

STILL A MINUS FIVE  
NUMBERING GAP FOR  
MEETINGS IN THE MINUTES

OME

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 8, 1965-April 28, 1966

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

THAYER

was held October 8, 1965 at 8:15 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, President Penick presiding.

20 Members present were Banks, Barton, Brewer, Caskie, K Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Russell, Scruggs, Thayer and Turner.

Minutes of the meeting May 20, 1965, were approved as read.

Since our meeting place is needed for a banking class on Thursday nights this year, there was discussion of choice of another night and/or place. On motion of Mr. Frost, duly seconded and carried, it was agreed to continue meeting on Thursday nights, the President to appoint a committee to find a room.

Mr. Morrison reported the following slate for the nominating committee, composed of Booth, Craddock and ~~himself~~ himself: President, Mr. Banks; Vice-president, Mr. Landis; Secretary, Mr. Freer. By consensus the name of Mr. Gilliam was added to the report, for the office of Treasurer. It was moved by Frost, seconded by Fauber, that the Secretary cast the vote of the Club for this slate. The motion was carried.

The program for the evening was given by Dr. Philip Thayer on the subject, Readings and Reflections. In an hour obviously enjoyable to the members, Dr. Thayer told how he, now a professional historian, majored in English in undergraduate days, took one course in History and flunked it, and over the years developed a love for poetry.

Reading# selections from a dozen or more poets, Dr. Thayer commented on each specifically, or on poetry in general. Shakespeare, Matthew Arnold, Alfred Noyes, Edward Arlington Robinson, Vachel Lindsay, E.B. White, Wm. Butler Yeats, A.E. Housman, Louie MacNiece and Spender were the poets from whom selections were <sup>read</sup> made.

Taking part in discussion and comment were Scruggs, Banks, Freer, Penick, Caskie, Kirby, Turner, Morrison Russell, Fauber and Gifford.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-fifth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

ROWLAND

was held Thursday, October 21, 1965 at 8:15 P.M. in the Directors' Room of Lynchburg General Hospital, President Banks presiding.

Members present were Banks, Bond, Booth, Brewer, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Hundley, Kirby, Noell, Penick, Robertson, Rowland, ~~S~~ruggs and Turner.

Minutes of the meeting October 8 were read and approved.

President Banks announced appointment of committees for the coming year, as follows: Membership, Harper, Booth and Morrison; Annual Meeting, Gilliam, Booth and Landis.

Expressions of regret from members unable to attend the meeting were noted.

On motion of Dr. Craddock, seconded by Mr. Gilliam, the Committee on Place of Meeting, consisting of Booth, Fauber, ~~Bank~~ and Robertson, was requested to continue its efforts. The motion was carried.

Dr. Richard C. Rowland read the paper for the evening, on The New Universities of England.

Two conditions have made necessary a rapid increase in facilities for higher education in Great Britain, the fact that only about one-third as many young people of college age attend universities, proportionately, as in America, and second, advances in technology and political changes since World War II. More than one out of four applicants are unable to find a place in the universities.

Admissions are granted by a University Central Council on Admissions, the applicants applying by subjects rather than by university. In 1963, the Robbins Report, from a Special Committee on Higher Education, recommended a substantial increase in the number of places in English universities, with over twice as many again by 1980, chiefly by founding of six new universities, to be at least partially in operation

by October, 1966. These six, plus two started earlier, were the subjects of study for this paper.

The new universities are quite different from Oxford and Cambridge, characterized as gentlemen's schools. About 90% of applicants for the new institutions are from the grammar schools, rather than the so-called public schools.

The new universities are encouraging insistence on general education, particularly, perhaps, at the University of Keele, in contrast to the traditional specialization of the older universities. Dr. Rowland said, for example, that next to classical China, only Oxford and Cambridge persisted in offering a non-practical, non-contemporary education.

In an interesting and unflattering evaluation of the lecture method, the paper stated that a British mixture of lectures, tutorials and seminars was favored in the new schools. They are completely co-educational, of variable size (from 3000 to 15000 students as goals) and make use of the American Junior Year Abroad idea.

The paper concluded with the comment that American colleges might profit by the English example-- instead of a widespread hodge-podge, offering fewer but better courses.

Those commenting on the paper were Booth, Brewer, Frost, Bond, Robertson, Kirby, Scruggs, Craddock and Turner.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-sixth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FERGUSON

Was held in the Senior Parlor at Randolph-Macon  
Woman's College, Thursday, November 4, 1965, at  
8:20 P.M.

Minutes for the meeting of October 21 were read  
and approved.

Members present were Banks, Breazeale, Brewer,  
Caskie, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Harper,  
Noell, Penick, Robertson, Rowland and Turner.

Dr. Breazeale brought as his guest Mr. Hustace  
Poor of Hudson, Ohio. Dr. Harper reported that  
Mr. Russell was recovering from recent surgery.  
Dr. Robertson, reporting for the committee on  
place of meeting, made several suggestions, finally  
moving that we continue to meet at Lynchburg  
General Hospital for the remainder of the 1965-'66  
program year. The motion, seconded by Dr. Penick,  
was carried.

The paper was presented by Dr. W. W. Ferguson, on  
the subject, Frontier Thesis--Fact or Fancy.  
In attempting to account for the material growth  
and the retention of the democratic spirit in this  
country the writer believed that the Frontier  
Thesis may help to explain the American character.  
First presented July, 1893 by Frederick Jackson  
Turner in a paper entitled The Significance of the  
Frontier in American History, in Chicago, the  
thesis was acclaimed as "probably...the single  
most influential paper in American historical  
writing". For a generation Turner's ideas influ-  
enced most American historians.

After 30 some years the thesis came to be question-  
ed, bringing rebuttals from Turner's disciples.  
It held that the westward expansion and settle-  
ment was accomplished by a repetition of progress  
in succeeding communities, each further west than  
its predecessors, each evolving from a more primi-  
tive social organization to more highly organized  
industrial communities, in a sort of leap-frog  
process, resulting in a maintenance and renewal  
of pioneering vigor, with the crude frontier

environment shaping the new American man more than the European influences of his places of origin.

Several migrating zones, passing successively points in the westward movement usually in the same order, were the fur traders, cattlemen, miners, pioneer farmers, equipped farmers, and finally the urban frontier.

Some of the traits of the frontiersman Turner lists as coarseness, strength, acuteness, inventiveness, restless nervous energy, dominant individualism and exuberance.

The paper took account of criticisms of Turner's thesis, appearing in the 1930's and '40's. These in turn brought answers from historians favoring the Frontier Thesis.

Dr. Ferguson, admitting freely his fascination with the thesis, believes it still to be valid, although perhaps needing some amendments and clarification.

Participating in discussion were Turner (John M. ) Brewer, Harper, Robertson, Caskie and Penick.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secy

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-seventh meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was called to order by President Banks at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, November 18, 1965, in the Board of Directors room, Lynchburg General Hospital.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Bond, Booth, Breas  
zeale, Brewer, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson,  
Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Kirby,  
Morrison, Noell, Quillian, Robertson, Rowland, and  
Turner.

Minutes of the November 4th meeting were approved as read. Regrets from those unable to attend were noted.

President Banks agreed to request Dr. Robert A. Magill to resume association with the Club as an inactive member. On motion of Dr. Harper, seconded and carried, it was agreed also to ask Mr. John Early Jackson, ~~resen~~ recently returned to the area to live, to resume active membership. Both had formerly been members of the Club. Mr. Gilliam agreed to talk to Mr. Jackson. Other former members now on inactive status are Dr. Herbert Lipscomb and Mr. John Capron.

The paper was presented by Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr. on the subject, "Decision Making On The College Campus".

There has been much talk in recent months as to who runs our colleges and universities. Student demonstrations and discussions within the American Association of University Professors have made this a live topic. The writer used case histories from his own institution as a basis for his discussion.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College was one of eight institutions selected a few years ago by the Institute for College and University Administration for study of administrative procedures. The first administrative practice Dr. Quillian mentioned was the decision on faculty promotions and salaries, by consultation with the Dean, but with the final decision in the President's hands. The writer gave as a guiding policy in decision making, the statement that the decisions bringing greatest <sup>^</sup> satisfaction are those in which there has been genuine participation by those who are most concerned.

The three case histories used were 1) elimination of sororities by vote of the Trustees in May, 1960; 2) the participation by two students in a "sit-in" in a Lynchburg drugstore in December, 1960. There were ~~three~~ three jurisdictional alternatives in this matter, the Administration, the Judiciary Committee, consisting of faculty, student and administration representative or the Trustees. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, on the grounds that matters of student conduct fell within its jurisdiction. Some

criticism developed over not letting the Board of Trustees handle it. Apparently a decision the President must sometimes make is by whom a decision should be made.

The third case history concerned College rules on ~~drinking~~ drinking, which had been regulated by the Student Government Association. Decisions finally reached by a special Student Committee were difficult because of involvement of drinking regulations with the Honor System. A two-thirds majority vote by the student body approved certain changes, the President having veto power, but not using it in this case. This power was exercised, however, with respect to drinking in Lynchburg under certain conditions, when later changes were proposed.

The paper concluded with a careful analysis of functions of various groups--Board, Administration, Faculty and students--with respect to decision making. Collaboration, delegation of authority and the willingness to assume responsibility among these groups were emphasized as important to the operation of a college.

Members commenting on the paper were Hundley, Morrison, Barton, Bond, Caskie, Gilliam, Frost, Fauber, Booth, Robertson, Rowland and Ferguson.

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

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

# FIRST REGRETS

McGILL AND JACKSON BACK IN INACTIVE STATUS

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-eighth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BOND

OPENED at 8:18 P.M., December 2, 1965, in the Board of Directors' Room of the Lynchburg General Hospital, President Banks presiding.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Bond, Booth, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Hundley, Jackson, Morrison, Neell, Penick and Thayer.

Minutes of the November 18th meeting were read and approved.

\* A note was read by the President from Dr. McGill accepting a return to membership (inactive) and expressing the hope that he would be able to meet with us from time to time. The President also extended a welcome to Mr. John Early Jackson at this his first meeting since resuming membership.

Regrets from several members unable to be present were noted.

Mr. Noell initiated, with an amendment by Mr. Booth, a motion providing gift certificates of \$10.00 each for Mrs. Frances Thomas, Mr. Gilliam's secretary, for her work in connection with the annual dinner meeting, and for Mrs. Louise Brooks of Lynchburg College, for getting out notices of regular meetings.. The motion was carried.

Mr. G. Everett Bond read the paper on the subject, Serendipity. He credited Sir Horace Walpole with coinage and first use of the word after reading the Persian fairy tale, Three Princes of Serendip, and reminded his listeners of the delight brought to Lynchburg audiences by the late Dr. Theodore H. Jack in his expositions on serendipity. In the legend of The Three Princes, they were fortunate in making a number of discoveries inadvertently which brought desirable results, and <sup>for such happenings</sup> from these Walpole suggested the term "serendipity", or examples of accidental sagacity. Walpole emphasized that "No discovery of a thing you are looking for comes under this description."

Mr. Bond related a personal experience as an example of serendipity, a chance luncheon engagement with a

classmate, and a recommendation by that friend, who had been assigned the job of testing winter warfare equipment, that resulted in the War Department ordering use of a product resembling women's lip stick, bringing national attention to our speaker's product, and a solid future to a Lynchburg industry.

Too late to be of use in preparation of his paper, the writer learned of a book by J. Wallace Hamilton, entitled "Serendipity", published this year.

Mr. Bond concluded with his favorite of various dictionary definitions of serendipity, that from Webster's New International: "The gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for."

Those taking part in comment or discussion were Caskie Booth, Hundley, Banks, Penick, Thayer and Ferguson.

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-ninth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

C. WILLIAMS

was called to order by President Banks at 8:17 P.M. December 16, 1965, in the Board of Directors Room of the Lynchburg General Hospital.

Members present were Banks, Bond, Booth, Breazeale, Caskie, Freer, Fauber, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Magill, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson and Williams.

Minutes of the meeting on December 2 were read and approved.

Mr. Noell reported that gift certificates had been provided for the ladies assisting with notices of meetings.

Mr. Gilliam reported the Treasury to be in excellent condition.

The paper was read by Mr. Cranston Williams on the subject, The Chinese Started It. It dealt with paper-making, particularly southern newsprint.

The Chinese are credited with making the first paper in the year 105 A.D. The art spread into Europe slowly by way of Morocco and Spain ten centuries later. The first Virginia mill was built near Williamsburg in 1743.

First made in single sheets in a press, changes came rapidly around 1800, when wood pulp was used instead of rags, and the paper was produced in rolls of continuous sheets, with bleaching by use of chlorine. There are now many mills in Virginia.

Dr. Charles H. Herty played an important part in the development of the southern pine newsprint industry. He proved newsprint could be made from Georgia pine. It was his ambition to make this country independent of Canadian and Scandinavian imports.

Dr. Herty had been interested in the extraction by the early colonists of gums and resins from the longleaf pines. These presented problems for paper manufacturers. The colonists developed their own

techniques for distilling turpentine from pine resin. Collecting resin from the trees was injurious to the trees, by earlier methods, and producers were moving westward to Texas pine forests. Herty developed the cup and gutter method, less injurious than the box method, as a conservation measure.

Sulfate paper was made successfully from southern pines in Texas in 1911, and about the same time kraft was produced in North Carolina. This was in a sense a by-product of Herty's efforts to get newsprint production going in the south.

Dr. Herty became greatly impressed, on a visit to the south after a long absence, by the great reproductive capacity of southern pines, but noted that the trees came up too thickly for good growth. Thinning became economically feasible when the woodpulp industry began to develop. Tests showed a very much lower resin content than had been expected, and it was found that young pine could be treated by the sulfite acid process/. Experiments showed good results in preparing mechanical pulp from pine chips. A research laboratory was established at Savannah. Various species of pine were equally suitable for sulfite, groundwood pulps and newsprint made from them. A test run in an Ontario mill proved that southern pine pulp could be run off in a continuous sheet without a break.

The writer then told of the struggle by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, of which he was secretary-manager, to develop a mill in the South to make newsprint from southern pine. Apathy of newsprint manufacturers was an early obstacle. They said newsprint could not be made from southern pine. Even the federal government opposed the move on the ground that it affected friendly relations with Canada. A speech by Dr. Herty at the southern publishers' annual convention in Asheville in 1931 aroused much enthusiasm. The National Recovery Administration took an interest in the matter, but opposition from northern manufacturers and financial interests, and from southern publishers to accepting federal financial aid, presented difficulties. By resolution adopted at the 1931 meeting the president of the association appointed a committee, of which Mr. Williams was

secretary, to develop a plan for constructing a newsprint mill by private enterprise. An eminent newsprint mill engineer was employed. The first mill was built at Lufkin, Texas, after much difficulty in raising the necessary funds. The first newsprint made from southern pine in a southern mill was loaded for shipment on January 17, 1940. Today there are five southern mills.

Members commenting on the paper were Quillian, Gilliam, Caskie, Bond, Robertson, Fauber, Penick, Noell, Gifford, Booth and Jackson.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer,  
Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Sixtieth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BREWER

was convened at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, January 6, 1966, in the Directors' Room of Lynchburg General Hospital, with Mr. Lea Booth presiding in the absence of both the president and vice-president.

Members present were Bond, Booth, Breazeale, Brewer, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Rowland, Russell, Thayer, Turner and Williams. Mr. Harry Benson of Staunton was

Mr. Caskie's guest. Minutes for the meeting of December 16 were read and approved.

Mr. Noell read a note of thanks from Mrs. Frances Thomas for the gift certificate from the Club.

Dr. Carey Brewer presented the paper on the subject, The USSR: Friend or Foe? in which he described impressions from a trip to the Soviet Union as a member of a Congressional study group in the fall of 1957. The paper was concerned with the future relationship of the Soviet Union and the United States. It expressed the view that in understanding Russia and the Russian people there was no substitute for close association with the people in their various activities. The 12-man delegation visited Moscow, Rostov and Stalingrad. Guide service and close surveillance were provided by the Intourist organization. The American group also had its own interpreter. Baggage was searched three or four times during the week's visit and photographic film not kept on the person was damaged by exposure to radiation.

The Russian people were quite friendly and somewhat awed by the American visitors, although it was apparent that they believed they could enlighten the Americans on the evils of capitalism. An interesting interlude occurred during a six hour wait for flying weather when the senior guide joined in singing with the group.

The visitors were struck by the fact that the Russian guides, supposedly experts on American culture, were out of touch with post-1946 America. The cultural exchanges of more recent years may have changed this condition since the 1957 visit.

Dr. Brewer considered the visit to Moscow University the highlight ~~of~~ of the visit to Moscow. The Russian considered education and technical training to be the key to the transformation from an agrarian to an industrial society. There were many indications that <sup>they</sup> the Russians consider there is a conscious race toward increased production goals with the United States.

Stalingrad showed much evidence of slap-dash construction in repairing the heavy damage of the war, but Moscow appeared to be developing as a showplace not only for foreign visitors, but for visitors from far-flung Soviet provinces.

In spite of the disadvantages to Russia of comparisons with the United States as of today, there have certainly been many desirable changes wrought in the 50 years of Soviet rule, in comparison with conditions under the czarist regimes.

The speaker believed that in the past five years this country and Russia are emphasizing areas of common interest rather than areas of conflict. He cited the 1961 Berlin crisis and 1962 Cuban missile crisis as examples of our making clear to Russia that we were prepared for any eventuality. At present their pre-occupation with internal economic problems, and the struggle with China for leadership of the world communist movement are moderating the old antagonisms between the United States and the USSR.

The passing of the old revolutionaries and emergence of an educated executive class also are factors making for change in Russian attitudes toward the Western world.

The speaker did not envision any greatly closer relationships between our two countries, and believes the ideological conflict will persist indefinitely, but that each will be careful not to push the other too far. The program was concluded with showing a color film taken by Dr. Brewer on this trip.

Those commenting on the paper were Russell, Craddock, Thayer, Frost, Quillian, Ferguson, Jackson, Hundley, Bond and Penick.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
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 Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

1966

BACK TO BANK

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-first meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

J. CASKIE

was called to order by President Banks at 8:15 P.M. on January 20<sup>th</sup> in the Directors' Room of Lynchburg General Hospital. The President noted expressions of regret from several members who were unable to attend the meeting.

Minutes were approved as read.

We were pleasantly surprised when Mr. Richard Gifford a patient in the hospital, was brought in in a wheel chair.

Members present were Banks, Bartom, Brewer, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Freer, Gifford, Harper, Hundley, Magill, Noell, Penick, Quillian and Turner. Mr. Harry Benson of Staunton was a guest.

\* Mr. Fauber reported for the Committee on Place of Meeting that we could now resume meeting in the First National Trust and Savings Bank. On Motion by Dr. Craddock, seconded by Dr. Quillian, it was voted unanimously to return to the Bank.

It was suggested that the Secretary poll the Club to determine how many could not meet on either Wednesday or Thursday night.

The paper was presented by Mr. James R. Caskie on the subject Homo sapiens: Quo Vadis?, a review of three articles in the Kiwanis Magazine by James Slattery on Biology Comes To Life.

In 1944, obscured by other events which claimed the attention of the public, three biochemists of the Rockefeller Institute, after three years work, announced that they had been able to transmute one type of pneumonia bacteria into another by using a solution of dioxynucleic acid, or DNA. This discovery was recognized by other biochemists as opening the way to solution of the central problems of biology--growth, heredity, tissue differentiation, on a par with developments in the fields of nuclear fission and automation.

The paper then discussed the rapid changes which have taken place in the field of biology in the past 30

years. In the current trend toward molecular biology the biologist is almost as much of a chemist or physicist as biologist.

There followed a review of significant biological research being <sup>carried</sup> ~~entire~~ on at Western Reserve University, Oak Ridge and Northwestern University. The writer emphasized that biology had finally become a science, as chemistry and physics had earlier, and that it had also become a science of life, as it had not been in its earlier years.

The contributions of the first biologists, Aristotle, Herophilus and Galen, and later Vesalius and Harvey, were outlined. The invention of the microscope, and discoveries made with it by Leeuwenhoek, were described. Linnaeus and the beginnings of modern classification and nomenclature; Buffon and his natural history, Cuvier and the beginnings of comparative anatomy, Darwin and his Origin of Species, were considered. Weismann gave us the concept of the continuity of the germ plasm, Mendel developed a base on which modern genetics has been built. Morgan of Columbia, and Muller, one of his students, developed the gene theory and demonstrated the effects of radiation on mutations.

Dr. Brewer and Dr. Barton commented on the paper.

Adjournment was at 10:02.

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-second Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

was called to order by President Banks at 8:15 P.M. Thursday, Feb. 17, 1966, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Gifford, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Russell, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Jan. 20 meeting were read and approved. The Feb. 3 meeting had been cancelled because of travel difficulties resulting from snow.

President Banks stated that he had sent a letter of ~~th~~ thanks to Lynchburg General Hospital for the use of the Directors' Room there during the time the room at the Bank was unavailable to us.

It was voted that we cancel the May 12 meeting, originally assigned to Dr. Hundley, who was giving his paper on this occasion. It was agreed to excuse Mr. Noell from giving a paper this year, and to ask Mr. Gilliam to read his paper, written for the Feb. 3 meeting, on Mr. Noell's date, <sup>(Apr. 27)</sup> as Mr. Noell would be en route to Europe at that time. Mr. Noell agreed to present a paper in the autumn of 1966.

There being no motion to change the meeting night, we will continue to meet on Thursday.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Jr., read the paper on the topic, Rights Without Obligations. He began by pointing out the necessity of laws, developed by the majority, for maintaining peace and order in a community, laws which must be respected by minorities if we are to avoid anarchy. He believes there is a growing disregard for law by minorities today, with increasing emphasis by these groups on rights, and disregard for obligations and responsibilities.

He believes there should be a critical evaluation of aid procedures in public welfare work for those who will not help themselves, and quoted the aphorism that in dealing with them "We should be soft-hearted but not soft-headed".

Examples were cited of current writing expounding

a philosophy of rights without obligations. A result of application of such a philosophy would be minorities in the electorate which are ignorant, selfish and unqualified to use the ballot properly.

As a consequence of these general tendencies Dr. <sup>quent</sup> <sup>1</sup> Hundley wondered if there might not also be a "delin-sub-culture" in our midst, composed of teen-agers, products of a permissive society which imposes too few responsibilities on them.

Also, there seems to be a perversion of our legislative and judicial machinery which permits the will of minorities to prevail over that of the majority as in decisions concerning conscientious objectors, civil rights demonstrators and technicalities in criminal trials.

A possible explanation for these present day trends might be found in the influence of Freud, Montessori and John Dewey, resulting in a de-emphasis of discipline and control, and the ascendancy of permissiveness.

Those discussing the paper were Caskie, Quillian, ~~Perri~~ Penick, Jackson, Gifford and Ferguson.

Adjournment was at 10:03 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-third Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BARTON

was held March 2, 1966 at 8:15 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, President Banks presiding.

Minutes for the meeting of February 17 were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, chairman of the Annual Dinner Committee, gave a report. As yet neither speaker nor date are definitely selected.

Members present: Banks, Barton, Breazeale, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Morrison, Noell, Robertson, Turner and Williams.

The paper was read by Dr. George L. Barton, Jr., on Virginia's Interstate Commerce, 1830-1860. More specifically the subject, characterized by the writer as one many would like to forget, was traffic in slaves, particularly in Virginia. Lynchburg newspapers of the period around 1845 contained advertisements of buyers and sellers of slaves, and of "slave jails" or pens. Evidently this was a center of a profitable business. Alexandria, Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond were also active centers of the traffic. The best evidence, from census figures, indicate that Virginia was an important supplier of slaves to states farther south, after importation was prohibited in 1808. Slave populations were comparatively steady here while they were rising to the south. It has been estimated that about 288 million dollars came into the State from 1830 to 1860 from the slave sales, but that this State suffered a loss in capital investment of well over 4 billion dollars with the Treaty of Appomattox. Dr. Barton quoted Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who in 1832 indicated Virginia's sense of shame over this traffic in human beings.

Dr. Barton said it seemed significant that there was little comment in newspapers about slave-trading as news, but advertising and the number of men involved indicate it was a big business. A visiting Englishman of the time commented that from the news columns you

would not guess there was much trading in slaves.

