from the southwest through Surigao Strait. The Central and the two Southern Forces would tighten a mighty pincer on the American amphibious forces and fire support ships in Leyte Gulf and destroy them. The result was a "quadripartite" battle for Leyte Gulf. During October 24 and 25 there were four engagements - the battles of Sibuyan Sea, Surigao Strait, Samar and Cape Engano. Each focused on the one American objective of holding the Leyte Gulf perimeter against challenges from Japanese air and sea attacks.

The speaker described each of these battles in detail and at this point distributed maps of the Philippines with the locations of the different forces, Japanese and American, so that the action might be more readily followed. Halsey left the Southern Japanese Forces to Kinkaid's 7th Fleet and struck at Kurita's Central Force in Sibuyan Sea. Task Force 38 air attacks inflicted great damage and Kurita turned westward as if routed. When Admiral Sherman's Task Group 38.3 located Admiral Ozawa's Carrier Groups to the North, Admiral Halsey left San Bernardino Strait unguarded and struck with his 3rd Fleet and practically annihilated Ozawa's Force. This was the Battle of Cape Engano.

While Halsey was making his high speed run to catch Ozawa, Admiral Nishimura was leading his Southern Force into a destructive trap in Surigao Strait, arranged by Admiral Oldendorf, 7th Fleet Tactical Commander. Nishimura was so badly defeated that he fled. Admiral Shimo never got into the fight. After assessing the plight of Nishimura, he reversed course and returned to Borneo.

Admiral Halsey's rout of Ozawa would have been a glorious victory except that his failure to form Task Force 34 to guard San Bernardino Strait enabled Kurita to return, pass through the Strait and meet a part of Admiral Kinkaid's Force under Admiral Clifton Sprague off Samar. Kinkaid was unaware that Task Force 34 had not been activated and the omission put him in a desperate plight. He sought reinforcements from Halsey who ordered Admiral McCain's Task Group 38.1 to his aid but it could not arrive in time. Admiral Oldendorf tried to help but was too late. In spite of overwhelming Japanese fire power, planes from the small escort carriers attacked gallantly and even made dry runs on the Japanese ships. With everything going his way and a smashing victory within his group, Kurita made an incredible decision and broke off the action.

When Kurita turned back into San Bernardino Strait, the final phase of the greatest naval engagement in history was over. Japan's grandiose Sho-1 plan was an utter failure.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-sixth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on March 11, 1960.

Those present were: Penick, Ferguson, Wake, Hundley, Scruggs, Freer, Gilliam, Fauber, Caskie, Booth, Frost, Newton, Craddock, Harper and Noell.

This meeting had been postponed from March 4 on account of the deep snowfall. Mr. Scruggs was welcomed after absences due to a long illness.

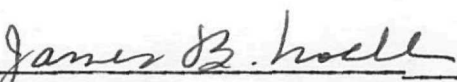
The speaker of the evening was Mr. Everette Fauber on the subject, "Merchants' Hope". This is the name of a small church located about ten miles from Hopewell, Virginia. It dates from 1657 and is one of the earliest of the small Anglican churches of Eastern Virginia. The bricks used in its construction were made of clay found locally, the walls are 22½ inches thick, with three windows on the South, four on the North and two in the back wall. Around these windows and the door are rubbed brick arches. The building measures 65 by 25 feet. The original interior was destroyed during the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

Citing "Merchants' Hope" as a fine example of the early churches built in the colonial period of Virginia, the speaker went on to describe certain other churches of the 17th and 18th centuries, including St. Luke's near Smithfield in Isle of Wight County, Christ Church in Lancaster County built by Robert (King) Carter, the Yeoconico Church dating from 1706 suggesting the Gothic, and the Yorkhampton Church which was built of marl instead of brick. Although most of these early churches were of rectangular construction with gabled roof, there was considerable variety. Some had the hip roof. St. Peter's and St. Luke's had towers and in Northern Virginia there were windows that suggested two stories as in Pohick Church.