Commenting on the paper were Gilliam, Noell, Caskie, Gifford, Ferguson, and Williams.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-fourth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY President Banks at 8:15 PM. Thursday, March 16 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Breazeale, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Fenick, Quillian, Rowland, ~~XXXXX~~ Thayer and Turner.

Minutes of the meeting for March 2 were approved as read.

Mr. Gilliam reported that Lt. Gen. Samuel Donnelly<sup>H.C.</sup> of the Defense Atomic Support Agency would be<sup>N</sup> the speaker for the Annual Dinner, May 12. Mr. Gilliam also reported on menu and cost of the meal. By motion duly seconded and carried, the report was approved.

Dr. John P. Kirby read the paper, on English Poetry of the First World War, which told of "the intensity of feelings which accompanied the outbreak in 1914, the unprecedented slaughter that ensued and disillusionment following its ending." In this period "Reginald Pounds' 'The Lost Generation' has given us an elegiac survey of the promise of youth so terribly cut short by the war; the theme of the book is the excellence of so many who did not return".

As background for the literature on World War I Dr. Kirby related scenes and incidents from Siegfried Sassoon's "The Weald of Youth", portraying English country life of Edwardian days. By 1912, young poets were turning from the England of Kipling and in the Georgian Movement seemed to bring in a "rebirth of English poetry", but really had little new to say. This was the period of Rupert Brooke.

As the war went on early disillusionment came as mechanical warfare, alternate boredom, and violence of the trenches pressed down on the minds of soldiers. Sassoon wrote, "The more I saw of war, the less noble-minded I felt about it", expressing his revulsion in "The One-Legged Man", and "The Hero" and "Counterattack". Wilfred Owen was another of the poets of protest. While both "admitted that war

service helped to bring out man's finest qualities of endurance and courage, they felt that war was an ~~xxx~~ exploitation and a betrayal of these qualities".

By 1939 Owens' was still the significant statement about the war, and his theme that war was wicked and futile was accepted by later poets.

Members participating in discussion were Thayer, Quillian, Breazeale, Banks, Noell, Morrison and Hundley.

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

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-fifth Meeting of the

765

SPHEX CLUB

ROBERTSON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, April 14th, 1966.

Members present were Breazeale, Banks, Craddock, Caskie, Gilliam, Barton, Hundley, Fauber, Robertson, Brewer, Jackson, Ferguson, Harper, Turner and Noell.

Minutes of the meeting on March 16 were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam made the final report on the annual dinner meeting. This will be held at the Virginian Hotel on May 12th at 7 P.M. The speaker will be Lieutenant General H. C. Donnelly, U.S.A.F., head of the Defense Atomic Support Agency at the Pentagon and his subject, "Our Nuclear Defense for Peace and War." The speaker was secured through the good offices of Mr. Jackson who was at one time the civilian head of Gen. Donnelly's work in Washington.

*a portion of*  
Rev. Alexander M. Robertson read the paper on the subject, "Clinical-Pastoral Training." This was a description and evaluation of the training of ministers and seminarians to deal more effectively in a spiritual way with the sick. The speaker pointed out that it is well to remember that for nearly seventeen hundred years of the twenty centuries of the Christian era, it was the Church which cared almost exclusively for the sick, the infirm, the poor and the aged. For the Church to have ever surrendered the care of the sick, one of its primary functions, is at once a reproach and a denial of its Master, the Great Physician, who specifically charged the Church to visit and heal the sick.

That a minister does not know how to minister to the sick today is practically inexcusable in the opinion of the speaker. But it must be admitted that the Church did fall behind the tremendous forward surge of modern medicine. Gradually,

far-sighted individuals began to recognize that theological education without practical experience in dealing with increasingly complex problems of personality was deficient. The speaker mentioned the proposal in 1913 of the Rev. William Ladd for a training program for seminarians resembling the present clinical pastoral training but nothing much came of it. In 1922 an Episcopal physician, Dr. William Keller proposed that seminarians be placed in hospitals and four students initiated this program. About the same time, Dr. Richard C. Cabot of the Harvard Medical School delivered a lecture, entitled "A Plea for Clinical Training for the Clergy" and a year later this was published. Mr. Robertson thought that more credit for the development of clinical pastoral training should go to a Congregational minister, the Rev. Anton T. Boisen, D.D. In 1930, the Council for Clinical Training of Theological Students was officially formed under the presidency of Dr. Cabot and with Dr. Boisen as Secretary. The Rev. Russell L. Dicks became the Council's Field Secretary in the 1930's and he was to have much influence in the initiation of general hospital training. Dr. Cabot and the Rev. Mr. Dicks collaborated in the writing of "The Art of Ministering to the Sick", which is still a classic in its field. The Council's stated purpose is "to provide theological students and clergymen with opportunities for clinical pastoral experience according to the highest possible standards of research and practice, and under the most favorable conditions of supervision." The speaker gave the aims in more detail in reference to three types of training centers available to the student, the mental hospital, the Penal or Correctional Institution and the General Hospital and explained the teaching methods.

He then included twenty-nine practical rules of thumb which are taught clinical pastoral students. These were derived from notes taken while he received this training at Gallinger Municipal Hospital in Washington, D. C., from his own experience in visiting the sick and from other sources. These rules were presented because nearly everyone visits the sick and they could be used as a guide as to what one can or should not do. In conclusion, Mr. Robertson emphasized that

clinical pastoral training is invaluable in our modern world both to the minister and to his people for he has been awakened to and equipped for the opportunity in sickness to devote himself to the growth of souls at a time when pain, sorrow, frustration, and surprise, bring experiences that invite a new start in life.

Members participating in discussion were Harper, Craddock, Hundley, Caskie, Gilliam, Barton, Fauber and Brewer.

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

James B. Noell  
Acting Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-sixth Meeting of the

761

SPHEX CLUB

GILLIAM

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, April 28, 1966.

Members present were Banks, Breazeale, Fauber, Ferguson, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson and Morrison.

Minutes of the April 14th meeting were read and approved as corrected.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., on Mr. Jefferson's Books. Thomas Jefferson was a very prolific writer, in many fields of knowledge. He was described as probably having had "as much influence on the life of the colonies and the United States as any single man". The paper considered chiefly Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, his one full-length book, written in response to a questionnaire on the American states from the Secretary of the French Legation in Philadelphia. Questions dealt with natural resources, geography and cultural activities of these states. Jefferson's reply for Virginia was written at Poplar Forest, 12 miles from Lynchburg. Because of some of his views on slavery, the Virginia Constitution and religion, Jefferson did not at first plan to publish his notes, which he completed in December, 1781.

The first edition of the book was published in France soon after Jefferson arrived there in 1784 as an assistant to Benjamin Franklin, our Ambassador. Other editions followed, in Great Britain, Germany and this country. The most recent, the twenty-third, prepared by William Peden, then of Washington and Lee University, was published in 1954.

Of many other reports on Virginia, Mr. Gilliam showed two, one by Reverend John Clayton, the other a history of British Plantations in America by Sir William Keith.

In answering questions on geographic boundaries, rivers, mountains and caverns, Jefferson exhibited a remarkable knowledge of his State. Mr. Gilliam

referred to the oft-quoted error in Jefferson's knowledge when he stated his belief that the Peaks of Otter were the highest mountains in this country or perhaps, in North America. In his treatment of <sup>pl</sup> plants and animals of Virginia Jefferson went to great pains to refute the idea of Buffon, the French naturalist, that native animals of the New World, as well as man and domesticated animals, were smaller than those of Europe. Jefferson reported on his estimates of the population of Virginia and on his own extensive recording of weather data.

In answering questions on Virginia laws, Jefferson described his own plan for providing public education, setting up school districts five or six miles square, known as hundreds. Taxation by the hundreds was to provide free tuition for every one for three years. A boy from each school was to be selected for attendance at a grammar school, with one from each grammar school selected for four additional years of schooling. The upper half of these twenty were ~~th~~ then to be sent to William and Mary for three more years.

The American Indian and his origin interested Mr. Jefferson a great deal. He did some archeological digging and he developed the theory of an Asiatic origin for the Indian, across Bering Strait.

Jefferson was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery and was concerned with the problem of how to end it and what to do with the freed Negroes. He recognized and defined the problems of two races living together as free men and proposed colonization of freed Negroes in the western United States.

In later years Jefferson expressed more moderate views on those qualities of intellect which he had earlier believed to mark the Negro as inferior to the white man, in a letter of commendation to Benjamin Banneker, the Negro mathematician who helped lay out the city of Washington.

The paper closes with a rather wistful conjecture as to what stand Jefferson might take on some of the issues of our day, but it is certain that "Mr. Jefferson would have very definite views which would be reasoned, controversial and well presented."

The paper was discussed by members Morrison, Frost,

Harper, Fauber, Ferguson, Banks and Hundley.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

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J.  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.,  
Acting Secretary

1762  
NO MINUTES FOR ANNUAL MEETING  
12 MAY 1966 AT VIRGINIAN HOTEL

SPEAKER LT GEN H.C. DONNELLY, USAF,  
HEAD OF DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT  
AGENCY AT PENTAGON (REF 14 APR 66  
MINUTES)

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

SEPTEMBER 29, 1966-MAY 18, 1967

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-eighth Meeting of the

763

SPHEX CLUB

TURNER

was called to order by President Banks in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, Sept. 29, 1966,.

Members present were Banks, Brewer, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, Rowland, Scruggs, Thayer and Turner.

Minutes of the meeting on April 28 were approved as read. The 767th Meeting, the Annual Dinner, occurred on May 12.

President Banks appointed Mr. Noell and Mr. Gilliam to the Nominating Committee, to report a slate of officers at the next meeting, when the annual election will occur.

Dean John M. Turner read the paper on the subject, The Contemporary "God Is Dead" Theology. The writer's interest in his subject was aroused when, amongst varied interpretations of the statement that God is dead, he read of one theologian whose interpretation was quite literal. He presented views of four theologians, William Hamilton, Thomas J. J. Altizer, Paul M. Van Buren and Gabriel Vahanian, as recent protagonists of the theory.

Hamilton has been critical of those theologians who claim to believe more than they actually do believe. He takes note of our difficulty in understanding a God who causes or permits evil and suffering, and thinks of the death of God as occurring when Jesus died on the cross.

Altizer was quoted as saying that God annihilated himself in becoming flesh in Jesus.

Van Buren emphasizes the difficulties in comprehending the meaning of the word "God", and believes the essential message of the Christian gospel can be expressed without using the word God.

Vahanian, who published the book entitled The Death

of God in 1957, believes we are in a post-Christian period, and that the essentially mythological world-view of Christianity has been succeeded by a thoroughgoing scientific view of reality, in which a concept of God is irrelevant. This theologian foresees no triumph for Christianity, and sees hope only in a post-Christian humanism.

The paper commented that other theologians consider that the "death of God" writers have presented only small fragments rather than a complete system of theology, but as men of honesty are seeking answers to the question of what we really believe about God and Christianity.

Dr. Turner feels that the death of God theology is partly an outgrowth of neo-orthodoxy, and that its proponents "talk in terms of the Old Testament God". Other writers have given various ideas of God which mean to them that He is very much alive. Examples of these are William James concept of God as "the ideal of everything", Tillich's "ground of Being" and the idea of Emerson and others that "God is love and justice and all of the noble virtues". A factor in developing concepts of God unacceptable to modern theology has been the taking of metaphor and myth as literal creeds, and as the paper says, "martyrs have been burned at the stake for refusing to declare that a poem was really prose".

Hamilton's and Altizer's certainty that God is dead appears to the writer of the paper as illogical because it is not reconcilable with Jesus' relationship to God, shown in his prayers. The paper also notes a difference in their attitudes toward Christianity, between Hamilton and Altizer on the one hand and Vahanian on the other, the latter feeling that existential philosophy may eventually swallow up Christianity.

The paper concludes with a moving personal testimony, "the view that Jesus taught a glorious ethic toward which we should strive, that whatever of goodness and greatness manifested itself in Jesus was of God". and that in spite of the tragedies of existence "there is ultimate meaning in the leap of faith, the quest in hope, the venture for love".

Those discussing the paper were Robertson, Brewer, Gifford, Quillian, Penick, Thayer, Caskie, Scruggs, Ferguson and Hundley.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
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Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-ninth Meeting of the

764

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

was held Thursday, October 13, 1966, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. President Banks opened the meeting at 8:17 P.M.

Members present were Banks, Caskie, Freer, Frost Gilliam, Harper, Noell, Russell, Scruggs, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the September 29 meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam presented the Treasurer's report which is attached to these minutes. It shows a balance at present of \$156.87. The report was accepted.

Mr. Noell reported for the Nominating Committee, consisting of himself and Mr. Gilliam. The following were nominated: President, Mr. John Landis; Vice President, Dr. John M. Turner; Secretary, Ruskin S. Freer; Treasurer, Mr. James R. Gilliam. Mr. Noell moved election of the slate. The motion carried. In the absence of Mr. Landis, Dr. Turner presided for the remainder of the evening.

Mr. Gilliam agreed to talk with Mr. Landis about a speaker for the Annual Dinner.

Mr. Philip L. Scruggs read the paper, entitled "A Chapter of History". It covered the years 1943 and 1944 of the History of Lynchburg on which Mr. Scruggs has been working for about ten years. Local events of these years were related to national and world history for the same period. We select a few of these .

Lynchburg has had a long history of active and successful participation in wartime efforts, such as sales of war bonds, providing for service men visiting the city, Red Cross work. During this period the Lynchburg Community Concert Series was initiated. The beginnings of new trends in the federal government in its relations to labor and socialized <sup>medicine</sup> were noted. An editorial of the day urging a State sales tax as necessary to provide for shameful deficiencies in education, was read. An especially impressive editorial was that on the special ties between Virginia

and Great Britain, The Island. The paper quoted an account of the landing on Omaha Beach on D\*Day, written by Don Whitehead of the Associated Press, an article which achieved recognition for its distinguished writing. It had significance for the history of this city since many area men were in the 116th Regiment of the 29th Division, involved in this action.

Over a ten-year period Mr. Scruggs has given much, not only of time and personal funds, but much of himself to this work. The study of history has been an avocation most of his life. In presenting his paper he asked and received frank criticism of these chapters. A great amount of valuable time and effort <sup>has</sup> gone into this work, and if the chapters read are examples of the whole work, as they certainly must be, a tremendous amount of historically valuable material has been compiled.

Members commenting on the paper were Mr. Caskie and Mr. Noell.

The meeting adjourned at 10:03 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S, Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Seventieth meeting of the

1765

SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was called to order by Vice President Turner, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1966 at 8:16 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Barton, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Gilliam, Harper, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, Rowland, Russell, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the meeting for Oct. 13 were read and approved.

Dr. Harper raised the question as to desirability of the Dec. 29 meeting date since it is so close to the

Christmas holidays. This date is also impossible for Dr. Hundley, who had been given that date. On motion of Mr. Gilliam this meeting was deleted from the schedule, Dr. Hundley's paper was moved to Mr. Morrison's date, May 18, and the latter's paper set for the first meeting in the autumn of 1967. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. Edwin A. Penick read the paper on the subject, The New Morality. This title is an example of the label-fixing, slogan-making trend of the times. And it, like the God Is Dead idea, elicits snorts and bellows from stiff-necked religious traditionalists.

Perhaps a general understanding of the phrase, The New Morality, is that it encompasses every act and attitude which runs against the grain of common decency and respect for order; or to describe an enlightened and emancipated approach to sex.

Dr. Penick dealt with the use of the phrase which is ostensibly Christian,--moral decision-making which is designated "situation ethics"--a system in which not a rigid set of laws prevails, but in which the individual strives to make moral decisions in each situation by the demands of such a love as was disclosed in Jesus Christ.

One of the writer's sources suggests that there are three ways by which we arrive at moral decisions:  
1) legalistic; 2) antinomian, i.e., in a spontaneous,

unprincipled manner, and 3) the situational. The legalist must constantly resort to casuistry. The antinomians live in a state of confused searching for justification for their actions. The situationist, almost reflexly, resorts to principles. Thus the writer of the paper emphasizes the difficulty of oversimplification of the attempt to catalogue the ways in which we make moral decisions. In the main, controversy in Christian ethics involves legalism and situation<sup>ethics</sup>, rather than the antinomian approach.

The writer cited various factors in our rapidly changing world which have raised questions in our minds about formerly immutable laws or principles.

At the center of situation ethics is the Greek word agape, or the love which unselfishly seeks the welfare of another, whether one likes him or not. The paper closed with a consideration of the weaknesses of this system of ethics.

Members discussing the paper were Quillian, Gilliam, Harper, Caskie, Robertson, Russell and Ferguson.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

See next page over

(Read with, but not officially included  
in minutes for Oct. 27, 1966)

Perhaps as an application of situation ethics,  
since two such thoroughly respectable gentlemen  
as Dean Turner and Dr. Penick have cited  
Playboy as source material, we might each  
openly take a copy home.

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-first Meeting of the

766

SPHEX CLUB

NOELL

was called to order by President Landis, Thursday, November 10, 1966 at 8:15 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Landis, Noell Russell, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Oct. 27th meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Gilliam reported that the speaker desired for the Annual Dinner was unable to come, and that efforts to obtain a speaker would be continued.

(continued on next page)

The paper, by Mr. Noell, was on The English Legal System, and was a result of an interest of many years in English courts and legal profession, stimulated by visits to Great Britain in 1964 and 1965. Structure, workings and origins of the English system were outlined in considerable detail.

The United Kingdom does not have a single body of law applicable within all its boundaries. Northern Ireland and Scotland have their own legal systems and courts. Mr. Noell's paper dealt only with England and Wales which have a common system.

There is no code of English law, the main sources being judicial precedents and legislation. Detailed descriptions of various courts were given, with their origins and jurisdictions, from the time of the Norman conquest. In addition to the King's Council, these were the Curia Regis, exchequer and Court of Common Pleas. In the earlier days personal contacts between judges, and later the Year Books, were forerunners of the Law Reports, providing records of judicial precedents and legislation. Appeals from common law courts were handled by a Chancellor, then by the Court of Chancery.

By the end of the 17th century acts of Parliament became binding on all courts, which continued to the passage of the great Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875, which set up a number of new courts, including the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal, functions of which were outlined.

Nearly 400 county courts for small civil cases were created by the County Courts Act in 1846. The House of Lords acts as the supreme court of appeal in civil cases for the whole United Kingdom.

Magistrates courts and others have jurisdiction over ordinary criminal cases in England and Wales. In larger cities where there are heavy dockets courts consisting of five lay justices of the peace function. Quarter sessions handle trials by jury and appeals from magistrates' courts. Courts of assize, part of the High Court, try serious criminal cases in seven circuits. Procedures and the picturesque costumes of these courts were described. Over the quarter sessions and assizes there is a Court of Criminal Appeal.

A number of special courts were listed, such as the Transport Tribunal. Appointments to the judiciary come from the Crown, on advice of ministers. The many responsibilities of the Lord Chancellor were outlined.

Trial by jury, originating in the 12th century or earlier, is not used in the majority of courts, but may be provided in certain cases if requested.

The legal profession includes barristers and solicitors, whose functions were described, as were the Inns of Court, to which all barristers must belong. The paper told of the proceeding, "taking silk", by barristers appointed Queen's Counsel.

Mr. Noell closed with comments on recent criticism that the English system is antiquated in its procedures, language and dress. A Royal Commission is considering reforms.

A very lively discussion followed participated in by Mr. Caskie, speaking as a lawyer, Mr. Russell, as a Britisher and writer of a Sphex Club paper on the same subject in 1943, and by Dr. Ferguson, historian.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-second Meeting of the

767 SPHEX CLUB BREAZEALE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, December 8, 1966, at 8:15 PM. Vice President Turner presiding.

Members present were Banks, Breazeale, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Penick, Russell, Scruggs and Turner.

Minutes for the Nov. 10 meeting were read and approved.

There was some discussion concerning the speaker for the Annual Dinner.

Mr. Gilliam moved, and it was seconded and carried, that the Treasurer should provide gift certificates for Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Brooks, the ladies who get out meeting notices.

The paper was read by Dr. William M. Breazeale on the subject, Our Success In Burning The Rocks. The writer stated that Einstein's work indicated that the principle of conservation of mass of the 18th century and the principle of conservation of energy of the 19th century, were really parts of a general law: in any reaction matter and energy together are conserved. Einstein's ideas were confirmed by Cockcroft and Walton in England in the early '30's, when they bombarded lithium with high speed hydrogen nuclei. This work marked the beginning of the nuclear age, coinciding with the writer's entrance into graduate school. He stated that his paper recorded his impressions of watching the development of nuclear energy. Chadwick's discovery of what are now called neutrons was described. Fermi bombarded various substances with neutrons, forming artificially radioactive ~~substances~~ elements, and filed a patent application for a process of slowing down neutrons, basic to operation of our commercial power reactors.

Next came the discovery of uranium fission, and there is a fascinating story of the flight of experimenters

from Germany to Denmark, and how Niels Bohr brought their information to this country. Word of the discoveries spread rapidly to labs in this country and much work was done.

Dr. Breazeale stated that the fissioning of one ounce of uranium will produce about 600,000 kw-hours of energy.

The possibilities of military use of a nuclear device was conveyed by Albert Einstein to President Roosevelt. Conversion to peace time uses was difficult after the war because the Army controlled the program. At the same time it was realized that the basic knowledge for military use was rather widely known, and Russia exploded its first atom bomb in 1949.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 brought the atom under civilian control. Toward the end of 1954 a declassification project began which has made possible a ~~rapid~~ rapid expansion of peaceful use.

One of the earliest applications of a nuclear power plant was in the nuclear submarine. Only in the last two or three years has the nuclear power plant for public utilities become a success. Since General Electric in 1963 sold the Oyster Creek plant to Jersey Central Power & Light, 34 plants have been sold. The writer stressed that all these sales have been made without a single operating unit showing its effectiveness. He spoke of the N. S. Savannah and its reliability, and its opening of ports to nuclear powered shipping.

Another factor in the development of nuclear power is the greatly increased demand for power resulting from rapid population increase. The paper considered the possibly disastrous effects of use of fossil fuels to meet needs of swelling populations, because of greatly increasing the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, affecting climate.

A properly designed nuclear power plant can produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes. This should take care of our energy needs for an indefinite ~~amount~~ amount of time.

Another possible source of energy is by a fusion

process, combining light atoms, such as the deuterium of sea water. A final solution to the world's energy requirements would be control of population size.

Participating in discussion of the paper were Craddock, Jackson, Gilliam, Fauber, Caskie, Harper, Frost, Penick, Banks, Kirby and Scruggs. Mr. Scruggs moved a standing vote of appreciation for <sup>Dr.</sup> Breazeale's paper, which was acted on unanimously.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

MR RUSSELL 90 YRS OLD

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-third Meeting of the

768

SPHEX CLUB

HARPER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, January 12, 1967, at 8:15 P.M., with President Landis presiding.

Members present were Bond, Booth, Brewer, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Kirby, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, Rowland, Russell, Thayer, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the meeting for December 8 were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting on the Annual Dinner Meeting, said that he felt we had a good chance of getting President Shannon of the University of Virginia as our <sup>speaker</sup> Mr. Noell read a letter of appreciation from Mrs. Alsen D. Thomas for the gift certificate from the Club.

\* Mr. Gilliam called attention of the Club to the recent 90th birthday of Mr. Russell, who received a standing ovation.

The paper was read by Dr. Edwin A. Harper on the subject, Scandinavia--Utopia or Not?

Are the people of Scandinavia, as many writers suggest, losing their initiative and energy under the most complete program of social welfare on the globe? The speaker hoped to be able, on a three weeks tour in September, 1966, to answer this question, also to determine to what extent poverty had been eliminated. He felt there were no indications of softness or laziness. Not only his observations on the trip, but reading before and after the trip, provided answers to his questions.

There were no slum sections such as we have in our cities, and although many very old houses are still occupied, they were in good repair. The city streets and countryside were notable for lack of litter, use of planting. In the country, farm buildings were painted, there were many new cars throughout the country, many boats, and other evidences of wealth.

There is little unemployment in the three countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The industrial revolution came late to Scandinavia because of lack of coal. Modern industries there now use electricity. Many of the evils of industrialization were avoided in Scandinavia.

Differences among the countries of Scandinavia were discussed briefly. Denmark is largely agricultural, Sweden industrial. Norway has little agriculture, but has much shipping and large fisheries. Sweden iron accounts for a number of her special products, such as Electrolux vacuum cleaners and the Volvo car.