Specifications and details of construction were read by the speaker from certain vestry and county records, from which he made assumptions as to the interior of "Merchants' Hope" before it was ravaged by war. There may have been a three-stage pulpit, white-washed walls and perhaps the wainscoting was painted red because the colonists loved color. "Merchants' Hope" is typical of the small rectangular parish church which was a return to the early Christian basilica. These churches had a consistency of style and beautiful proportion and form.

Mr. Fauber then showed upon a screen colored photographs taken by him of the churches mentioned and others in Eastern and Northern Virginia, and in North and South Carolina. Certain of these showed the rubbed brick arches around windows and doors, the water table and the pattern of Flemish bond with glazed headings.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and seventy-seventh meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 18, 1960.

Those present were: Fauber, Barton, Banks, Penick, Caskie, Wake, Freer, Gilliam, Frost, Campbell, Hundley, Booth, Newton, Kirby, Jack, Harper, Craddock and Noell. Mr. Owen Harper was the guest of his father.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr. and his subject was "Confederate Self-Portrait". The paper was based on the letters written from camp and battlefield by his great grandfather, the first Edwin A. Penick, to members of his family while he was a soldier in the 38th Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. They had been preserved by the speaker's family and were left to him by his father.

Before reading the letters, Dr. Penick in his introduction, told briefly of the background and character of the writer. He lived on a plantation at Cascade in Pittsylvania County, Virginia with his wife and five children. He was a man of modest education, but of good sense and keen observation. All of the letters exhibit a strong Christian character and the utmost devotion and love for his wife and children. He was six feet, seven inches tall and must have been of rugged physique. In one letter he told of lying in the water for twenty-six hours with nothing to eat. His oldest son, Cliff, although lame, had also enlisted and was a member of his father's regiment.

The letters began in March 1862 from Richmond and described conditions in that city in war time and life in Camp Wise and Camp Winder. Then, sometimes to his wife, Mary, and sometimes to his small sons, he wrote of movements to Gordonsville, Orange Courthouse and Fredericksburg. Humorously he mentioned the victuals or lack of them and a train a mile long with 10,000 men aboard.

In April the letters told of the march to Yorktown, of camp life and then of the battle of Yorktown in which his regiment was engaged. Officers were galloping in all directions, he had only an overcoat for shelter, his Colonel and Captain were brave men, a deserter said the enemy numbered 180,000, and he was proud that he and his comrades stood up to the Yankees.

There is a gap in the letters from April 25 to July 23, probably due to many having been lost. His regiment moved from Drewey's Bluff to Northern Virginia. On September 5, he wrote of the Second Battle of Manassas and that they were headed for Maryland. In the next he told of the surrender of Harper's Ferry and of the big battle, Antietam. On September 27 from near Winchester, this soldier recounted his movements from August 17 and told of his helping on the battlefield suffering humanity and of ministering to the wants of friends and foes. The last letter was dated October 2, 1862. The writer died before finishing it from injuries and sickness of the hard campaign at the age of 42 years, leaving his wife Mary and five children. Two of his sons became Episcopal ministers, Cliff, the soldier, became a missionary bishop and the second Edwin A Penick was the speaker's grandfather.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

ANNUAL MEETINGS

W.M. McCHESNEY
MARTIN

The six hundred and seventy-eighth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in Smith Memorial Hall of Randolph-Macon Woman's College on April 1, 1960 at 6:30 P.M. Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr. presided and welcomed the 182 guests ~~and members.~~

The speaker was Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr. Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve on the subject, "The American Dollar and the Status of Monetary Policy". Mr. Martin, from his long experience in fiscal affairs, gave a masterly analysis of savings, credit, inflation, and the Federal Reserve System. He was introduced by Mr. James R. Caskie, who was instrumental in having him present to address this meeting.

Attached to these minutes is an excerpt from the Lynchburg News of April 2, 1960 which lists the members and guests and contains a summary of Mr. Martin's able presentation.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary



—Jimmie Ripley Photo

SPHEX CLUB SPEAKER, William McChesney Martin Jr. flanked by club president, O. B. Newton Jr., left, and James R. Caskie. Martin, chairman of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, was introduced by Caskie.

Sound Economy Said Based On Savings And Investments

By S. I. WHITE

The chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, William McChesney Martin Jr., emphasized in an address here Friday night that a sound economy is anchored to personal savings and investments rather than unlimited bank credit.

Martin was guest speaker at the 48th annual meeting of the SpheX Club. The meeting, held in Smith Memorial Hall, Randolph-Macon Women's College, was attended by several score guests of the club members.

Within the framework of his subject, "The American Dollar and the Status of Monetary Policy," Martin touched on such topics as credit controls, world trade, inflationary processes and the role of the Federal Reserve System.

He remarked that the Federal Reserve System has been called one of the two completely American contributions to political science.

* * *

"THE SYSTEM developed out of the roots of the American heritage," he declared. "Our political and economic heritage are, I be-

lieve, inseparable."

While the tone of his observations on the nation's economy were optimistic, he cautioned his audience that the nation is still subject to certain classic principles of economics.

"In modern times, too many people think it old-fashioned to think of the law of supply and demand," Martin remarked. "This law can no more be ignored than the law of gravity."

There is no reason for another economic depression such as shackled the country in 1929, Martin said. But neither is there any reason to ignore the lessons

of 1929, he added.

One of the most misunderstood elements of our national economy is the role of interest rates, Martin remarked.

"We still feel they are established by magic," he said. "Actually, it is a part of the savings and investment process. You cannot substitute bank credit for savings."

THE BASIC characteristic of money is confidence and when this is undermined the currency suffers, Martin observed. The congressional debate on government bond interest rates during the past six months has undermined confidence in the state of American credit, he remarked.

There is an unprecedented demand for capital throughout the world, Martin declared. Over the long haul, he said, this factor will prevent a return to the low interest rates which prevailed in the years immediately following World War II.

The speaker was introduced by James R. Caskie, at whose invitation Martin was present. Caskie recalled that he had been intimately acquainted with Martin's father when both were members of the board of trustees of Washington & Lee University. He characterized the speaker as a "close reproduction" of his father.

Caskie briefly sketched Martin's impressive background in presenting him.

A native of St. Louis, Martin entered the brokerage business

after graduating from Yale in 1928. In 1938, at the age of 31, Martin was elected president of the New York Stock Exchange—the youngest in its history.

Martin entered the Army as a private during World War II and emerged a colonel. Since then, he has served as a member of the Export-Import Bank, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, member and finally chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Spex Club members: Jo Banks, Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton Jr., Lea Booth, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., J. Burroughs Noell, Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs, and Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests:

Freeston G. Acker, Gen. G. M. Alexander, Philip Allen.

C. G. Baber, Ned Baber, Leigh Ballenberg, Judge A. D. Barksdale, Brantley F. Barr, David E. Basten, Richard A. Berry, W. E. Betts Jr., John A. Blankinship, Owen L. Bradford, William O. Bristow, D. C. Brodie, Frank B. Brown, Dr. H. C. Brownley, H. S. Bryant, Judge Charles E. Burks, Ralph Burnette, A. E. Burton, Percy N. Burton.

Dr. G. Edward Calvert, W. D. Campbell Jr., John S. Caskie, P. S. Clark, Ralph E. Clifford, Dr. A. R. Coleman, J. Gilliam Conrad, Rev. John T. Cooper, Robert Cornett, W. H. Cosby, Dr. Robert H. Cox, S. Thomas Cox, Houston M. Crowder, Dr. R. V. Crowder Jr.

Frank G. Davidson Jr., Arthur B. Davies III, Fred M. Davis, Floyd J. Davis Jr., Dr. R. N. deNierd, R. C. deRosset, Ralph Deuster, Bowman Dass.

Dr. Porter B. Echols, Dr. M. C. Edlund, J. Easley Edmunds Jr., E. D. English, H. Muse Epe.

John W. Ferguson, Clyde L. Finch, V. Howard Ford, H. D. Forsyth.

Robert H. Gammon, Harold H. Garretson, Richard P. Gifford, Bates McC. Gilliam, Philip H. Girling, Edward S. Graves, John L. Greer Jr., A. T. Gunn Jr.