Danes, Swedes and Norwegians had a common ancestry in the Viking but ancestors of the Finns came from Central Asia. Political line-ups amongst the four peoples were outlined briefly. Norway, Sweden and Denmark are constitutional monarchies at present.

There is no two-party system, but six or more major parties in each country. All have universal suffrage.

In Sweden the government owns railways, telephone and telegraph systems, postoffice, electric power, forest service, alcohol and tobacco monopolies and a restaurant chain. However, state ownership extends to only about 6% of all industry.

One of the most distinctive features of Scandinavian life, says Dr. Harper, is the cooperative society, originating in rural areas. One farmer may belong to half a dozen different cooperatives. They are regarded with almost religious fervor.

Taxes are high. In Sweden taxes take over 37% of the national product, compared to 29% here. There is an income tax and a capital tax, the latter on property above \$16,000 in value.

There is a very high degree of literacy and scholarships are available for school or college. About 16% of all students get a higher education, a much smaller percent than in this country.

The speaker stated that, strictly speaking, the four countries are not, and never have been socialist. However, there is a high degree of state regulation of industry, and there are comprehensive welfare programs. The relationship between government and free enterprise was expressed by one Swede, who said "the socialist government likes to keep the capitalist cow fat in order to milk it."

Womb-to-tomb security was developed by Social Democrats in the 1930's. Sweden had a public health system as early as 1681, and public education well over 100 years ago. Today Sweden spends over twice as much of the national income on welfare as in America. Dr. Harper was impressed by the general air of well-being on a visit to an old peoples' home.

It is quite common for a family to own two homes, one in town and one in the country. The peoples satisfaction with their

lot is evident in the marked reduction in emigration since 1930.

Swedes do not mind the winter's cold so much as its long hours of darkness, and winter vacations to the south are enjoyed by many.

High suicide rate, alcoholism and illegitimacy are problems. The speaker had no explanation for the suicides. Juveniles provide problems, especially in Sweden. Roving bands of beatniks, especially in Copenhagen, were noticeable.

The ombudsman and his functions were outlined. In use in Sweden and Denmark for some years, it would be interesting to know the cause of a recent flurry of interest in the office in this country.

The paper ended with <sup>a statement on</sup> certain ways in which the rest of the world might learn from Scandinavia:

1. Industrialization can be achieved without greatly compromising the beauty of nature.
2. No one <sup>needs</sup> suffer the deprivation of real poverty in these countries.
3. Contributions of Scandinavians to international causes.
4. Labor, management and government <sup>may</sup> cooperate effectively to avoid industrial strife.

Members discussing the paper were Craddock, Frost, Gilliam, Landis, Kirby, Booth, Robertson, Rowland, Bond, Quillian, Gifford, Williams, Ferguson and Russell.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

Jan. 26, '67-p.3

Taking part in discussion were Scruggs, Breazeale, Freer, Ferguson, Harper, Booth, Barton, Frost, Morrison, Quillian, Hallstrom(a guest), Rowe(also a guest), Barton and Caskie.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

\* DISCUSSION ON  
LENGTH OF MINUTES

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-fourth meeting of the

1769

SPHEX CLUB

GIFFOLD

was held at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, January 26, 1967, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank with Vice President Turner presiding.

Members present were Barton, Booth, Breazeale, Brewer, Caskie, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Morrison, Quillian, Scruggs and Turner.

Minutes of the meeting of January 12 were read and approved.

Mr. Booth introduced two guests, Dr. Henry Hallstrom and Dr. Frederick B. Rowe of the Faculty of Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

\* Mr. Gilliam reminded members of our former practice of placing papers read before the Club in Jones Memorial Library and recommended that the custom be continued. After a discussion of the practice of secretaries of recent years giving rather lengthy resumes of papers in the minutes, Mr. Frost moved that these be shorter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Booth. After further discussion Mr. Caskie <sup>offered</sup> ~~moved~~ a substitute motion that this matter be left to the discretion of the Secretary. This motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Gilliam reported on progress of efforts to secure a speaker for the Annual Dinner. On Motion of Mr. Gilliam, seconded by Mr. Jackson, it was voted that the Club accept Mr. Gifford's offer to duplicate copies of the minutes, these to be mailed to members with notices of the meetings.

The paper, by Mr. Richard P. Gifford, was on The Vikings--Catalyst of History. A summer's visit convinced the writer that the Vikings, in altering established patterns and molding Western civilization into a meaningful force, acted as a catalyst of history. While he had not found support for his theory except in a volume by Winston Churchill, he found no negation of the idea in his reading, and chose members of the Club as the testing ground of his theory.

From their first raid on the British Isles in 789 for 250 years they stormed out of Norway and ravaged all Europe and beyond. Mr. Gifford visited some of the sites of monasteries they had ravaged in England, Scotland and Ireland. Danes joined Norsemen by 839 in Ireland and elsewhere. They conquered Northumbria in northern England, raided up the Seine and Loire and elsewhere, and by 859 had marauded in the Mediterranean, hitting Morocco, France and Italy. The Swedes confined their voyages to the Baltic seacoast, and portaged their ships overland

to the Dnieper and Volga, on to the Black and Caspian seas, to Byzantium and Bagdad. In 860 a fleet of 200 ships crossed Russia and entered the harbor of Byzantium, making Hannibal's crossing of the Alps and our pioneers' westward migrations look like Sunday School picnics. Trading centers along their route through Russia were the beginnings of modern Russia.

Other Vikings were colonizing Iceland, and in 930 A.D. the world's first parliament met on a grassy plain where it continued to meet until 1798. Greenland and perhaps our New England coast were visited. By 985 the Viking storm had penetrated almost every part of Western civilization.

The Vikings were not merely brigands, but were traders, settlers, and organizers. As traders they brought about a union of the "rather primitive and raw energy of the northern and Slavic tribes of Europe with the wondrous riches and culture of the Moorish and Byzantine civilizations", by way of the Volga, Danube and Rhone. Thus the Vikings helped bring the best of the Islamic world into Europe, and eastern Christianity to the heathen Slav.

The influence of the Vikings as settlers was shown. A system of equitable land distribution was devised. Their legal system and local council or Thing, attended by all in a community, were introduced. A parliament, the All-Thing, for the entire Icelandic community, was established, consisting of chieftains of Things. The speaker characterized this as the most advanced political structure in Europe, and drew an interesting parallel between the rugged mountain valley people of Norway and Greece and their political philosophies.

The Danish conquest of England, reciprocal influences between Danes and English were traced, but a period of continual struggle followed into the late 10th century, until by 1017 the Danes were in control under Canute, who became a Christian and rebuilt churches and monasteries. Relative peace lasted until the Norman invasion.

The settling of Danes under Rollo along the coast of France provided a buffer against other attacks. They accepted Christianity, became farmers and their children spoke French and they adapted to the continental feudal system. From here William set forth in 1066 to establish Norman authority over all England. At Hastings Danes opposed Danes.

The paper closed with the comment that whichever side had won at Hastings, the lasting effects of infusion of Viking blood on the English would have been felt--on their parliamentary system, their sea power, their exploration and colonizing. On this Mr. Gifford based his thesis--the Vikings, catalyst of history.

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-fifth Meeting of the

770

SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was called to order by Vice President Turner at 8:25 P.M., Thursday, February 9, 1967 amidst falling snow in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Booth, Caskie, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam Harper, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick and Turner.

Minutes for the January 26 meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting on the speaker for the Annual Dinner, said President Shannon of the University of Virginia might come for an October meeting at a date of his selection but could not come this spring. It was agreed that we should also have a spring Dinner Meeting and the Club approved an effort to get Mr. John de Butts of the Bell System.

The paper was read by Mr. E. Marshall Frost on the title Numbers 12:1. He stated that the former harmonious relations between the white and Negro races were probably gone forever, and outlined the recent events such as the 1954 Supreme Court decision, Civil Rights legislation and the Negro Revolution, in attempting to improve the status of the Negro.

Various hypotheses as to the origin of the Negro were discussed. They were subjected to slavery in ancient times, and slavery was introduced into Virginia in 1619. Interbreeding of whites and Negroes became almost inevitable, and Mr. Frost outlined various attempts to legislate against it, and measures to deal with the results of it.

A comparison of the achievement potential of the two races indicated the Negro was inferior to the Caucasian, and, for example, had never devised the wheel or plow, and had never developed great religious leaders or philosophers.

Julian Huxley was quoted as believing that race mixtures inevitably result in genetic degeneration.

Three Virginia cases of intermarriage were described which had come into the courts. The writer stated that Supreme Court decisions on intermarriages were encroachments on a matter always considered to be within the jurisdiction of the states.

Participating in discussion were Morrison, Kirby, Penick, Gilliam, Gifford, Freer, Booth, Harper and Caskie.

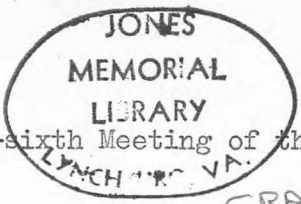
OVER

2/9/67

Adjournment was at 10:12.

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The meeting scheduled for February 23, 1967  
was canceled because of inability of the  
member assigned that date to prepare a paper.  
He took the later open date of March 23, 1967



The Seven Hundred and Seventy-sixth Meeting of the

771

SPHEX CLUB

CRADDOCK

met in the Director's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Thursday, March 9, 1967, at 8:15 P.M., Vice President Turner presiding.

On motion of Mr. Caskie, seconded and carried, reading of the minutes was deferred, subject to call, since copies of the minutes had been mailed to members.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Robertson and Turner. A guest, Dr. Robert Bowden, was introduced by Mr. Frost.

Mr. Frost reported for Mr. Gilliam on the Annual Dinner to be held Thursday, April 13, with Mr. John DeButts as speaker. Cost of the dinner will be \$3.00 and it will be at the Virginian Hotel. Mr. Gilliam's secretary, Mrs. Thomas, has the guest list if members need this information.

Mr. Noell read a letter from Mr. Gilliam confirming Mr. Frost's oral report, giving the menu in complete detail.

7/a

There was some discussion of the action at a previous meeting providing for duplicating of minutes to be mailed with meeting notices, when Dr. Kirby raised the question of sending out abstracts of papers on controversial matters, which might come to the attention of non-members. Dr. Ferguson moved that this be continued unless the person reading such a paper requested that it not be duplicated and mailed. Dr. Penick then moved as a substitute motion that we go back to the former custom of reading minutes rather than duplicating and mailing. This motion was carried.

The paper was read by Dr. George B. Craddock on Suicide and Depression. The seriousness of this problem was indicated by the facts that on the average there are 10 suicides in Virginia every week, with 541 in the State in 1963. Since 1956 this has been one of the 10 leading causes of death in Virginia. He stated that it is important that physicians recognize the syndrome of depression. He gave a classification of depressions including those associated with medical disease, with emotional problems, with psychoneuroses or with neurological disease, true depression such as the manic-depressive psychosis, and involuntional melancholia.

As symptoms of depression Dr. Craddock gave insomnia, psychomotor retardation and self-deprecation and guilt.

Among causes other than depression responsible for suicide he mentioned schizophrenia, alcoholism, and with younger people, attempts to punish someone or to manipulate control over some other person. Financial problems, loneliness and marital problems are also given as causes of suicide. Fake attempts are less likely with older persons.

Certain clues of suicidal intent were given, such as verbal communication( e.g. "I wish I were dead"), previous attempts at suicide, symptomatic actions, such as purchase of a casket, severe agitation with depression, hopelessness, delusions of persecution. The writer stated that alcohol accentuates depression. Some stimulants may be used to alleviate depression.

The paper concluded with the writer's testimony to the distress caused a physician by the suicide of his own patients, who might number as many as 10 to 12 during a long practice.

Members discussing the paper were Frost, Robertson, Hundley, Go Gifford, Morrison, Penick, Harper, Booth, Caskie, Ferguson, Fauber and our guest, Dr. Bowden.

Adjournment was at 10:05 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

## ROWLAND RESIGNS

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-seventh Meeting of the

772

SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank on March 23, 1967. It was opened at 8:20 P.M. by Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., Treasurer, in the absence of the President and Vice President.

Members present were Booth, Breazeale, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby and Noell.

Minutes of the meeting of March 9 were read and approved.

\* Dr. Ferguson, Secretary pro tem, read a letter from Dr. Richard C. Rowland requesting that the Club accept his resignation as a member, owing to unusually heavy responsibilities. Dr. Hundley moved that the resignation be accepted, with regret, and that the Secretary so inform Dr. Rowland. The motion was carried.

The paper was read by Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr., on the subject, Techniques of Colonial Archaeology. The writer, out of an extensive experience in the field covered by his subject, believes that in these days of rapid progress and change, it is important that we preserve and restore buildings of architectural excellence and historic significance.

Like a surgeon preparing for an operation, an architect planning a restoration must be familiar with the patient's or the building's past history. Documentary research must precede excavation or study of the superstructure. Proper tools, intelligent labor and scientific digging are essential.

The writer had the privilege of participating in the beginnings of Colonial Archaeology on the Williamsburg Project in 1930, working with Dr. Prentice Duell.

A first step in study of a project is to determine stratigraphy, or the various fills and layers, with possible artifacts they contain. Careful records and measurements are kept as the work proceeds, along with all artifacts. Exploration of the superstructure by the practiced eye of the architect and an experienced finish carpenter provide clues as to original or remodeled structures.

A distinction was made between Historical and Architectural Preservation. The paper concluded with a plea for a community conscience and awareness of the need for Historic Preservation.

Following the paper Mr. Fauber illustrated many of the more salient points by well-chosen slides on various restoration projects such as White Hall, Gunston Hall, the Blunt Mansion in Knoxville, St. Paul's Church, Edenton, Jekyll Island in Georgia and Nauvov, Illinois

Owing to the lateness of the hour the usual discussion period was omitted. Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*W. W. Ferguson*  
W. W. Ferguson, Sec. pro tem.

Paper abstracted by Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-eighth Meeting of the

773 SPHEX CLUB

Booth

was called to order by Vice President Turner at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, April 6, 1967 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Minutes of the March 23 meeting were read and approved.

18 Members present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Magill, Morrison, Noell, Penick and Turner.

Mr. Gilliam suggested that Dr. Robertson be contacted regarding a successor for Dr. Rowland from Sweet Briar College, Dr. Rowland having resigned his membership at the last meeting.

Dr. Robert A. Magill, an inactive member of the Club, was welcomed by Dr. Turner.

Mr. Gilliam stated that arrangements for the Annual Dinner, April 13, at the Virginian Hotel, were being completed, and that there would be no dues this year as there was an adequate balance in the treasury. Members present at this meeting were requested to let Mr. Gilliam know if they were attending the dinner and how many guests they would have.

The paper by Mr. Lea Booth was on the subject, All About Education. He presented the problem of the growing encroachment of State-controlled, publicly supported institutions of higher education on the territory of private institutions, quoting Dr. Logan Wilson, president of the American Council on Education and the University of Texas, who feels that it is "more ~~vix~~ vital than ever before to strengthen the capabilities of private institutions". A former president of Princeton was also quoted as being apprehensive for the freedom of higher education, as new power groups take over the decision-making process.

In Virginia, as a result of the work of the Higher Education Study Commission, for which Dr. John Dale Russell was the professional consultant, our legislators voted reluctantly for the sales tax when confronted with the fact that only 27% of Virginia high school graduates advanced to college, compared with the national figure of 47%. Only speedy protest by representatives of private institutions prevented inclusion in the ~~bill~~ bill of taxes on tuition and <sup>textbooks</sup> ~~taxes~~. Construction costs and some other items are still taxable.

Certain factors offsetting the low 27% figure were cited, such

as "pockets of isolation from the intellectual mainstream", the predominantly Negro population of Southside Virginia, and certain rural and mountain areas. The large number of young people of Northern Virginia attending universities in Washington was another factor concerning Virginia law-makers.

Mr. Booth stated that one result of the Russell report was an unwise proliferation of graduate study programs by institutions poorly prepared for it. A recent study of graduate education by the American Council of Education rates Virginia programs very unfavorably.

Little is being done to create new private institutions in Virginia, but the paper also referred to an opinion of the Danforth Foundation to the effect that there has been too much unplanned parenthood of private colleges ~~in~~ over the nation as a whole, with four Presbyterian colleges in Iowa, nine Methodist colleges in North Carolina, for example.

The writer then discussed the recommendations of the Russell report for establishing a state system of comprehensive community colleges, whose objectives were given. Activities leading to a decision to establish a community college in Lynchburg were outlined. Criteria for locating one or two others were discussed, and local pride and/or politics indicated as factors rather than genuinely academic or objective factors.

Mr. Booth considered the establishment of an autonomous State board for the community college system as most desirable, compared with the satellite system under VPI and the University of Virginia. He also suggested the possibility that the community colleges may have a recruitment problem, as one already has. Several others have been notably successful in attracting capacity enrollments.

Some problems which will have to be solved by the community colleges will be admissions policies, tuition charges, types of curricula adapted to local conditions, and obtaining administrators and teachers. Some of these will be difficult.

The paper <sup>s</sup>posed a pertinent point (alliteration deliberate as sure to be appreciated by one of Mr. Booth's talents) in considering the question as to whether many of today's applicants for college are qualified by competence and motivation to attend institutions of higher learning.

Former Governor Harrison and Clifford Dowdy, editor of The Virginia Record, were quoted as warning against enthusiasm for numbers and increased physical plant as indicators of progress in higher education in Virginia, rather than improvement of the quality of education. The question was raised

as to the desirability of one coordinating body for public education, similar to the State Council of Higher Education. At present about eight bodies of various sorts are concerned with various aspects of public education.

The paper closed with an effective <sup>nd</sup> analogy from President William C. Finch of Emory and Henry College.

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The account of the Annual Dinner, as it appeared in The News, is included in the minute book.

Participating in discussion of Mr. Booth's paper were Gilliam, Morrison, Harper, Hundley, Gifford, Frost, Jackson, Turner and Ferguson.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

774  
Annual Dinner Meeting, April 13, 1967

(779 OLD NUMBER)  
NO LIST OF MEMBERS OR GUESTS



—Jimmy Ripley Photo

**FORMER RESIDENT SPEAKS**—John deButts, left, vice chairman of American Telephone and Telegraph and former Lynchburg resident, addressed SpheX Club of Lynchburg Thursday

night. John Landis, center, club president, introduced deButts at dinner meeting. James R. Gillingham, old friend of deButts, was chairman of dinner committee.

# Science, Technology Not Enough: deButts

By ANN FRYE  
News Staff Writer

John D. deButts, vice chairman of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who was working his way up the ladder in that company on assignment with C&P in Lynchburg 20 years ago, returned to town Thursday.

Addressing the elite men's discussion group, the SpheX Club, he enumerated telephone company plans for the future that sounded like so much science fiction.

The research being undertaken by Bell Laboratories that deButts also referred to—such as with DNA molecules—also sounded like science fiction.

But deButts said this was good planning for the future and sound research.

Science and technology, however fruitful, will not assure the future for his or

any company, he commented.

"In large measure that future will depend on the political environment of the years ahead and whether it will foster the innovative spirit I've been talking about or—contrariwise—inhibit it through constraints on our ability to apply it."

#### Public Watching

He said, "We recognize that all day, every day, the public . . . is making up its mind about us, developing opinions and attitudes which, translated into regulation and legislation, will not only determine the level of our prices and profits but define as well the limits to our abilities to realize the full potential of our own technology."

Superb service would influence certainly favorable public opinion, he said, and added, "Perhaps as much as our service performance . . . it is our citizenship performance that characterizes

our business in the public's mind."

Citizenship performance is more than cutting the grass in front of the telephone office or contributing to the United Fund, deButts said. "It calls, it seems to me, for initiative on our part to help resolve the crucial socioeconomic problems of the communities in which we operate."

#### AT&T Advances

"This commitment is as pragmatic as it may sound idealistic. We have a responsibility to ourselves to help create the kind of community environment in which we can serve best."

Some of the AT&T advances even now being offered in isolated areas are, according to deButts:

—World-wide direct distance dialing.

—Electronic memory services to alert the user while he's on his line that a second party wants to reach him; to transfer

calls to another number when a user is away from home; to permit reaching frequently called numbers with just two or three turns of the dial.

—Touch-tone service to permit store clerks to ask a central computer for customer credit information and for bank tellers to do the same thing regarding the balance in an account.

Regarding research underway into the DNA molecule, deButts said the genetic code in this molecule is a memory system of great capacity and may have lessons for the telephone company in the design of switching facilities.

After deButts graduated from VPI in 1936, he took a job with AT&T. For six years in the 1940s, he was assigned to Lynchburg.

Last year he was elected executive vice president of AT&T, and this year was named vice chairman of the company's board.

The News

LOCAL

SEE NOTE ON NUMBERING PREVIOUS PAGE

The Seven Hundred and Ninetieth Meeting of the

775 SPHEX CLUB BANKS

was called to order by <sup>\*</sup>~~Vice President~~ Turner in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, April 20, 1967.

Minutes of the meeting for April 6 were approved as ~~xx~~ read.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Br<sup>e</sup>wer, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Jackson, Kirby, Noell and Thayer.

Mr. Banks introduced his guests, Mr. Robert Clement and Mr. James W. Hopkins.

Mr. Frost expressed the appreciation of the Club for the Annual Dinner to the Committee making arrangements, consisting of Mr. Gilliam, Chairman, Mr. Booth and Mr. Landis.

The Secretary stated that a tentative schedule of speakers for 1967-68 would soon be prepared.

Mr. Banks read the paper on the subject, Meter Matters. Alluding to the rather grim subjects of recent papers, Mr. Banks ~~adi~~ said he was undertaking to entertain us by reading poetry and attempting to relate British poetry to life as it has been lived for some hundreds of years. He began with the epic of Beowulf, probably written about 700 A.D., then going to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. A selection from the Scotch and English ballads, represented by Sir Patrick Spence, was read. The Elizabethan Period and its Renaissance, brought a plethora ~~fo~~ of good literature, when England was becoming a world power and there was great interest in the New World. Shakespeare was the central figure among many poetic dramatists. Mr. Banks quoted from soliloquys of Macbeth, a Shakespeare sonnet, and a selection from the book of Daniel of the King James Version.

John Milton of the Puritan Period, and the Classical Period with Pope, Dryden, Swift and Johnson, were cited but not quoted.

Thomas Gray and his Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard, was assigned to a transitional period between

\* **Correction:** In the absence of the President, Vice President and Treasurer, Mr. Marshall Frost presided.

the Classical and the Romantic, the latter typified by Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, Burns and Byron. Selections from Burns, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Scott and Byron were read, to the evident enjoyment of those present.

Participating in discussion of the paper were members Kirby, Brewer, Thayer, Barton, and Booth, and Mr. Clement, a guest.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-first Meeting of the

776

SPHEX CLUB

ROBERTSON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., May 8, 1967, President John Landis presiding. 4

Members present were Banks, Breazeale, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick and Robertson.

Minutes of the April 20th meeting were read and corrected to state that Mr. Frost presided in the absence of the President, Vice President and Treasurer.

Names of prospective members were presented by Rev. Robertson and Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Gilliam presented the Treasurer's report, showing a balance of \$85.75, with \$36.00 receivable.

Rev. Alexander M. Robertson read the paper on The Apocrypha. This title was given by St. Jerome to a collection of writings, mostly from the first and second centuries B.C. The paper stated that as one leaves the Old Testament and goes on into the New Testament there is an impression of being in a different world, politically and spiritually. This gap in continuity is covered by the Apocrypha, books included in the Septuagint, the Greek version of the Old Testament but not in the Hebrew canon. St. Jerome felt that the Hebrew was the more authoritative, but that the Apocryphal writings were too valuable to discard entirely. Later Luther made a complete separation of the Apocrypha from the strictly canonical books. Apocryphal writings reflect historical events of their time, the domination of the Persian empire, the conquests of Alexander. Following Alexander's death Palestine was caught between opposing armies of Syria and Egypt. A Syrian victory over Egypt in 198 B.C. brought Palestine under the influence of Hellenism. During the rule of Antiochus IV, however, there was much corruption and intrigue. The revolt of the Maccabees finally drove out the Syrians, but peace was of short duration. The writer described in detail the wars and slaughters in Palestine up to the rule of Herod, which ended Jewish

independence until our own times. Mr. Robertson pointed out that these troublous times seemed to encourage the production of great literature.