John A. Hamilton, Dr. Richard Hawkins, J. B. Hodges, Ray Hogan, Edwin B. Horner, L. D. Horner Jr., Claude Hoskins, Richard L. Howell.

Jack R. Jarvis Jr., W. Martin Johnson, T. Claggett Jones.

V. V. Kelsey, Thomas S. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. W. Koontz.

E. H. Lane, E. H. Lane Jr., J. Duval Lee, Charles L. Lewis, Daniel C. Lewis, Lunford L. Lewis, Z. E. Lindsey, Donald Lloyd, I. M. Lynn.

Dr. E. B. McGugin, Henry E. McWane, Henry E. McWane Jr., J. Merrick Marshall, J. H. Mason Jr., Thomas B. Mason, Walter G. Mason, L. White Matthews Jr., Dr. Robert D. Meade, B. F. Moomaw, Charles F. Myers, Shirley W. Noell.

Dr. Earl T. Owen, J. Doniphan Owen, J. Gordon Payne, Dr. John H. Pearson, John Tucker Percy, W. R. Perkins Jr., C. H. Pettyjohn, C. R. Pettyjohn.

Walker Pettyjohn Jr., Dr. A. Phillips, Rufus H. Poor, John P. Read Jr., Emmett L. Reid, A. R. Renard, Elias Richards Jr., Dr. John C. Risher, Rev. A. M. Robertson, Douglas A. Robertson, Samuel Rosenblatt, Dr. Macey Rosenthal, W. Ewart Royall, J. Eldon Rucker, John Rudd.

Henry M. Sackett Jr., Paul E. Sackett, Britt W. Saterlee, Dr. D. P. Scott, Dr. Ernest Scott, E. G. Scott, Samuel A. Scruggs, Fred L. Showalter, A. P. Smith, Charlie Smith, David R. Smythe, Shafer S. Spencer, C. J. Stephenson, Dr. Carl Stern, Dr. R. P. Stickley, Gen. W. M. Stokes Jr., J. L. Stone, Wm. W. Sweeney.

Robert B. Taylor, John C. Turner, Dr. John M. Turner Jr.

Harrison Van Aken Jr., Dr. Paul Walker, James O. Watts Jr., Gorham B. Walker Jr.

B. R. White, Clyde L. White, J. Lewis White, Wellford White, W. A. White, L. B. Whitehouse Jr., S. H. Williams Jr., E. J. F. Wilson Jr., William L. Wilson, R. N. Winfree, W. W. Winfree, John Wranek, J. D. Wright, William L. Wyatt.

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WAKE

The six hundred and seventy-ninth meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on April 15, 1960.

Those present were: Booth, Quillian, Ferguson, Capron, Newton, Frost, Mundy, Jack, Barker, Kirby, Wake, Freer, Harper, Craddock and Noell.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Orville W. Wake and his subject was "Journey No. 2 - The Land of Existentialism". The No. 2 in the title indicated a plan to deal with existentialism in the style used by him in dealing with Paul Tillich last year but he found it impossible to capture the mood of the former paper. He chose rather to give a report of some of the impressions he had gained of this subject.

Existential thought seems to have arisen from two factors; first, disillusionment and despondency at the plight of human beings resulting from the great wars of this century, and a rebellion against the optimistic materialism of the nineteenth century, and second, a reaction against the methods and procedures of philosophic thought which do not take the philosopher himself into account.

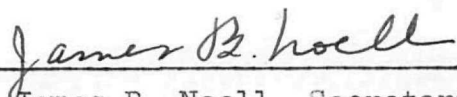
Dr. Wake then spoke of the difficulty of a definition because the existentialist does not separate the object of thought from the subject, the thinking person. Truth is the relationship of the existing person to the projected thought. According to Sartre man has to exist before any essence of man or universal human nature can be conceived. Hence, the futile task of describing this movement is expressed in the phrase, "existence precedes essence". Man is responsible for what he is, his essence is derived from his existence and by the choices and decisions that he makes, he creates himself. Not only will the individual man be what he chooses, but as he chooses what he will be, he also chooses what mankind will be.