The books of the Apocrypha were assigned to four categories. Under History were I and II Maccabees and I Edras. Under Legend and Fiction were Tobit, Judith, Additions to the Book of Esther, Sussana, and Bel and the Dragon. Three books of Poetry are the Song of the Three Holy Children, Baruch and the Prayer of Manasseh. II Edras is characterized as Literature. The Wisdom of Solomon, known as the Wisdom Literature, has been called "a notable landmark in the history of religious thought". Mr. Robertson considers the Wisdom of Sirach the finest book of the Apocrypha.

The paper closed with a recommendation that more familiarity with the Apocrypha would be very worthwhile.

Members discussing the paper were Breazeale, Gilliam, Morrison, Fauber, Frost, Penick, Noell and Banks.

Adjournment was at 10 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-second Meeting of the

777

SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, May 18 1967, with Vice President Turner presiding.

Members present were Banks, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Hundley, Jackson, Noell, Robertson, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the May 4 meeting were read and approved.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley read the paper on the subject, The Poverty Problem. In her book, The Rich Nations and the Poor Ones, Barbara Ward points out that following the great revolutions of our contemporary world among the nations around the North Atlantic, increase in wealth seems to have produced a complacency insensitive to the needs and hungers of the millions who have not found their way into the modern world. Large investment in education, improvement in agricultural methods, specialized industrial expansion and better international monetary systems were indicated as essential to help underdeveloped areas.

Western man's concepts of the equality of all men and their right to freedom, compel him to recognize and take measures to eliminate the slavery of much of the world's population to poverty and ill health.

Dr. Hundley pointed out that Barbara Ward's ideas on world conditions were also applicable to the deprived people of our own country, to whom our Poverty Program has brought a new sense of hope.

The paper then made an analysis of the efforts of the federal government under the Poverty Program, expressing the belief that it was undertaking with too little planning and inadequate personnel. Laredo, Texas, a so-called demonstration city, was cited as an example of mismanagement of the program. Other writers were quoted on the wide-spread poverty throughout our land and our apparent indifference to it, summarized in the statement, "20% of our population exists in hidden pockets out of sight of the affluent 80%".

The economic squeeze on the small farmer, migration

of unskilled workers to city slums, are contributing factors or features of impoverished areas. A detailed outline of causes, conditions and results of poverty was given, with estimates of the cost of a comprehensive national program. At present we are spending around 40 billion dollars. Various possible remedies were also presented, also the effects on poverty of growing urban populations. Emphasis on changed motivation amongst the poor rather than money alone is essential in any corrective measures.

The paper closed with an excellent summary of the writer's personal philosophy for dealing with this complex problem.

Members taking part in discussion of the paper were Frost, Noell, Gilliam, Fauber, Robertson and Banks.

Adjournment was at 10:05 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 12, 1967- MAY 10, 1968

NOTE ADDITIONAL  
ADJUSTMENT TO  
COUNT OF MEETINGS  
BETWEEN 13 APRIL  
AND 20 APRIL MEETINGS  
DIFFERENCE IS NOW FIFTEEN

THIS CORRECTION BEGINS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATTACHED CARD BELOW TO THE ELEVEN MEETINGS MISSED BY MR. GILLIAM (-11) ADD THE MINUS 5 (-5) WE HAVE BEEN CARRYING AND THE TOTAL THAT SHOULD BE SUBTRACTED IS -16, SO WE BEGIN THE 1967-68 YEAR

WITH #775  
 (E)

MR. G MISSED 13 APR 67 ANNUAL MEETING WHICH IS INCLUDED IN HIS TOTAL OF ELEVEN

11 should be subtracted from the numbers of meetings from May 4/1967 et seq. I did not check before April 28/1966 nor after May 4/1967

DB Gilliam's  
 These mistakes are not worth correcting but I furnish this for the benefit of anyone reviewing this file.  
 OVER!

Errata - In briefly reviewing the group of minutes from Oct 8/1965 to May 10/1969 Dec 6/69

I observed two errors in numbering the minutes. The meeting on April 28/66 described as "766<sup>th</sup>" meeting was followed by a meeting on Sep 29/1966 described as "768<sup>th</sup>" instead of "767<sup>th</sup>". The meeting on 4/13/67 was shown as 779<sup>th</sup> and the meeting on 4/20/67 " 790<sup>th</sup>" which should have been 778<sup>th</sup> (over)

RUSSELL TO INACTIVE

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-third meeting of the

778

SPHEX CLUB

JOHN EARL JACKSON

was called to order by Vice President Turner at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, October 12, 1967, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Minutes of the meeting for September 28 were approved as read.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Brewer, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Noell, Turner and Williams.

Guests introduced were Mr. Harry Forsythe, Mr. Joe Thaxton and Dr. Walter Wineman.

Vice President Turner appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Mr. Gilliam, Chairman, Dr. Hundley and Mr. Booth, which will report at the October 26 meeting. On motion of Mr. Caskie, seconded by Mr. Williams, the Club approved the Committee appointments.

\* Mr. Gilliam presented a note of appreciation from the Club to Mr. E. Campbell Russell for his long and valuable contribution as a member of the Club, and moved that his request for status as an Inactive Member be approved. The motion, seconded by Mr. Frost, was passed.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. John Early Jackson, told of his work on developing precision clocks, dealing especially with construction of the pendulum, on which he had been working for 20 years. A partner in the enterprise was Vannevar Bush, former President of the Carnegie Institution of <sup>Washington</sup> ~~New York~~, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Security Resources Board. An immediate incentive was a request from Mrs. Bush for a grandfather clock.

Early interest in the problem by da Vinci and Galileo were cited. The first pendulum was made by Christiaan Huygens, who realized the need for a cycloid swing for the pendulum to avoid the error of the circular path. Causes of other errors, such as temperature and barometric changes, escapement

mechanism and an unstable support, were discussed. It was found that even when a clock was mounted on a concrete block resting on bed rock that deflection of the block by swing of the pendulum affected accuracy of the clock.

A picture of his most recently constructed pendulum was passed around. The clock of which it is a part runs to within a millisecond of correct time per week.

Taking part in discussion of the paper were Caskie, Barton, Gilliam, Banks and Williams.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-fourth meeting of the

779

SPHEX CLUB

BARTON

was convened by Vice President Turner at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, October 26, 1967 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Barton, Breazeale, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Haber, Hundley, Jackson, Noell and Turner. Mr. William L. Wyatt, assistant headmaster of Virginia Episcopal <sup>School</sup> Seminary, was a guest.

Minutes of the Oct. 12 meeting were approved as corrected.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting for the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate: for President, Dr. John M. Turner; Vice President, John Early Jackson; Secretary, Ruskin S. Freer; Treasurer, James R. Gilliam, Jr. Dr. Barton moved, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the report be accepted and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Club for the slate. The motion was carried.

Dr. George L. Barton presented the paper on Imperialism, which began with a brief tracing of the development of the Roman Empire, and expansion of the boundaries of the United States, both justified as necessary to adequate defense. The term imperialism, dating back to the latter half of the 19th century, is associated with the growth of the British Empire and the acquisition of colonial possessions by Belgium, Holland and Portugal. Imperialism was defined as the policy of a sovereign state in establishing control beyond its boundaries over peoples who are unwilling to accept a control thrust upon them, by resort to force. The term is generally in ill-repute today, and is often used to impugn a nation's true motives.

Although <sup>the term is</sup> of recent usage the phenomenon is an old one. China, India and successive empires around the Mediterranean were examples of ancient times. More recently such forces as industrialization, improved travel and communications and a growing humanitarianism have affected imperialism. Four such periods were cited, with the United States assuming Great

Britain's former position by actions Dr. Barton considered under the term "interventionism".

After World War II a situation arose for which the speaker used a quotation indicating that "we became intoxicated with our newly discovered responsibilities". Billions were poured into foreign aid, there were attempts to intervene in politics of foreign nations, and there have been a number of military interventions in efforts to contain Communism, raising the question as to how we can reconcile our military actions with our democratic ideals. Often resistance or at least reluctance, has met our efforts.

The paper closed with a quotation from John Quincy Adams, cautioning against the dangers inherent in involvement in the struggles of other nations.

Members discussing the paper were Jackson, Frost, Caskie, Ferguson, Harper, Noell, Gilliam and Hundley, and our guest, Mr. Wyatt.

Adjournment was at 9:52.

Ruskin S. Freer  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-fifth Meeting of the

780 SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

was called to order by President John M. Turner at 8:17 P.M., Thursday, Nov. 30, 1967.

Members present were Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Noell, Robertson, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Oct. 26th meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Gilliam reported for the Program Committee that Mr. Charlie McDowell was not able to accept an invitation to address the Annual Dinner Meeting.

Mr. Noell moved that gift certificates of \$10.00 each be provided for Mrs. Alsen D. Thomas and Mrs. Frank R. Brooks for their services in preparing meeting notices. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Frost suggested that the President appoint members of the Program and Membership committees at the Dec. 14th meeting. Mr. Gilliam was appointed Chairman of the Program Committee and Dr. Harper, Chairman of the Membership Committee, by President Turner.

Dr. John P. Kirby read the paper of the evening on the subject, Robert Frost, with numerous readings from his poems. Interest in Frost as <sup>the man</sup> a poetic Will Rogers, has been difficult to distinguish from interest in Robert Frost's poetry. As an engaging conversationalist, his epigrams have become part of American folklore.

His early New England background caused him to be unsympathetic toward experimental originality and radicalism both in politics and literature. The paper characterized him as "an individual in an age of conformity, an optimist in an age of pessimism, a rural philosopher in the age of sophistication and urbanization".

His faith was that of a humanist, his philosophy not ordered or coherent, but a collection of intuitive insights or folksy wisdom.

During the 1940's and 50's Frost was indubitably the most popular American poet. He was awarded the

Pulitzer Prize four times and received 17 honorary degrees, as well as other honors. His visit to Krushchev and appearance at Kennedy's inauguration were noted.

Critical reaction to the poet's work appeared as early as 1948, when his poem, "The Road Not Taken", was interpreted as indicating spiritual drifting. Some critics felt that "Frost had an obsession with personal freedom, and sanctified whim and impulse". His casual and temporary attempts at a college education, teaching and farming, seem to corroborate this judgment. Independence and withdrawal in human relations were dominant in his nature.

Frost's family life was full of tragedy but he refused to take the risk of seeming to use grief for literary purposes.

Dr. Kirby's estimate of the man was that he is a fine, even a great American poet.

Members discussing the paper were Frost, Robertson, Williams, Craddock, Noel, Harper, Turner and Ferguson.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-sixth Meeting of the

781

BPHEX CLUB

Booth

was held Thursday, Dec. 14, 1967 at 8:17 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, President John M. Turner presiding.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Landis, Jackson, Noell, Scruggs, Turner and Williams. Mr. Gilliam introduced his guest, Mr. Carl Brandebury, vice president of the Morgan Guaranty Co., of New York.

Minutes of the Nov. 30th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Frost reported that Mr. James Caskie was making good recovery, was walking some daily and would soon come home from the hospital. Mr. Gilliam reported that Mr. Robert Morrison was at home from Duke Hospital and was able to do some walking outdoors.

President Turner appointed the following committees: Program, Mr. Gilliam, chairman, with Dr. John Kirby and Mr. Lea Booth; Membership, Dr. Edwin Harper, chairman, with Mr. Marshall Frost and Mr. Booth.

Mr. Booth presented the paper on "The Original Vanishing Virginian", on the adventures and other activities of John Clark, with special emphasis on incidents known as the Point Comfort Affair.

The writer attributed his interest in the subject to a letter to Mr. Gilliam, shared with Mr. Booth, from Dr. George M. Modlin, president of the University of Richmond, in 1956, which stated that John Clark was employed by Leyden Puritans to conduct them to Virginia. By miscalculation the Mayflower landed at Cape Cod instead. As this note suggested, Virginia was thus saved for Virginians.

The paper, to appear in the winter issue of the Iron Worker, was researched by Mr. Frederick deCoste, and Mr. Booth was requested by the Iron Worker to gather deCoste's material into narrative form under the title, "The Point Comfort Affair".

The <sup>t</sup>establishment of the Jamestown colony was looked upon as an unwarranted incursion into Spanish territory by King Phillip, although Spain had shown little

interest in the coast north of St. Augustine until the English moved in. Both England and Spain maintained suspicious spying techniques over each others' western movements in London and Madrid.

In 1611 a Spanish vessel was ordered to Virginia to spy on the English colony there, ostensibly to search for a lost galleon in the Chesapeake Bay area, entering the Bay in June, 1611. Deputy Governor Sir Thomas Dale, after the bitter winter of 1609-10, decided to fortify the mouth of the James River, especially Point Comfort, as defense for the English colonists, just prior to the arrival of the Spanish vessel.

John Clark, an experienced mariner, who had arrived at Jamestown earlier the same spring, was piloting a shipment of flour to the fort just before the Spanish vessel arrived.

In a series of swiftly moving events, a few Spaniards landed, were seized by the British, John Clark was taken to the Spanish ship to attempt to persuade it to come in to better anchorage, and under the fort's guns, but instead was kept prisoner and transported first to Cuba, then to Spain.

Just how Clark got out of Spain is not known, but he appears next as pilot of a ship to Virginia in 1619, again as navigator of the Mayflower in 1620, apparently the "only man to share the rugged existence of the pioneers of both Plymouth and Jamestown". Why he missed the intended landfall in Virginia is not known. The following year he piloted another vessel containing his wife and children among 80 passengers from Ireland to "Newport News", a decade after he had been spirited away.

In 16<sup>2</sup>7<sup>2</sup> John Clark was made "a free Brother of the (Virginia) Companie" and was awarded some shares of land. His death occurred a year later.

No monument exists today to this early Vanishing Virginia, who had an exciting part in the beginnings of both the Jamestown and the Plymouth colonies.

Those discussing the paper were Gilliam, Scruggs, Fauber, Williams, Landis, Kirby, Harper, our guest, Mr. Brandebury, and Mr. Frost.

Adjournment was at 9:58.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-seventh Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BREWER

was called to order by President Turner at 8:15 P.M. Thursday, Jan. 4, 1968, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Barton, Booth, Breazeale, Brewer, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Noell, Robertson, Turner and Williams. Guests were Dr. John McClennan of Sweet Briar College and Mr. Hustace Poor of the Babcock and Wilcox Company of Alliance, Ohio.

Minutes of the Dec. 14, 1967 meeting were corrected and approved.

**\*Note insert at end of minutes**

The paper was read by Dr. Carey Brewer, on the subject, The Student Role in Academic Governance. <sup>problem of the</sup> The role of students in academic governance is difficult of resolution because of the complicated relationships in the college or university community. Not only are there the two main groups of human beings, the faculty and students, but there are many smaller sub-groups with special interests, such as administrative units and various types of student groups and organizations.

Student roles in administration and management were codified in 1967 by representatives of various educational organizations, in a document entitled, The Joint Statement of Rights and Freedoms of Students, which is now being studied by the sponsoring organizations.

The American Council on Education had also considered student relations and responsibilities at its annual meeting in 1965, summarizing papers then presented in a volume entitled, The College and the Student, which seems to be the most definitive source today. This volume cites a few court cases involving academic freedom as it relates to civil liberties but student rights as such are not directly treated.

The American Civil Liberties Union has been outspoken in urging extensive freedom for students but has not established any legal base for guidance of institutional authorities.

Dr. Brewer's paper suggested the problem be approach

ed with respect to 1)governance of students; 2) management of supporting institutional programs, and 3)academic administration. With regard to governance there is wide agreement that the student should be afforded broad latitude in enactment and enforcement of regulations concerning on-campus activities of students.

In management of supporting institutional programs there is also general agreement that maximum possible student participation is desirable, with the administration retaining certain controls. Such activities include such things as athletics and publications.

Members discussing the paper were Booth, Gilliam, Jackson, Robertson, Ferguson, Frost, Barton and Williams. Dr. McClennan, one of the guests, also commented on it.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

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**Insert: Notes of thanks were acknowledged from Mrs. Frances Thomas and Mrs. Louise Brooks for Gift Certificates sent them by the Club for their aid in sending out notices of meetings.**

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-eighth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

C. WILLIAMS

was held at 8:15 P.M., Vice President Jackson in the chair, Thursday, January 18, 1968, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Minutes of the January 4 meeting were read and approved.

Members present were Booth, Ferguson, Freer, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Noell and Williams. Mr. James A. Hodges and Mr. Hutter Williams were guests.

Mr. Booth expressed his regret that he had been asked by Mr. Gilliam to make a report but had forgotten what he was to report.

Following a discussion of recent poor attendance at meetings, Mr. Booth moved that the Secretary poll members on preference for Thursday or Friday as the regular meeting night because of the possibility that the former practice of meeting on Friday might now be more acceptable since sons of members had outgrown high school days with Friday night game schedules. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Cranston Williams read the paper, with the subject Part II., it being a sequel to an earlier paper on newsprint manufacture in the South. The first paper traced the history of paper-making beginning with the Chinese in 105 A.D. to production by a southern pine newsprint mill in Lufkin, Texas, in 1940. Later research by the writer disclosed that the first newsprint was made from pine wood in Bath, South Carolina, where a paper was printed from the mill's product in 1885. This paper mill was burned by General Sherman's men in 1865. It had been making paper for southern government currency. In 1921 a Birmingham paper was printed on newsprint made from southern spruce pine.

The modern era in southern newsprint manufacture began in 1931 with a speech by Dr. Charles H. Herty at the meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, who envisioned not only a source of newsprint near at hand, but great improvement of the South's economic health.

The second southern project in recent years was the Coosa River plant in Alabama, which started production in 1950. It is now the largest newsprint mill in the nation. This and the Lufkin mill were publisher-sponsored. The third mill at Calhoun, Tennessee, was built by Bowater, an international paper manufacturer, which also plans to have another mill in operation in 1969 at Catawba, South Carolina. Other mills have been established by International Paper Co. at Mobile and at Pine Bluff, Ark. In 1967 the Cox newspapers began production in a mill at Augusta. Great Northern Paper Co. plans an operation to start in 1970 in Florida, and an Idaho concern plans a mill for Louisiana.

Figures were given showing increase in tonnage of newsprint produced in the South of almost a hundred-fold by 1970, compared with 1950. Projections on future newsprint needs were given, and Mr. Williams also emphasized the necessity for increased tree-planting to provide for these needs. Mechanization of cutting practices and genetic research will doubtless be important factors in the near future of this great natural and economic resource in the South.

Members discussing the paper were Booth, Noell, Jackson, Harper and Ferguson. Mr. Hodges of the Daily Advance, also participated.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Ninety-ninth Meeting of the

784

SPHEX CLUB

TURNER

was called to order by Vice President John Early Jackson in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1968.

Minutes of the meeting for Jan. 18 were read & approved

Members present were Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Noell, Penick and Turner.

The Secretary presented the results of the poll by mail on preference for a Thursday or Friday meeting night. The vote was eight for Thursday, six for Friday, seven for either night, and three who abstained. After some discussion Mr. Frost moved that we meet on Friday nights for the rest of the year as an experiment, and at the convenience of the speakers. The motion was seconded by Dr. Harper and carried.

Dr. Harper, for the Membership Committee, presented a name which had been discussed but not formally acted upon by the Committee.

The program was presented by the President, Dr. John M. Turner, who graciously agreed to substitute for the assigned speaker who was unable to attend. Dr. Turner read a number of his own poems to the obvious delight and enjoyment of the members present. Several dealt with ~~boyhood~~ memories of boyhood experiences connected with the railroad and ranged in time and subject matter from the steam locomotive, and the rhythm of songs of track-laying gangs to modern hippies.

During Dr. Turner's graduate school days at the University of Michigan, a collection of his poems, chief of which was The Rhythm of the Railroad, won the Hopwood Award, and he had the privilege of knowing Robert Frost, then Poet in Residence at the University. Members commenting on the readings were Frost, Caskie, Ferguson, Penick and Gifford. Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Eight Hundredth Meeting of the

785

SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, Feb. 15, 1968, with President Turner presiding.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Gifford, Gilliam, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Penick, Quillian, Thayer, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Feb. 1 meeting were read and approved.

In discussion of the fact that this was the 800th meeting of the Club, it was stated by Mr. Gilliam that the Club was founded in 1910.

Mr. Gilliam presented the Treasurer's report, stating that no dues would be required for 1968-69.

Reporting on the Annual Dinner Meeting, Mr. Gilliam credited Mr. John Early Jackson with obtaining the speaker, Mr. Vannevar Bush, for Wednesday, May 1. After some discussion of a place for the meeting, the matter was referred to the Annual Dinner Committee, which will report at a later meeting of the Club.

Mr. Booth reported for the Membership Committee that consideration of a prospective member had not been completed, and Mr. Gilliam moved that the Committee be authorized to request the Secretary to send out notices that a name would be considered at the next meeting of the Club, when the Committee had agreed to submit the name. The ~~same~~ motion was seconded and ~~carried~~ carried.

The paper was read by Dr. William F. Quillian on the subject, "Church ~~Rel~~ Related and Independent (Pages from the History of Randolph-Macon Woman's College). That college was characterized as unique in that there never had been any control by or legal tie with the Methodist Church. Six criteria of a church-related college, from a Danforth Foundation report, were listed. Randolph-Macon has two of the relationships included in these criteria--financial support and use of the denominational name. <sup>by the church</sup>

The beginnings of the relationship between Randolph-Macon and the Methodist Church grew out of the pro-

visions of the constitution of Virginia which prohibit an ecclesiastical body from holding property.

Founded in 1891, Randolph-Macon Woman's College was fully owned and controlled by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, but resulted from actions of the General Conference and the Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in 1820 and 1825. The initiative for founding Randolph-Macon Woman's College came from trustees of Randolph-Macon College and Dr. William Waugh Smith, then its president. Dr. Smith sought approval of the Virginia Conference in 1890 for establishing Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Difficulties over the college-church relationships developed in the effort of the College to participate in the annuity program of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Dr. James Cannon, Jr., took exception to the position of the College in the Virginia Annual Conference in 1907. A prolonged controversy followed over the method of selection of members of the Board, as to whether they should be Methodists, or be selected by the Virginia and Baltimore conferences.

After a six-year period of debate, there were two results, 1) the College was free of any legal tie with or control by the Methodist Church, and 2) nominees from the Trustees for the Board should be presented for approval to the Methodist Conference.

The relationship of the Randolph-Macon Board to the Church was an issue again in the move, approved by the Virginia Conference, to establish separate boards for each of the three Randolph-Macon Institutions in 1950. The seeking of this approval was in no sense mandatory upon the Board but was rather a voluntary recognition of the College's non-legal but meaningful relationship with the Church.

Since 1952 a friendly attitude has been shown by both College and Church, and the three Randolph-Macon have received increasing financial support from the Virginia Conference.

Members commenting on the paper were Gilliam, Caskie, Banks, Jackson, Williams, Breazeale, Booth, Gifford and Hundley.

Adjournment was at 10:02 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
Secretary

BOND RESIGNS

3-1-68

The Eight Hundred and First Meeting of the

786

SPHEX CLUB

FERGUSON

was called to order by President Turner at 8:18 P.M. on Friday, March 1, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Landis, Noell, Robertson, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the February 15th meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary commented that five of this year's speakers had found it impossible to read papers as scheduled, one of which was for Apr. 12. Mr. Landis volunteered to read a paper on this date or on Mar. 29, the latter date having been reserved for the Annual Dinner which is now set for May 1. On motion properly seconded and carried Mr. Landis' offer was accepted by the Club.

President Turner read a letter of resignation as a member of the Club from Mr. G. Everett Bond. Mr. Gilliam moved it be accepted with regret and that the Secretary be instructed to notify Mr. Bond. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting for the Committee on the Annual Dinner, stated that the dinner would be at the First Presbyterian Church, with catering by Miss Katherine Mundy. On motion of Mr. Landis, duly seconded, the report was accepted by the Club.

Dr. William W. Ferguson was the speaker, his subject being "Never the Twain Shall Meet". He stated that it was his purpose to consider the background and pertinent ramifications of ~~the~~ two problems which had caused great concern for the past 20 years--divided Germany and the struggle between East and West. He said he also hoped to show that Kipling was wrong in his phrases, "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet", but right in his ~~lines~~ final lines, "there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth, when two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends

of the Earth!"

Two regions and people other than those usually thought of as comprising the ancient world, greatly influenced antiquity,--the first actually consisting of two regions, the Indus Valley and the Chinese culture of the Wei and Hwang Ho valleys. The second region is also a two-fold one<sup>t</sup> consisting of the Northwest Quarter, or plains and lowlands of Europe, and the Northern Steppes or loess lands from the Danube to Turkestan and Mongolia.

Following the glacial epoch changing patterns<sup>a</sup> of atmospheric circulation brought desert conditions to southern Asia and northern Africa, forcing migration of peoples into river valleys, where agriculture and cities developed in the Earth's first civilizations. Other peoples migrated into the North Quadrant and the Northern Steppes. In the latter region cattle, sheep and horses were domesticated. The people of the steppes are referred to as the Warrior Folk or Wiros from their means of acquiring possessions.<sup>5-</sup>

In the Third Millennium B.C. the Wiros began a long period of expansion and conquest against the Archaic civilizations of the river valleys, finally resulting in several ancient cultures more familiar to the lay historian such as the Egyptian, Greek and Roman.

In the Second Millennium the Warrior Folk were more or less held at bay by Greece, Rome and China, except for such conflicts as those between Greeks and Persians, or Rome's dominance in the Near East.

By the third century B.C. certain distinct groups of the Warrior Folk could be identified such as the Teutonic tribes of western and central Europe and the Slavs of eastern Europe and the Asian steppes. In the fourth century the Terrible Huns had forced the Chinese to build the Great Wall and the Huns were forced westward into the steppes<sup>then</sup> north of the Black Sea, where they exerted pressure on the German peoples until their defeat in 451.

The vast sweep of the Mongols ~~under~~ over Asia and Europe under Genghis Khan and his successors was sketched as further meeting of East and West.

It was pointed out that the dividing line today between Communist and non-Communist countries in

eastern Europe is almost identical with the line dividing Germanic and Slavic peoples of the year 1000, accentuating the fact that the present struggle in a divided Germany is simply the most recent scene in a story that goes back many centuries, in which the Warrior Folk were the principal actors.

Following the development of what we call Western Civilization, with its industrial revolution, technology and political revolutions, and settlement of the New World, a new sort of confrontation between East and West occurred as this nation expanded and extended its influence across the Pacific.

Western Europe knew little of the East, and the people of the East never tried to impose their way of life on the West. At times isolating themselves from Western influence, nevertheless Russia under Peter I and later Japan and China, have become westernized.

In conclusion, Dr. Ferguson asserted that East and West have met time and again and even now are face to face, and Kipling's phrase, "Never the Twain Shall Meet", is tempered by his last lines, "there is neither East nor West...when two strong men stand face to face".

Members discussing the paper were Landis, Gilliam, Robertson and Caskie.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Second Meeting of the

787

SPHEX CLUB

THAYER

was called to order by President Turner at 8:15 P.M. Friday, Mar. 15, 1968, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Landis, Noell, Penick, Thayer, Turner and Williams.

President Turner reminded those present that no meeting was scheduled for Mar. 29, this date having been reserved for the Annual Dinner, which is to occur May 1 at the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Phillip Thayer read the paper on "Sacco-Vanzetti. International cause celebre". He began by commenting on the similarity of the anti-Americanism of the present and the period of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial in the 1920's. For a period of over six years, between sentencing and execution of the men, people of differing beliefs, reactionary and radical, both in this country and throughout the world, were swept into an emotional maelstrom. Two books have been published on the controversy in recent years.

Dr. Thayer stated that it was not his purpose to consider the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti but rather to show from a study of State Department files how the case was used or abused abroad in relation to the United States. The facts that the two men were of the laboring class, aliens and acknowledged anarchists accounted for the universal interest in the case. Actions of the presiding judge, at least injudicious, led to charges that it was a political trial.

The first protests came from Italy, but rapidly came from other countries, and it was soon apparent that they were spear-headed by Communists. After many reviews and appeals the case went to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts which upheld the verdict of the lower court.

The paper presented many details of organizations and their methods--work-wide--opposing the charges and prolonged legal processes against the accused. By means of bombs, threats, demonstrations and many

publications, attempts were made to influence the presiding judge, the Governor of Massachusetts and President Harding. As tension mounted again and again Secretaries Hughes and Kellogg of the State Department warned our embassies and consulates to take all precautions to safeguard buildings and personnel.

There were frequent appeals or delays of one sort or another after Judge Webster Thayer handed down sentence, and after a final appeal for clemency to Governor Fuller, which he denied. Opposition to the trial and sentence through the six-year period came principally from labor and Communists organizations and anarchists, but considerable opposition also came from intellectuals and conservatives. The day of execution was set, but just before midnight of the final day Governor Fuller granted a 12-day reprieve.

On the day of the execution there was a general strike in Paris, and the American Embassy there was ringed with tanks. A full-scale riot occurred the following day, with other violence elsewhere for the following week.

The paper concluded with the observation that "When we pick up the morning paper and read of the latest anti-American riot, it is well to realize that this is nothing new or strange but merely a technique worked out carefully and effectively over forty years ago."

Those commenting on the paper were Frost, Harper, Gilliam, Williams, Noell, Banks, Landis, Quillian, Caskie and Fauber.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Third Meeting of the

788

SPHEX CLUB

LANDIS

was called to order by President John M. Turner at 8:15 P.M. on April 12, 1968 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Jackson, Landis, Noell, Quillian, Robertson, Turner and Williams.

Guests were Dr. Carroll H. Lippard and Mr. Jimmy Hemphill.

Mr. Jackson reported for Mr. Gilliam on arrangements for the Annual Dinner and requested those present to indicate how many guests they would have as soon as possible.

Mr. Booth requested, in connection with a discussion of the use of the terms "Pilgrims" and "Puritans" following his paper on "The Original Vanishing Virginian" on Dec. 14, 1967, that the record show that the noted historian, Dr. Samuel Eliot Morrison states that all Pilgrims were Puritans, but not all Puritans were Pilgrims.

Mr. Booth moved, seconded by Mr. Frost, that Mr. Landis, who was to read the paper at this meeting, also read an account of his first-hand witness of the Washington, D.C. riot. The motion was carried.

Mr. Landis' principal paper was on the subject, Observations on the Vietnam War, which he said was an outgrowth of a conversation he had had with Mr. Gifford on a plane trip from Washington. As a result of many conversations with various people in government who had had tours of duty in Vietnam, and from much reading, the speaker's position had changed from that of a dove to that of an eagle, keeping a watchful eye on the subject. He presented eight conclusions:

1. The aggression by North Vietnam against South Vietnam is a part of a general Communist plan to expand control over Southeast Asia and perhaps to Pakistan and India.

2. This aggression has been ruthless, clever, inexorable and anti-Christian.

3. There was no counter-aggression by South Vietnam until 1965.
4. Until recently all attempts by the United States to negotiate a peace with Hanoi have fallen on deaf ears.
5. Free nations in Southeast Asia are depending on us to honor our commitments to stop Communist aggression.
6. It is our moral responsibility as a Christian nation to do everything within our power to assist South Vietnam.
7. The use of arms in some form is absolutely essential to the conscientious discharge of our responsibilities there.
8. The restraint shown by the United States in ~~xxxx~~ refusing to use several potent weapons is without precedent in history.

Supporting Conclusion #1, <sup>it</sup> is the unanimous opinion of all with whom Mr. Landis had talked, that the assault on South Vietnam was a deliberate attempt by the major Communist powers to take over a part of the world which had been weakened and disorganized by years of colonialism.

In support of Conclusion #2 Mr. Landis read excerpts from a State Department document detailing many kinds of terrorism for winning political power.

With respect to Conclusion #3 the paper stated that even Ho Chi Minh has not claimed any infiltration by South Vietnam.

To point up the intransigence of Hanoi, the letter from Ho Chi Minh to President Johnson in February, 1967, was read. As evidence of the dependence of Southeast Asia on our honoring our commitment, quotations were read from officials of six nations in Southeast Asia.

The paper concluded with a statement that ~~it~~ is perhaps the fault of the United States that our restraint has not been more widely understood. We have played up our shortcomings instead of our strengths.

The second paper, Glimpses of a Riot, read by special motion, told of Mr. Landis' observations of the riot in Washington, Friday, April 5, as he walked through traffic-jammed streets and crowds of looters. Police were not in evidence much of the time. Billows of smoke were rising over the city. Looters seemed to be in a holiday mood. Cars full of Negroes, "like a giant centipede with vacuum-cleaning appendages... sucked up available loot for an entire block without interference". There seemed to be no element of civil rights in this riot. Some individuals seemed to be attempting to match their boasts with deeds. They seemed to be playing an exciting game, freed from the bonds of law and order.

As Mr. Landis crossed the Mall on a bus bound for the airport he was "fascinated by the sight of the beautiful Capitol glistening white in the afternoon sun, framed in a backdrop of ominous smoke--like a catastrophe for the entire nation."

It was a memorable evening at the SpheX Club, departing from the more usual abstract or academic topics to the realities of the contemporary scene.

Members discussing the papers were Gifford, Harper, Booth, Fauber, Robertson, Jackson, Williams, Noell, Frost and Banks. Dr. Lippard, a guest, also commented on the first paper.

Adjournment was at 10:08 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ruskin S. Freer  
 Secretary

DEATH OF DR. MAGILL

SEE OBIT  
ATTACHED

The Eight Hundred and Fourth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

WAS Called to order by President John M. Turner at 8:15 P.M., April 26, 1968, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Landis, Scruggs and Turner.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Jackson suggested that they be amended to absolve members Landis and Gifford of any culpability for initiating the Viet Nam War.

After another discussion of recent poor attendance, during which it was pointed out that most members have a greater number of commitments than in the earlier days of the Club's history, it was moved by Mr. Caskie that the Club appoint a committee to study the Constitution with the idea of suggesting changes, including the possibility of enlarging the Club to make possible larger attendance at meetings. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Gilliam reported an expected attendance of 210 at the Annual Dinner May 1.

Mr. Frost commented on the death of Dr. Robert A. Magill on April 22, 1968, and it was moved by Mr. Caskie, seconded by Dr. Harper, that the obituary published in the paper be included in the minutes. The motion was carried.

Dr. Harper suggested a name for consideration for membership, noting that the person had not been considered by the Membership Committee.

Mr. Philip L. Scruggs read the paper on Race Preference, or Race and Modern Science, beginning with several definitions of the term "race", one of which was, a group in a breeding community, having in common certain genes lacking in other groups. The racial population rather than the individual is seen as the basic unit of inheritance and evolutionary change. There is still inadequate scientific research on race and the effects of race mixture.

The book, Race and Modern Science, was a principal

source for Mr. Scruggs' paper. This was prepared as a critical commentary on the UNESCO publication, *The Race Concept: Results of An Inquiry*. UNESCO was forced to modify its position in this latter publication. Mr. Scruggs prefers the designations, Europid, Mongolid and Negrid as racial terms.

Classical morphological anthropology still seems the best approach to racial studies, as too little is known of racial genetics and modes of inheritance. A synthesis of the two procedures would seem desirable in future studies.

The existence of preferential associations along racial and ethnic lines throughout the world has been shown through an integration of evolutionary theory and analysis of intergroup relations. In the field of psychology, behavioral traits (of certain races) subject to inheritance have been studied.

Several scientists who criticized the UNESCO publication were quoted. In general, these men questioned the tendency of that publication to deny any great differences between races, and felt that political motives rather than scientific objectivity guided its conclusions.

The writer stated that the older Linnaean theory held that all mankind belonged to the same species, whereas the best modern evidence is that they all belong to the same genus, Homo, but are divided into many species. Quoting, "the essence of what emerges...among competent scientists is that we should stop talking about 'racial prejudice' and replace it with 'racial preference'", indicating racial cohesiveness and the commitment to preservation of its own kind.

The origin~~XX~~ and distribution of high- and low-~~XX~~ vaulted Eurpid types was discussed. There has been evolutionary change in head shape in many parts of the world, but little or none in the Negrid types.

Cranial characteristics, pigmentation and blood groups were given as criteria in racial determinations, but mixtures between different peoples have made these determinations difficult.

A few interesting examples of relatively unmixed groups, due to isolation, were given, such as the

Australian aborigines, <sup>and</sup> the Vedda race of India. Northern Mongolids were contrasted with Southern, probably isolated from each other at the end of the Glacial Period, by the vast salt swamps of the Gobi Desert.

Movement of the Central Asian Mongols outward in several directions were described. Southeast Mongolids moved into the Philippines, Borneo and Japan. There are evidences of migration of different types to the Western Hemisphere, beginning more than 20,000 years ago.

Negrids probably appeared later than the Mongolids, but no truly Negrid skulls have been found. Several markedly different groups exist in Africa.

The paper closed with a consideration of the genetics of human races, and the conclusion that hybrid vigor, resulting from the crossing of plant and animal species, is not observed in man. Miscegenation therefore, does not produce hybrid vigor. On the contrary, several human groups which have abstained from extensive intermarriages, such as the Jews and Icelanders, have been well-known for their intellectual achievements.

Discussing the paper were Landis, Gilliam, Hundley, Gifford, Gaskie and Fauber.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

## AREA DEATHS

# Dr. Magill Dies, Rites Wednesday

Dr. Robert Alexander Magill, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church for 34 years — from 1931 until his retirement in 1965 — died Monday in Virginia Baptist Hospital. He was 71.

.. Funeral services will be conducted at noon Wednesday in St. John's Episcopal Church. Burial will be Friday in Winchester.

He and his wife, Mrs. Stephanie Bradford Magill, resided at 2110 Rivermont Ave.

In addition to Mrs. Magill, survivors include two sons, Robert Alexander Magill of Boyce, Allen Bradford Magill of Mount Penn, Pa.; a sister, Mrs. Harry Dursch of Philadelphia; and three grandchildren.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Magill attended schools in that city and the College of William and Mary. He graduated from the Virginia theological Seminary in Alexandria in 1921 and in 1943 he received the doctor of divinity degree from that institution.

Folowing his graduation in 1921, the clergyman entered the foreign missionary field and was assigned to Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Yang-Chow, China, near Shanghai, where he served for five years. Upon his



Dr. Robert A. Magill

League. He was on the board of trustees of Virginia Episcopal School for 25 years.



—Aubrey Wiley Photo

**'YOUTH' DISCUSSED**—Dr. Vannevar Bush, right, famed scientist, tells two members of Lynchburg Sphex Club he'll address club on topic,

"Youth." John M. Turner, left, is club president. John Early Jackson, who was student of Dr. Bush's at MIT, introduced him at club meeting.

## SPHEX CLUB

# Scientist's Topic: Youth

By ANN FRYE  
News Staff Writer

Called a man with expert knowledge in many fields, white-haired Dr. Vannevar Bush of Massachusetts, a world famed scientist, addressed the Lynchburg Sphex Club Wednesday on the topic "Youth."

John Early Jackson announced the topic of his old teacher at MIT as yet another example of Dr. Bush's broad interest and specialty.

Dr. Bush told his audience of mostly "older men" that the youth of today means to do something about the way the country is going.

The point is, he said, the youth will wield their power either within the existing political system or without.

"If we wish to have our most able men to work within . . . we'd better open doors for them," Dr. Bush commented and then emphasized, "I have faith in youths."

The scientist cited some of the things the youths don't like: An absurd war entered into without the consent of the people, a draft that's unfair and ludicrous, a national budget way out of balance, a Congress and President passing the buck of responsibility back and forth rather than dealing with problems, and a political system in which the man who receives the most popular ballots might not be elected president.

"One way or another they propose to do something about it," he said.

Dr. Bush said youth more or less have always been rebellious, but the forms that today's rebellions take are jarring.

He said he believes youths with proper encouragement from adults would be willing to work toward changes they desire within the existing political framework.

"But it's the duty of us oldsters to see they have every support they need." One of the supports he suggested was encouragement to get into politics with respect for persons who make politics their profession.

Attending the Sphex Club's annual meeting which is addressed by an outstanding outside speaker were nearly 250 members and guests.

# Sphex Club Will Hear Scientist-Educator

Dr. Vannevar Bush, one of the country's leading scientists and educators, will speak at 7 p.m. Wednesday at the annual dinner meeting of the Sphex Club at First Presbyterian Church.

A native of Everett, Mass., Dr. Bush received the BS and MS degrees from Tufts College and a doctorate in engineering in 1916 from Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The holder of honorary degrees from 20 colleges and universities, he joined General Electric Co. in 1913 and in 1914 was associated with the inspection department of the U. S. Navy. He was an instructor of mathematics at Tufts from 1914 to 1915 and was assistant professor of electrical engineering until 1917.

Dr. Bush did research on submarine devices with the special board on submarine devices of the Navy from 1917 to 1918. At MIT, he was an associate professor of electrical power transmission from 1919-1923, a professor until 1932 and vice president and dean of engineering until 1938.

He was named president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1939 where he served until 1955. He served as a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York from 1939 to 1955 and is now a trustee emeritus.

A director of numerous corporations, he is a member of the advisory committee of the National Security Resources Board, a trustee of Tufts and of Johns Hopkins from 1943-55.

Chairman of the board of the Graphic Arts Research Foundation, he served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1943 to 1955. Dr. Bush has received some 20 prizes, awards and medals and is a member of numerous advisory committees, boards, governmental



Dr. Vannevar Bush

organizations and research projects. He is a fellow or member and sometime honoree of several scientific and professional societies.

The author of several books, Dr. Bush was the builder of the differential analyzer (a machine for solving different equations) and is a contributor to the American Institute of Electrical Engineering and other scientific publications.

THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1968.

The Eight Hundred and Sixth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was called to order by the acting president John Early Jackson at 8:15 p.m., May 10, 1968, in the Director's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. E. M. Frost was appointed acting secretary.

Members present were Penick, Gifford, Harper, Thayer, Gilliam, Huddley, Scruggs, Fauber, Jackson and Frost. Mr. Carl Storm was present as guest of Dr. Harper.

Mr. Gilliam made a report on the financial condition of the Club and while the Club is solvent, it is probable that the members will be assessed dues, at the beginning of the next Club year, an assessment which has not been made for a number of years.

\* Mr. Gilliam also discussed the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club and suggested in regard to absences that the Club fix a percentage rate for attendance required of the members with the provision that if a member notifies the secretary before or within a week after a meeting of the club his reasons for being absent, the absence will be excused. This suggestion will be referred to the Special Committee to be appointed by the president for consideration.

Dr. Edwin A. Penick Jr., read the paper of the evening on "Archæology in Israel". Dr. Penick had recently spent two weeks in Greece and the Islands and six weeks in Israel. He discussed his experiences and discoveries particularly at Tel E Rod. He supplemented his paper by numerous picture slides and he also exhibited some specimens of his discoveries.

It was his conclusion that pottery was the best index when determining the strata of this region.

Discussing the paper were Gilliam, Thayer, Gifford, Harper, Fauber, and guest Mr. Storm, and then all present.

Adjornment was at 10:05 p.m.

Edwina Lee Frost  
Acting Secretary

STILL A FIFTEEN OVERAGE IN  
THE NUMBERING OF MEETINGS

The Eight Hundred and Seventh Meeting of the

792K

SPHEX CLUB

BREAZEALE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., Oct. 18, 1968, President John M. Turner presiding.

Members present were <sup>B</sup>anks, Breazeale, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Landis, Penick, Robertson and Turner.

Minutes of the last meeting, May 10, 1968, were approved as read.

Mr. Gilliam moved that dues of \$5.00 per member be authorized for the current year. Dr. Harper seconded the motion which was approved by those present.

Speaking for the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Mr. Gilliam said a report would be given at the next meeting of the Club.

The President appointed a Nominating Committee to report at the Nov. 1 meeting consisting of Dr. Penick, Chairman, Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Banks.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting for the Annual Dinner Committee, said the date would be Dec. 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, with Dr. Samuel Eliot Morrison as the speaker. Catering will be by Miss Katherine Mundy. Dr. Morrison offered two topics for the Club's choice, John Cabot: First English Voyage to America, or The Pilgrim Fathers in Virginia. The first topic was selected.

For the Membership Committee, Dr. Harper suggested three names, on which no action was taken.

A letter of resignation for health reasons was read from Mr. James B. Noell. Mr. Gilliam moved that the letter be tabled and that the Secretary write Mr. Noell requesting him to reconsider, and giving him until Jan. 1 to make a final decision. Dr. Harper seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. Breazeale read the paper, on the subject, Peaceful Safeguards, which dealt with the problem of safeguarding nuclear material to prevent unlawful or secret diversion to military uses, in the light of certain

expansion in the use of nuclear power to meet the demands for electricity. Until the fusion process is perfected, nuclear fission will make available large quantities of fissionable material, such as plutonium.

Attempts at international controls were initiated by this country shortly after World War II. Of various possible control measures, the one selected resulted in formation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the objectives of promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy, and making certain that nuclear materials were not diverted to military uses. Headquarters were established in Vienna.

Safeguards were discussed under two headings--domestic and international controls. Domestic controls involve careful measurements and detailed records of the quantity of fissionable materials at every step of the process of fabricating new fuel elements from plutonium and uranium recovered from spent fuel elements.

Dr. Breazeale stated that hypothetically it would not be greatly difficult for a criminal gang to make an explosive device from 10 to 15 pounds of plutonium with a potential explosive effect of 50,000 T. of TNT. Unscrupulous revolutionary or criminal groups might use such possibility as a threat. A large group of national leaders in the U.S. or Russia could be killed by explosion of a device in a parking lot near their meeting place.

Detailed elements of an effective safeguard system were outlined by the speaker.

For international safeguards, the problem is more difficult. The proposed Non-Proliferation Treaty is a step in this direction. Its desirability is unquestioned, but enforcement provisions cause disagreement. Provisions of the Treaty were given. It was pointed out that the Middle East situation, where the Israelis have a reactor capable of making plutonium, emphasizes the urgency of effectuating the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Soviet Union holds out strongly against proposed safeguards, but the speaker emphasized that to be effective, any scheme depends upon whole-hearted cooperation of at least the major powers. In closing, he offered an optimistic note in the possibilities of the fusion process which might be possible by the year 2000,

which does not produce much radioactivity, and fuel reprocessing is not necessary.

Those taking part in discussion of the paper were Jackson, Landis, Penick, Robertson, Gilliam, Banks and Turner.

Adjournment was at 10 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Eighth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BANKS

was called to order by President John M. Turner at 8:15 P.M. on Nov. 1, 1968 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Brewer, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Landis, Morrison, Penick, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Oct. 18th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting for the Annual Dinner Committee, <sup>Dec. 3,</sup> said there would be a buffet dinner, gave the menu and said cost would be \$4.00, with annual dues of \$5.00. These amounts would cover the speaker's travel expenses and all other items. He moved acceptance of these plans, and Mr. Fauber seconded the motion, which was approved.

Reporting for the Committee on Constitutional Changes, Mr. Gilliam offered the following suggestion which was to be mailed to members for action at the meeting on Nov. 15:

Article III(8) - Attendance shall be maintained for each active member. Unexcused absences exceeding one-fourth of the scheduled meetings in any season may be cause for dropping a member's name from the rolls. Absences may be excused upon written communication from the absentee to the Secretary in advance or within five days following the meeting from which the member absented himself. The names of members failing to meet the foregoing requirement shall be submitted by the Secretary to the first meeting of the ~~Club~~ new Club season for appropriate action by the membership.

Dr. Penick, for the Nominating Committee, offered the following names:

President, John Early Jackson  
Vice President, Richard P. Gifford  
Secretary, Ruskin S. Freer  
Treasurer, James R. Gilliam, Jr.

Mr. Landis moved that nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Club for these names. Mr. Fauber seconded the motion, which was carried.

The paper was given by Mr. Jo Banks on the subject, "Watch Your Language". He told of his early interest in communication and teaching English to boys. Our dependency on words to make our

lives successful and happy was emphasized. Throughout the paper Mr. Banks drew on many examples and his personal reminiscences to illustrate the need for use of the correct word. He stressed the necessity for arousing the student's interest in rhetoric and grammar.

A number of specific ways for cultivating good English were suggested, with many examples. Among these were discipline in practical grammar and composition; reading to one's self and reading aloud to others; good conversation and listening to good speakers; and avoidance of excessive wordiness.

As examples of good English Mr. Banks read several selections from the King James version of the Bible, a portion of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and a portion of one of Walt Whitman's poems.

The paper was enlivened by several good stories and the writer's own special gift of humor.

Those discussing the paper were Frost, Caskie, Jackson, Fauber, Penick and Landis.

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

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Ninth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

CRADDOCK

was called to order at 8:15 P.M. on Nov. 15, 1968, by President John Early Jackson at our usual place of meeting.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Morrison, Penick, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Nov. 1st meeting were read and approved.

Letters from Dr. Quillian and Dr. Lipscomb on attendance matters were read.

Mr. Gilliam presented for action the proposed constitutional change read at the last meeting and moved its adoption. Mr. Booth seconded the motion which was carried without a dissenting vote.

President Jackson appointed the following committees:  
Program: Mr. Gilliam, Chairman, Dr. Kirby and Mr. Booth.

Membership: Dr. Harper, Chairman, Mr. Frost and Mr. Booth.

Dr. Craddock read the paper on Some Comments on Laymen's Aid to Hospitals and Medical Schools. Beginning with Benjamin Franklin's part in the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital and Thomas Jefferson's founding of the University of Virginia, where medicine, along with Biology, Chemistry and Physics was another discipline, the paper traced more in detail the prominent part laymen played in establishing the Johns Hopkins University with the School of Medicine, and Washington University in St. Louis and its School of Medicine.

Jefferson brought a Scotch physician, Robley Dunglison, to head the school of medicine. Dunglison went on to the University of Maryland's School of Medicine then to Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he developed it into one of the country's best.

Johns Hopkins, believing that two institutions, a

university and a hospital are sure to endure, left the sum of \$7,000,000 for their establishment in ~~XX~~ Baltimore. Daniel Coit Gilman, president of the University of California, was called to head them. Gilman believed in spending more money on men than on buildings, and assembled the first able faculty.

Robert S. Brookings has been rated as one of the greatest contributors to medical schools by his aid to the Medical Department of Washington University. Greatly disturbed by the Flexner Report on its Medical School, Brookings nevertheless acted promptly and decisively to remedy its shortcomings, after calling his trustees together to hear Flexner's unfavorable evaluation. The Barnes Hospital and the St. Louis Children's Hospital also benefited from Brookings's devoted concern and efforts.

Dr. Craddock paid tribute also to the vision and energy of Dr. William Sanger as president of the Medical College of Virginia, reminding us that Dr. Sanger was not a medical doctor.

He concluded with mention of local laymen who have contributed much to the growth and development of our local hospitals.

Those taking part in discussion of the paper were Gilliam, Harper, Caskie, Williams, Booth, Banks, Ferguson, Penick, Fauber, Morrison and Turner.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Tenth meeting of the

795

SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

was held November 29, 1968 at 8:20 P.M. at the usual meeting place, Vice President Richard P. Gifford presiding.

Minutes of the meeting of November 15 were read and approved.

Members present were Booth, Breazeale, Fauber, Ferguson, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Hundley, Kirby, Morrison, Quillian, Robertson and Scruggs. J. E. Fauber III was a guest.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee, reported that about 200 would attend the Annual Dinner, and added that additional guests would be appreciated.

The paper, by Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr., was on ~~the~~ the subject, Captain Horton's Plantation House on Jekyll Island, Georgia, and told of archaeological and historical research preparatory to restoration of a home first built about 1736 on Jekyll Island by Captain William Horton.

Jekyll is one of a group of islands along Georgia's southeast coast, called the "Golden Isles". It lies close to St. Simon's Island where General Oglethorpe had built the Fort and Town of Frederica in 1735. The relations between the two men were very close, Horton being first in command under Oglethorpe, and both they and the inhabitants of each island cooperated closely in resisting Spanish encroachment on their territory. The first house built by Horton on Jekyll Island was burned by the Spanish, and was replaced in 1742. In 1749, Horton, then a major, died of a malignant fever. Mr. Fauber quoted from Horton's contemporaries indicating their high regard for his character and abilities.

After Horton's death the ownership passed through several hands, complicating research on the original home and various outbuildings, including a brewery. Mr. Fauber has had overall direction since January, 1966, with archaeological work planned and carried out by Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks of the University of Florida. The project is sponsored by the ~~J~~Jekyll

Island State Park Authority, to which a printed volume of findings, conclusions and recommendations has been submitted.

The paper was illustrated by slides.

Those taking part in discussion of the paper were Scruggs, Gilliam, Gifford, Booth, Frost, Robertson, Morrison and Quillian.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*W. W. Ferguson*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. W. Ferguson  
Secretary pro tem

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SAMUEL ELIOT MORRISON

#811 Annual Dinner Dec. 3, 1968 - 1st PRES.

**SPHEX CLUB SPEAKER**

**Cabot**

**England Indebted To**

By **GARY KEARNS**  
News Staff Writer

U. S. Naval operations of World War II addressed members and guests of the Lynchburg SpheX Club Tuesday night at the First Presbyterian Church.

Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison of Boston, one of the world's illustrious maritime historians spoke of the first voyage of Italian John Cabot to New Found

A "salty New England sea dog," the official historian of

land in 1497, becoming "the man who gave England her title to North America."

Morison, who was a friend of Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman of Lynchburg, the noted biographer of Robert E. Lee, has won two Pulitzer Prizes for his maritime writings.

The first, in 1942, was about Christopher Columbus. The second, published in 1960, was on the life of another mariner—John Paul Jones.

Morison was also the author of the monumental 15-volume History of U. S. Naval Operations of World War II, published between 1947 and 1962. In the Navy he held the rank of rear admiral.

Morison was introduced to SpheX members Tuesday night by Lea Booth, president of the Virginia chapter of the Samuel Eliot Morison Club, who described the guest speaker as a scholar, author, teacher and maritime historian with a great affection for the sea.

"With all of his accomplishments," said Booth, "just think of what he could have done if he had only been a Virginian."

Morison told the club members of Cabot's first Atlantic crossing in 1497 in a small 50-ton ship. He landed in New Foundland, rather than China, which was his destination.

Like mariners of that day, Cabot didn't know the continent of North America lay in the way to the Orient.

Facts concerning Cabot, said Morison, have literally been lifted out of archives bit by bit during the last century.

"There is still much to be known about him," Morison said. "We owe him the English Empire," he said.

Morison added that England's King Henry VII agreed to finance Cabot's voyage — supposedly to go the Orient to obtain spices.

Praising this monarch, Morison said he had done more while on the throne than anyone since the first Edward, and that none did more after him other than the first Elizabeth.

The 81-year-old writer, whose last book was published only last year — the life of Commodore Matthew C. Perry — holds degrees from Harvard, Oxford, Notre Dame, Holy Cross, Yale and Bucknell universities.

He has held teaching positions at the University of California, Harvard and Oxford.

He served with the U. S. Army during the First World War, and was attached to the Russian division of the American Commission to negotiate peace in 1919.

THE NEWS

4 DEC 1968

SEE OVER FOR PICTURE

THE NEWS  
4 DEC 1968



—Fred Knight Photo

**SPHEX CLUB SPEAKER** — Noted historian Samuel Eliot Morison of Boston, right, speaks with James R. Gilliam Jr. Tuesday night prior to meeting of Sphex Club at First Presbyterian Church. Morison was guest speaker. Gilliam served as program chairman.

The Eight Hundred and Twelfth Meeting of the

797

SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was held December 13, 1968 at 8:15 P.M. in the usual meeting place with President Jackson presiding.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Landis, Morrison, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, Thayer and Turner.

Mr. Gilliam reported on the state of the Treasury, indicating that after all expenses incident to the Annual Dinner had been paid, there was a balance of \$36.63. Mr. Gilliam moved that Mrs. Thomas, for her considerable work in connection with the dinner, be presented with a Cumberland Ham as an expression of the Club's appreciation. The motion was carried.

Minutes of the Nov. 29th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. E. Marshall Frost read the paper on the subject, Another Cadmus, an account of the achievement of Sequoyah in developing <sup>an undertaking</sup> an alphabet for his people, the Cherokee Indians, comparable to that of Cadmus, credited with development of the Greek alphabet. The paper included a brief history of the Cherokees, + the mountaineers of the South, who were hunters and farmers, telling of their relations with the English, the French and with other Indian tribes, their shameful treatment by Americans, and their final forced exile to the West in 1838.

Sequoyah enters the story shortly before the exile. He was born about 1776, the son of an Englishman who deserted his Cherokee wife. Badly crippled in a hunting accident in early life, and unable to hunt or swim, he was left free for activities not involving physical exercise. He became a silversmith, a blacksmith, and learned to draw. This latter accomplishment was invaluable in his greatest contribution, designing symbols for the syllables of the Cherokee language, on which he worked for about 12 years.

Testing his alphabet on a young daughter and a select group of young men, he demonstrated to his people that reading and writing could be learned quickly.

Printing of books/ and a newspaper resulted. Sequoyah went to Oklahoma and the Far West to teach reading and writing to his people there.

It had long been his belief that the Cherokee language and culture were derived from Mexican Indians, which was later shown to be false, but on this latter search he died, in 1843.

Tribute paid in discussion of the paper indicated great interest in a fascinating subject and an excellent presentation.

Those taking part in discussion were Gilliam, Quillian Landis, Morrison, Jackson, Turner, Ferguson, Harper, Penick, Robertson, Fauber, Booth and Hundley.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

7 JAN 1969

**AREA DEATHS**

# James R. Caskie Dies At Age 83

James Randolph Caskie, prominent Lynchburg attorney, businessman, civic leader and churchman, died at 7 p.m. Monday night in Lynchburg General Hospital after a long illness. He was 83.

His home was at The Warwick Apartments, 2811 Rivermont Ave.

Long identified with Washington and Lee University, of which he was an alumnus, Caskie resigned from the university's board of trustees in October after having served as a member for 43 years, one of the longest records of service in the institution's 219-year-old history.

He served as rector of the board from 1953 to 1962.

Senior partner in the law firm of Caskie, Frost, Davidson and Hobbs, he began practicing law in partnership with his father after receiving his law degree from Washington and Lee in 1909.

After his father's death in 1919, he practiced alone until he formed a partnership with E. Marshall Frost in 1926.

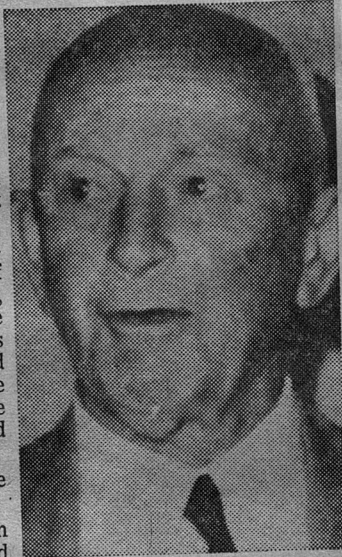
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A director of many business concerns, Caskie also had served as a bank director, first of old Peoples National Bank and Trust Co. and later of First and Merchants National Bank after the merger with Peoples.

He had served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, Caskie Paper Co., Inc., Southern Textiles, Inc. and Wills-Camp Co.

Long active in the work of First Presbyterian Church, he had been the teacher of a Sunday School class for over 35 years. He had served on the boards of Presbyterian Home and Danville Military Institute.

Caskie had served as president of Lynchburg Kiwanis Club and had been chairman of the board of directors of Lynchburg General Hospital. He later served as chairman of the Lynchburg Hospital Authority.



James R. Caskie

He was a member of Delta Tau Delta, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, Order of the Coif and the Elks.

During World War I, Caskie served in France with the French Foyer du Soldat. He was an honorary citizen of Custines, France, and was a member of the Newcomen Society. He was a member of the Lynchburg, Virginia and American Bar associations.

Born at Lovingson, Nelson County, April 16, 1885, Caskie was the son of George Evans and Kimbrough Ligon Caskie. Before entering Washington and Lee, he attended the public schools of Nelson County and Lynchburg.

His interests and hobbies included various sports in which he formerly participated and in recent years he played golf. He was a collector of antiques and unusual art objects.

Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Donald G. Moore of Lynch-

burg, and a number of nephews and nieces.

The family will be at the home of a sister, Mrs. Donald G. Moore of 204 Oakwood Place.

Diuguid Memorial Chapel is in charge of arrangements.

Funeral services will be conducted at 10:30 a.m. Thursday in First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Herbert B. Barks. Burial will be in Spring Hill Cemetery.

# The News

Published by The Lynchburg News, Inc., Lynchburg, Va.

Formerly Carter Glass & Sons, Publishers

PHILIP LIGHTFOOT SCRUGGS, Editor

F. JAMES MURDOCK, Associate Editor

THOMAS R. GLASS, Executive Editor

DEL P. SMITH, Managing Editor

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Wednesday, January 8, 1969

## James Randolph Caskie

James Randolph Caskie, called Jim by his friends young and old, has been a valuable citizen of Lynchburg since his family moved from Nelson County to Lynchburg. Even in his eighties, death coming at the age of 83, and having been in ill health for some time, he remained young in spirit. And, a characteristic of him always, never one to complain about anything adverse to him, and more inclined to comment on it in a jocular way.

Outstanding in his devotion to Washington and Lee University, his alma mater, he served it from matriculation to his death.

So it was with all his leading interests, special among them his long interest in the Sphex Club, of which he was one of the oldest members. No matter what paper was presented in that group he had comment of interest and pertinancy to make.

A man of great devotion to family and friends, he was liked, admired, enjoyed by them at every contact, and in conversation always had some good story—often about

his native area of Nelson County.

As a lawyer he was admired by his associates in that profession, locally, in the State, and nationally, with friendships extending to other lands.

Those who needed help and did not find it and he knew of it meant that he would aid them as he could and that meant giving of himself, of his time and counsel, and in material ways. He was a man who did good by living among us, and his church was to him always a joy and an inspiration.

Always busy, he never lacked for work to do when it needed doing, and never lacked for recreation, for sports and games and books and most healthful matters of the mind and body and any groups in which he was good listener and good talker toward a mutual delectation.

He was of that kind too rare, where friends would say not only that they held affection for him, he also was a man you viewed with love. His life, told simply, was his epitaph, which will endure.

The Eight Hundred and Thirteenth meeting of the

798

SPHEX CLUB

GIFFORD

was called to order by President Jackson at 8:15 PM. Friday, Jan. 17, 1969, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Jackson, Morrison, Quillian, Robertson, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the December 13th meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Harper, reporting for the Membership Committee, submitted names of three men for consideration at the meeting on Jan. 31. This was followed by discussion of the advisability of ~~an~~ admitting new younger members to the Club. It was noted that we now have 25 active members.

The paper was presented by Mr. Richard P. Gifford on the subject, "What We Have Here is a Failure to Communicate", and gave as his purpose the discussion of the problems of communication through the total breadth, depth and development of human society.

Man, a biological and social animal, is unique in his ability to create tools, and for a soul that can be motivated beyond the limits of natural biological instincts. Man's tools and motivations have fueled his history.

Basic categories of tools would be those for production, transportation and communication. Progressive steps in the invention of many tools in these categories were given. Man now has at his command tools that can propel him into still greater horizons or that can rub out all the consequences or history of his existence.

By virtue of his training and experience the speaker chose to consider the impact of the physical forces of communication.

Man's inventiveness has put him in the predicament of having to recognize and select between two great choices--expanded horizons or self-destruction. Not only space travel, but oceanography, progress in

medicine and food production, open up new horizons. Not merely the atomic bomb, but pollution of our environment, may lead to destruction. Failure of communication may lead to fatal choices.

The question was asked whether our creation of tools was determined by essential priorities, for production, transportation and communication, and the extent of private and public support for each. Is it necessary for work efficiency that we be in such close proximity to each other, with resulting traffic jams<sup>1</sup> in our overcrowded cities? Might not the tools of communication supplant the tools of transportation<sup>57</sup> in providing contacts essential to conduct of business<sup>1</sup>

Stating that the tools of communication enjoy no subsidization such as those for production and transportation have, Mr. Gifford went on to explore the great possibilities for cable TV in providing a variety of superior cultural programs in our homes. The Federal Communications Commission is hesitant to act on this because of upheavals in existing systems.

Possibilities and difficulties of a proposal to set up a two-way TV hook-up with VPI were described, the object being to provide graduate engineering courses. Such a communication tool should have Government support and subsidies.

Government tampering and ~~sub~~ transportation subsidies were blamed for the evils of the super-cities, and a striking contrast drawn between them and the environment of a Montana 4-H rodeo.

An alternative to continued urban expansion would be industrial development in rural areas such as Southwest Virginia. The essential professional people could be attracted by the cultural resources of cable TV, providing such things as graduate courses, a variety of cultural programs and other functions. Mr. Gifford stated that all secondary and collegiate institutions in Virginia could be interconnected with a two-way video "highway" for a cost about equal to 11 miles of modern superhighway.

In conclusion the paper held that publicly supported tools of communication were essential to the deurbanization which seems now to be in order, and further, that not only this new tool of communication, but the motivations of men could play major roles in solving

some of our major social problems.

Those taking part in discussion of the paper were Quillian, Harper, Booth, Jackson, Fauber, Morrison, Gilliam, Williams and Robertson.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

ED HARRIS ELECTED

The Eight Hundred and Fourteenth Meeting of the

799

SPHEX CLUB

HARPER

was held January 31, 1969 in the usual meeting place, President John Early Jackson presiding.

Members present were Banks, Breazeale, ~~XXXX~~ Brewer, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Landis, Morrison, Penick, Robertson, Scruggs, Thayer and Turner. Guests were Dr. Milan Hapala and Mr. Joseph Knakal.

Minutes of the January 17 meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Harper, Chairman of the Membership Committee, presented three names for action by the Club. Mr. Edward R. Harris was elected as a new member.

Dr. Harper read the paper on the subject, "Notes On Czecho-slovakia and the U.S.A.", stating that his several purposes were to present enough background information to help in understanding the present crisis, to sketch some of the relations between the Czechs and the U.S.A., and to outline an argument that Czechoslovakia belongs ~~XXX~~ ideologically to Western Europe rather than to Eastern, and, while socialist in thinking, is strongly anti-Communist.

Dr. Harper said his personal interest in Czecho-slovakia stemmed from his grandfather's experiences as a missionary in Prague for a ten-year period in the late 19th century.

The republic of Czechoslovakia was formed in 1918, and lasted until Hitler's seizure of the Sudeten-lands in 1938, followed shortly by his taking over the whole country. Power was seized by the Communists in a coup in 1948.

The modern history of that country began with the dissolution of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I and the take-over of Bohemia. Occupied by Celts in Caesar's day, Slavs from the east displaced them early in the Christian era. An important factor in the spirits of the Czechs today has doubtless been a high degree of literacy since the middle of the last century.

A significant factor in their earlier history was the leadership of the Czech John Hus in the Reformation of the 14th century. German and Austrian influences played an important part in shaping the national character, also the industrialization occurring in the latter part of the 19th century.

Thomas Masaryk, who headed a Czech government in exile in World War I, was elected its first president in 1918 and was re-elected several times, the last being 1934.

Followers of Hus initiated world-wide evangelical efforts in 1730, and established settlements in Pennsylvania, and at Salem, now Winston-Salem, in North Carolina. In 1922 an estimated 1,200,000 Czecho-Slovakians were in this country. At present they are well assimilated in our population.

Dictatorship came to Czechoslovakia in 1948 in a Communist coup, already mentioned, probably forced on the country by a small minority with Russian encouragement//.

Excerpts from several recent letters to Dr. Harper from Czechs in this country, reveal the rigidity of the censorship prevailing up to about a year ago.

Events of the past months were outlined briefly, including Dubcek's role, and the spontaneous surge of new and free discussion of Communist excesses of the past, in news media.

The speaker expressed the conclusion that the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia indicates a deathly fear by the Russians of popular discussion of political aims and theories, and the possibility that such discussion would be contagious. A Czech professor now in this country was quoted as believing the Soviet response in Czechoslovakia reflects a total failure of its policy toward its allies and its testimony of its incompetence to rule other than by means of brutal and naked force.

The paper closed with a quotation from an editorial in a Bedford paper which paid high tribute to the Czechs. It referred to the influence the U.S.A. has had in modern Czechoslovakia and the necessary restrictions on military aid we could extend.

Members discussing the paper were Frost, Thayer, ~~Hays~~,  
Hundley, Fauber, Landis and Brewer. Our guests,  
Mr. Knakal and Dr. Hapala also took part in the  
discussion, and the latter told of having conferred  
with Masaryk and Bénéš.

Adjournment was at 10:05 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

X BLACKBALL

The Eight Hundred and Fifteenth Meeting of the

300

SPHREX CLUB

HUNDLEY

was held in the usual place, the Directors' Room of the United Virginia Bank-First National, formerly the First National Bank and Trust and Savings Bank, at 8:15 P.M., Feb. 14, 1969, with President Jackson presiding.

Members present were Barton, Booth, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Penick, ~~quillian~~ Quillian, Scruggs, Turner and Williams, Dr. Robert H. Bowden, Jr., was a guest.

Minutes of the Jan. 31 meeting were read and approved

DISCUSS  
OF  
BLACK  
BALL

Dr. Harper, Mr. Booth and Mr. Frost, composing the Membership Committee, expressed disappointment at blackballing of two names proposed for membership at our last meeting after the Committee had given careful consideration to the names. This was followed by much discussion of the constitutional provision which provides that one negative vote excludes a nominee from membership. Mr. Gilliam moved that two negative votes be required for rejection, seconded by Dr. Penick. Mr. Williams moved amendment of the motion to give notice to members of discussion of the matter at the Feb. 28th meeting, with a vote on the proposal at the Mar. 14th meeting. This was seconded by Dr. Barton and carried. Dr. Harper submitted a nominee for membership from the Membership Committee. Mr. Gilliam reported a balance in the Treasury of \$49.03.

The paper was read by Dr. J.T.T. Hundley on the subject, The Medical Practice of Tomorrow. He first stated his opposition to government medicine, and mentioned his various activities in that direction since about 1929, but stated that subsequent legal commitments will necessitate drastic changes in medical practice, with increasing use of computers and mechanical diagnosis.

The first part of the paper dealt with failures of physicians and medical organizations, the second with changed philosophy and responsibilities essential to national health programs.

The paper attributed a consensus for governmental

control to a number of failures of traditional practices, which were listed, and to the fact that medical knowledge is no longer restricted to a mysterious priesthood. Dr. Hundley believes there will be no backtracking in recent legislation setting up Medicare and Medicaid, but that even further moves toward government control may result from failure of the medical profession to adapt to the new system.

With regard to changing philosophy, expanded physical facilities and disruption of the traditional patient/physician relationship, changing social relationships and shortage of professional personnel will necessitate changed practices. Although a firm believer in the desirability of the family physician, Dr. Hundley believes ~~changing~~ <sup>changing</sup> needs will demand group practice. This change may be compensated for by the development of paramedical groups or health teams.

Hospital services to the total community, out-patient clinics and extended care facilities will be needed, with participation in the <sup>whole</sup> program by the local health department. The physician of the future must develop a ~~strong~~ social conscience. The doctor may not have the same freedom in choosing a special field and will be under more pressure to attend professional meetings and to take post-graduate work.

Periodic examinations to determine a physician's capabilities, encouragement of preparation for general practice for medical students, preponderance of salaries rather than "fees for service" are some of the future practices the speaker envisioned.

The paper <sup>cl</sup> closed with the conclusion that "the changes will require the best minds and clearest thinking of all leaders in every field. Obstructionists will only deny to the planning badly needed ~~the~~ thought."

Those discussing the paper were Harper, Craddock, Frost, Booth, Scruggs, Penick, Quillian and Dr. Bowden.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
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 Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

\* BARTOW TO INACTIVE

The Eight Hundred and Sixteenth meeting of the

801

SPHEX CLUB

MORRISON

was called to order by President Jackson at 8:15 P.M., Friday, February 28, 1969, in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia Bank-First National.

Members present were Banks, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Quillian, Robertson, Thayer, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the Feb. 14th meeting were read and corrected to include the submission of a nominee for election to the Club membership by the Membership Committee. <sup>7-</sup>

\* A letter from Dr. George L. Barton, Jr., requesting the status of inactive member was read by President Jackson. On motion of Mr. Gilliam the motion to grant the request was seconded and carried.

Discussion followed of the proposal to change the procedure for voting on new members. Mr. Gilliam's written statement on the change in Constitution and By-Laws suggests that Art. III (4) should read "Two negative votes are required to indicate exclusion instead of one such vote." The vote on the proposed change is to occur at the next meeting of the Club, Mar. 14, 1969.

The paper was read by Mr. Robert D. Morrison on the subject, The War Against Poverty--Boon or Boondoggle? In spite of President Nixon's campaign statements, the war on poverty will continue, with some changes in administrating agencies responsible for it. A definition of the term "poverty" was given, also a comprehensive quotation from Hubert Humphrey on the nature and causes of poverty. Statistics were given on the total number of individuals, also by classes, who are poverty-stricken in terms of the definition of poverty, from U.S. government estimates. A somewhat different picture is presented in a study by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and by a Duke professor of economics.

Mr. Morrison pointed out that the government had been carrying on a number of programs for the poor before the Office of Economic Opportunity was established. The Job Corps, VISTA, Migrant Assistance and Community Action Programs were instituted by the OEO.

The paper went into some detail in the relations between the local municipal government and the Lynchburg Community Action Program, called Lyn-Cap, with a history of its activity in the city. Forty seven community groups were organized, 526 job placements were reported. Three Head Start Centers were operated credited by the paper with giving a tremendous amount of training, not to speak of three good meals a day. The question was raised as to whether Head Start should not be provided by our public school system, probably at a lower cost.

While the speaker felt that the Poverty Program duplicates some of our existing services, he also stated that we could not fill the gap left by abolishment of the OEO.

The Board meetings of Lyn-Cap provide a place where the poor Lynchburg Negro can blow off, considered by a white member of the Board to be the most important service of the entire program, possibly preventing the more serious evidences of discontent which other cities have experienced.

Mr. Morrison concluded by saying that there may be a bit of boon in the boondoggle.

Those discussing the paper were Hundley, Harper, Jackson, Thayer, Robertson, Turner and ~~Quillian~~ Quillian.

Adjournment was at 10 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

\* HAPALA ELECTED  
\* Z B

The Eight Hundred and Seventeenth Meeting of the

802

SPHEX CLUB

ROBERTSON

was called to order at 8:15 P.M. by President Jackson in the usual meeting place on March 14, 1969.

Minutes of the February 28th meeting were read and approved.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Quillian, Robertson, Turner and Williams..Dr. Harry R. Pitt, University of Reading England, guest lecturer at R-MWC., was a guest. The motion of Mr. Gilliam on the constitutional provision for election of new members, having been circulated among the members as presented at the February 28th meeting, was passed with one negative vote. This section now reads:

\*

Art. 111. Sec. 4. If such proposed person receives the unanimous approval of the Committee, his name shall be presented to the Club for election. The vote shall be by secret ballot, and two negative votes shall indicate exclusion.

Dr. Milan Hapala of Sweet Briar College was elected to membership.

Mr. Frost moved, seconded by Mr. Gilliam, that the March 28 meeting be omitted since no speaker could be obtained.

The paper was presented by Rev. Alexander M. Robertson on The Church and the Changing City, or, Too Little and Too Late. It discussed the functions of the church in relation to the underprivileged members of urban society and drew on material from the literature, the experience of the Lynchburg Christian Fellowship and of one church involved in this ministry.

Under church functions, ministry through worship, education, evangelism, witness and pastoral care were considered. From its inception one of the church's primary functions has been services to the poor, the sick and the unfortunate.

In an appraisal of the functions of the urban church,

based on current literature, a number of failures were indicated, also efforts to deal positively and constructively with social and economic problems. Many examples of both failures and constructive action were listed.

The history and activities of the Lynchburg Christian Fellowship were given, also the adjustment of St. Paul's Episcopal Church to the encroachment of the non-white population in its neighborhood, and the decision of the vestry and congregation to remain where it was rather than move into the suburbs.

In conclusion, the writer stated that the impression from the literature on the subject is that the great majority of churches ignore the problem of the central city. Only 14 of the 95 churches of the Lynchburg area have responded in some degree to the opportunity to share in the work of the Lynchburg Christian Fellowship. Several ways in which the clergy and churches need to act to minister to the urban problem were given.

Those discussing the paper were Breazeale, Morrison, Quillian, Frost, Booth, Banks and Fauber, and our guest, Dr. Pitt.

Adjournment was at 10:05 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
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 Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Eighteenth Meeting of the

8803

Sphex Club

KIRBY

was held at the usual place, Friday, April 11, 1969, at 8:15 P.M., President Jackson presiding.

Members present were Breazeale, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Penick, Robertson, Russell, Thayer and Williams. Mr. Russell was welcomed back to the Club by the President.

Minutes of the March 28th meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Jackson volunteered to read the paper for April 25, assigned originally to a member who became inactive, and Mr. Williams volunteered to take Mr. Jackson's place on May 9.

Mr. Gilliam requested authorization to invite Carlos Romulo to speak at our next Annual Dinner, which was approved.

Dr. Harper, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that Dr. Milan Hapala, recently elected a member of the Club, had accepted.

\* Mr. Frost moved that Mr. James B. Noell be made an inactive member if he desires, seconded by Mr. Robertson. The motion was carried.

Dr. John Kirby presented the paper on Kipling: Poet of Empire. He limited his paper to those poems related to topical events, and stated that it is still difficult to come to terms with Kipling because of his advocacy of British imperialism and the white man's burden. Judgments on Kipling by T.S. Eliot and Edmund Wilson were given.

Dr. Kirby's paper considered Kipling's poems written between 1892 and World War II especially. In his writing of that period Kipling introduced the "Law", a social creed for the English. Humor, realism and a colloquial idiom characterized his work of that period. He broke with the old English conservatism which placed its trust in leadership by an aristocracy of birth, by extolling the new class of skilled workers, technicians and engineers produced by a second phase of the Industrial Revolution. He told of the

reverse homesickness of the empire builders who preferred the palm trees under the low African moon to the cold, grey skies of the homeland. At the same time his Recessional advanced the idea of the transitory nature of empire.

Kipling was concerned with the physical deterioration of England which was becoming <sup>increasingly</sup> fully urbanized, in The City of Brass. This was the period when Baden-Powell wrote the Boy Scout Handbook to stem the decline. Growing apprehension of possible invasion of Great Britain was the subject of an elegy by Kipling in 1914. Dr. Kirby finally suggests that Kipling was not so much an advocate of imperialism as he was asking, "What holds society together?"

Many points made by the paper were illustrated by readings from Kipling's work.

Those discussing the paper were Russell, Ferguson, Thayer, Frost and Robertson. Mr. Russell, an inactive member, told of his interest in Kipling, who was born only eleven years before Mr. Russell. ~~His comments/~~ He commented that Kipling was a rhymster rather than a poet, that he liked his stories and was greatly influenced by Kipling, his fellow court ryman.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Nineteenth Meeting of the

804

SPHEX CLUB

JACKSON

was held April 25, 1969 in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia Bank at 8:15 P.M., Vice President Gifford presiding.

Members present were Booth, Breazeale, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Hapala, Harper, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison and Robertson. Mr. Fred M. Davis was a guest.

Minutes of the April 11 meeting were approved as read.

A letter was read from Mr. James B. Noell requesting status as an inactive member. Mr. Frost moved acceptance of the request. The motion was seconded and carried.

A letter from Dr. M. Carey Brewer was read, offering his resignation as a member of the Club because of his inability to attend regularly. After some discussion Mr. Frost moved that the request be granted. Following further discussion Mr. Frost withdrew his motion and Mr. Morrison moved that the request be tabled. This was seconded and carried. It was agreed that Mr. Booth and the Secretary would talk with Dr. Brewer about the matter.

for those meetings occurring

A suggested schedule of meeting dates and speakers was submitted by the Secretary, for 1969-70, with alternative possible dates, through January to May, 1970. On motion of Dr. Harper, seconded and carried a schedule beginning on Jan. 9 instead of Jan 2, 1970, was approved. Schedules were distributed to members present and later mailed to absent members.

President Jackson talked on the subject, Flying Saucers. He told of some of the earlier observations by pilots during the Japanese War and in Sweden during World War II. Because of recurring reports in this country, a number of which were described by the speaker, our military establishment set up G-2, the scientific division of our intelligence agency, with responsibility for oversight over the whole matter. Mr. Jackson was involved in this effort. He cited two recent issues of The New Yorker dealing with UFO's.

Although G-2 terminated its work as yielding no ~~useful~~ results of importance, the Air Force continued gathering and evaluating reports.

Various theories, including extra-terrestrial beings, hostile earth enemies, secret activities of our own people, were discounted.

The National Academy of Sciences was asked to review the report of E. W. Condon of the University of Colorado. The conclusion was that there had been no scientific evidence in 21 years to substantiate the existence of UFO's.

Discussing the talk were Breazeale, Frost, Freer, Gifford, Robertson, Booth, and our Guest, Mr. Davis.

Adjournment was at 10:05.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Twentieth Meeting of the

805

SPHEX CLUB

WILLIAMS

was held in the usual place, May 9, 1969, at 8:15 P.M., President Jackson presiding.

Members present were Ferguson, Freer, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Morrison and Williams.

Minutes for the meeting of Apr. 25 were read and corrected.

The Secretary reported on a conversation with Dr. Brewer concerning his resignation as a member of the Club. Dr. Brewer seems willing to postpone final decision about the matter.

The paper was read by Mr. Cranston Williams on Newspapers of the Confederacy. At the start of the Civil War there were 800 or more daily or weekly papers in the South, and many papers around the border states, also northern papers, exercised great influence regarding states' rights and slavery questions. A brief history of events leading to the War was given, to put the era in focus.

There were outstanding papers in Richmond, and one, The Dispatch, was a predecessor of today's Richmond Times-Dispatch. There were vigorous papers in Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

Toward the end of the War many southern papers were continuing but under Union editors. Many others were seriously affected by suspensions and shortages. Only 43 were publishing in 1863. With war-time inflation prices for papers rose to as much as \$120 for a year's subscription, or 50¢ a copy. Paper supplies had come mostly from the North, so paper mills began to be established in the South. Some papers were forced to move during the course of the War, the Memphis Appeal, for example, moving to perhaps as many as seven other cities.

Due to difficulties in news-gathering, a Press Association of the Southern States was organized to gather and distribute news. At first northern papers were a source of news of the rest of the world.

Censorship became a problem as the War progressed. At first there was none, but it became necessary as papers gave out much military information. There was no suppression of papers in the South, but at least two dozen were suppressed or destroyed in the North. Some generals in the South excluded reporters.

Mr. Williams credited the New York Tribune, under Horace Greely, with preeminent standing for the period as an organ of opinion.

Taking part in discussion of the paper were Harris, Morrison, Ferguson, Harper, Freer and Jackson.

Adjournment was at 9:43 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  

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Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

1969-1970

NUMBERING OF MEETINGS ON  
MINUTES REMAINS 15 MORE  
THAN ACTUAL TOTAL

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-first meeting of the

806

SPHEX CLUB

FERGUSON

was called to order at 8:15 P.M., October 24, 1969, by President Jackson in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia Bank-First National.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jackson, Morrison, Noell, Robertson and Harris.

Minutes of the meeting for May 9, 1969, were read and approved.

The Nominating Committee, Mr. Frost, Chairman, presented the following slate of officers for 1969-70:

For President, Richard P. Gifford

Vice President, Rev. Alexander M. Robertson

Secretary, Ruskin S. Freer

Treasurer, James R. Gilliam, Jr.

On motion of Dr. Hundley the report was accepted and ~~the unanimous vote of members present cast for the nominees.~~

Considerable discussion followed on attendance policies and the desirability of bringing in new members. At present there are 29 names on the list, with four on inactive or emeritus status and two others who have submitted resignations, leaving 23 active and certain members.

Mr. Gilliam moved that the Membership Committee be requested to endeavor to obtain names of additional possible members, with assistance from other members of the Club. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Booth moved that the Secretary poll the membership on the most and the least acceptable meeting nights. This was seconded and carried.

Dr. William W. Ferguson presented the paper on the topic, Wars and Rumors of Wars. He began by contrasting the 20th century, characterized as "an age of controversy", with the 19th, which was comparatively peaceful in Europe. The year 1914 brought a breaking point between the two centuries, and the 20th became an age of chain-wars, producing attitudes of doubt, pessimism or even despair.

Many efforts have been made to determine the causes

of World War I but there has been less work on the causes of World War II. Dr. Ferguson participated in a graduate seminar in the late 1920's to draw up a list of 15 fundamental causes of wars. These were:

Nationalism; Economic and Political Imperialism; Militarism; Machiavellian Diplomacy; Autocracy; Absolute Sovereignty; Neo-Darwinism; Law of Malthus; Economic Barriers; International Anarchy; Balance of Power; Ideologies; Religious Wars; Racial Antipathy; Dynastic Rivalry. Most of these were described briefly.

The latter part of the paper discussed studies of causes of wars of the past two decades and the thermonuclear age, fraught with the possibilities of reactions and counteractions controlled by technology. The paper stated that "even with the most careful mutual and unilateral arrangements, the possibility of accidents or errors by relatively minor officials, setting off a disastrous chain of events, will exist".

The final part of the paper discussed the book, Nations Nationalism and Ideology by Barbara Ward, who calls for a change of faith, a substitution of those higher <sup>human</sup> attributes of love ~~and~~ for all mankind, and imagination, for our worship of technology and material progress.

Quoting from the paper again, "we have been bemused by the magic of our vast technology and by the incantations of our ideology. . . It is only within the context of a deep faith that we shall discover the love and fortitude we need to build a reconciled and peaceful society for Man".

Members discussing the paper were Jackson, Morrison, Gilliam, Booth, Noell and Fauber.

Adjournment was at 10:02 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-second Meeting of the

807

SPHEX CLUB

HAPALA

opened at the usual meeting place, Nov. 7, 1969, at 8:15 P.M., President Jackson presiding.

Members present were Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Hapala, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Morrison, Noell, Penick and Turner.

Minutes of the October 24 meeting were read and corrected, as the Secretary had indicated that the slate of nominees had been elected. At Mr. Frost's suggestion and President Jackson's concurrence, the nominees suggested were accepted as elected.

Mr. Gilliam reported on scheduled uses by other groups of our meeting place, indicating difficulty in selecting any other night. Mr. Frost moved that we continue meeting on Friday nights. Mr. Morrison offered a substitute motion deferring action until Mr. Booth could be present, as he finds Friday night undesirable. The motion was carried.

Dr. Milan Hapala read the paper on the subject, Czechoslovakia Between East and West.

The tragic events of the summer of 1968 were reminiscent of 1947 when President Benes attempted an independent road to democratic socialism by combining democratic freedoms and state socialism. Both ~~attempts~~ attempts were crushed by the Soviet Union. In 1938 Nazi Germany had sent its tanks into Czechoslovakia to impose its will, thus three times in a single generation Czechoslovakia had been prevented from continuing a government in harmony with her democratic traditions and aspirations.

Created in 1918 with help from western powers, the State attempted to embody Western ideas of democracy. Located in Central Europe, it is a region of complexities of language and cultures, always affected by ambitions of imperialistic neighbors. A strong sense of national identity resulted from the French Revolution, also a strong desire for economic improvement. Influences of external imperialistic designs were traced from the days of the Byzantine Empire. There were wide contacts of the people of Bohemia and

Moravia with medieval universities in the West. The contributions of Jan Hus, 100 years before Martin Luther, were mentioned. By the beginning of the 19th century however, Czechs and Slovaks began again to turn toward the East.

The period between the two World Wars, led by Tomas Masaryk, found Czechoslovakia perhaps the only functioning democracy in Central Europe. National aspirations were lost when France and Great Britain in 1938 sold the Czechs and Slovaks down the river to Hitler. In 1948 power was seized by the Communist Party. The failure of their system led to an avalanche of protests and accession to power of Dubcek. Factors influencing the Soviet invasion of 1968 were given.

The paper closed with an outline of the lessons to be learned from the varying fortunes of Czechoslovakia.

Discussing the paper were Harper, Ferguson, Jackson, Fauber, Morrison, Harris, Noell, Penick and Turner.

Adjournment was at 10:09.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-third Meeting of the

808

SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

opened at the usual meeting place, November 21, 1969, at 8:15 P.M., with former President Jackson presiding in the absence of President Gifford and Vice-President Robertson. Mr. Penick served as Secretary pro-tem in the absence of Dr. Freer.

Members present were Booth, Breazeale, Fauber, Frost, Gilliam, Hapala, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, and Williams, with Mr. Charles Baber attending as the guest of Mr. Booth.

Minutes of the Nov. 7 meeting were read and approved.

Discussion was resumed about the advisability of changing the Club's regular meeting-time. Mr. Booth reiterated his reasons for reconsideration of the question, citing generally poor attendance as evidence that some change seemed indicated. He noted, for example, that Dr. Brewer's inability to attend the meetings was largely linked with the Friday night meeting-time. Mr. Gilliam reminded the Club that its usual meeting-place would be preempted by other groups if some other week-night should be substituted; specifically, a change to Thursday night would present a conflict. Mr. Booth suggested that the library in the Nurses' Residence at Lynchburg General Hospital might offer an alternate meeting-place, and that parking space there is ample. It was suggested that Mr. Booth investigate the feasibility of this proposed meeting place and ascertain what nights of the week it might be made available to the Club.

Mr. Gilliam reported that, following Dr. Freer's recent bereavement, a plant had been sent to Dr. Freer in the name of the Club.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley read the paper on the subject, A Brief History of the Lynchburg Health Department.

Although Lynchburg is accurately regarded as a conservative community within the conservative Commonwealth, this image is belied in the area of public health. The first public health edict in America was issued in 1610 by Sir Thomas Dale, Deputy Marshall for the Colony in Va., and covered such important aspects of public and personal health as personal cleanliness, waste disposal, sewerage, water protection, avoidance of litter and debris, housing, and environmental sanitation. This far-sighted edict was so broad

in its scope that not until the introduction of specific vaccines, antitoxins, and antibiotics was the range of public health concerns significantly extended further.

Va. was the fourth state in the U. S. to establish a state department of public health, which was created in 1772, three years after the first such action was taken by Massachusetts. The first city health department in this country was established in Petersburg, Va. in 1782. Lynchburg continued to operate under boards of health, composed first of local physicians appointed by the City Council, and later of civic-minded laymen.

The present arrangement of having a full-time Health Officer or Health Director originated with the appointment of Dr. Moseby G. Perrow, formerly city chemist, as City Health Officer in 1912, a post which he <sup>filled</sup> ~~served~~ until his death in 1943. Dr. Perrow made many significant reforms in the field of Public Health in Lynchburg, the most notable of which dealt with water and milk sanitation, the elimination of open-pit privies, the establishment of public health clinics, and the development of a register of births and deaths.

He was succeeded by Dr. S. D. Sturkie. During his term of office, the city terminated its ownership and control of the Lynchburg General Hospital, the administration of which was transferred to the Lynchburg Hospital Authority. Among Dr. Sturkie's recommendations were such items as the introduction of a Heart Clinic, the combination of personnel and functioning of the Public Health Nurses and the School Nurses, and the establishment of Well Baby clinics.

Upon Dr. Sturkie's resignation in 1948, Dr. J. C. Ellington assumed direction of the Department and served until 1956, except for a period of about one year during which he temporarily joined the staff of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Dr. Ellington secured the adoption of the Minimum Standards Housing Ordinance, worked to strengthen the local milk law and to improve the public eating places, urged the establishment of a Public Health Dental Clinic, and pressed effectively for fluoridation of the city's public water supply.

After Dr. <sup>Ellington's</sup> ~~Sturkie's~~ final resignation in April, 1956, Dr. Charles W. Whitmore, served as part-time Health Director until Jan. 31, 1957, when Dr. Hundley assumed that office on a full-time basis.

11-21-69

During Dr. Hundley's term of office, the old City Home or Almshouse was closed and the Lynchburg Nursing Home was established. The buildings of the old Lynchburg General Hospital were purchased by the city; and the first two floors of the Hospital were occupied by the Health Department and its greatly expanded activities. The old Nurses' Home was renovated and used for the Welfare Dept. Existing clinics were expanded and new ones established. Greater emphasis was placed on tuberculosis control. New personnel were employed. Vaccines against poliomyelitis and measles were widely administered with dramatic effectiveness. Family planning and contraceptive clinics were initiated.

Thanks to the State Local Hospitalization Law adopted in Va. in 1946, health services had so developed that a changeover to meet the massive expansion of Social Security measures in the field of Public Health, was relatively easy. In 1967, Lynchburg's Health Dept. affiliated with the State Health Dept. and, by requirement, relinquished its administration of Public Welfare activities. A separate Welfare Dept was established.

The speaker closed with a word of appreciation for his own personal staff, for the physicians who have served so ably in the clinics, and for the consistent support he had received during his term of office from the city administration and City Council. He also entered a plea for continued understanding in an era of accelerating change, as those concerned with Public Health increasingly include the health of the individual citizen within their services to the well-being of the entire community. \*

Adjournment was at 9:58.

Edwin A. Penick, Jr.

Edwin A. Penick, Jr.  
Secretary pro-tem

\* Discussing the paper were Frost, Morrison, Gilliam, Noell, Quillian, Fauber, Booth, and Penick.

\* NOELL BACK TO ACTIVE STATUS

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-fourth Meeting of the

809

SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

opened at the usual place, December 5, 1969, at 8:15 P.M., with President Gifford presiding.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Ferguson, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Hapala, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, and Thayer.

Minutes of the November 21 meeting were read and approved.

There was further discussion about a possible change of meeting-nights. Mr. Gilliam amended his earlier report about the availability of the usual meeting-place to note that the Directors' Room is not presently occupied on Wednesday evenings. Mr. Booth had not yet had an opportunity to investigate the availability of the library in the Nurses' Residence at Lynchburg General Hospital.

It was moved and passed that the next meeting scheduled for December 19, be cancelled, owing to its close proximity to Christmas, with the assumption that an appropriate date can be found later in the schedule for the presentation of Mr. Harris' paper.

\* Mr. Noell requested that in view of his greatly-improved health, he be reinstated to active status. The request was promptly granted by acclamation.

Mr. Gilliam reminded the Club that last spring he had asked permission to invite Mr. Carlos Romulo to serve as speaker at this year's annual dinner-meeting. Mr. Romulo has declined the invitation, since he will not be in this country at that time; but he expressed the hope that he might be invited again in some future year. With the assistance of Dr. Vannevar Bush and Mr. John Early Jackson, Mr. Carol Haskins, Head of the Carnegie Institution has accepted an informal invitation to speak at the dinner-meeting on March 30, or 31.. Mr. Jackson presented Mr. Haskins' impressive credentials to the members, and it was moved and passed that Mr. Haskins be extended a formal invitation to speak on Tuesday, March 31.

Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr. read the paper on the subject, "The RSV... Seventeen Years Later."

On April 30, 1953, Dean Luther A. Weigle addressed the annual Spheer Club dinner on the topic, "The Revised Standard Version of the Bible." At that time, Dean Weigle was -- and, at the age of 89, still is -- Chairman of the Committee of Scholars which produced the Revised Standard Version. The present speaker sought to describe recent developments related to this particular translation of the Bible. After briefly tracing the history of the various English translations which culminated in the King James Version of 1611, the paper noted later revisions of that so-called "Authorized Version," especially the American Standard Version of 1901. In 1937, acting upon the recommendation of a study committee, the International Council of Religious Education authorized a new version, directing that it should "embody the best results of modern scholarship as to the meaning of the Scriptures, and express the meaning in English diction which is designed for use in public and private worship and preserves those qualities which have given to the King James Version a supreme place in English Literature." The Standard Bible Committee, consisting of 32 scholars, carried out the revision, publishing the New Testament in 1946, and the Old Testament in 1952. Since 1952, several further important developments have occurred:

- 1) The Revised Standard Version of the Apocrypha was published in 1957.
- 2) Sales of the RSV skyrocketed into the many millions during the decade following 1952, and the new translation became widely adopted by the churches.
- 3) Since 1962, other publishers in addition to Thomas Nelson and Sons (who held sole rights, originally) have been licensed to print further editions.
- 4) The Committee has made changes and corrections in later editions, to improve the syntactical structure, consistency, clarity, and accuracy of the first edition.
- 5) The Catholic edition of the RSV was published in 1966, the result of Catholic initiative, but carried out with the warm support of the Standard Bible Committee. This edition made 67 changes in the text, many of them minor and all of them carefully listed. In addition, it included certain books which the Protestants list among Apocryphal writings. A most remarkable indication of Papal approval of this edition and of the cooperation of Protestants in the project was the action taken by Pope Paul VI in making Dean Weigle a Knight of St. Gregory the Great.
- 6) The RSV has prompted the publication of a variety of related works, among them being the Oxford Annotated Bible, The Bible Word Book, The New Testament Octapla, and The Genesis Octapla. Dean Weigle's name is again linked with many of these.

The paper concluded by citing testimony to the fulfillment of the hope of the authorizers and translators of the RSV, that this version of the Bible would continue to **grow** in favor and in use throughout the English-speaking world.

Discussing the paper were: Frost, Robertson, Thayer, Penick, Hapala, Ferguson, Harris, Gifford, Booth, Gilliam, and Banks.

Adjournment was at 10 P.M.

Edwin A. Penick, Jr.

Edwin A. Penick, Jr.  
Secretary Pro-Tem

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-fifth Meeting of the

810

SPHEX CLUB

THAYER

was called to order By President Richard P. Gifford at the usual meeting place at 8:20 P.M., Friday, Jan. 9, 1970.

Minutes of the Dec, 5, 1969 meeting were read by the Secretary pro-tem for that meeting, Dr. Penick. The minutes were approved.

Members present were Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Noell, Penick, Thayer and Turner.

Mr. Jackson, reporting for Mr. Gilliam, said the Annual Dinner would be on Mar. 31, 1970, and that Mr. Caryl ~~J.~~<sup>P.</sup> Haskins, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, had accepted an invitation to be the speaker.

Discussing matters of meeting time and place, President Gifford reported that Mr. Booth had made arrangements with Mr. Raymond Hogan of Lynchburg General Hospital for a meeting place in the library of the Nurses Residence. The Secretary was requested to questionnaire members quickly on meeting night preferences, which has been done with the following results: For Thursday, <sup>12</sup>21; Friday, <sup>4</sup>3; either Thursday or Friday, 7. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were impossible for two members for each night.

The paper was read by Dr. Philip Thayer of the subject, The Treaty of Versailles Revisited. At the start the paper asks the question, "Why study the Treaty of Versailles?"--a treaty denounced at the time by vanquished and victor alike. "With its wishful gesture for peace in the League of Nations, its unrealistic terms for Germany, its disregard for Russia, disdain for Italy and condescension with Japan, it seemed to provide the perfect compost heap from which would grow the twisted figures of Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler and Tojo." Its failure was one of the conditioning factors in this nervous nuclear age.

Political changes resulting from the war were outlined, and their influence on Woodrow Wilson suggest-

ed. Reactions in Europe to Wilson's Fourteen Points were described, also his popular acclaim in Europe, and political difficulties at home, particularly the opposition or criticism of Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt. "This curious figure, the scholar-president with a religious conscience and a visionary mind, was no match for the rough and tumble of pragmatic politics to which he was submitted in Paris", particularly by Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

Three of the main issues at the conference were presented: (1) the League of Nations, an evolutionary step toward the United Nations, and the practical difficulties faced by any international organization; (2) the problem of Germany, its war guilt and the matter of reparations; and (3) colonial possessions and our Monroe Doctrine.

Wilson was forced to compromise regarding the colonial problem and the German problem and his own country<sup>1</sup> rejected his dream for the League of Nations. Yet his idea of international cooperation to preserve peace marked a turning point in world history, giving a possible new direction for the future.

Discussing the paper were Kirby, Gifford, Frost, Harper, Harris, Noell, Ferguson and Turner.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-sixth Meeting of the

811

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

met in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia-First National Bank, Friday, January 23, 1970 at 8:15 P.M. with President Richard P. Gifford presiding.

Minutes of the January 9 meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, Treasurer, stated that dues of \$5.00 would be necessary for the current year. He suggested two menus for the Annual Dinner at the First Presbyterian Church, and on motion of Mr. Williams, seconded and carried, beef Burgundy at \$3.25 was selected.

After discussion of meeting place and night, it was agreed to meet on Thursdays, the night having been selected by vote by mail, in the library of the nurses' residence at Lynchburg General Hospital. President Gifford offered to send notices of the meeting for February 5, with a map of the grounds to facilitate parking, after making a personal survey of the terrain.

The paper was read by Mr. Philip L. Scruggs on The Arctic. Two factors were given as dominant in the new interest in these northern regions--progress by the Russians in opening up areas where permafrost exists, and discovery of oil on the North Slope of Alaska. The latter was emphasized as important in increasing our independence of resources in other lands, particularly the Middle East.

Problems of establishing stable residents and providing fresh foods were discussed. Oil as an energy source should provide for the institutions and other needs of civilized man, and mineral wealth should provide funds for development of these northern lands.

Mr. Scruggs contrasted climatic effects on natives and temporary inhabitants such as scientists, and the limited diet of the former compared with the latter. Climatic cycles were discussed as they affect the movement of pack ice and glaciers, with an account of formation of ice stalactites beneath

surface ice.

Another point of interest in the paper was reference to voyages across the North Atlantic by the Irish before the Vikings, in the ninth century, perhaps as far south as the St. Lawrence River.

In notes, following the main body of the paper, intriguing possibilities in the field of biochemical anthropology, in tracing migration of genes among ethnic groups and plotting of some gene gradients, were presented. Cholesterol levels in Eskimos, lack of diabetes in Eskimos, and possible introduction of type B blood into Europe, are possible examples.

In closing, the paper pointed out potentialities for environmental damage which concern conservationists, and the tremendous responsibilities to avert and minimize adverse effects, resulting from commercial developments.

Discussing the paper were Breazeale, Harris, Gifford Jackson, Gilliam, Turner, Ferguson and Booth.

Adjournment was at 9:48 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-seventh Meeting of the

812

SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was held in the library of the Nurses' Residence at Lynchburg General Hospital at 8:15 P.M., Feb. 5, 1970, Vice President Robertson presiding.

Minutes of the Jan. 23 meeting were approved as read.

Dr. Harper, Chairman of the Membership Committee, presented names of three prospective members which the Committee proposes for action at the Feb. 19th meeting. Dr. Harper also mentioned names of five other men the Committee was considering.

By consent, it was decided to resume meeting at the United Virginia/First National Bank.

The paper was read by Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr., on Some Historical Sites in Israel, which he called a sequel to a previous paper, on his archaeological experience in Israel in 1967. The present paper focussed on five sites visited in 1969, two of them, Beersheba and Jerusalem very old; One, Samaria, somewhat younger, and the other two, Caesarea and Masada, relatively recent. A number of color slides illustrated the sites visited or worked upon.

Some of the hazards of an Israeli visit were related.

The name Beersheba is linked with the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, semi-nomads of about 2000 B.C. The tell of ancient Beersheba, just outside modern Beersheba, had not been excavated until the summer of 1969. Surface examination indicated it was a settlement perhaps a thousand years before Abraham's time. Artifacts of Roman and Greek occupation were found, also Arab skeletons, Iron Age and Chalcolithic materials were found, with estimated date of 4000 B.C.

Samaria, capital built by Omri before the middle of the 9th century, B.C., was the site of the ivory palace built by Omri's son, Ahab, with assistance of Phoenician architects and stone masons. Falling to the Assyrians in 721 B.C., Samaria was rebuilt by Herod the Great in the first century, B.C. A crowning feature was a magnificent temple whose gleaming columns reflected sunlight which could be seen from the Mediterranean.

As with other digs described, Dr. Penick gave a brief historical account of Jérusalem. Its capture by King David, the building of Solomon's Temple, attack by the Assyrians and destruction by the Babylonians, rebuilding by Herod the Great and the remarkable engineering in construction of Hezekiah's tunnel, were outlined. Its long history included Possession by Byzantine Christians, Moslems, Crusaders, Egyptians, Saracens and Turks. Many historical or sacred spots are claimed, correctly or incorrectly, for Jerusalem.

The genius of Herod the Great and his craftsmen in developing the harbor and Roman city of Caesarea were described.

Masada, the Rock, was <sup>ch</sup> characterized as perhaps Israel's proudest nationalistic symbol. Taken over by Herod as a summer retreat, with palaces, huge cisterns and swimming pools, and subterranean palaces for escape from the summer's heat.

A Jewish revolt swept the Romans from the top of Masada, but after a long siege, about A.D. 73, under Flavius Silva, the Jewish Zealots exterminated themselves and the Romans were victorious.

Dr. Penick concluded with the statement that "it takes little imagination to help one see how the story of Masada symbolizes for (the Jews) the essential spirit of Modern Israel."

Those discussing the paper were Ferguson, Gilliam, Banks, Morrison, Booth, Quillian, Kirby, Noell, ~~Harper~~ Harper, Harris, Turner, Robertson and Jackson.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*  
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 Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

\* STEWART ELECTED

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-eighth meeting of the  
813 SPHEX CLUB - BREAZEALE

WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY President Richard P. Gifford at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, Feb. 19, 1970 in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia/First National Bank.

Minutes of the Feb. 5th meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Gilliam reminded of the Annual Dinner meeting to be held at the First Presbyterian Church, March 31, at which Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington is to speak on the subject, Adventures on Some Research Frontiers.

\* Dr. Harper, Chairman of the Membership Committee, read the names of three proposed members for election. Mr. George Stewart was elected.

The paper was read by Dr. William Breazeale, entitled Some Observations on the Pollution Business. Commenting on the sudden and general concern over pollution, the speaker said his interest was first aroused by the involvement of his Company in the environmental effects of nuclear power plants.

Up to perhaps 250 years ago almost the entire supply of energy available to man was produced by human muscle, when man's strength, estimated at about 1/20 horsepower, was just enough to provide for his family through agriculture or hunting. Account was taken of the support of past civilizations by slave labor.

Contrasting with this state of affairs, in this country today 20 billion horsepower or 100 horsepower for each individual is available, making possible our affluence. Of this available horsepower, 94% is used for transportation, chiefly by automobile. Dr. Breazeale pointed out that many use a 300 horsepower engine to drive to a store or to work when 10 or 15 horsepower would be adequate most of the time, and that to many it is perfectly clear that we are misusing this wonderful supply of energy which is the cause of much of our pollution problem.

(Add: Feb, 19, 1970 Minutes)

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Hapala, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, Scruggs, Turner and Williams.

Pollution itself is nothing new. Pollution by natural phenomena was mentioned, but these cured themselves and left no permanent blight on man. The present pollution problem can be cured only by human beings, and we may be approaching a point of no return.

Pollution of Roman aqueducts, open gutters carrying sewage led to the outbreak of Black Death in 1348. Recurring smoke pollution problems in London in the 13th and 16th centuries were other examples. The horse in the early 20th century was also cited as a polluter, and it was projected that if increase in horse-drawn vehicles continued almost all able-bodied citizens would have to follow the horses with shovels.

All this leads to the conclusion that population growth, concentration in cities, unwise use of technology and lack of understanding of man's power to alter his total environment are related to pollution problems.

Slowing down of technology is not a cure. Increasing populations, rising standards of living and diminishing natural resources vastly complicate environmental control, while at the same time there will be a huge increase in the need for energy.

Tracing the history of use of electricity in New York City, from direct to alternating current, Dr. Breazeale pointed out the advantages of nuclear power sources of energy, in view of dwindling supplies of the fossil fuels, and their relation to pollution problems.

The paper closed with a summary and a strong emphasis on the necessity of recycling of raw materials or manufactured products, to postpone the time when we may exhaust natural resources or smother in our garbage.

Members discussing the paper were Jackson, Fauber, Banks, Noell, Booth, Penick, Morrison, Harris, Frost, Hapala and Robertson.  
Adjournment was at 10:03.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Twenty-ninth Meeting of the

814

SPHEX CLUB

BANKS

WAS called to order by Vice President Robertson at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, Mar. 5, 1970 in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia/First National Bank.

Members present were Banks, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Hapala, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Robertson, and Williams.

Minutes of the Feb. 19th meeting were approved as corrected.

Mr. Gilliam announced that Mr. George Stewart, elected a member at our last meeting, had accepted.

It was agreed to ask Dr. George Craddock to become an inactive member, instead of resigning.

Mr. Robertson extended sympathy at this point to Mr. Fauber, who had mashed a finger in a car door as he arrived at the meeting place. First aid was rendered by Dr. Harper.

Mr. Joseph K. Banks read the paper on the subject, Tenneseneca--A Way of Life. It is difficult to condense one of Mr. Banks' papers. Their fascination lies in their allusions, vocabulary and phrasing. This one might be called a meditative essay, appealing to the associative memory of his audience. It opened with explanation of the origin of the name Tenneseneca for his home in Campbell County.

His country place consists of a 240 acre farm, on which is a house of two parts, the older going back to the very early 1800's, originally of logs, now plastered and weather-boarded. The younger portion was built about 1840. Sixteen old English boxwoods line the walk to the door. The outbuildings were described.

The farm lands have been worked by farmers living nearby, and with the third one, mechanization began to replace horses.

The farm was purchased before Mr. Banks retirement, after which the move was made from the Virginia

Episcopal School campus to the house on the farm. Previously, summers were spent on the farm.

At first the place lacked plumbing, telephone, electricity and a suitable access road. The satisfactions of correcting these deficiencies were great. The road into the farm was expensive to build, but Mr. Banks was surprised to receive a check covering its cost from VES alumni, with whom he had labored for 40 years. He referred to it as the Road of the Loving Heart.

The advantages of country over city life were discussed. Good health and a fair amount of mechanical ability were recommended for such a life. A hobby related to country living was also recommended, and Mr. Banks told of some of his mechanical contrivances. His music and his clocks are other hobbies. His garden is a source of pleasure, fresh vegetables for the table and the deep satisfaction of working the soil.

There is a varied and interesting fauna and flora in surrounding woods and fields, also sources of delight in Tennesseca.

Perhaps his listeners were reminded of Thoreau or John Burroughs, or even recalled the philosophy of The Simple Life of the early part of this century.

Taking part in the discussion of the paper were Noell, Gilliam, Frost, Jackson, Fauber, Kirby, Ferguson, Freer and Morrison.

Adjournment was at 9:57 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Thirtieth Meeting of the

815

SPHEX CLUB

ED HARRIS

was held in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia/First National Bank on Thursday, Mar. 19, 1970, President Richard P. Gifford presiding.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the March 5th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam commented on arrangements for the Annual Dinner, March 31.

Mr. Noell reported that after talking with Dr. Craddock, the latter indicated that he did not wish inactive status.

The paper was read by Mr. Edward R. Harris on Some Comments on the Racial Situation in South Africa. He stated that his paper was based on a visit to South Africa, materials sent to him by the South African Embassy in Washington, on reading and on a visit to a Mr. Collins of the Washington Embassy. His own observations came from a four-month freighter trip, during which he spent 20 days in four South African port cities.

Using a map, the speaker reviewed the geography of South Africa. Agricultural products were given. Mountain scenery, beautiful cities with broad streets, extensive white beaches all contribute to the attractiveness of the region.

The three segregated groups of people, the Bantus, coloureds and Europeans and their places in the social structure were described. In Durban a fourth class was segregated, the Indians or Asians, with separate schools for each class, but with compulsory attendance only for the Europeans. Mr. Harris commented on the costs, not only of separate schools, but also separate courts, regulations and laws for the segregated groups, also on the lack of billboards along the highways and complete absence of television.

A second section of the paper discussed some of the

literature on South Africa, particularly Stuart Cloete's book on the region. The first real settlement was made by the Dutch East India Company at Cape Town about 300 years ago. In 1800 the British took control. At about this time the Bantus, cattle raisers, moved south from the Upper Nile area.

Following the British take-over, thousands of English moved into the coastal region, and insisted on English as the official language. Then began the Great Trek and wars between the Boers and the British. The peace arrangement of 1910 provided for union of the two Boer provinces, Transvaal and the Orange Free State and the English provinces of Natal and Cape Province. In 1925 the Afrikaans language was accepted as an equal of English, and in 1926 South Africa became a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth.

Traits of the Afrikaaners, coloureds and Indians were described, and the philosophical justification for apartheid was outlined. An important aspect of this is the strong feeling that different peoples cannot blend. The separate homelands principle is considered the only practicable alternative to miscegenation or extermination, which they believe is supported by the history of other mixed groups. Application of this principle in Transkei was described.

Present-day political situations and possible results of an election this April were presented. In closing Mr. Harris recommended that we have representation in South Africa.

Discussing the paper were Frost, Booth, Harper, Fauber, Jackson, Kirby, Hundley, Gifford, and Noell.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

# The News LOCAL

8 THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Wednesday, Apr. 1, 1970



—Fred Knight Photo

**SPHEX CLUB SPEAKER** — Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, left, president of Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., meets with officials of SpheX Club prior to speaking Tuesday night at

annual dinner at First Presbyterian Church. Club President Richard P. Gifford, center, stands with James R. Gilliam Jr., treasurer and program chairman.

## SpheX Club Here Hears Scientist

By GARY KEARNS  
News Staff Writer

Highlights of the research frontiers being conducted by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., were outlined to members of the SpheX Club at its annual dinner here Tuesday night.

The speaker, Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, the research institution's president, said at First Presbyterian Church that Car-

Presbyterian Church that Carnegie's work today is done entirely in the fields of the natural sciences.

These, he added, are broken down into two general areas—physics and the life sciences. As ever, Dr. Haskins told SpheX members, the Carnegie Institution is deeply concerned with the probable origins of life on earth.

The main research being conducted by Carnegie, said Haskins, is broken down generally into six basic departments scattered across the country.

The departments of astronomy and plant biology are located in California, with the sections devoted to terrestrial magnetism and geophysics being located in the nation's capital.

Baltimore, he explained, was the institution's center for the study of embryology, with a genetics research unit being headquartered on Long Island, N. Y.

Haskins told SpheX members that the first conceptions of radar originated from Carnegie's department of terrestrial magnetism and that the first specially treated safety glass came from Carnegie's geophysical research.

He said the most exciting frontiers of the research institution are the "pure" investigations of the universe, the age of life on earth and the complexities of heredity and genetics.

About the study of the universe and outer space, Haskins noted the recent discoveries of the bleeping quasars and pulsars picked up by radio technology during the last decade.

The quasars, he explained, were first heard nine years ago, but the signals from pulsars, originating millions of light years from darkest space, were only heard for the first time three years ago.

At first, Haskins said, pulsars  
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that could be handled in an administrative fashion in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Holton also has a consumer representative in his office.

## SpheX

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were thought to be only radiological—that is, heard and not seen—but some have been found to be optical as well.

Dr. Haskins was introduced at Tuesday night's dinner by John Early Jackson.

Second

The Eight Hundred and Thirty-~~first~~ Meeting of the  
817 SPHEX CLUB FAUBER

was called to order by Vice President Robertson at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, April 9, 1970, in the Directors' Room of the United Virginia/First National Bank.

Members present were Banks, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Hapala, Harper, Harris, Jackson, Morrison, Noell, Robertson, Scruggs and Stewart.

Minutes of the March 19th meeting were read and approved.

Vice President Robertson welcomed Mr. George Stewart as a new member.

Mr. Noell stated that following a visit with Dr. Craddock, the latter will remain an active member of the Club.

Dr. Harper offered a name from the Membership Committee to be acted upon at our next meeting.

The paper was read by Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr., on St. Patrick's Church--Newcastle, Maine, in which he first gave the history of the church, then details of exploratory work on the structure, closing with conclusions and recommendations for restoration of the building.

Father Jean LeFevre Cheverus, exiled from France before the Revolution, escaped to England, and was asked by Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore to come to America. Going to Maine, he became a friend of two Irishmen, James Cavanaugh and Mathew Cottrill. The three established the first Catholic church in Maine, with Father Cheverus' Irish friends making substantial contributions to it.

A stone foundation was laid in 1803, with the brick superstructure being completed in 1808, and the church was named St. Patrick's. The architect was Nicholas Codd, who also designed the Cavanaugh and Cottrill houses.

A detailed description of the church was given. An interesting point in dating parts of the structure

was reliance on nearby contemporaneous buildings. A Revere bell was installed some time later, and the spire added in 1892. Over the years the church has undergone several alterations or modifications. Various types of exploratory methods were described by which parts of the structure were dated.

In conclusion a long-range master plan for restoration was proposed which would preserve as much of the original materials as possible, with detailed suggestions.

Commenting on the paper were Morrison, Noell, Hapala, Harper, Harris, Banks and Scruggs.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary

The Eight Hundred and Thirty-third Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FROST

WAS held Thursday, April 16, 1970 at 8:15 P.M. at the usual meeting place, President Gifford presiding.

16 } Members present were Banks, Booth, Breazeale, Brewer, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Kirby, Morrison, Robertson and Turner.

Minutes of the April 9th meeting were read and approved.

A suggested schedule of papers for the following year was distributed. Copies were later mailed to absent members.

There was discussion of procedure on election of a new member to have been acted on at this meeting, as the Secretary had forgotten to send due notice. Rev. Robertson moved that we vote tonight (Apr. 16), seconded by Dr. Hundley. In the discussion Dean Turner pointed that since two blackballs could prevent election of a new member, that election should not occur until after due notice. Mr. Frost offered a substitute motion that the vote be postponed to the next meeting. This motion carried.

Mr. E. Marshall Frost read the paper on The Religion of Feeble Minds, the title being Edmund Burke's definition of superstition. Fear, one of the oldest human instincts, was credited with giving rise to superstition, in man's attempt to accommodate to the forces of nature and the physical world. Magic practices and medicine men appeared and were called upon to propitiate the angry gods. Persistence of these attitudes in our day was indicated by citing examples. The relation between ignorance and superstition <sup>was</sup> ~~were~~ pointed out.

Quoting the paper, "it is man's age-old heritage to fear that which he does not understand". Yet, perhaps some superstitions may have a useful function in our culture, "as a sort of luxury for the imagination".

The superstitions of some of the world's greatest

thinkers were mentioned. One authority states that few persons, no matter how rational, are not given to superstition. Many atrocities have been attributed to superstition, such as massacre of witches. Many present day superstitions are connected with weddings. In concluding, Mr. Frost convinced his listeners that difficulties in mathematics could be avoided by wearing a green knit necktie.

Members discussing the paper were Jackson, Hundley, Turner, Banks, Harris, Gifford, Brewer, Ferguson, Robertson, Booth, Kirby, Morrison and Harper.

Adjournment was at 9:55 P.M.

*Ruskin S. Freer*

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Ruskin S. Freer  
Secretary



The Eight Hundred and Thirty-fourth Meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

GIFFORD

WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY President Gifford at 8:15 PM. on Thursday, April 30, 1970, in the usual meeting place.

Members present were Breazeale, Brewer, Fauber, Ferguson, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Harris, Hundley, Jackson, Scruggs and Williams.

The paper was presented by Mr. Richard P. Gifford on the subject, An Inauspicious Parallel. Referring to his paper of a year ago, in which he told of the great potential of communication technology by coaxial cables, Mr. Gifford indicated some misgivings or second thoughts of the past year as to input in man's possible stream of information. He began to think about <sup>an</sup> inauspicious parallel between information flow and energy flow.

Two figures were used to show the parallel increases in energy and information uses from before the time of Christ to the present, then superimposed on each other showing an intriguing parallel.

Another parallel between energy and information flow is in the effects of overload. In both physical exercise and response to information there are limits to the ability to respond. The possibility of overload of information in certain symbols or single words such as "ecology" were discussed.

The complexities of computers, library indexes and credit card information were pointed out. Overloads and breakdowns in information systems may be expected for the rest of this century.

The paper then turned to consideration of why the parallel is inauspicious when we use information directly without recourse to energy, as the typewriter becomes almost as powerful as the rifle. The impact of Christianity as an information source was mentioned.

In a society in which information might replace energy, can we learn to tolerate differences without resort to force? Also, there are dangers inherent in information monopolies, and in control of quality

of locally originating TV programs.

Other problems of the information revolution are man's ability or will to cope with the 100 or 1000-fold increase in information on problems such as overpopulation and pollution.

An inauspicious parallel exists in our need to control both the flow of energy and of information in the remainder of the century.

Members commenting on the paper were Breazeale, Brewer, Hapfe, Harris, Scruggs, Williams, Hundley and Jackson.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

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William W. Ferguson  
Secretary pro tem