The speaker discussed the sense of anguish and forlornness from this responsibility to choose without the aid of a pre-existing pattern for life; the question of the failure to choose; the reaction to this view of life where an ethic is lacking; and the positive ethical elements when choosing responsibly and self-consciously. Stated positively these qualities might be: it is good for the person to contemplate his situation and the situation of man in all its inwardness; it is good to act upon one's most profound thought and feeling regarding one's self and mankind; it is good for man to have this courage to choose.

Referring to the implications of existentialist thought for Christianity, Dr. Wake mentioned that it is conventional to think of it as of two kinds, atheistic and Christian, depending upon whether a person sees in Christianity a possible answer to the questions raised by the study of existence. In Marcel's idea of we-ness, of Kierkegaard's idea of "otherness" and even in Sartre's idea of hurling himself into the future, there is some kind of projection of a goal to be sought. Existentialism has performed a service for religion by emphasizing the relation of religion and existence.

The complaints raised about existential thought are the lack of a social ethic, the uncertainty that it could ever become a social force, and failure to relate itself to what is known about the physical world. Whether it can become systematic without destroying itself or stir the popular mind to become a social force seems to be an open question.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eightieth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

E. C. RUSSELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on April 29, 1960.

Those present were: Campbell, Harper, Newton, Mundy, Russell, Caskie, Hundley and Noell.

Mr. Mundy explained that he could give his paper on May 13th but that there was considerable material in the Library of Congress that he wished to make use of but engagements in the next two weeks prevented his visiting Washington. He felt that his paper would not be complete without research in that Library, It was moved and carried that the May 13th meeting be dispensed with and that Mr. Mundy give his paper at the first meeting in October.

Mr. Caskie reported that he had received a letter from Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr. expressing his pleasure in addressing our annual meeting and complimenting the organization.

Mr. E. Campbell Russell, the speaker of the evening, continued his reminiscences under the title, "A Britisher Looks Back, Part Two." At the conclusion of the former instalment, he had been forced, owing to his wife's health, to resign his post with the Asiatic Petroleum Company in India. He was kept on in England, doing much useful work until a suitable job in the foreign field should turn up. The Shell and Royal Companies made a joint enterprise of their concessions in Trinidad by forming a company called the British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate and the speaker was appointed a joint manager. Mr. Russell was engaged in its affairs when World War I broke out in August 1914.

He rejoined his old regiment, the 20th London, and was commissioned Captain. His age of approaching 40 years, prevented his being sent

overseas but after 15 months of regimental duty and promotion to Major, he was given a special assignment on the Clyde to investigate and report on labor trouble in that area, becoming Intelligence Officer of No. 2 District of the Scottish Command.

The speaker then returned to the oil business. He was soon given an assignment with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and for the next few years he traveled abroad for investigations of some of its projects apart from Persia. In January 1921 he made his first visit to the States and with a Texan named Charles Francis DeGanahl went to Tampico, Mexico and to Venezuela where the latter had interests. Anglo-Persian decided to give up its option after he had made his report. He was then assigned to the Argentine, his company having obtained an interest in an oil field on the East coast of Patagonia, 750 miles south of Buenos Ayres. The speaker was occupied for two years in the Argentine, did much travelling to Patagonia and spent time in Buenos Ayres which was at its crest of prosperity.

After a period in Europe as deputy to the Managing Director in charge of the sale and distribution of Anglo-Persian Oil Company's products, he was sent to China and Japan to investigate the means of obtaining a share of the lucrative kerosene business for the company in those countries. China was in chaotic state but he found Chinese to furnish capital for bulk installations. The Japanese market was flooded. To save time the speaker returned to England to submit his report to his Board. He crossed from Japan to Korea, thence to Mukden and Harbin in Manchuria. From Harbin it was 600 miles to the Siberian border. From here in a sleeper train he travelled 4,720 miles to the frontier of Poland, the whole journey from Japan to London covering 7,700 miles. Through a consolidation, the speaker's employment with Anglo-Persian came to an end. He was henceforth on his own. It was at the end of 1928 and he had ten more years before coming to Lynchburg.

Let us hope that he will continue his story
on another occasion.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary