

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER, 1960- MAY ,1961

MINUTES BEGIN HERE
WITH MINUS FIVE
NUMBERING CARRIED
OVER FROM MAY 1960
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The six hundred and eighty-first meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

MONDAY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on October 7, 1960.

Those present were: Harper, Booth, Hundley, Campbell, Ferguson, Frost, Barton, Banks, Kirby, Craddock, Scruggs, Gilliam, Mundy and Noell. Dr. M. C. Edlund of Babcock and Wilcox Company and Mr. James Pitman of General Electric Company were guests of Mr. Gilliam.

Dr. John P. Kirby, Vice-President, presided and announced a committee on nominations as follows: Frost, Chairman and Mundy and Morrison.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. William S. Mundy, Jr. and his subject was "A Page from Local History", which was suggested by a statement in Mathew Page Andrews' "Virginia, the Old Dominion", that Dr. Mahlon Loomis had succeeded in sending a message without the aid of wires or cables or batteries in 1868 from two hills eighteen miles apart in the vicinity of Lynchburg but without naming his authority for the statement. Confirmation was found that Dr. Loomis was a forerunner of Marconi in an article in the Literary Digest of 1922, a note in the Dictionary of American Biography, a letter from a cousin and the radio script in a series, "A City Grows", all in the Jones Memorial Library, but none offering satisfactory proof that the experiment took place in the vicinity of Lynchburg. Other material to the same effect was located in the University of Virginia Library.

The speaker exhibited a photostat of the patent No. 129971 granted to Dr. Loomis on July 30, 1872 for a system of aerial telegraphy without the aid of wires, cables or batteries by using vibrations or waves of electrical forces. He read from the debates in the House and Senate in the same year on the bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company with capital from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000. The bill was passed without any

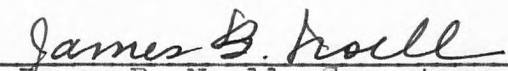
money appropriation and the incorporation took place in 1873. The Chicago fire and the panic of 1873 prevented the raising of capital and apparently nothing was done to implement the patent. Dr. Loomis died in 1876.

The speaker read passages from the debate in the House as reported in the Congressional Globe indicative of the pompous and flowery oratory of the period and from the speech of Mr. Conger, who described the invention as the grandest triumph of science over time and space, utilizing concentric circles of seas of electricity causing vibrations or waves around the world like waves on a lake to carry messages without the aid of wires or cables.

The library of Congress also contains Dr. Loomis' notebook and many newspaper clippings relating to his experiments but unfortunately without notation of time or place. But there was one clipping from a Lynchburg paper without date which stated that Dr. Loomis was living or had lived in Lynchburg and quoted from Washington papers news of this aerial telegraphy. It was a fair inference that this must have been in 1872 or 1873.

The speaker closed by emphasizing that Dr. Loomis had succeeded in transmitting wireless messages at least eighteen miles but deplored the lack of proof that his experiments had been conducted near Lynchburg. He expressed the hope that the research on this phase might be continued and if the fact is substantiated, a suitable memorial might be erected to this man.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-second meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

JACK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on October 21, 1960.

Those present were: Gilliam, Campbell, Fauber, Scruggs, Freer, Harper, Frost, Booth, Banks, Caskie, Jack, Newton, Barker, Hundley, Penick, Craddock and Noell.

Mr. Frost, chairman of the Nominating Committee, read the report of this committee as follows:

For President, Dr. John P. Kirby
For Vice-President, Dr. Orville W. Wake
For Treasurer, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.
For Secretary, Mr. James B. Noell.

It was moved and seconded that this report be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously.

In the absence of both the new president and vice-president, Mr. Newton presided.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Theodore H. Jack and he took as his subject "Agrarian Discontent" which was an account of the rise and disappearance of the People's or Populist Party in the United States between 1888 and 1900.

The speaker traced the origin of this party to a meeting in St. Louis in 1889 of the Northwest Alliance of farmers, the Knights of Labor and other discordant elements which were a carry-over from the old Greenback Party of the 1870s and 1880s. The program recommended included government ownership of banks and the sub-treasury plan of financing agriculture, described as a loan on the value of the products stored. This saddled the government with the marketing of farm products.

In May 1891, there was a meeting in Cincinnati of various organizations of discontented farmers and workingmen at which a third party called the

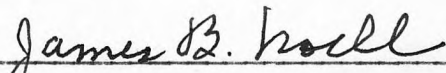
People's Party was decided upon. The platform adopted demanded government ownership of public transportation and communications, free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, graduated income tax, postal savings banks, the reclaiming of all land held by aliens or by corporations in excess of their needs and the loan at 2 % of fiat currency on agricultural products.

There had been a meeting in Ocala, Florida in 1890 of Southern farmers and another meeting of delegates from West and South but not the East was held in St. Louis in February 1892 at which the People's Party was formally organized. A national convention in Omaha in July nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa for President and James G. Field of Virginia for Vice-President. The platform was substantially that adopted at Cincinnati and reaffirmed at St. Louis. The ticket polled more than a million popular votes and twenty-two electoral votes. This vote was increased to 1,400,000 in 1894.

The East regarded this movement with amusement and dread but the party laid its plans for 1896 with confidence. When the Democrats nominated W. J. Bryan at Chicago, the People's Party endorsed him as its candidate. The sub-treasury plan was dropped and the campaign was conducted almost entirely on the issue of free silver. After this defeat, the party struggled on a few years and then disappeared.

Dr. Jack suggested that there were similarities between this agrarian discontent of the 1890 s and present day political issues. The earlier leaders were considered extreme radicals and were ridiculed and laughed at, but displayed remarkable organizing ability and attained a measure of success.

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


James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

CAMPBELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on November 4, 1960.

Those present were: Scruggs, Freer, Hundley, Wake, Frost, Caskie, Gilliam, Barton, Newton, Campbell, Penick, Harper, Fauber, Quillian, Ferguson and Noell. Dr. Talbot of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland was the guest of Dr. Quillian.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. T. Moody Campbell on the subject, "The Mind of Shelley." This was a study of his poetry by the analysis of certain recurring motifs or themes. It considers as of little importance the investigation of externalities of biographical data and literary influence compared to the force of the poets' genius. According to this method, lyric poetry is a particular record of inner experience and only repeated and concentrated study can reveal the patterns or motifs to be isolated which will prove to be characteristic of the poet.

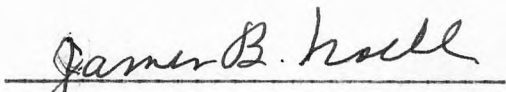
The speaker then asked what is the psychological center in Shelley's case and answered that he tells us in countless passages of his work. He was dominated by a passionate love of life and a passionate love of liberty. He believed that life to be perfect needs only to be free. Consequently he hated every form of tyranny of men over men. As a counterpart to his love of life is the frequent emphasis on the gloom of death. Shelley also identified spiritual and physical life and his poetry is a constant interfusion of nature and thought. This determined Shelley's use of nature-imagery, employing nature as a grand brilliant pageant of the mind, as an allegory or symbol of the soul. Dr. Campbell illustrated this profound unity of the poet and nature by reading passages from several of the poems.

Such a theme and its particular formulation in a poet's work is known as a motif. It is the signature of the poet. The speaker stated that in his study of Shelley, he had isolated a good many of these motifs. His next example was his hatred of tyranny, found in several poems and especially in "Prometheus Unbound", considered by many Shelley's greatest work.

The preoccupation of the poet with the idea of death was another example. But he expressed faith that the good and great ideas survived to be awakened in coming generations. Around this theme of death and life in death and the poet's prayer to be a voice in that new life is built one of his best known poems, "Ode to the West Wind." The same poetic mission expressed in this poem and in many other places in Shelley is found in "To a Skylark."

As the poet looked on the human scene, it was hard for him to maintain his faith in the kind of world he ardently desired to bring about where men no longer hate and kill. Dr. Campbell thought he found his refuge from these gloomy reflections in a metaphysical act of faith. He closed by reading the last three stanzas of "Adonais" which he regarded as the noblest expression of this consolation of philosophy, more a lament of the poet for himself and his high yearning for perfection and only for Keats by implication.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

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

Those present were: Scruggs, Barton, Gilliam, Frost, Hundley, Campbell, Penick, Kirby, Craddock, Freer, Wake, Harper and Noell.

Dr. Luther Evans of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. was the guest of Dr. Penick.

President Kirby appointed as the program committee, James R. Gilliam, Jr., Chairman, William S. Mundy and Lea Booth.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Philip L. Scruggs on the subject, "Arms Control." From the earliest times war was glorified; history and fiction were largely concerned with war. Yet in 1910, "The Moral Equivalent of War" was written by William James in which it was stated that "when whole nations are armies, war becomes absurd and impossible from its own monstrosity." Two world wars, the cold war and the existence of nuclear weapons have brought the thinking world, surely most of the western world into agreement with James. Underlying every major problem is how to avoid war, how to establish arms control so that war can be prevented. Without control there is only the program of being so powerful as to deter any other power from aggression for fear of destruction.

The speaker cited the views of Dr. Edward Teller that the relation between arms control and peace is dubious and that there are weaknesses and possible objections to establishing arms control. There is the conviction in many minds that only superior power as a deterrent is possible. Dr. Teller leaves some doubt whether arms control is the proper first step in creating a peaceful atmosphere and argues for a passive defense against atomic attack by means of a vast shelter

program which would save a majority of our people.

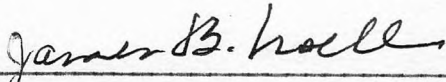
Arms control eludes the experts even when agreements made at summit level exist. We cannot trust our enemy nor can we evolve any workable inspection plan and there is not in sight any means of assuring limited war. Summit talks seem to be a means of gaining time to think of some way to assure peace or to develop counter weapons to minimize nuclear weapons. We are now in a race with the Russians in this super-critical effort.

The speaker summarized what Henry A. Kissinger has written of the relative role of conventional and nuclear weapons in western strategy. He believes that it is possible to engage from mutual fear of consequences, in a limited nuclear or even in a conventional war but we must be prepared for unlimited nuclear war as well. The speaker regarded as untenable the assumption that there might be agreements which would be observed, to restrict any war to ~~use~~ less than all-out nuclear warfare.

The concept of Erich Fromm for unilateral disarmament was discussed. The criticism that its advocates are "safe in communism" finds answer in the negation of the Soviet principle of the omnipotence of the state. Fromm proposes disarmament step by step and thus it would not be too late to rearm.

If there were possible now a joint effort towards arms control, there would be an international group developing workable plans. But we face the determined Russian policy to dominate the world and the potential threat to the West and to Russia of Communist China. The conclusion reached by the speaker was that public opinion must be brought to understand, desire and accept the principles of and demand the practice of arms control.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.


James B. Noell, secretary

The six hundred and eighty-fifth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on December 2, 1960.

Those present were: Scruggs, Hundley, Campbell, Caskie, Penick, Freer, Wake, Kirby, Frost, Harper, Craddock and Noell.

Dr. Harris, instructor for the Asian Study Program in local colleges, was the guest of Dr. Wake.

President Kirby appointed the membership committee to consist of Mr. Frost, Chairman and Mr. Newton and Dr. Harper.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley read the paper of the evening on the subject, "Thomas Walker, a Good Citizen." As background, he related that his grandfather, Dr. B. T. Walker, a descendant of Thomas Walker, placed in his hands when a boy a genealogy of the Walker family which had an account of Dr. Thomas Walker. He became interested not from the standpoint of family but as anecdotal history and this interest has continued.

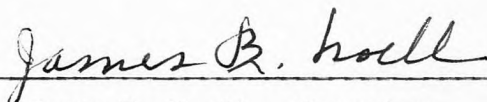
The speaker gave the main facts of Dr. Walker's life. He was descended from one of two brothers that came to Virginia from England and was born in King and Queen County in 1715. He studied medicine with Dr. George Gilmer at Williamsburg, married Mildred Thornton Meriweather and obtained large grants of land, 11,000 or 15,000 acres in Albemarle County and built Castle Hill. He sat in the House of Burgesses, was often chairman of committees including Committee of Public Safety, and was the associate of the leaders of that period, including Peter Jefferson, Washingtons and Lees.

He became interested in the Loyal Company of Virginia which obtained a grant of 800,000 acres in Kentucky and Tennessee. He made two expeditions into Kentucky, the first in 1747 or 48 and the second in 1750 and erected the first house there at Barboursville. This was twenty years before Daniel Boone who was guided by one of Dr. Walker's men, made his first exploration. He was a

member of the Fort Stanwix Conference with the Indians but disagreed with the terms. In 1779 Dr. Walker and Daniel Smith completed the survey of the line between Virginia and North Carolina which had been started by Col. William Byrd. His death occurred in November, 1794.

Dr. Hundley was somewhat modest in appraising the achievements of Dr. Walker. He considered that he was a good business man but was not a scholar and his only writing was a Journal of his explorations. He did his job and did his job well but he stands rather in the background of events than in the foreground and the speaker asked the question, why has history passed him by. But considering that there are two doctoral dissertations at the University of Virginia concerning Dr. Walker and a number of articles in various publications, his contributions to his period have not been entirely forgotten.

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



James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-sixth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

J. CASKIE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on December 16, 1960.

Those present were: Harper, Jack, Scruggs, Booth, Hundley, Banks, Quillian, Gilliam, Barton, Campbell, Caskie and Noell.

Mr. Eustace Poore was the guest of Mr. Booth.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. James R. Caskie on the subject "An Early Fight for Freedom of the Press." This was an account of the trial in August 1735 of John Peter Zenger who was charged in an information with printing "false, scandalous and seditious libels" in his Weekly Journal against the Governor of New York, William Crosby.

As a preface to this account the speaker gave a summary of the English law of libel from Magna Carta and the Star Chamber decisions in which it developed that the truth of the statements was not a defense in seditious libel.

Zenger was arrested in 1734 and kept in prison for ten months. Two lawyers were disbarred who sought to defend him and John Chambers, a young attorney was appointed by the Court as defense counsel. Fearing the influence of the government, Zenger's friends obtained the additional services of Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia. He was one of the distinguished lawyers of the Colonies, at this time fifty-nine years of age, considered old and venerable. The Attorney-General, Richard Bradley, expected the case to be easily won by the prosecution. The fact of publication was admitted and the Court ruled that the defense could not prove the truth of the facts alleged against the Governor. But popular sympathy was strongly on the side of the prisoner and the jury was composed of men of independent mind. Hamilton made so forceful an argument in favor of just complaints of the acts of the Governor and of the right of remonstrance by the people that the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In this argument,

Hamilton came dangerously near contempt of court, according to the speaker, and was certainly the hero of the case since he obtained a favorable verdict in spite of the judge's refusal to allow him to prove that Zenger's statements were true.

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

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-seventh meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FREER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on January 6, 1961.

Those present were: Barton, Campbell, Penick, Morrison, Fauber, Hundley, Banks, Frost, Wake, Caskie, Gilliam, Freer, Scruggs, Harper and Noell.

Dr. Orville Wake, Vice-President, presided.

Mr. Gilliam reported that his committee had under consideration several names for speaker for the annual meeting and asked for the views of those present. It was decided to leave to the discretion of Mr. Gilliam the selection of the speaker.

On account of the illness of Mr. Newton, it was voted to suspend the meeting of February 17 when he is scheduled to read a paper.

Dr. Ruskin S. Freer was the speaker of the evening on the subject, "Some Current Land-Use Problems." The speaker summarized what has been happening in America in the last few years with the changes in the distribution of the population. Seven-eighths of the people are now urban; 13,000,000 moved from the farms from 1947 to 1957. The expanding sub-divisions have often resulted in strip cities along the main highways; the spreading of ex-urbia is a disorderly sprawl without vistas of wilderness and has left blighted areas. The automobile is a factor in this mass movement of people. One and a third million acres of good farm land are lost each year by this change to serve cities.

But this change has certain effects, not always advantageous. There is too much homogeneity in the suburbs from similar incomes, races and religions. Cultural loss from too much conformity

is often evident. There is need for new gov¹₂ernmental units and planning for land use to provide areas for schools, parks, routes for heavy traffic.

Dr. Freer spoke of the place in the economy of recreation and of the need of more land for this purpose. He decried the building of luxury motels in our national parks such as Yosemite. Wilderness should be the aim in these, the preservation of which for the study of flora and fauna is a necessity. Man needs to turn to untamed nature. In his plea for recreation in wilderness he cited Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas as an exemplar of man's enjoyment in his environment. Man is a builder but this building must be done wisely and necessarily. He may be too clever because the wilderness is disappearing and cannot be replaced.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-eighth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15 P.M. on February 17, 1961.

Those present were: Morrison, Booth, Hundley, Banks, Russell, Mundy, Frost, Kirby, Caskie, Barton, Ferguson, Freer, Harper and Noell.

Mr. Hutter Williams, Chairman of the Lynchburg Civil War Centennial Committee, was the guest of Mr. Frost.

Mr. E. Marshall Frost was the speaker of the evening on the subject, "Scapegoat for Failure". This was an account of the life of Jefferson Davis and an evaluation of his character and his services.

The speaker remarked that it was just one hundred years ago that Davis was inaugurated on February 18, 1861 as President of the Confederate States. He then outlined the chief events of Davis's life. He was born in Kentucky in 1828. After serving in the Black Hawk War, he left the army and engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi. He married Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, against her father's opposition. She died from malaria within three months. Later he married Varina Howell, who survived him. She was a devoted help-meet. Elected to Congress, he resigned to take part in the Mexican War as Colonel of the First Mississippi Volunteers under General Taylor at Monterey and Buena Vista where he distinguished himself. He was successively United States Senator, Secretary of War under Pierce and again Senator where he was the champion of states rights and leader of the Southern faction. He resigned his seat when Mississippi seceded and was elected President of the Confederate States.

Davis soon became a controversial figure as the civil leader and there has been the question whether he was a suitable figure for the place. He lacked flexibility and the humility to acknowledge his limitations. He was aristocratic in his claims but according to the speaker he was a synthetic aristocrat. He and General Lee had a difference of views as to the conduct of the War, Davis favoring the static and Lee the offensive method.

In making an estimate of Jefferson Davis, Mr. Frost noted that to some people he was an imaginary figure of evil, to others a great statesman. He was not equal to the job and had not the health for it. He was aware of the hostility and that Southerners blamed him for the failure of the cause. He said that upon him it naturally fell and thus he offered himself as the scapegoat for failure.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and eighty-ninth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

CAPRON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 3, 1961.

Those present were: Harper, Quillian, Ferguson, Freer, Wake, Banks, Barton, Capron, Frost, Caskie, Barker, Booth, Scruggs and Noell. Mr. Theodore Harper was the guest of his father.

Dr. Orville Wake, vice-president, presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. John D. Capron and the subject of his paper was "A Century and a Half of Manufacturing in Lynchburg". He began by giving the background of manufacturing in Virginia during the 17th and 18th centuries. The first industries were grist mills and saw mills. Early explorers found rich iron ore and a blast furnace was erected at Falling Creek. It was destroyed in the massacre of 1622 and it was almost a century before a successful furnace was built in Virginia. Although Thomas Jefferson was proud of the eight furnaces and forges producing 4,400 tons of pig iron and 900 tons of wrought iron in a year, he took a dim view of manufacturing.

The speaker then considered the local picture. In 1806 there were 500 inhabitants and the only actual industry was the grist mill on Blackwater Creek owned by John Lynch. By 1813, the town had grown to 5,000 inhabitants and naturally industry expanded. There were three flour mills, one paper mill, one carding machine, three cotton and woolen manufacturies and a marble plant. These nine industries were the pioneer manufacturies of Lynchburg and the speaker gave interesting details concerning their rise and disappearance.

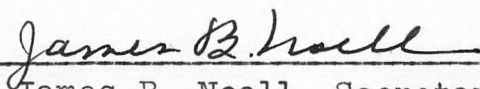
The first complete report on manufacturing in Lynchburg was the census of Industry in the Eastern District of Campbell County for the year ending June 1, 1860. The processing of tobacco was the largest industry with twelve companies. Langhorne and Scott operated a cooperage, Lewis Marriott made tobacco supplies and James Montgomery and Bros. made wheat fans. There were nine grist mills operating with water power. The first foundry in Lynchburg was mentioned in 1813 and several have operated ever since. There were four in 1860.

In the seventies and early eighties there was renewed activity in the development of iron furnaces, foundries and rolling mills. Several of these installations were described.

In the fifty years from 1911 to 1960 over 163 companies have ceased manufacturing in Lynchburg through failure, merger or change in the type of operation. According to the speaker, we manufactured everything from automobiles to patent medicine and vaults. The closing of some of these companies had such a marked effect on the economy of this city that the speaker reviewed them briefly, citing Thornhill Wagon Works, Bonsack Machine Company, Lynchburg Glass Company, Piedmont Motor Car Company, Snidow-McWane Furniture Company, Harris-Woodson Company and Consolidated Textile Company.

On the bright side, it was stated that today there are 87 companies engaged in manufacturing, employing 13, 293 men and women. Lynchburg was once known as a tobacco town, today we might call it a shoe town and it might be the electronics town of the future. He cited the Glamorgan Company and Craddock-Terry Company as examples of healthy growth over the past fifty years. From this story of manufacturing in Lynchburg, Mr. Capron drew the lesson that certainly we should try to expand and diversify, but let us at all costs preserve what we have.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary.

OBIT AND MEMORIAL FOR O.B. NEWTON, JR.
ATTACHED

The six hundred and ninetieth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

FERGUSON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 17, 1961.

Those present were: Freer, Scruggs, Hundley, Banks, Barton, Ferguson, Caskie, Gilliam, Morrison, Russell, Harper, Frost, Booth and Noell.

Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., Treasurer, presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam reported that the annual meeting would be on April 21, 1961 and that Mr. Walter S. Robertson, of Richmond, Virginia, former assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs would be the speaker. His subject will be "Focus on China". He also gave information as to places, prices and menus. After discussion, it was decided to have the meeting at Boonsboro Club and the chicken dinner at \$3.25 per plate was selected.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. W.W. Ferguson on the subject, "Politics and Parties - Late Model". He defined politics as how the group arranges power in its common life. The assumption that the people are capable of governing themselves is no sure guarantee to make representative democracy a reality. No matter how well organized their political institutions may be, the people must make them work.

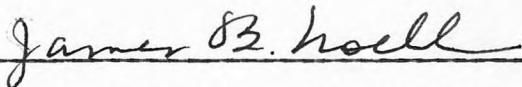
Critics of our political system think that we are failing in this test and that we are retreating from politics. The speaker asked why is this so and answered that first, there are objections to the style of politics in America today and, second, there is a strong sense of helplessness on the part of many citizens where politics is concerned.

After reviewing the development of parties in England and in this country, Dr. Ferguson stated that the obvious fact in our political scene is that we live under a persistent two-party system and gave certain reasons which he called psychological and sociological. The total effects of these reasons have been too powerful to splinter the two major parties. Third parties for the most part have been forced to be radical and hence, appeal to only a limited number of people.

After stating the primary functions of political parties, the speaker discussed our parties today, Republican and Democratic. He approached this from the standpoint of what each one thinks itself to be and what it thinks the other to be. In spite of the danger in such generalities, there is much truth in them and there is a widespread attitude of cynicism and frustration. But this is not inevitable. Great issues can be raised and we have had and can still have great debates. Leaders take a stand on controversial issues. The vote must remain our main political weapon and for those willing to do some party work, there is a real chance to have a political effect beyond that found in the vote.

In conclusion, Dr. Ferguson suggested that despite the defects of political methods and manners, a strong case can be made that politics in our society is still important and still accessible to the interested citizen.

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



James B. Noell, Secretary

ORSON BENJAMIN NEWTON, JR.

Orson Benjamin Newton, Jr. died on January 25, 1961. He was only forty-eight years old and his death came as a great shock.

O. B. Newton became a member of the Sphex Club in 1950 and thenceforth he was a regular attendant at the meetings except on the infrequent occasions when business required him to be out of town. His first paper entitled "Joseph - A Prophet?" was delivered on January 19, 1951. This was a most interesting account of the inception and development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and the life of its spiritual leader, Joseph Smith. He read a paper on the subject "The Antivivisectionist - Menace to Medical Practice" on May 2, 1952. He was elected secretary in the following October and served faithfully until October 24, 1958, when he was elected Vice-President. The next year he became President. During the six years he was secretary, he kept the minutes completely and accurately and was most attentive to the duties of that office. At the time of his death, he was preparing a history of the Sphex Club to be read before the club and it is a great loss that he was unable to complete this on account of his last illness.

The son of the Rev. O. B. Newton of Danville and the late Hettie Mathews Newton, "O. B." was born in Midland City, Alabama on May 28, 1912. His father became a member of the Virginia Methodist Conference and during his pastorates in Danville and Lynchburg, the son attended school in these cities. He graduated from Duke University and was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He became associated with C. B. Fleet Company in 1936, was named Sales Manager in 1945 and Vice-President in 1957. He is survived by his father, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickens Newton, two sons, O. B. III, and Sherwood Dickens Newton, one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jane Newton, and one sister, Mrs. Carl E. Cheatham.

O. B. Newton, Jr. won enviable success as a business executive and he contributed richly to the social, religious, and educational activities of Lynchburg. He was active in the Y.M.C.A. of which he was President, President of Kiwanis Club, President of Community Chest in 1953, and past member of Board of Directors of Family Service, Travelers' Aid, and American Pharmaceutical Association. He was a director of Williams Home, trustee of Memorial Hospital, Lynchburg Chairman of R. M. W. C. Development Program and was active in the P.T.A. of E. C. Glass High School. As was stated by his fellow Sphex Club member, Mr. P. L. Scruggs, in a memorial editorial in the Lynchburg News, "here was a man who could be called a model of a good citizen."

As a member of Court Street Methodist Church, he served on the Board of Stewards and was active in many phases of his church's work. The funeral service was held in this church at 11 A.M. on January 27, 1961 and burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery.

The six hundred and ninety-first meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

CRADDOCK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 31, 1961.

Those present were: Harper, Quillian, Penick, Wake, Hundley, Frost, Russell, Craddock and Noell.

Mr. Gary Wake was the guest of his father.

Dr. Orville W. Wake, Vice-President, presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Wake announced that he was the speaker for April 14th and had his paper ready, but it was necessary for him to be out-of-town on that date. He requested that he be shifted to April 28th, which is an open date. This was granted.

Dr. George B. Craddock was the speaker of the evening and the subject of his paper was, "Transfusions Are Just the Beginning." He began by stating that for many years efforts have been made to give patients blood transfusions, but until the four main blood types were discovered, and there was satisfactory cross-matching of each donor and recipient, blood transfusions were very hazardous procedures. Although the dangers of blood transfusions have not been eliminated, and some of these the speaker mentioned, he insisted that he did not wish to detract from their value.

While blood and its parts have been the main material transferred from one human to another, there has in recent years been progress in the transfer of other tissues. The speaker called attention to corneal transplants, bone transplants and arterial grafts. So far there has been no grafting or transposing of such organs as the brain, the heart, a lung or the liver, but

there has been a number of cases on record of the successful transplants or grafts of one kidney from one human to another. The first successful operation of this kind was performed at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston in 1955. This was a transplant of a kidney from a healthy 23 year old man to his identical twin. Since that date this operation has been performed successfully in that hospital in fourteen other sets of identical twins and also in other medical centers in sets of identical twins.

With this work accomplished the Boston group successfully transplanted a kidney from one healthy non-identical twin to his twin brother in January 1959 and Dr. Craddock gave this case report in detail and stated that he received a letter on February 27, 1961 from Dr. J. Walden Retan of the Boston group saying that the patient was doing quite well and this transplantation of kidneys from one human to another not identical twins has been carried on in other centers and about seven have been successful to the point of leaving the hospital. Some failures have been reported and the success rate has not been determined.

In conclusion, Dr. Craddock stated that he had tried to give a quick panoramic view of the progress of medicine in transplanting tissues, starting with blood and coming up at present to the successful transplantation of whole organs in certain special cases.

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

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING

NONE
FOUND

The six hundred and ninety-second meeting of the

687

SPHEX CLUB

was held at the Boonsboro Country Club on April 21, 1961 at 6:30 P.M. This was the annual dinner meeting and there were present 156 members and guests. Dr. John P. Kirby, President, welcomed these guests and introduced the speaker, Mr. Walter S. Robertson, of Richmond, Virginia, former Assistant-Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Robertson chose for his subject, "Focus in Red China", and from his broad experience in dealing with Communist China, he painted a grim picture of that regime's threat to the free world and opposed in the strongest terms giving it membership in the United Nations.

Attached to these minutes is an excerpt from the Lynchburg News of April 22, 1961, containing a summary of Mr. Robertson's address and a list of the guests present. ←

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

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

OBIT FOR WILLIAM S. MUNDY
ATTACHED

The six hundred and ninety-third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

WAKE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on April 28, 1961.

Those present were: Scruggs, Penick, Hundley, Barton, Booth, Wake, Kirby, Craddock, Russell, Harper and Noell.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting and of the dinner meeting were read and approved.

A brief sketch of the life of the late William Starke Mundy, Jr. and a summary of his association with the SpheX Club was read by the Secretary and ordered to be incorporated in the minutes.

It was decided the meeting on May 12 and the meetings in next October would be on daylight saving time.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Orville W. Wake and his subject was "The Emerging Image of the Church College". He began by outlining the image of a college in the Colonial Period, as constructed on the twin axes of faith and learning. After the Revolution there was a brief struggle between the state and private interests for the control of existing colleges in which the latter won out by the decision in the Dartmouth College Case. This gave the churches opportunities to form their own institutions without interference from the state. The formation of large numbers of church-related colleges was aided by influential missionary and evangelizing agencies and the great western migration. The image of the college was clearly a place where learning was resolved into or made the servant of faith, and the old dicotomy between faith and learning disappeared. But the close bond of knowledge and faith which had existed in the early eighteen hundreds weakened after 1870. Since this break occurred, the

church college has been increasingly uncertain about its own basic nature. The world to which our colleges belong and the churches of which they are a part needs knowledge to survive, but it also needs faith to make survival worthwhile. Dr. Wake then asked is there a way to bring faith and learning into a new and fruitful relationship in the church college in the twentieth century. This problem has been too difficult and we have avoided it in several ways. Some colleges have divorced themselves from the church; an opposite reaction took place in the development of the more fundamentalist Bible colleges. A second way of dealing with the apparent estrangement of faith and learning involves the use of theology but this seems to the speaker a futile effort to hold on to the image of the church college as an evangelizing enterprise as does the usual description of the church college.

If in the years ahead, the speaker asserted, the church college is to have an influence comparable to that which it has had in the past, there must be a search for a new definition of the church college and a new image because the old image is now expiring. What is needed in higher education sponsored by the church is the full and free admission that the college is principally a setting which the church makes possible in order that the processes of scholarship, of learning, of inquiry can confront and be confronted by the demands of Christian faith or the ultimate aspirations of Christians. To meet this need, there must again be acknowledgment of the dual function of the church college, faith and learning should be regarded as two poles in a field of tension and the effort to resolve one into the other should be abandoned. If the church could come to accept the polarity between faith and learning as described by Dr. Wake, the tension between church and college would cease to be regarded as tragic and the pain resulting could be understood as pangs of the continuous rebirth of faith. This image of the church college will require a deeper

understanding on the part of the clergy and laity than is now in evidence but if accepted it could lead both the college and the church to the spiritual frontiers of the 20th century.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

OBIT AND MEMORIAL

WILLIAM STARKE MUNDY, JR.

William Starke Mundy, Jr. died on April 19, 1961. He was born in Lynchburg, on May 26, 1914, the son of Mrs. Ella Kyle Mundy and the late William Starke Mundy. His secondary education was received in the Lynchburg schools after which he attended the University of Virginia, receiving both his bachelor of arts and bachelor of law degrees from that institution. His record there was brilliant and he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and in the Raven Society. Upon his graduation from the Law School, he was selected a Rhodes Scholar and studied at St. John's College, Oxford University.

Mr. Mundy was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1939 and practiced his profession in Lynchburg until his death. He had served as a special assistant to the United States Attorney-General and had also acted as a consultant to the United States Department of Justice. He was a past president of the Lynchburg Bar Association, a member of the Virginia State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of New York City and the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The fine promise of his student days was fully realized in his intellectual vigor and thorough learning as a practicing lawyer.

After his family and his profession, Mr. Mundy's primary interest was education in Lynchburg and in Virginia. He was a member of the City School Board from 1949 to 1951, serving as chairman for a part of this time and from 1955 to his death, being vice-chairman and a member of the finance committee. He was also a member of the Virginia Commission on Public Education.

Bill Mundy became a member of the Sphex Club in January 1950. He served as president from October 1958 to October 1959.

His first papers dealt with legal subjects and displayed his scholarship and mastery in that field. But he did not limit himself to the law and we recall a delightful account of Oxford University and his residence there entitled "By the Isis". Last October he chose as his subject, "A Page from Local History" which was the result of a thorough investigation of the assertion that Dr. Mahlon Loomis discovered wireless telegraphy. He participated freely in the discussions and his comments were original and acute.

Besides his mother, Mr. Mundy is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Winfree Mundy, three sons and three daughters, a brother, Dr. B. Kyle Mundy and two sisters, Miss Katharine Mundy and Mrs. Robert K. Ivey. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Funeral services were held there at 11 A.M. on April 21, 1961 and burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery. The members of the Sphex Club attended as honorary pallbearers.

The six hundred and ninety-fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

BARTON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 811 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P. M. on May 12, 1961.

Those present were: Scruggs, Fauber, Harper, Banks, Russell, Barton, Kirby, Gilliam, Caskie and Noell.

Mr. William L. Wyatt was the guest of Dr. Barton.

NO → Mr. Gilliam gave the report of the treasurer showing in detail the amount received and paid out for the annual dinner leaving a balance as of April 1, 1961 of \$57.82. This report is filed with these minutes.

The thanks of the Club were extended to Mr. Gilliam and his committee for the speaker and the arrangements for the annual meeting.

It was resolved that the membership committee, Mr. Frost, Chairman, Dr. Harper and Mr. Booth, should consider the names of prospective members and present these to the Club at the first meeting in the Fall.

Gratitude was expressed to the bank for the use of the Directors' Room for the meetings.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. George L. Barton, Jr. and his subject was "Napoleon Redivivus". This was an account of the military career of General G. P. T. Beauregard. He was wholly French by descent and by his reading became fascinated with the career and methods of Napoleon. He graduated second in his class at West Point, was assigned to the Engineers and served in the Mexican War with distinction. He was eager to be Superintendent of West Point, was appointed January 23, 1861, resigned five days later to accept the rank of Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederacy and took command of the defenses of Charleston.

He won the applause and adulation of the people. On June 2, 1861, he was given command of the forces opposing McDowell in Northern Virginia. He trained these forces and after the victory of First Manassas, he became the South's hero and was appointed full General. He showed an eagerness to get his opinions on paper. His writings on strategy are almost fantastic and he sent plan after plan, described as Napoleonic, to Richmond and these were refused by President Davis with patience.

The speaker next described the transfer of Beauregard to serve with Albert Sidney Johnston and his part in the Battle of Shiloh. He left his command on account of sickness and thereafter was placed in command of South Carolina and Georgia and for eighteen months defended Charleston very skillfully. In 1864 he was in command south of the James River. His diagnosis of the situation was sound and he deserved the credit for keeping the Yankees out of Petersburg. This in Dr. Barton's opinion was his finest service. But he was unhappy there and his correspondence is vitriolic. His last service was in opposing Sherman until superseded by Joseph E. Johnston at Lee's suggestion and for the remainder of the War he performed only routing duties. He landed in New Orleans on May 21, 1865 and lived there until his death on February 20, 1893 at 75 years of age.

He became a hero fallen into oblivion and obscurity. The speaker asked why and stated that there was no reason but some enlightening circumstances. He was French in temperament and had a Gallic sensitiveness; he had incredible self-assurance, brilliance and independence; and he had a passion for writing in a lurid style. He was always honest and a good hater. In 1884 Roman's Life appeared which is really his memoirs. In it he condemned all the generals and President Davis. But he was consistent and he refused to take part in Jefferson Davis's funeral.

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

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

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SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER, 1961- MAY, 1962

CONTINUE - 5 NUMBERING

The six hundred and ninety-fifth meeting of the

690

SPHEX CLUB

BANKS
"ENOCH ARDEN"

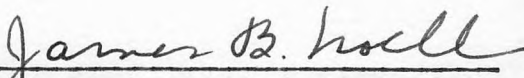
was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 13, 1961. Through the courtesy of the Bank and Mr. Gilliam, this handsome room in the new building was made available for the future meetings of the Club.

Those present were: Barker, Scruggs, Hundley, Freer, Frost, Barton, Banks, Gilliam and Noell. Mr. Yale Greer was the guest of Mr. Banks.

Mr. Frost reported for the Membership Committee by reading several names suggested as new members. After discussion and the addition of two names, the following motion was adopted: that the Membership Committee present the names of suggested prospective new members at the next meeting and that the Club be asked to take action on these names at that time.

Mr. Joseph K. Banks was the speaker of the evening and he chose as his subject, "A Victorian Raconteur." He stated as introduction that there were great tellers of stories in the Victorian Period and from among several he had chosen Alfred Lord Tennyson as an example of a great story teller. He illustrated and proved this by reading the poem "Enoch Arden". His reading was most delightfully and feelingly done. He called attention before and during the reading to seven characteristics of the poem; namely, the mounting climaxes, the succinct disposal of time, the sweeping dramatic passages, the answers to the religious questions of the age, adroit use of superstition, splendid characterization and the pounding use of adjectives.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.


James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and ninety-sixth meeting of the

691

SPHEX CLUB

FREER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 27, 1961.

|| { Those present were: Freer, Frost, Barton, Caskie, Banks, Scruggs, Booth, Ferguson, Fauber, Hundley and Noell.

Dr. Barton presided in the absence of the President and Vice-President. *Treasurer*

Mr. Frost reported for the Membership Committee and read the names of prospective new members. On account of the small attendance, it was decided to postpone the election of members until the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to write a letter to each member urging attendance on November 10, asking for suggestions of additional names and including on a separate sheet of paper the proposed names. Several members discussed the qualifications of those persons that have been suggested.

The nominating committee, Mr. Caskie, chairman, Mr. Scruggs and Dr. Hundley announced through Mr. Caskie the following slate of officers for the coming year:

For President, Dr. Orville W. Wake.

For Vice-President, Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr.

For Treasurer, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.

For Secretary, Mr. James B. Noell

After motion duly seconded, the report was unanimously adopted and these officers were declared elected.

Dr. Ruskin S. Freer was the speaker of the evening on the subject, "Our National Parks." An account of the growth of the National Parks System from the establishment of Yellowstone Park in 1872 to the present number of twenty-five National Parks and seventy-six National Monuments served as

introduction to the showing of slides of views in many of these parks. About ^{one} one-third of these were taken by the speaker on two visits to the West, one in 1919 and the other in 1957,⁵⁹ and during the showing he gave explanatory comment and related incidents of these trips.

Dr. Freer called attention to the National Park legislation of 1955 and noted the criticism in some quarters that this extension of facilities for recreation is in conflict with the original purpose of the parks.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

"STERILIZATION"

The six hundred and ninety-seventh meeting of the

692

SPHEX CLUB J. T. HUNDLEY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on November 10, 1961.

Those present were: Penick, Ferguson, Craddock, Banks, Hundley, Barton, Fauber, Morrison, Scruggs, Harper, Freer, Frost and Noell.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, Dr. Barton was asked to preside.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley was the speaker of the evening and he chose as his subject, "Human Sterilization: Eugenic and Social." After stating that therapeutic sterilization is legal by the common law, he dealt with the legal aspects of eugenic sterilization. By statute this is allowed in 27 states for the mentally retarded, epileptics and mentally defective provided there is protection for constitutional rights. This was so decided by Buck vs Bell in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1927. An Oklahoma law in 1942 was declared invalid by the same court because it was based on moral turpitude. Furthermore it has been decided that surgical sterilization is not punitive and does not violate the provision against cruel and unusual punishment.

The speaker argued that sterilization should be made legal beyond retardation, epilepsy and mental defects to include inadequate dilapidated people in an environment unsuitable for raising families. This would be social and would reduce the great cost that is now involved in taking care of these people.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

LANDIS NEW MEMBER

The six hundred and ninety-eighth meeting of the

693

SPHEX CLUB

WAKE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on November 24, 1961.

Those present were: Frost, Hundley, Gilliam, Wake, Quillian, Caskie, Barton, Harper, Craddock and Noell.

Mr. Frost reported that Mr. John W. Landis had accepted the invitation to membership.

Mr. Gilliam suggested two speakers that might be considered for the annual meeting and asked for discussion. It was thereupon decided that he should invite Mr. Edward Crosland, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to address that meeting.

The matter of new members was again considered and resulted in the adoption of a motion that the membership committee present the names of proposed new members for discussion at the next meeting to be followed by such action by the committee as they see fit.

Dr. Orville W. Wake gave briefly what he termed his inaugural since he had just become aware of his election as President. Since Mr. Scruggs, on account of illness, was unable to give his paper, entitled "The State Department and the Press", Dr. Wake had graciously consented to read the paper of the evening. Its subject was "The Minister, the Church and the Hungry Self." It was in the form of an allegory divided into three parts -- Primevalus, Conversations in the Ionosphere, and Conversations at Seminaria. Beginning with the awareness of the self-conscious self in the first part, the paper considered what to do about this self-conscious self in the discussion among the Chaldean, Gangean and Greek, and finally

in the third part, it had the Neophyte, Initiate and Professor converse learnedly and profoundly on the nature of self to the conclusion that the Christian is not a selfless person but a new sort of self.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The six hundred and ninety-ninth meeting of the

694

SPHEX CLUB

ROBERT D.
MORRISON

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on December 8, 1961.

Those present were: Penick, Jack, Banks, Morrison, Wake, Fauber, Harper, Gilliam, Hundley, Frost, Barton, Caskie, Freer, Landis, Booth and Noell.

FIRST MEETING

The matter of new members was again discussed and resulted in the adoption of a motion that the Membership Committee present certain names at the next meeting for consideration for election and that the Secretary send a list of the names thus recommended by the Committee to each member before that meeting.

A motion was passed unanimously that the schedule of meetings be advanced two weeks throughout, thus eliminating a meeting on December 22, 1961. The date of each assigned speaker will be two weeks later than on the announced schedule.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Robert D. Morrison on the subject, "Federal Aid - Blessing or Curse." The speaker reviewed the history of Federal grants beginning with the land-grant colleges, developing into ten separate programs before 1930, with fourteen additional during 1931-1945 and adding twenty-one more since 1946 until the Grant-in-Aid programs amount to six billion dollars a year or 17 % of the Federal non-defense budget. Theoretically, the speaker declared many of these programs may be criticised. But from a practical stand-point they may be necessary because of the needs of the urban population. These needs will not be met by the states whose legislatures are controlled by the rural legislators. Mr. Morrison closed by naming the following six areas in which Federal aid had benefited Lynchburg:

1. Expressway
2. Airport
3. Lynchburg General Hospital
4. Public Housing
5. Public Assistance
6. Urban Renewal

7 *Synonym Stadium*
Without Federal aid, he did not believe these programs would have ^{been} or could be carried out.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundredth meeting of the

695

SPHEX CLUB

J. CASKIE

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on January 5, 1962.

Those present were: Gilliam, Caskie, Kirby, Banks, Scruggs, Jack, Ferguson, Harper, Hundley, Fauber, Russell, Freer, Frost, Booth and Noell.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Gilliam, Treasurer, presided.

It was decided that the last meeting of the year, falling on May 25th and for which Mr. Russell is listed as speaker, would be carried over as the first meeting of the autumn.

Mr. Gilliam announced that Mr. Edward Crosland, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had accepted the invitation to address the dinner meeting on March 30th.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. James R. Caskie on the subject, "Labor Relations, Cause Célebre". This was an account of the labor strife involving the Kohler Manufacturing Company of Kohler Village near Sheboygan, Wisconsin. The speaker gave a brief account of this company from its founding in 1873 until 1952 when its workers joined the United Automobile Workers. Before that the labor relations had been far ahead of the times and the company was considered a good place to work. But the contract negotiations with the union resulted in seven points of difference that could not be solved and after the expiration of the contract in February 1954, a strike was called against the company on April 5, 1954. This was marked by much violence and failure of local authorities to maintain order. The National Labor Relations Board did not hand down a decision until August 1960 which convicted the Kohler Company of unfair labor practices.

An appeal from this decision was filed in Federal Court.

The speaker insisted that the decision of the N.L.R. Board was unfair and disregarded principles of justice and fair play. It seemed to be inspired by government favoritism. He advocated repeal of the National Labor Relations Act and return of labor cases to the State and Federal Courts.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and first meeting of the

696

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on January 26, 1962, having been postponed from January 19th on account of the weather.

Those present were: Ferguson, Penick, Banks, Caskie, Hundley, Gilliam, Turner, Freer, Russell, Barton, Harper, Quillian, Frost, Booth, Morrison, Landis, Kirby, Craddock and Noell.

1ST MEETING

Dr. Quillian, Vice-President, presided in the absence of the President.

Mr. Frost, Chairman of the Membership Committee, announced that Dr. John M. Turner, Jr. and Dr. Richard C. Rowland had accepted invitations to join the club.

Mr. Gilliam of the Program Committee gave figures for the annual dinner at the two country clubs and the Virginian Hotel, leaving it to the members to decide on the place and the menu. The decision was in favor of the Virginian Hotel and the roast beef dinner at \$3.00 per person plus 50 cents for incidentals.

Dr. Edwin A. Harper gave the paper of the evening on the subject, "Conant on Education." This was a review and commentary on a series of books and articles written by James Bryant Conant since he left his post as ambassador to West Germany in 1957. These deal with his experiences in conducting a survey of junior and senior high schools in a large number of American cities under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Harper outlined the findings and recommendations embodied in the first of these books, "The American High School Today", 1959 and in more detail with "Slums and Suburbs", published last summer. He then summarized several conclusions

that he considered of importance to be drawn from these studies and comments. The basic concept of a comprehensive high school is a reasonable one to Dr. Conant and he proposes standards that can be used to improve the high school program. He makes a strong plea for giving the out-of-school and out-of-work teen age youth in the big city slums the sort of education they can absorb and that will help to fit them for the jobs that they may be expected to fill. He suggests that the responsibility for guiding these youth to the age of 21 and for finding employment for them be given to the school system. He considers that the world we live in is becoming so highly industrialized that training and education are necessary for everyone.

In conclusion, Dr. Harper made the suggestion that instead of focusing attention on the dangers which face us from our slum youth, that we think of the great potential for good in this large reservoir of unharnessed man power.

After a spirited discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and second meeting of the

697

SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on February 2, 1962.

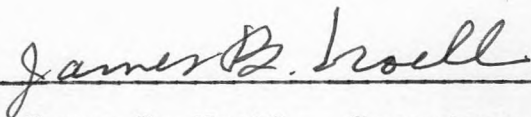
Those present were: Banks, Scruggs, Gilliam, Freer, Wake, Quillian, Ferguson, Barton, Turner, Russell, Harper, Rowland, Penick, Kirby, Landis and Noell.

↓
Dr. Wake welcomed Dr. Rowland as a new member.

Dr. John P. Kirby was the speaker of the evening on the subject, "The Establishment in Great Britain." He named as among the institutions of the Establishment the Court, Church, Parliament, certain public schools, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Press, the B B C, London Clubs, and other individuals and groups. Its composition is flexible and changing but it is self-perpetuating. Loosely, Establishment refers to the governing class.

But beneath the surface there is a swell of protest, resentment and frustration among young men and women and this is expressed in the writings of the angry young men. The Establishment, however, has a genius for digesting and widening as money and position are earned. Thus it has survived and based as it is on loyalty to the monarchy, and with its adaptability, it will probably be with Britain for a long time.

After a lively discussion led by Mr. Russell, the meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and third meeting of the

698

SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on February 16, 1962.

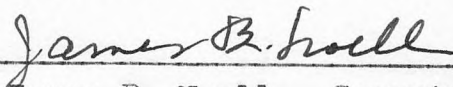
Those present were: Caskie, Harper, Gilliam, Banks, Jack, Landis, Barton, Quillian, Fauber, Hundley, Frost, Booth, Morrison, and Noell.

Mr. Gilliam presided in the absence of Dr. Wake.

Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr. read the paper on the subject, "A Protestant View of Higher Education." The speaker stated that he objected to the word "Protestant" as a modifier of "Philosophy of Higher Education" because it implies certain assumptions rather than an attitude of mind which is open to any and all insights wherever they may lead. But the necessity to the Protestant of an open mind does not mean that commitment is not equally important to the Protestant. Thus this approach may be described as the approach of the free, inquiring mind - whether Protestant or not. Furthermore there must be maintained an atmosphere in which free inquiry is permitted and encouraged if self-discovery and self-development are to be genuine.

The conception of the universe as creative, purposive and redemptive has certain implications for the educational task. The first is that this view gives assurance that there is some ultimate meaning and purpose to existence. The acceptance of this view places upon educational institutions the task of discovering the nature of these ultimate and eternal purposes and of helping persons to make intelligent choices and decisions and to relate their choices to the eternal purposes of the universe. To the fulfillment of this task all the various disciplines in a college or university curriculum can make a contribution.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.


James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and fourth meeting of the

699

SPHEX CLUB

Booth

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 2, 1962.

Dr. Quillian presided in the absence of the President.

Those present were: Banks, Scruggs, Harper, Barton, Turner, Frost, Booth, Caskie, Quillian, Jack, Morrison, Fauber, Hundley and Noell.

Mr. Lea Booth gave the paper of the evening on the subject, "Shipbuilding: A Creative Art." This was an account of the accomplishments of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company during its seventy-five years in building ships for the United States Navy and for the merchant marine. The speaker paid tribute to Collis P. Huntington, its founder, for his insistence upon quality performance rather than profits and his patriotism in meeting the losses over many years until his death in 1896.

This is the largest industry in Virginia. There have been seven presidents, the best known being Hosmer L. Ferguson. Mr. Booth named many of the fine ships built there from tugs in 1891, still in use, to the nuclear submarine just launched. The recent building of the Aircraft Carrier Enterprise was called the supreme achievement. The contribution of this shipbuilding company to our economy and to our security was emphasized by the speaker in closing.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and fifth meeting of the

700

SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 16, 1962.

Those present were: Scruggs, Penick, Harper, Rowland, Kirby, Hundley, Russell, Caskie, Frost, Morrison, Booth, Fauber, Wake and Noell.

It was found that there had been no program committee appointed to serve under the chairmanship of Mr. Gilliam. President Wake appointed Mr. Frost, Dr. Hundley, Mr. Booth and himself, ex-officio, to serve as the members to make final arrangements for the annual dinner on March 30th. Mr. Gilliam's illness in hospital rendered this necessary although he had secured the speaker and engaged the Virginian Hotel as the meeting place.

Mr. E. Marshall Frost was the speaker of the evening and he selected as his subject, "To Kill or Not to Kill." This was a comprehensive discussion of the pros and cons for the death penalty in certain criminal trials. The speaker introduced the subject by an account of the Lizzie Borden murder case in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1893. The defendant was acquitted in spite of strong circumstantial evidence against her. He then traced the history of capital punishment in England and in this country and the change in the 18th and 19th centuries in reducing the number of crimes for which death is the penalty.

Eight states have abolished it altogether and Mr. Frost cited the late Warden Lawes and Judge Curtis Bok as strong advocates of its complete abolition. Others think it should be retained as a necessary deterrent in our present state of development. This was the view of the speaker, in spite of Christian ethics.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING

The seven hundred and sixth meeting of the

701

SPHEX CLUB

was held at the Virginian Hotel on March 30, 1962 at 6:30 P.M. This was the annual dinner meeting and there were present 150 members and guests. Dr. Orville W. Wake, President, welcomed the guests and referred to the first meeting of the founders on October 11, 1910.

Mr. John W. Landis introduced the speaker, Mr. Edward B. Crosland, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. His subject was "Space Communications." With the assistance of two engineers, using models, he demonstrated how a system of satellite communications works. He insisted that this was a supplementary communications media, not intended to replace other media.

Attached to these minutes is an excerpt from the Lynchburg News of March 31, 1962 containing a summary of Mr. Crosland's address.

ARTICLE NOT FOUND

→ P

James B. Noell

James B. Noell, Secretary

CAPRON TO INACTIVE

The seven hundred and seventh meeting of the

708

SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P. M. on April 13, 1962.

Members present were: Morrison, Kirby, Scruggs, Hundley, Caskie, Harper, Ferguson, Frost, Booth, Fauber, Quillian, Wake, Russell, Craddock and Noell.

The secretary read a letter received from Mr. Capron asking that he be transferred to inactive membership since he has found it impossible to attend the meetings. A motion to this effect was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Frost suggested that the seating arrangements at the annual dinner at the Virginian Hotel was in his opinion unsatisfactory. He thought that either a larger place should be obtained or the number of guests should be reduced. The secretary was instructed to make note of this point in the minutes so that it may be considered next year.

Mr. J. Everette Fauber was the speaker of the evening and he chose as his subject, "Should the Press Have a Conscience?" This was a strong indictment of the sensationalism, unfairness, bias and distortion of many newspapers today both in stories and pictures and a plea for rigid standards of excellence and ethics.

Dr. Hundley, Mr. Scruggs, Dr. Quillian, Mr. Morrison and Dr. Ferguson engaged in the discussion and there was general agreement that the speaker had presented a fair appraisal of the faults and shortcomings of the press today. Mr. Scruggs, an editor, stated that he was well aware that there was room for improvement but the great problem was in securing suitable personnel to serve as reporters.

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

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and eighth meeting of the

703

SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P. M. on April 27, 1962.

Members present were: Rowland, Hundley, Frost, Russell, Harper, Quillian, Penick, Turner, Landis, Scruggs, Morrison, Craddock and Noell.

Dr. Quillian, Vice-President presided.

Dr. Edwin A. Penick was the speaker of the evening and he chose as his subject, "Death, Fiction and the Christian Faith." The discussion of death, he stated, involves various definitions and certitude of what is death is impossible. The triumph of Christ's death has moved from exultation to realism and the Christian hope of resurrection has been re-valued and the genuine value of finite life is thus never disparaged.

The speaker then devoted his paper to a discussion of the views of certain modern theologians and novelists regarding death. He cited comments by Barth, Tillich and Buthmann with the implication of a finality to death that as a limit shapes life.

By quoting from certain modern novelists who have written of the death of men and women, Dr. Penick showed how fiction can converse with theology and how the attitudes of both novelists and theologians in modern thought share the Christian understanding. But there are no modern certainties and death remains a mystery.

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

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

The seven hundred and ninth meeting of the

704

SPHEX CLUB

CRADDOCK

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on May 11, 1962.

Those present were: Penick, Turner, Gilliam, Morrison, Craddock, Hundley, Caskie, Frost, Russell, Harper, Booth, Wake and Noell.

Dr. Robert H. Bowden, Jr. was the guest of Mr. Frost.

The suggestion was made that the membership committee continue its work during the summer.

Dr. George B. Craddock gave the paper of the evening on the subject, "Eagle or Ostrich." He named eight reasons why England was not prepared for World War II as stated by John F. Kennedy in his book, "Why England Slept."

The speaker emphasized that the struggle today is a space and missile conflict. Two books by a White Russian, De Seversky, "Victory through Air Power", published in 1942 and "America Too Young to Die", 1961, were cited that Navy and Army have a lesser use today and that air power and space control must receive the supreme emphasis.

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

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Secretary

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER, 1962- MAY, 1963

-5 PAPER GAP CONTINUES

BIBIT MEMORIAL FOR DR. JOSEPH
BARKER

The seven hundred and tenth meeting of the

705

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on October 19, 1962.

Those present were: Penick, Gilliam, Wake, Ferguson, Russell, Frost, Freer, Harper, Barton, Fauber, Landis and Noell.

Mr. John A. Hamilton was the guest of Mr. Fauber.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee, sought the views of those present regarding a speaker for the annual meeting. Three names were mentioned, one being Admiral Lewis Strauss. It was the consensus that an effort should be made to get him at any date suitable to him. Mr. Landis, who is acquainted with Admiral Strauss, promised his aid.

The nominating committee, consisting of Mr. Frost, Chairman, Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Noell, reported through the Chairman, the following slate of officers for the next year:

- ✓ For President, Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr.
- For Vice-President, Mr. Lea Booth.
- For Secretary, Mr. Joseph K. Banks.
- For Treasurer, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.

It was moved by Dr. Barton that the secretary cast the vote for these officers. This motion, after being seconded, was carried unanimously, and these officers were declared elected.

Mr. Philip L. Scruggs prepared the paper of the evening on the subject, "Foreign Policy." On account of illness he was unable to be present and Mr. Fauber read his very able and thoughtful presentation of this difficult subject. A careful definition of foreign policy was given as preliminary and the observation was made that Kennedy and Rusk seldom use the word but resort to other expressions as the aim to achieve peaceful coexistence, and so forth. The point was

made that strategy and policy are often confused but are not synonymous.

The writer considered the Cuban situation and the Monroe Doctrine and concluded that the doctrine had changed and did not apply because of treaties and conferences with the Latin American states. He asserted that foreign aid tried to do too much and was often wasteful and unsuccessful because it was not used in connection with certain components of the aided country. It had not followed Marshall's original plan.

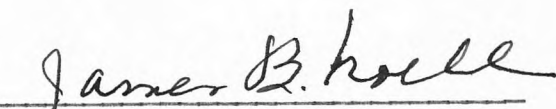
The writer thought that Truman and Acheson were right in Korea and that Acheson was unjustly criticised for his speech defining our defense perimeter in the Pacific. Our action in the Suez emergency he considered wrong and had caused anarchy in Africa.

The known policy of the United States is that it attacks only after being attacked. The other free nations depend upon us as the greatest power. Mr. Scruggs urged restraint in criticism and the necessity of knowing what the policy is, which knowledge is often not possessed by the critics.

Mr. Scruggs closed his paper with praise for the State Department conferences of editors, a number of which he has attended. The administration in his view, is sincere in asking the help of the editors in informing the public in the difficult and dangerous situation facing us in the world today.

Almost all those present took part in the discussion and found Mr. Scruggs' thoughts enlightening and finely expressed but naturally there was some disagreement with him and with each other.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.



James B. Noell, Secretary

OBIT + MEMORIAL

DR. JOSEPH E. BARKER

Dr. Joseph E. Barker died at the Virginia Baptist Hospital on February 13, 1962, after a brief illness. He became a member of the SpheX Club in April 1948. From that time he was a regular attendant at the meetings until the last year or two when ill health prevented. This association was cherished by all the members who miss his warm and cheerful disposition. His deep culture and love of France were an inspiration. Dr. Barker read his first paper on December 10, 1948. His subject was "In Spite of Censorship." This was an account of the difficulties experienced by Diderot in the publication of the "Encyclopedia" due to the censorship of the Church and French Government. On January 25, 1952 his paper was entitled "A Personal Experience as Interpreter to Woodrow Wilson's Secret Service Body in Paris, 1918 to February 1919", giving glimpses of the behind the scenes operations of the Peace Conference that resulted in the Versailles Treaty. "The Religion of the Few and the Religion of the Many" in 1953; "Hamlet after Four Rehearsals" in 1955, a witty story of his early experience as a professional actor; and "Y. C. James Yen - Tireless Crusader in Mass Education" in 1957, whom he had known when both were students at Yale, were the subjects of other papers. Dr. Barker served as President in 1955-56. On May 12, 1950, the Club extended its congratulations on his being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the President of France.

Even before his graduation from Yale University, Dr. Barker went to France, serving with the French Army in 1917-18 and then in the military intelligence branch of the American Army until the end of the War. He then became interpreter on Wilson's staff.

He returned to Yale, received a bachelor of arts degree and in 1921 a bachelor of divinity degree. He then taught a year in China, and for

four years was director of student activities at the University of New Hampshire. He received a masters degree from Harvard in 1928 and taught three years at Amherst College before coming to Sweet Briar as professor of French. He completed his doctorate at Columbia University in 1941 and his dissertation, "Diderot's Treatment of the Christian Religion in the Encyclopedie" was published that same year. After World War II Dr. Barker returned to France for the first time in 1946 and the next year he went again at the request of the Cultural Services of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He became the first director of the Sweet Briar Junior Year in France. Before his retirement he was chairman of the Romance languages department and afterwards continued to maintain his home on the Sweet Briar campus where he and his wife, the former Jeanne Dorso, made welcome the many students who visited them. Mrs. Barker died in 1954 and always shared her husband's interest in students and in promoting better understanding between her native land, France, and her adopted country.

Dr. Barker was a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Association of Teachers of French and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He was born in Troy, Pennsylvania in 1888 and was survived by a sister, Mrs. Rhea Wood of Troy who was with him at the time of his death.

A memorial service for Dr. Barker was led by President Anne Gary Pannell on Thursday afternoon, February 15, at 5:30 P.M., in Madison Hall at Sweet Briar. Professor R. John Matthew, who succeeded Dr. Barker as director of the Junior Year in France program, delivered the eulogy and Miss Bettye Thomas spoke for the students. Members of the Sphinx Club attended as a final tribute to their friend, Dr. Barker.

The seven hundred and eleventh meeting of the

706

SPHEX CLUB

FERGUSON

was held in the Directors's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:17 P.M., November 2, 1962, Mr. Booth presiding. Those present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Ferguson, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Noell, Rowland, Scruggs, and Wake.

On a suggestion from Mr. Noell, it was decided, though not exactly in keeping with the Club's policy, to present Dr. Campbell at Christmas with something potable, perhaps a bottle of Benedictine. Mr. Scruggs and Mr. Noel were designated to procure the same.

Again on a suggestion from Mr. Noell, it was also decided to give a small present to Miss Ivey, Mr. Booth's secretary, who has so graciously helped the Club in matters of mimeographing and mailing. This matter was delegated to Mr. Noell and Mr. Booth.

Mr. Frost, representing the ^{membership} ~~Nominating~~ Committee (Frost, Booth, and Harper), brought in a report recommending consideration at the next meeting of some names for membership. This was approved, and, accordingly there were to be no guests at the November 16 meeting. Mr. Frost further asked that the Nominating Committee now be dissolved and a new one appointed, but, since Mr. Booth was presiding, it was deemed proper to defer such action until the regular President was in the chair.

Mr. Gilliam generously profered safety deposit space for the back numbers of the Club's minutes.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Ferguson. His subject was, "The Education of Historians in the United States." His treatment was based largely on a recently published book in the Carnegie Series in American Education. He cited the fact that history as a formal discipline in undergraduate and graduate study is of comparatively recent date.

The American type of training to-day stems from the German plan, which stresses the Ph.D. degree rather than from the English plan, which emphasizes the M.A.

Various attitudes in the teaching of history

were reviewed. E.g., the inculcating of patriotism, the presenting of a case, or the telling of the truth. Various schools of thought, too, were reviewed: 1. The providential, 2. The cyclical, 3. economic determinism, etc. But all these the Committee had ignored, seeking rather to determine what the historian's job really is. Some conclusions were that the whole subject should avoid too great specializing and at the same time should avoid too much generalization. Since historians are usually teachers, the point was made that didacticism is a constant danger and that always the subject must be made to live.

As history training originates usually not in research but in the classroom, some authorities favor a dual approach for its instruction: one for students and one for the public. But the Committee's recommendation was unanimously opposed to this dual plan, holding as they do that the two functions should not be separated.

Recruiting should be done early; actual training should be broad; much of this breadth should come in undergraduate years, with considerable faculty guidance; and some specific area should be emphasized along with this breadth. Graduate students should be encouraged to read much in the foreign language material.

Dr. Ferguson thought one more thing was needed. He called this the Philosophy of History. And in this connection he suggested some seemingly very simple items but items that are, after all, very important: 1. Speaking so one can be heard. 2. Not reading a lecture. 3. Learning to emphasize by tone of voice. 4. A good share of practice teaching, not now done in Ph.D. work. 5. Never forgetting the individuality of the man. 6. The value of history to all mankind.

Ensuing discussion was free and easy. Among those taking part were Caskie, Scruggs, Hundley, Barton, Banks, Rowland, and Wake.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:03 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and twelfth meeting of the

707

SPHEX CLUB

RUSSELL

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, at 8:15P.M., November 16, 1962. Mr. Booth was in the chair, and the following were present: Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Hundley, Morrison, Penick, Russell, Scruggs, Turner, and Wake. The minutes for November 2 were read and approved.

Two committees were announced: 1. The Annual Meeting Committee: Gilliam, Landis, Morrison, Wake; and 2. The Membership Committee: Harper, Fauber, Frost, Booth.

A secret ballot was cast for two names proposed for membership. Both were unanimously favorable, and Dr. Hundley and Mr. Caskie were asked to make the appropriate contacts.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. E. Campbell Russell. His subject was, "A Britisher Looks Back, III and Last." It consisted of a skillful interweaving of the memorable events of the reader's life with current events of world-wide importance. At the age of fifty-two and on the eve of the Great Depression he had found himself on his own. He was persuaded to join an "estate agent" with offices in Pall Mall, into which he put considerable capital, though retaining at the same time some interest in another company. Shortly, however, the British embargo against firms soliciting for new issues dealt his firm a devastating blow, but fortunately most of the assets were his. At about this time his wife died, and his children were to be considered. The solution for some years was life in a boarding house.

Referring next to the First World War, Mr. Russell said that it was sheer nonsense to say that all the nations were equally to blame. It was, he said, a matter of Germany's great opportunity. She was "all dressed up and nowhere to go," choosing any handy pretext for starting the conflict.

Sometime later the reader became interested in a device that an inventor in South Africa had produced, a kind of diaphragm valve for compressing air in drills. He backed this man financially, and the result was "Saunders Inventions Ltd.," a venture

that expanded rapidly, and in this connection he made a trip to South Africa in 1935.

By 1936 Germany was obviously developing her armament, and other nations whose disarmament programs thus failed were compelled now to re-arm.

Mr. Russell now came to America. A most interesting episode ensued. He was being sought to take a post as investigator for an oil company in India. His whereabouts was at last established through a lady at "The Orange Tree" cafe in London. She remembered him sufficiently to put the company in touch with him. So now he left for what he thought would be some three months in India. While crossing the Bay of Biscay, the ship's passenger's received the news that the King had abdicated to marry Mrs. Simpson -- an item that seemed to carry really very little importance to the said passengers. But on this same voyage our reader met two very striking American ladies, one of whom was Mrs. Pauline Owen of Lynchburg. An unsought but inevitable romance thus began on board a P and O mail steamer as a Christmas Eve party was being celebrated on the Red Sea. Again the two met later in Calcutta.

A bit later Mr. Chamberlain's visits to Munich began, and Mr. Russell stressed the necessity of these visits. He felt that entirely too much criticism had been heaped upon this statesman, pointing out that England was hopelessly unprepared in a military way and that Mr. Chamberlain did indeed procure Hitler's solemn promise regarding Sudetenland, a promise that made Britishers enormously happy. France, too, was woefully unprepared, and the upshot was that Czechoslovakia was going to have to go it alone. America was not in position to furnish these countries much or to transport much. Subsequently Cash-and-Carry, and later Lend-Lease, relieved the situation.

In 1937 the India matter seemed propitious, and Mr. Russell came to Lynchburg. He soon had to go back to England but again came to America, and he and Mrs. Owen were married in Lynchburg by Dr. Barnwell.

Still the threat of war was not immediate, and again he left for England, expecting Mrs. Russell to follow. Then followed Hitler's thrust into Bohemia. The picture was changing fast, and Mrs. Russell cabled to him to return at once. He did so on the Antonia, a sister ship of the Athenia, which latter was torpedoed and sunk while he was enroute. His wife met him in Montreal. By 1940 the war was in something of a stalemate, and the Russells made a trip to Mexico; then one through the Panama Canal to

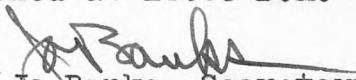
San Pedro, California. Then later they went to Russia, where they found travel rather easy, the people friendly. His appraisal was that Russia surely would not be so stupid as to provoke a major war.

Of course there have followed inevitable changes in the reader's life. Particularly poignant and especially appropriate were his closing words from Browning's Appologue to Asolando:

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Discussion following the paper emphasized the ease and grace and artistry so handsomely handled in this Britisher's splendid prose, and may urged him not to make this his last in this series.

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


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and thirteenth meeting of the

708

SPHEX CLUB

ROBT. MORRISON

convened in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, at 8:15 P.M., November 30, 1962, with the following present: Banks, Barton, Caskie, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Rowland, Russell, Scruggs. Mr. Frost presided. The minutes for November 16 were read and, with two corrections, approved. Mr. Gifford and Mr. Lewis had welcomed invitations to join

Mr. Frost expressed some concern over attendance, suggested that a tally be made, read a passage from the Constitution, intimated that our membership might well be increased, and proposed to have some additional copies of the Constitution made. Mr. Gilliam said funds were low and suggested that dues for this year might be levied in the amount of \$5.00; also that some memorial gift would be appropriate recognizing the worth, and now the loss, of Dr. T. Moody Campbell. All these proposals met with the Club's approval, and Mr. Gilliam offered to attend to the memorial. This, it was decided, will likely be in the form of a book or books to be presented to the Jones Library.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Robert D. Morrison, his subject being, "A Look Backstage." It had to do with race relations in the City of Lynchburg from early 1960 to July 6, 1961, and Mr. Morrison cautioned the group that its contents were strictly for edification of Club members only. He divided his matter into six acts:

ACT I. The appointment of the Interracial Commission, composed of four white men (F.L. Showalter, H.E. McWane, C.K. Garrard, Harry Green) and four colored men (W.E. Gordon, M.C. Allen, Henry P. Weeden, M.W. Thornhill). McWane and Gordon were designated co-chairmen, and Mr. Morrison as City Manager was appointed secretary. The reader said that the Lynchburg News reported the facts, but that the Advance tended toward adverse comment regarding his appointment. Early in 1960 Mr. Morrison had met with one Virgil Wood and urged him not to start anything, but in April boycotting was begun in some of the stores. On the whole he considered the local NAACP rather conservative, but it was evident that communications were rapidly breaking down, and Mr. Morrison invited the ~~Council~~ Council to a luncheon meeting at his home. Picketing finally stopped.

ACT II. Organizational meeting. Steps needed to be taken, and the Commission had to form its own policies. These policies took four directions: 1. to re-establish communications, 2. to make recommendations, 3. to act as medium, 4. to act beforehand to offset troubles. The Commission made every effort to retain unanimity, to stick to local problems, and to stay out of the courts. The boycotting began with the Woolworth Company. The Commission advised this firm to make its own moves and found the Company quite cooperative.

ACT III. Integration of lunch counters. About this time several companies announced they were ready for integration. Promptly many citizens screamed that the Commission had undermined the City's trust. Here rose the question of just how free a store owner was when confronted with a recommendation from the Commission. Most of the firms involved were very cooperative but they consistently wanted announcement of their moves to be made through the Commission. The reader was convinced that, while the Commission did not force anything, it did make initial integration easier. The City Manager was now finding himself in the center of considerable controversy.

ACT IV. "Mr. Morrison's two hats" and "Mr. Morrison's myopia." The reader in looking back stated that he thought the local papers were fair in their statements. He pointed out that as City Manager he, or his designee, had regularly served as secretary to committees appointed by Council. He now, however, offered to resign if the situation was considered too embarrassing.

ACT V. The sit-ins. Mr. Morrison stated that he thought all the students involved and brought into court, with two exceptions, were fundamentally sincere in what they were doing. Moreover he had urged the judge not to demand segregation in the courtroom, but this was not allowed. He felt that the first sentences of thirty days was rather stupid, that a five or ten dollar fine, with possibly a suspended jail term, would have been sufficient. But he approved the later sixty day sentences of adults, particularly in connection with Virgil Wood's activities.

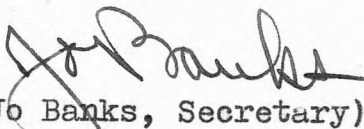
ACT VI. Final act. There came now the threat from the Lynchburg Improvement Association and other organizations, and when the city pools were closed Mr. Morrison saw an opportunity to resign gracefully. He did so on July 6, 1961. He could very

truthfully say that he was crowded by too much work, and in addition to this the whole thing was developing in him a supersensitivity that even threatened his physical health.

Mr. Morrison's final summation of the matter was that, had there been no Interracial Commission, matters would very likely have been far worse, and that now the whole situation shows distinct signs of amelioration.

There followed discussion by Messrs. Landis, Caskie, Harper, Hundley, Gilliam, Rowland, Scruggs, and Craddock.

Adjournment was at 10:02.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and fourteenth meeting of the

769

SPHEX CLUB

BARTON

opened at 8:15 P.M. on December 14, 1962, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Banks, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia. Those present were Banks, Barton, Caskie, Fauber, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Russell. The minutes for November 30 were read and, with one correction (Commission to read Council), were approved. Dr. Quillian was presiding.

Mr. Noell reported that his committee had presented Miss Ivey a gift certificate from Miller and Rhoads.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. George L. Barton, his subject being, "William Tecumseh Sherman." Before going into his actual paper, Dr. Barton indulged in a bit of discursive matter relating to a connection between our SpheX Club and the Fortnightly Club of Lexington.

In his initial remarks Dr. Barton recounted an incident long ago at the Virginia Military Institute: A group of some forty cadets had seen it one night to procure a similar number of civilian living dummies to occupy their beds for the night, while they went to a dance at Harrisonburg. But the proper officers had somehow been apprized of the situation, and in the early morning one Captain Turner had roused all forty occupants from their beds. They took it all in reasonably good spirit, however, but later some one remarked that Sherman, yes, had marched through Georgia, and Capt. Turner had marched through the V.M.I. barracks, and Sherman was right.

The theme of the speaker's paper was that, while Sherman's name had long been anathema throughout the South, there was adequate evidence that there were circumstances not usually cited or known which would likely dull the edge of the almost universal bitterness among southerners.

Sherman was always a staunch Unionist. When Louisiana, where Sherman was living, seceded, he moved north. It was in St. Louis, where he was president of the Fifth Street Railway (horse cars), that he first began to speak of the "damn rebels" of the South.

Sherman did not suppose that "civil war"

could possibly provide him and his family a living. He declined the offer of Assistant Secretaryship of War but let it be known he would accept a three-year call into the Regular Army.

A bit later on in Kentucky he made such a vehement demand for reinforcements that he was relieved of his command for twenty days. Then later he was sent to Cairo, Illinois. At Shiloh both he and Grant were ignominiously surprised. He was at Vicksburg before its surrender, still later at Chattanooga; then for a time he and Grant were put in command of all the northern forces on the Mississippi. He outflanked Johnston and chased Hood into Atlanta.

Now he planned his famous march to Savannah. This began on November 16, 1864. Each, the reader said, must choose his own interpretation of this march.

There was but little real opposition, and after Sherman reached Savannah, he turned north into South Carolina. But this proved to be no picnic. There were many rivers to be crossed, and they were all in flood. Reaching Columbia, he burned it and went on toward Goldsboro. Now April ninth and Appomattox were near.

Dr. Barton stressed Sherman's keen sense of logistics. The General recognized General Forrest's many maneuvers and appreciated the extent of this southern general's tricks and wisdom. E.g., Sherman made it a policy to expect the loss of at least two trains of provisions a day, and as a consequence his men were seldom without supplies.

In the great march there were 23 or 24 thousand animals, which of course fed off the land.

Some hold that Sherman was really the first modern strategist, and that there was not another until the ~~First~~ World War. Sherman conceived of striking at economic targets rather than just military targets. He seemed to neglect somewhat his post at Bentonville and made offer to Grant to come to his aid farther north; but this aid Grant did not want.

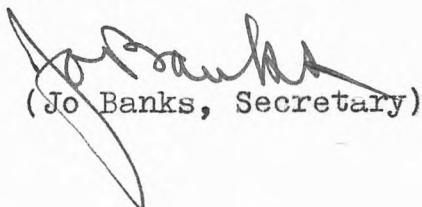
General Sherman sat with General Joe Johnston and General Breckenridge at the council table to draw up plans for the final settlement, and Sherman made distinct claim to having written the plan in its entirety.

His whole philosophy of war seemed to be to win it ~~anyway~~ possible and then to bring the contending factions back together as quickly as possible. As soon as he was assured that the Union was going to be preserved, he gave evidence of much

more gentle treatment, some of his critics in the North even accusing him of weakness.

While agreeing that war is indeed hell, and that Sherman probably helped make it so, Dr. Barton cited his hearers to the inscription on General Sherman's equestrian statue in Washington: "The legitimate object of war is a more perfect peace."

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.



(Jo Banks, Secretary)

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, at 8:15 P.M. on January 4, 1963. Dr. Quillian presided, and the others present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Lewis, Noell, Penick Rowland, Russell, and Turner. The minutes for December 14 were read and, with one correction (First World War to read Second World War) approved.

The Chairman asked concerning progress in the matter of the Annual Dinner Meeting and the speaker. Nothing very definite was announced, but it was intimated that by the next meeting something would have been done. The proposed speaker in question was Admiral Lewis Straus.

The paper of the evening, "Mark Twain's Pessimism," was read by Dr. John M. Turner, Jr.

Mark Twain has all along been depicted as the great American humorist, rugged, western, even a little uncouth. The accumulated bibliography is voluminous, and there is much posthumous material. In many of his works there appears a genuine pessimism, often taking the form of despondency, rage, and a belief that man is essentially evil, that he has descended from a higher life rather than ascended from the lower life. Only in his intellect is man superior to the other forms of life, and this is extremely transitory, since in heaven he is permitted only to sing and play his harp.

This seriousness in the author's earlier years seems veiled and obscured by his youthful exuberance and by his humor. But even with his first success, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," there is apparent the satire that becomes more and more evident in his later works.

In Huckleberry Finn the mature reader senses a search for freedom from civilization, a yearning to help a fugitive criminal, involving in turn the feeling of guilt and conscience. In Pudd'nhead Wilson too there is the lively consciousness of realities, of the essential mundaneness of things. And in A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court there is the stark dark historical view.

In The Man Who Corrupted Haddysburg and in

The Guilded Age (co-authored with Charles Dudley Warner) there is constantly the evil brought about by financial meanness.


In the midst of this, however, Dr. Turner reminded his hearers that not all of Mr. Clemens's books carry this pessimistic strain. The reader also cautioned his audience that much of the post-humous psychiatric treatment is open to considerable question. Whether serious trauma was suffered by the young author Dr. Turner answered with a yes and a no. Man and boy, Sam Clemens without doubt led a very full and active life. His western anecdotes introduced him to such men as Artemis Ward and William Dean Howells. The latter, along with Clemens's wife Livy, often advocated a good deal of Bowdlerizing in some of his books, for it is well known that Mark Twain could and did often indulge in flagrant profanity and obscenity. This obscenity, however, seldom came into his pages, since the period when obscenity was to become semi-respectable was still far in the future. Sex as a matter for presentation and discussion also seldom finds any place in Mark Twain's writings. His big contribution was introducing the vernacular, without resort to obscenity or to sex.

Mark Twain met with heavy financial losses, and doubtless these experiences added to his pessimism. As is well known, though, he dug in, wrote voluminously, and paid off his creditors. His successes always gave him pleasure, as his failures saddened and depressed him.

In his conclusion Dr. Turner declared that Mark Twain always hugely enjoyed making people laugh, that he remained to the end a humorist, that he could write most hilarious accounts, as in his later What Is Man? and that he was far from a frustrated failure. He was, as Howells once said, "the Lincoln of our literature," and he gave to the world at least one very great book: The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

Comment following the paper was lively and provocative, as Dr. Quillian pointed out. Among those taking part were Kirby, Noell, Caskie, Banks, Gifford, Harper, Russell, Hundley, Barton, Booth, and Ferguson.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.


(Joe Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and sixteenth meeting of the

711

SPHEX CLUB

ROWLAND

met in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1016 Main Street, at 8:15 P.M. on January 18, 1963. Dr. Quillian presided. Others present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Ferguson, Frost, Harper, Hundley Kirby, Landis, Lewis, Noell, Panick, Rowland, and Turner. The minutes of the meeting of January 4 were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Richard C. Rowland, his subject being "Report from Formosa."

By benefit of a Fulbright award and a State Department grant, the reader had gone to Washington, where he had met others, all of them expecting explanations and briefing there but getting little more than confusion and promises. Tokyo was to be the general rendezvous; thence all flew to Taiwan. Dr. Rowland had found the Chinese countryside wide open, the people exuberant, slow but easygoing, and a feeling of relaxation prevailed.

The island is some 240 miles long and 85 miles wide, largely mountainous, the level part being on the western side, all very scenic, and teeming with a population said to be the densest known, about 306 per square kilometer. Tiny farms were everywhere, garden patches even on ground in midstream.

He had spent most of his time in the center of the island at Taichung, the third largest city of about 328,000. The group was housed at Tunghai University, a Christian college, very modern in all respects. Mornings were given to lectures galore by teachers, generals, cabinet ministers. Afternoons were devoted to "poking around." Week-ends brought more extended excursions: museums, schools, farms, temples, even night clubs. There were audiences with notables, like Madam Chung Kai Shek, who, when Sweet Briar College was mentioned, responded that she knew that college to be a good one.

The reader insisted that he was not equipped to give an authoritative report but rather his very personal observations.

Tenant farmers, he said, had always fought a losing battle. Recent land reform measures, however, had brought some measure of relief. Now farms are small in acreage. Former large holders have been compensated in the form of industrial stocks. The immediate increase in productivity must be attributed to this reform. Still this may be short-lived,

as the average farmer has four sons. The government is aware of this inherent weakness, and some amelioration has been effected in the form of whole villages becoming collective farms.

Birth control is the big problem, not readily solved, since their native philosophy is difficult to circumvent. Ancestor worship demands descendants in quantity. The government has to avoid favoring control, but physicians readily dispense information and contraceptives.

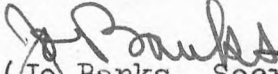
At the moment self-sufficient, Taiwan cannot long remain so, what with the enormity of the military establishment.

Dr. Rowland observed that one can hardly take seriously the likelihood of the Nationalist Government's actually returning to the Mainland within the foreseeable future. A revolution in China proper, while possible, is again unlikely. There is much stir politically on Formosa. Their doctrine of democracy, however, is very different from ours. Censorship of the press is most apparent. Trials may be under martial law, as there is still technically a state of emergency. There is never any real news of Communist China in the local press. For pirated editions of nearly any book, however, this is the capital of the world.

The economy of the country is making progress, but with it all the reader explained that he constantly had a sense of cherry-orchard atmosphere. There is so much that needs to be done, so much optimistic excitement among the people. And there will be so much sadness for all should the present progress be halted.

Here Dr. Rowland just stopped more or less informally, saying that he would try to answer any questions. And questions there were in great numbers, besides longer discussions and comments on the part of Messrs. Caskie, Booth, Landis, Lewis, and Kirby.

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


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and seventeenth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

convened at 8:17 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, February 15, 1963. Those present were Banks, Booth, Cas-
kie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley,
Landis, Noell, Penick, and Lewis. Mr. Booth pre-
sided.

Mr. Landis reported that Admiral Straus would not be available as speaker at the annual dinner meeting. Mr. Gilliam suggested the name of Mr. Carlyle Humelseine, president of Colonial Williamsburg. This met with approval, and Mr. Gilliam said he would approach him. ~~Mr. Booth suggested as an alternate Mr. Holmes Alexander.~~

Again the matter of the most appropriate night for the Club's meeting was brought up. The secretary was instructed to get out a simple questionnaire by way of ascertaining the members' feelings, the results to be considered at a later meeting.

JACK
Mr. Gilliam brought up Dr. Theodore Jack's wish to be relieved of further preparation of papers and of regular attendance. With some reluctance the Club decided to put Dr. Jack's name on the Honorary Membership roll, thus relieving him of these features. The secretary was instructed to write Dr. Jack of the Club's action.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John T. T. Hundley, his subject being, "The Art versus the Science of Medicine." He explained that coincidentally his paper had very recently been published by the Virginia Medical Monthly, and that so far he had been surprised by the early comments he had received, all so far very favorable, though he was well prepared for the subsequent adverse criticism he well knew he was bound to get, particularly from the medical colleges.

Dr. Hundley said that in his nearly forty years in medicine he had increasingly been made aware of certain treadmill aspects in the administration of medical practice. He spelled out the definition of art and the definition of science and went on to say that the one without the other could be, and often was, stultifying and deadening, resulting in a one-sided practice. Medical science

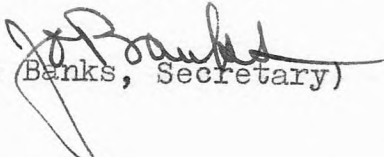
has progressed very fast in recent years, but the knowledge acquired can be put to use in a most catastrophic manner. As an example he mentioned penicillin. Dr. Fleming's prophetic statement years ago, he said, had been literally fulfilled. This drug, though originally of enormous power and still so in certain directions, by rather promiscuous use for almost every conceivable ailment has become impotent in several applications, and he, for one, has at times perhaps injured his popularity by refusing to prescribe it when the case failed to dictate its need.

He reiterated that many factors enter into a person's being sick, that it is hardly a matter of an organ's being sick, but more often of the person's being sick, and that doctors can very easily forget this broad personal phase in practising their profession. Here is where the art of medicine comes to the aid of the science. After all, the object in the practice of medicine is to bring the patient back to a thoroughly normal environment, where he can feel again a part of that environment, that he is wanted, that he is an entity in society.

The reader explained that to-day it is quite possible to keep a person's body living for sometimes an indefinite period. From here on the theme of his paper was that we need to recognize the fact that often this is not the highest objective of the art of medicine. By the wise expression of this art it becomes right and necessary in many instances not to prolong this kind of lifeless living. The advances in science since the time of Hippocrates were never dreamed of in his day, and consequently the Hippocratic oath must with reason undergo a very different interpretation to-day. That our concern should be with extending a happy life is of highest moment.

Science has contributed and will continue to contribute much that is good and useful in the wise practice of the medical profession, but it is high time that the art of medicine accompany the science of medicine.

Discussion was led by Mr. Caskie, Frost, Landis, Gilliam, Harper, Booth, and Fauber, and the meeting was adjourned at 10:03 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and eighteenth meeting of the

MARCH 7 13

SPHEX CLUB 1963 LANDIS
WITH SLIDES

opened at 8:17 P.M. in the Directors's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, March first, 1963. Those present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Fauber, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Lewis, Noell, Penick, Quillian, and Turner. In addition there were present Mr. Booth's guest, Mr. Robert H. Gammon and Mr. Caskie's guests, Mr. F.M. Cloyd, Mr. Victor Halsey, Mr. Irving M. Lynn, Mr. Martin Johnson, and Mr. Andre Reynard. Dr. Quillian presided. The minutes for February 15 were read and approved. Also were read a letter the secretary had written to Dr. Jack and Dr. Jack's answer. The secretary then exhibited a simple tabulation of responses to his mailed questionnaire on the subject of an appropriate night for meetings. Mr. Fauber made a motion that we change the meeting night to Thursday. This was seconded and passed. The president directed that this change be effected on a more or less temporary basis, but with the stipulation that the next meeting coming up should still be on Friday to accommodate Dr. Harper's convenience.

Mr. Gilliam said that he had been successful in procuring Mr. Humelseine of Williamsburg for the annual dinner meeting and that this would likely be on March twenty-ninth. The place of meeting was left to the specific committee's discretion.

The paper for the evening was read by Mr. John W. Landis, his subject being, "Operation Mulberry, an Episode in Modern History." It dealt with preparations for the Allied landings at Omaha Beach at the close of the Second World War. The overall code name for the operation was Overlord, Mulberry being the more specific name for the action with which Mr. Landis was immediately connected.

There had been a great build-up of enormous quantities of supplies in southern England in the spring and summer of 1944. Although living and sleeping conditions, largely in London underground, were very wretched, there was a minimum of whimpering, and the general organization of arrangements and of supplies was admirably smooth and efficient.

The reader was "bigoted" (sic) first to the Naval Yard in Norfolk, then was sent across, landing first at the Firth of Forth, where he was given miscellaneous jobs; then finally to Portsmouth and into the construction and transporting of harbor

units.

From the first it had been evident that the Germans would heavily arm the French northern ports. Nevertheless it was soon decided that the Allies would make conventional landings in artificial harbors. So construction went forward on two harbors, one for British and one for American landings. Mr. Landis had been made the American Liaison Officer on his ship, and he now told of their leaving Sheerness with a small convoy, of the eeriness of no land lights. They had not been told of E boat activity, and when suddenly fire opened and continued for some fifteen minutes, there was, to put it mildly, a great feeling of surprise. After a period of absolute silence, the convoy continued, was met with no torpedoes, and landed at a point directly east of the Isle of Wight.

All supplies had to be checked, and all the harbor components had to be tested and inspected. There were many complicated features involved, but the work, by and large, had been well done.

In a somewhat digressive mood Mr. Landis told of an evening's celebration which seemed to demand the serving of a quantity of tomato juice specially hoarded for such an occasion. The juice was more or less palatable, though lumpy. This questionable lumpiness caused him later, however, to make certain private investigation. This resulted in his finding that said lumpiness had been not unconnected with cockroaches.

Finding himself promoted from second to first in command of a certain tug as the result of an altercation with the first officer, who gave up his post, the reader ordered his late superior off the boat and adopted a general procedure of ordering his men to do what he found them already doing. Near the Solent he found his tug in imminent danger of grounding. Remembering a bit of former advice, he ordered full speed ahead and succeeded in getting across with a minimum of scraping. Though a little baffled at the time, he discovered that a neighbor officer holding up an egg in his hand was simply saying, Well done."

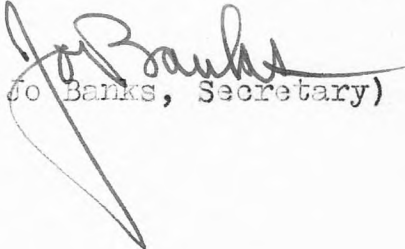
On June third preparations were made for D Day. Weather prevented, but late on the fifth things seemed more auspicious. The reader's unit had to go back to the Solent, and at this juncture the second group suffered many casualties.

Now Mr. Landis was sent up the Seine into France. Here he was taken ashore in a "duck" and, owing to the peculiar nature of his luggage, he was greeted with, "Well, the first carpetbagger in France!"

Mr. Landis accompanied his paper with frequent interludes of most interesting slides projected on a screen. All these pictures were official government pictures, as no one was permitted to take shots of Operation Mulberry and Operation Overlord. They enhanced the meaning of the paper most delightfully, but they also rendered the secretary's job of reporting the affair proportionately difficult.

Discussion following the paper was led by Caskie, Hundley, Booth, Lewis, Turner, Fauber, and Harper, and by a few of the guests.

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


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

CASKIE POEM ON LIQUOR

The seven hundred and nineteenth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

HARPER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia at 8:15 P.M. on March 15, 1963.

Those present were: Gilliam, Ferguson, Harper, Hundley, Quillian, Caskie, Frost, Booth, Penick, Landis, Morrison, Craddock, Fauber, Scruggs and Noell.

Dr. Robert H. Bowden of Winston-Salem, North Carolina was the guest of his father-in-law, Mr. Frost.

Dr. Quillian presided and James B. Noell acted as Secretary for Mr. Banks, who was absent to attend a dinner for 100 of his boys at V.E.S. The minutes of March 1 were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman of the Program Committee, reported that Mr. Humelseine, the speaker for the annual dinner, could not be present on March 29, the tentative date but could be present on May 17. He will speak on some phases of Williamsburg, illustrated with slides. So this date was approved and on the suggestion of Mr. Booth, the hour for assembling was set as 7 P.M. with dinner served at 7:30. Neither of the country clubs will be available on that date so it was decided to hold the meeting at the Virginian Hotel and the menu of roast beef and so forth was chosen at the price of \$3.00 per plate with 10% for tips and 20 cents for incidentals, total cost \$3.50. Mr. Frost was assured that there would not be too much crowding since the banquet room is now somewhat larger than in the past.

HONORARY OR INACTIVE

Mr. Caskie pointed out an inconsistency between a constitution adopted in 1943 with the second class of members typewritten "honorary" but crossed out and "inactive" written instead and same without corrections. This seemed in conformity with a paper signed by Dr. O. J. Grainger, Secretary, that two items in the constitution have been changed to read "membership

shall be either active or inactive." The acting secretary was instructed to examine the minutes and learn the latest determination of this question.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Edwin A. Harper and his subject was "Child Health." He began by stating that his purpose was an attempt to survey the field of child health, to note where we stand at present, to assess what progress has been made in limiting diseases of children and the conditions that threaten their well-being and to consider future measures that may improve our present state.

It is easily apparent that many threats to the life and health of children are much less today than they were 25 years ago and vastly less than 100 years ago. Some diseases which took thousands of lives are now virtually no threat at all; for example summer diarrhea. Also polio has been largely conquered. But this has had the result of increasing the relative importance of the unconquered diseases. Cancer, with no significant increase in the number of victims, has moved to second place in the table of mortality for ages 5 to 14.

Dr. Harper then gave a definition of optimum Child Health, worded thus: "that state of well-being which is so perfect that no room for improvement is apparent." But this as a goal is clearly unattainable. Another point the speaker made is that much of the improvement in child health is due to improved living conditions accomplished by non-medical means.

Dr. Harper proceeded to pose and answer the question, what are the odds that face a young couple beginning married life in 1963 and planning to raise a family of from three to five children. This may be achieved without suffering any deaths or serious illnesses among their children which is in strong contrast to the situation of our grandparents and great grandparents. A chart was exhibited of figures from Diuguid's. In 1872, their mortuary records show ~~125~~ (218) deaths of which 95 were children. In 1962 there were ~~264~~ (250) deaths of which 14 were children. Other figures were quoted to show the magnitude of the

change that has occurred in recent years. A few more than 4,000,000 babies are born in the United States each year, and total deaths of children, age 1 to 4, from all causes were 16,603.

But the young couple faces risks and the greatest occur in the period just before and a few days after birth. For the whole United States there is a 2% risk in the first month of life. Weight bears on this risk and if the infant weighs 5 pounds or more, has no obvious defects and lives for two days, he has an excellent chance of living to three score and ten or more. As he grows into adolescence, the greatest threat to his life lies in accidents. Various forms of cancer, unusual forms of infection, very rarely heart disease from rheumatic fever, are next in importance as killers of youth. Whooping cough, smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, lockjaw have almost been eliminated by vaccination. A vaccine for the prevention of measles is just around the corner. But it was mentioned that the outlook for their children's health depends on young parents availing themselves of the recommended measures. Geography makes a difference. Infant mortality for 1960 was 21 in Connecticut and 41.8 in Mississippi.

In discussing cancer in children, Dr. Harper predicted that in 25 years we shall know the secret of cancer. In summary, he stated that a young couple bold enough to start raising a family in 1963 may, by taking advantage of all current knowledge in the fields of medicine, hygiene, nutrition, education for accident prevention, etc., reduce the hazards to life of their family to a very low point.

Conditions in Lynchburg for health were considered very favorable and there is adequate medical services and hospital facilities except for an epidemic. The eight physicians who limit their work to pediatrics could not, however, find time to extend the best modern care to the entire child population of Lynchburg that is received by the favored third of half. One area where there is room for local improvement is the treatment of various handicapping conditions of children. Just lately have mentally retarded children

in the city been taught in special classes in schools and rarely has this been done in the adjacent counties.

The speaker discussed the great increase in the past few years in the number of children with serious emotional and behavior problems and stated his own views as to the causes of this. He put lack of a stable home and of proper discipline in the home through the example of the parents as the main reason for this increase. He has no patience with those who advocate allowing children to mature and grow under their own impulses with little or no direction from their parents or teachers. Dr. Harper called his view of this problem *on* dangerous ground, but asserted his willingness to stand upon it.

As to the future progress in overcoming present causes of mortality, he thought the efforts will be direct, simple and yield large results, but it seems likely to him that we shall see a little chipping away here and there and few dramatic break-throughs. In conclusion he stated ~~he~~ had tried to show that the physical threats to child health have decreased greatly in the past few decades, the threats to emotional health have increased, and there is every reason to expect further progress in both fields. But there hangs over us the thought that all healthy children and adults now alive stand in danger of almost instant destruction by nuclear weapons.

Those taking part in the discussion were Craddock, Booth, Ferguson, Gilliam, Hundley, Dr. Bowden, Scruggs, Morrison and Caskie. After discussing the fortuitous circumstances of long life in his own family, Mr. Caskie recited a humorous poem entitled "Liquor and Longevity" which evoked a hearty round of applause. Since it was suggested that this poem be incorporated in the minutes, it follows.

The horse and mule live thirty years,
And never taste of wine or beer;
Sheep and goats at twenty die
Without the aid of Scotch or rye;
The cow drinks water by the ton
And at eighteen is mostly done;
The dog at fifteen cashes in
Without the aid of wine or gin;
The cat in milk and water soaks
And at the age of twelve it croaks;
The modest, prudent bone-dry hen
Lays eggs for nog, then dies at ten;
The animals are strictly dry
They sinless live but quickly die;
But sinful, ginful, wine-soaked men
Survive for three score years and ten,
And some of them, at least a few
Stay pickled til they are ninety-two.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:08 P.M.

James B. Noell
James B. Noell, Acting Secretary.

The seven hundred and twentieth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

KIRBY

opened at 8:20 P.M. in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Thursday, April 11, 1963, Mr. Booth presiding in Dr. Quillian's absence. The others present were Banks, Craddock (for a short time), Fauber, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Rowland, Scruggs, Turner, Wake, and Gifford. Mr. Scruggs had as his guest Mr. John Hamilton. The minutes for March fifteenth were read and approved after two changes: In the fourth paragraph outlining Dr. Harper's paper, the figure 123 to read 218, and 250 to read 264.

Subsequent to a detailed report by Mr. Noell relating to desirable changes to be made in the Club's constitution, Mr. Gilliam made a motion that the Chair appoint Mr. Noell and Mr. Caskie as a committee to prepare a new constitution with the needed changes. This motion passed, and Mr. Booth's office is to help in printing and distributing copies to all the members.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John P. Kirby, his subject being, "American Cultural Democracy." Prior to the American Revolution there was little sense of need for a distinctly American literature, but following the War, such need was felt. Quotations from St. John de Crevecoeur, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Philip Freneau, and Joel Barlow all evidenced this need, the last named pointedly saying that the Iliad was anti-democratic.

The half century following the Revolution saw great and numerous changes. James Russell Lowell cared not a little for Sidney Smith's remarks anent American writers and was especially irritated by the query, "Who reads an American book?" Washington, Irving, however, urged no vulgar recrimination.

Bryant's slender publication of some eight poems marks, perhaps, the first real stride in this field. As early as 1789 some were demanding a break with England in linguistic matters, and the Webster spellers, which sold about 80,000,000 copies, employed many features different from the English. This view, though, could not be called universal. Mrs. Anthony Trollope was cited as being greatly perturbed by certain American usages.

Mr. Emerson's The American Scholar -- itself

often called, "the Intellectual Declaration of Independence" -- described the Scholar as, "man thinking."

Much depended on the Union's remaining a union. This was considered fundamental. Certain intellectual traits were now becoming apparent; e.g., coarseness combined with curiosity. James Fennimore Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales depict the Indian as heroic, speaking poetically. Natty Bumppo in some respects resembled Daniel Boone, and he considered a population of ten to the square mile as crowded. There now followed, too, the tall tale, the Davy Crockett legend, Paul Bunyan, etc. The Pochahontas story loomed large, though not as William Strachey told it, *and* grew into a veritable myth, Pochahontas herself becoming a token of early America.

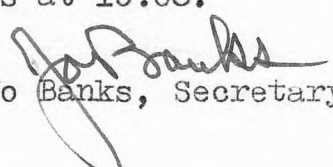
Walt Whitman called America herself the greatest American poetry. De Tocqueville wrote of Americans as, "a motley multitude who differ among themselves," and held that Americans had their eyes fixed upon the forest. He dreaded a cheap mass culture. Thomas Bailey Aldrich thought our gates too wide open.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century there was a perceptible fading of the Western Dream, and by the beginning of the twentieth century some believed we were going back to older European patterns.

In conclusion Dr. Kirby expressed the hope and belief that we still have an open society. Is not everything, he asked, still quite possible? In some respects we have been maligned by status, but this very status, the reader, said, is still malleable.

Discussion of the paper was led principally by Turner, Scruggs, Banks, Fauber, Hundley, and Gifford.

Adjournment was at 10:08.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

opened at 8:15 P.M., Thursday, April 25, 1963, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. Those present were Banks, Barton, Frost, Harper, Landis, Morrison, Penick, Rowland, and Russell. Dr. Robert Magill, a former member of the Club, was also present, the invited guest of Mr. Fauber but brought by Mr. Morrison. On Mr. Frost's suggestion, Dr. Barton took the chair. The minutes for April eleventh were read and approved.

The paper of the evening, entitled, "American Protestantism and Its Critics," was read by Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr. He prefaced it by saying that perhaps "Protestantism in a Post-Protestant Era" might better suit the subject. Dr. Penick interpolated with so many pertinent quotations that it will be obvious that the Secretary has had some difficulty in differentiating between what was intended at the reader's own views and what was offered simply as another's views.

After the various religious faiths have been accounted for, there remain some twenty-five per cent of the population who could be referred to as "a fringe of sympathetic bystanders." Religious books have become extremely popular, as have all sorts of material knickknacks ad nauseam. Much of it is absurd, much meaningless. Even "In God We Trust" fails to specify what god.

Being interested in religion is a very different thing from having a real religion that impels true worship. All of this, too, is very different from the Great Awakening of the seventeenth century. The modern revival which we are experiencing is not fraught with any degree of action against anything, any opposition to evil, but rather goes with the grain, conforms, and therefore results in but little reaction. While the Church has probably convinced itself that it is of greater importance to-day than ever before, this is open to considerable question. On being questioned as to a belief in an afterlife, 73% expressed such a general belief, but only 5% seemed to believe in a hell

Dr. Penick said that he himself was often disturbed by the attitudes he found common among his students. He gave numerous instances of their individual observations as to the efficacy of our

modern religious set-up, and in all of them there ran a strong declaration of the inadequacy of this set-up, the belief that there was but little that was of real value in our modern world.

The reader stressed his own belief that there no doubt are influences that do affect American life and are distinctly good, but unhappily much of our religious language is after all just jargon. And he noted that the Church is doing very little to cope with the moral attitudes found among the young.

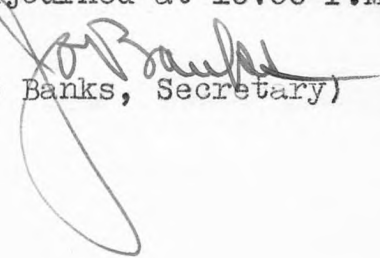
Yet all this does not mean that we are a terribly hypocritical people. It rather means that we are in the grip of a modern secularism. Neither Protestantism nor Roman Catholicism nor Judaism is possessed of the strength to withstand this modern secularism.. Therefore, moreover, evidences that our political life is developing the very religion that it is supposed to prevent. The term democracy has many meanings. Dr. Penick vehemently opposed as wrong-headed any plan to indoctrinate people with democracy as religion. The law of love is often superseded by various hates: the hate of an enemy, the hate of a race, or the hate of a business competitor.

Again the reader emphasized that modern religion fails to direct, but rather conforms, does not oppose but agrees.

The conclusion posed the question, if this thesis is valid, what? The ultimate answer is that wistful protestants need to admit frankly the new facts of life and proceed from there.

Discussion was led principally by Landis, Morrison, Frost, Rowland, Harper, Dr. Magill, and Dr. Barton.

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


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The Seven Hundred and Twenty-Second Meeting of the

717

SPHEX CLUB

WAKE GIFFORD

opened at 8:17 P.M., Thursday, May 9, 1963, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Lee Booth presided, and the others present were Banks, Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Gifford, Harper, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Russell, and Wake. The minutes for the meeting of April 25 were read by the Secretary and approved.

LS MEETING?

Copies of the revised Constitution as prepared by Mr. Noell's committee were distributed to those present, and further copies were to be mailed to those not present. Action on the adoption of said constitution was to be taken at a subsequent meeting, presumably at the first meeting in the fall of 1963.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Orville W. Wake. His subject was "A Prospectus for a Traveler in India."

Dr. Wake explained that two motives spurred him on in preparing this paper: first, the fact that in June he was likely going to be sent himself to India on a Ford Foundation grant, and naturally his curiosity was whetted regarding the subject; and, secondly, the immediate need rather late in the day to come up with a paper for this Club.

India, he said, presents perhaps the most important experiment in democracy in the world today. Geographically much of the big triangle of the country lies south of the Tropic of Cancer, while in the north the Himalayas have for centuries served as a protective barrier from the rest of the world, as well as a source of water supply. The three main rivers are the Brahmaputra, the Ganges, and the Indus. Going from southern to northern India, the traveler would pass from typical tropical to a truly northern climate. Not including Pakistan, the population is around 404,430,000. About seventy per cent of those who work are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

From excavations of a very early period we ascertain that much of the civilization in the Indus Valley resembled that of Mesopotamia. There are evidences of irrigation systems and of a complete written language.

Several epics exist, which, in their country might well be considered as quite as important as the Iliad and the Odyssey in Greek civilization.

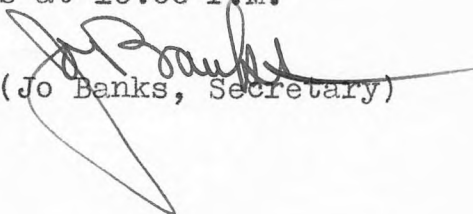
Out of a great discontent in the established religion, largely because much of it was highly classical in doctrine, was born Buddhism. The original Buddha himself had a ministry of some forty years. In the course of this time he refused to answer certain questions, one of which was whether life continues after death. Strange then that this religion should appeal to the masses, but it did. Then came tremendous changes in governments and philosophies in a comparatively short time. The Islamic invasion was in A.D. 712. In fact there were many invasions. By 1400 Moslem rule had spread all over India.

1756 represented the first serious action by the British in their rule in India? Later British justice and British courts were introduced. In 1857 occurred the great revolt by the whole Indian army. After this there were no more important revolts until the time of Gandhi, when his non-violent resistance became major news all over the world. His successor, Nehru, very British and very well prepared, set about consolidating the whole country into one unit.

Dr. Wake concluded by saying that he expected to learn from his forthcoming trip much of the history of man and his destiny. Of very general interest will be the question of whether the mighty spiritual and mental influences of Indian culture are going to be able to provide the physical progress of which the country now stands in need. The reader said he planned to go not so much as a tourist as, as a traveler.

Discussion was sparked chiefly by Russell, Freer, Caskie, Gifford, and Penick.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

718 ANNUAL MEETING

The Seven Hundred and Twenty-Third Meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB

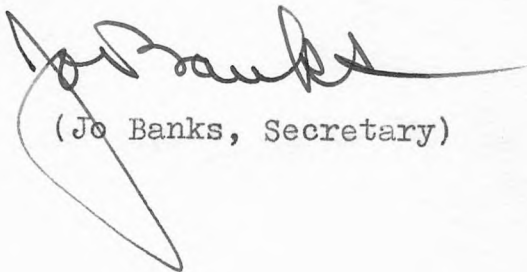
was held in the dining room of the Virginian Hotel on Friday, May 17, 1963. This was the annual dinner meeting and the concluding meeting of the year. Dinner was scheduled for seven o'clock in the evening. Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr., President of the Club, greeted the members and their guests, outlined something of the origin and nature of the Club, and then introduced the speaker, Mr. C.H. Humelsine, President of the Williamsburg Restoration. Mr. Humelsine devoted his presentation to a running commentary accompanying the projection of slides depicting Williamsburg from the time previous to the restoration up to the latest developments in this project. There was, moreover, a short period of questions and answers at the conclusion of his talk.

Attached to these minutes is an article from the Lynchburg News of May 18, 1963, giving more in detail the matter covered in Mr. Humelsine's address.

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

→ NONE FOUND

DMC



(Jo Banks, Secretary)

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER, 1963- MAY, 1964

- 5 DIFFERENCE
IN NUMBERING
MEETINGS
CONTINUES

X NEW CONSTITUTION
The Seven Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the

719

SPHEX CLUB

NOELL

opened at 8:17 P.M., Thursday, October 10, 1963, in the Directors' Room of The First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Lee Booth presided, and the others present were Banks, Barton, Caskie, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Morrison, Noell, Penick, and Russell. Mr. A.B. Robertson, of Chattanooga, was Mr. Banks's guest.

The minutes for the meetings of May ninth and May seventeenth were read and approved. The slate of officers presented by the Nominating Committee was approved: Mr. Booth President; Dr. Penick Vice-President; Mr. Banks Secretary; Mr. Gilliam Treasurer.

* The new revision of the Constitution was discussed, such discussion leading to Mr. Caskie's moving its adoption and Mr. Gifford's second. It was passed unanimously.

The question was raised as to the advisability of sending program announcement cards to inactive members. The decision was that they be sent.

Mr. Noell read the paper of the evening, his subject: "Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite." Justice Waite was born in Connecticut of a long line of lawyers and judges. He went to Yale and was a graduate in a very illustrious class. In 1838 he went to Momee, Ohio, probably influenced by his Uncle Horace Waite to go outside his native state, and later on to Toledo. Though faced with numerous drawbacks, such as bad weather and climate and poor transportation, he proved subsequently his sagacity in going to Northwest Ohio, as it proved to be a most progressive section; and Mr. Waite became very influential as citizen and lawyer, and he was recognized as an authority on titles and in business matters.

Waite was a Whig but was defeated when he ran for Congress. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was sympathetic toward all of Mr. Lincoln's moves, and he was a member of counsel for the United States representative to the Commission which effected a settlement in the Alabama case in 1871. While presiding at the Ohio State Convention he was notified of his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

His appointment was unanimously confirmed by Congress, although his reception by some of the associate justices was somewhat cool. He had, however, a sturdy faith in democratic government and it was not long before he came to be highly respected. His tenure covered that of several presidents and included many important court decisions, his term being fourteen years and involving over a thousand opinions.

The Grainger Cases had to do with many of the western states, and Justice Waite wrote the opinion and stated that when private property is of common use it becomes public in character. This had to do with prices on railroad rates, elevator rates, et cetera. He was due to read the opinion in the big telephone dispute of the day, when on March 3, 1888, he died.

The speaker cited his hearers to the book, Morrison R. Waite, the Triumph of Character, by Peter Magrath, as a recent publication worthy of attention.

Discussion followed the paper, led principally by Mr. Caskie, Mr. Morrison, Dr. Barton, and Dr. Freer, with adjournment at 10:00 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

opened at 8:17 P.M., Thursday, October 24, 1963, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia. Dr. Penick presided, and the following other members were present: Banks, Barton, Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Morrison, Neell, and Scruggs. Mr. Frost, in order to regularize the matter in thorough accordance with the Constitution's stipulation that officers are to be elected at a second meeting following nomination, moved that the slate as nominated on October tenth be elected. This was seconded and unanimously passed, and the secretary was instructed to cast an embracing ballot to such effect. Then the minutes for October 10 were read and approved, with the correction that "Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court" should be changed to read, "Chief Justice of the United States."

The paper of the evening, entitled, "A-Rambling We Shall Go," was read by Dr. Ruskin S. Freer. He recounted going to Monterey, in Highland County, in the spring of 1957, and he explained that his whole paper would treat, in somewhat lighter vein, with this locale. Monterey, with a population of some three hundred, is in a high valley about 3000 feet above sea level. No bus route passes through it, the nearest railroad is around forty miles away, and the community has been referred to as, "the Switzerland of Virginia." Its houses are mostly very white, presumably because, although near coal mining country, the fuel used by most of the residents is wood. Many of the people are of German extraction, and they are a bit sensitive about being called "quaint."

The country around long ago rose above the surrounding land, and then erosion gradually brought into being what we now call the Alleghenies. Here and there, also, some igneous rock is to be found. The baby Jackson River's meandering -- a rather unusual thing for a comparatively young stream -- is due to the hard limestone bluff formation which tends to block its passage. A certain barn was mentioned which is unusual in that it forms a watershed divide, the drainage from one side flowing into the Jackson and that from the other side into the South Branch of the Potomac.

There is much chestnut rail fence, very little in the way of cultivated crops, but a quantity of hay.

The reader said he liked to climb to the 4500 foot Allegheny Ridge on the State line. Here are to be found ancient rock piles, evidently man's earlier clearing for pasture land, and the whole terrain is fraught with utter remoteness and tranquillity. Here too will be found birds and trees usually associated with more northerly altitudes.

Miss Annie Gilliam's writing of her interest in the Monterey country had in turn sharpened Dr. Freer's interest. Once, too, the village had been visited in passing by Mr. Edison, Mr. Firestone, Mr. Burroughs, and Mr. Ford. On one of their American tours they had stopped here to pay toll.

Some years ago Monterey was the seat of an annual wildflower show. Most of the churches are Presbyterian or Methodist, and their architecture is most attractive. The Virginia Trout Company is only a few miles away, supplying several hotels with their grown trout. A few of the local farmers have also gone into the trout raising business. A ~~woman~~^{company} known as Aileen some time ago set up a pilot plant and now runs a thriving factory in the production of women's sportswear. But tourism is really the major thing around Monterey. Interest has grown rapidly in the maple sugar industry. Highland County represents the most southerly limit of maple sugar production. Monterey again is the home of the "Rough Grouse Society of America." Another feature of the countryside is the beaver dams and homes to be found, especially on Back Creek.

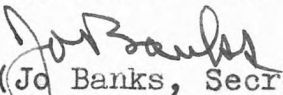
Lying very close to the state line, Monterey naturally has close ties with West Virginia. Dr. Freer read several of Mr. John Dohmer's correspondence columns in the Dohmer, W. Virginia weekly paper. These usually open with scriptural passages, and they contain quantities of references to the Dohmer family.

The innate love and neighborly feeling of the people of this region, the reader said, is evidenced in such things as took place recently when a boy, slowly recuperating from a car crash,

was in need of long hours of induced physical exercises simulating crawling. For this two hundred people organized themselves to attend the boy around the clock. The land is to a great extent a land untouched, and the spirit of the people is unique.

The paper was followed by the projection of many beautiful and informative slides from pictures taken by Dr. Freer. Discussion during and after the slides was spontaneous, led principally by Mr. Gilliam, Mr. Caskie, Mr. Morrison.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:01 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

opened at 8:15 P.M., November 7, 1963, in the Directors' Room of The First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Booth presided. The minutes for the meeting of October 24 were read, and were approved after it was noted that "Aileen," mentioned in said minutes, was no lady.

Mr. Booth appointed the following committees: Membership Committee: Dr. Harper, Mr. Frost, Mr. Morrison. Annual Dinner Meeting Arrangements Committee: Mr. Landis, Mr. Gilliam, Mr. Fauber.

Mr. Landis and Mr. Booth were asked to approach Admiral Strauss again relative to his possibly speaking to the Club.

Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr., gave the paper of the evening on, "So We're Building Schools." He said that within the next five years Lynchburg will be spending four and a half million dollars in school construction, and this naturally interests and involves a great many individuals and a great many groups of people. Perhaps the first responsibility devolves upon the Superintendent and his assistants, and next upon the architect employed. Many codes are to be considered, such as health, fire, etc. Until recently the Virginia Manual on school construction has been somewhat hampering in its restrictions, some of which had dated back into the nineteenth century when all construction was on a much simpler basis. So much more than size alone is now to be considered.

Mr. Fauber thought that it was a good thing for the architect to be consulted as to the site to be chosen. Less space is now advocated for hallways. An ever increasing number of structural materials is now available, demanding care in choice. There are advantages often in what is called "the campus plan," the separation of certain departments within a large school, partly to bring the benefits to be derived from ~~the~~ what in effect becomes a small school. But this plan usually calls for covered connections between buildings, and this is expensive. Therefore, the speaker said, probably the one-building was usually more feasible.

A school building is not an end in itself, but a tool. Programs have expanded enormously, involving as never before, adult use, night use, use as fallout

shelter. Administration space, classrooms, shops and labs, and large assembly space; proper housing for new developing mathematics and science departments; heating, cooling, fenestration, bell systems: all these items demand careful scrutiny. Then there comes the need for making sure that surroundings appeal to the pupils' developing personalities. Lack of attention in this regard can make learning for the resistive pupil very difficult. The new idea of several smaller rooms clustered around a larger one is a far cry from the old straight line of identical classrooms down a corridor. Team teaching and ungraded instruction, especially in the elementary years, necessitates study carrels. There is a tendency toward the twelve-month school year in the elementary years. The growing use of TV introduces great changes, some of them realizing considerable saving in expense of construction.


Here in Lynchburg plans are under way for the building of two new junior high schools and the improvement of two now in use. Probably less expensive construction is possible, as constant change makes this mandatory over the old more monumental, massive construction.

The day of teaching machines and of computers (rather a misnomer), which are likely to supersede many individual tutors, the speaker said, is so bewildering that even the architect has trouble in keeping up with it all. But, he added, a trained and sensitive architect will try to endow his building with utility, but also with warmth and the finest in esthetic decoration, and this becomes truly an art.

Then there followed slides, showing many new schools over the country or schools now in construction. Discussion during the projection of these slides was general.

Those present, besides the chairman, were Banks, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hunaley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Rowland, and Wake.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

convened at 8:17 P.M., November 21, 1963, in the Directors' Room of The First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg. Mr. Booth presided. Others present were Banks, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Kirby, Noell, Penick, Russell.

The Chairman asked the Secretary to augment the Annual Dinner Meeting Arrangements Committee by the addition of Mr. Gifford's name. Then the minutes for the meeting of November 7 were read and approved.

see next page
Dr. W.W. Ferguson was the evening's speaker. He first apologized for having scheduled a night class for Thursday evening, thus hampering his regular attendance at SpheX meetings, but he added that he was making special arrangements to offset this and hoped the second semester to correct it. He then read gleanings from a paper he had prepared for other presentation, after which he exhibited some hundred beautiful slides of pictures he had taken on his recent European trip. Among these gleanings were the following:

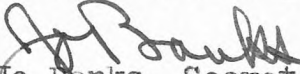
In April he and his wife had sailed from New York directly to Naples, stopping for a short time at Gibraltar. From Naples they visited several places, including Pompeii and Capri. On April nineteenth they went on to Egypt, stopping at Alexandria and Cairo, whence they visited the Sphinx and the Pyramids, saw a bit of the Sahara, and went to Old Thebes (now Luxor) and the Valley of the Dead. Coincidentally much of the treasure from the museum there at the moment happens to be in a museum in Richmond, Virginia.

Next the Fergusons planned to go to the Holy Land, but their plans were thwarted by a sudden revolt in Jordan. So now they went on to Athens and had a five-day tour of Greece. The speaker emphasized the marvelous state of preservation of the amphitheater at Epidaurus. Sparta was a disappointment from the archeological standpoint, as the modern city is built directly over the ancient one, but Mistras, the old Byzantine capital, compensated in part for this. Then came the rather hazardous mountain drive by bus to Olympia. Here they saw the stadium where the ancient games were held, and here too was the workshop of the great Phidias. Then there followed two days in Delphi. From here they returned to Athens by way of the Plains of Attica. Going next to Epirus, they set sail on a four-day cruise of the Aegean Islands, including Rhodes, Crete, Santorin, and the uninhabited

island of Delos.

At this point Mr. Ferguson began showing his slides, and your Secretary was left in the dark. Questions and general discussion accompanied this showing, and all agreed that they added wonderfully to Mr. Ferguson's talk, entitled, as it was, "Archeological Meanderings."

Adjournment was at 10:07 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

ATTEND *
 opened at 8:20 P.M., December 5, 1963, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg. Mr. Booth was in the chair, and the others present were Banks, Fauber, Gilliam, Harper, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Russell, and Scruggs. Mr. Banks had as his guest Mr. Austin P. Montgomery. The minutes for November 21 were read and approved. It was moved, seconded, and passed that a gift of \$10 should be sent Mrs. Watson for her services in preparing and mailing the meeting announcement cards. Mr. Booth and others voiced some alarm over the falling off recently in attendance. Dr. Harper, as chairman of the Membership Committee, said that he would be pleased to have a few words with those whose ^{poor} attendance has been most noticeable.

Mr. Landis and Mr. Booth reported that it was unlikely that Admiral Strauss could be procured for the spring dinner meeting, but the matter was still a bit in abeyance. Mr. Stuart Saunders was mentioned as another possibility. Russell

Mr. E. Campbell read the paper of the evening, entitled, "What Will Be, Will Be." He began by saying that most of it was prepared during the national grief over the President's assassination, and he paid a special tribute to the late President. The earlier part of his paper was on a highly personal plane, bringing out certain incidents in his family life that seemed to bear out to some extent the underlying truth of the old citation appearing in his family's coat-of-arms: "Che Sara, Sara." His boyhood habit, he explained, had been to attend the Episcopal Church in England, never doubting the fundamental fact as deduced by Bishop Usher that the creation occurred in 4004 B.C., even pinpointed to 8:00 P.M. on October 22. True one Charles Darwin was about with a new theory of evolution, but he was taken hardly seriously.

The speaker said that sex was not played up then as it is now, that boys and girls in England were mostly in separate schools, and that there was little time for such dallying. Even at Caius (Keys) College, Cambridge, where he spent three years, the subject of sex was highly secondary, despite the interesting item that the post midnight train from London did carry its share of Cambridge boys and was known as, "The Fornicator." Mr. Russell struggled hard to get, but did get, his degree in law in rather record residence time. He became very deeply in love with a girl in a neighboring girls' college

and, though they both were unbelievably ignorant of sexual differences, their life together was also unbelievably happy, until it ended in his young wife's untimely death from eclampsia at childbirth. She seemed so to know of her approaching death and dreaded it so, that this experience stood out in his life as an instance of predestination. The upshot was that the grief stricken young husband wanted to die. Then he had a very sudden flash of light, as it seemed, and a definite message, to "stop it." This led to his seeking work in a foreign country to bring the change of environment that was now imperative. So he accepted a position with an oil company and was to go to Japan. Shortly this was changed to India instead, and he only touched for a short time in Japan and in China.


Mr. Russell's mother was much interested in spiritualism, and seances were now and then held in their home in England. Fortune telling is closely allied to spiritualism, and while in Calcutta the speaker was fortunate to be accepted in the best society and to join a club where certain well known soothsayers were on occasion present. His particular fortune as read was that he all his life would have to look after others but that Allan would look after him. Out of modesty Mr. Russell said he was not sure how well he had looked after others, but that Allan had certainly "done him noble." Then a mousy little woman had told him that in his future she had a distinctly clear impression of two A's. This, he said, seemed in a way to be borne out by his long sojourns in Africa and in America. And about 1930 two women came aboard his ship at the island of Mauritius -- now called Isle de France, and situated some five hundred miles east of Madagascar. They were both ~~were~~ most French in outlook, and the younger indulged in practising palmistry. Examining his hand, she exclaimed, "Oh, some one will have to knock you over the head to get rid of you!" This, too, he thought was now being fulfilled, and he even went so far as to suggest that several present might wish to consummate the prophecy at once in payment for the paper he was reading.

The reader next explained that so far he had tried to veer away from the religious implications of his subject, but he observed that scientific research and discoveries had indeed seemed to knock the props out of some of the claims in the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Book of Common Prayer. He thought present-day clergymen had to face much that was difficult in our modern scientific world.

He referred to Bishop Robinson's recent book, Honest to God, showing as it does this questioning of things which a few years ago were above or beyond all questioning. Two world wars and woman's emancipation, he believed, had had much to do with shifting changes in morality. Mr. Russell colored his paper most delightfully with humorous bits. For example, he observed that in women's dress his eighty years had carried him through a full gamut, from "bustle to bikini." He did not condone the questioning of the sanctity of marriage, but he did feel that some leniency was inevitably due. But, he added, what could one expect from one who was born under Capricorn and who had a goat in his family crest?

There was discussion, led by Mr. Scruggs, Mr. Gilliam, Mr. Booth, Mr. Noell, Dr. Penick, Mr. Landis, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Fauber.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

The seven hundred and twenty-ninth meeting of the

724

SPHEX CLUB

GIFFORD

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street, on January 2, 1964 at 8:15 P.M. o'clock.

Those present were Fauber, Morrison, Frost, Hundley, Caskie, Rowland, Quillian, Russell, Barton, Gilliam, Gifford, Harper, Landis, Craddock and Noell. Rev. Mr. Alexander Robertson was the guest of Mr. Frost.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Gilliam presided. Mr. Banks, the Secretary, could not be present, being detained in Hartford, Connecticut and in his stead, James B. Noell acted as Secretary. The reading of the minutes had to be dispensed with because they are under lock and key at the Secretary's farm. A letter of appreciation for a Christmas gift was read from Mrs. Eleanor Watson, who sends out the notices for the meetings.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Richard P. Gifford who chose as his subject, "Girding for the Battle for Freedom." He was impelled to this topic by the recent Supreme Court decision in the New York State Regents Prayer Case. It was an account of Church and State relationship from the beginnings of history to the adoption of our Constitution and the First Ten Amendments in 1789 and the misunderstanding of freedom involved in the U.S. Supreme Court's decision.

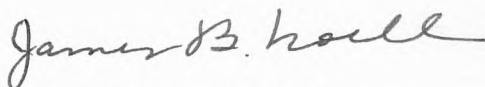
The Court in this case ruled that the State could not prescribe a prayer for use in the public schools, this being a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution which states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This amendment was later brought to bear upon State and local action by the authority of the 14th Amendment.

Mr. Gifford then discussed the State-Church issue today and insisted that unless there is some common authority within group living, some polarity in the consciences of all beyond the details of civil law, there will be no true freedom. Therefore, by arguing

for or against separation of Church and State we are being swept into a basic battle for Freedom - a battle to be fought by words and ideas from legislators, judges, ministers and all concerned people. On one side are those who contend that only with complete separation can we avoid all attempts by the State to control the consciences of free men. On the other side are those who argue for separation up to a point, that the Founding Fathers when granting religious freedom sought only to eliminate the favoring of one Christian sect rather than to eliminate belief in God and that this Nation was established under the concept of a Higher Being, superior to the State. The basic issue between these two factions is Freedom or rather "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The question, according to the speaker, is whether we seek Freedom under man governing with the consent of the governed or do we seek Freedom under God. He denied that the Supreme Court's decision had answered the question fully but saw signs of a more direct attack on the heart of the issue in future court battles. He outlined three steps by which this battle for Freedom can and must be won and closed by quoting a passage from Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America", written 100 years ago, ending with these words, "I doubt whether man can ever support at the same time complete religious independence and entire political freedom. And I am inclined to think that, if faith be wanting in him, he must be subject, and if he be free, he must believe."

There was an animated discussion of the points raised in the paper by Caskie, Morrison, Rowland, Landis, Harper, Russell, Hundley, Quillian and our guest, Mr. Robertson.

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



James B. Noell

Acting Secretary

opened at 8:17 P.M., January 16, 1904, Dr. Penick presiding. He called for the reading of the minutes of December fifth and January 2. These were heard and approved.

There was no report from the Membership Committee. Mr. Gilliam did report that Admiral Strauss had consented to speak at the annual dinner, and that this would be on May fourteenth or fifteenth.

Mr. Gilliam also said that arrangements were being made to have the telephone adjacent to the Directors' Room available on Thursday nights so that calls could be made direct to the meeting place. The number, he announced, was to be Victor-6-4505, and he cautioned those coming late that the bank doors would be closed at 8:30 and such a call would be necessary for admittance.

Dr. George L. Barton, Jr., in his paper entitled, "The Rock of Chicamauga," began by saying that the 1861-1865 conflict, often referred to as a fratricidal war, was just that. Brother fought against brother, not alone in the ranks, but among the highest officers also. He cited General Jeb Stuart, General McClellan, and General Meade as instances where families were divided in their allegiances. In most cases, however, there were reconciliations after the war. But such was not the case with General George Henry Thomas of the Union Army. Most of his immediate family would have nothing to do with him for the rest of his life.

Born in Southampton County, Virginia, of Huguenot and Welsh ancestry, he in young manhood decided to become a lawyer, but before he had actually begun reading law, he was offered a cadetship at West Point by the Virginian, John Y. Mason. This he accepted and he eventually graduated twelfth in a class of forty-five. There he had been a classmate of William Tecumseh Sherman and of Richard Stoddert Ewell. He saw service in action with the Indians in Florida, and again in Mexico. He was an instructor at West Point from 1851 to 1854. Then he was assigned to duty in California under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, where Lt. Robert E. Lee was second in command.

Coming into an extended leave of absence, Thomas came east to join his wife in New York, but, stepping off the train near Lynchburg for a breath of air and unaware of the terrain, he fell some twenty feet into a ravine. The resulting injury plagued him for the rest of his life.

When the War came, he had to face the

decision like many others, as to whether he should remain loyal to the United States Government or to his native state. He chose the former. At times there rose some question as to how thorough his loyalty to the Union was, and this question was probably the reason for his transfer from the Valley of Virginia to the Ohio theatre.

After the Battle of Shiloh, where he had found himself too far removed to be of effective use, he was made a major general of volunteers. Then subsequent to the battles of Stone River and of Tullahoma he, without much trouble, crossed the Tennessee River and maneuvered General Bragg out of Chattanooga. General Thomas's Fourteenth Army Corps, a part of the Union Army of the Cumberland, now stood with its back to a foothill of Missionary Ridge called Snodgrass' Hill. Although things seemed hopeless to General Rosecrans, who was in retreat, General Thomas managed to hold on and save much of the Union Army in their withdrawal. And here he gained the title of, "The Rock of Chickamauga." He was given full command of the Army of the Cumberland and retained this command until the end of the War.

When later the question of who would lead the drive eastward after the fall of Atlanta, ^{wrote} Thomas was considered, but General Sherman took this over, perhaps at Thomas's request, as the march was going to strike right back into Thomas's home country.

So now two great armies were strangely turning their backs to each other, one marching victoriously east, the other ^{north} against the immovable Thomas to meet defeat. Still later after the Battle of Nashville Thomas was made a major general of the regular army.

When after the War, friends of General Thomas offered a large sum of money to purchase him a home; when the offer of a brevet rank of lieutenant general and of general was made; and when an elaborate silver service was proffered him, Thomas declined them all. He asked to be assigned to duty other than in New Orleans and was sent instead to San Francisco, and there he died of apoplexy on March 28, 1870.

Mr. Bruce Catton's appraisal of Thomas, Dr. Barton said, that he was "a man who could never be driven away but who was not much on the offensive", while perhaps correct, ^{made} but it is worth noting that just twice in the whole war was a major Confederate army driven away from a prepared position in complete rout -- at Chattanooga and at Nashville -- and each time the blow that routed it was launched

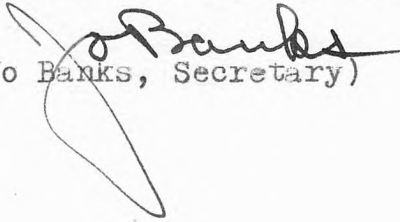
by Thomas.

These journeyings of Dr. Barton's into the past through four papers delivered over the past few years, he said, have brought him to wonder what these men who fought in the gray and in the blue -- generals and buck privates alike -- would think of our nation to-day, what their amazement might be when shown the modern airlift of an entire division to Europe, the modern missiles, and what their reactions would be as they might see how gradually the once sovereign states are sinking to the level of mere convenient administrative subdivisions whose activities will more and more be directed from Washington; what their opinion might be of our modern Federal courts, as they are taking more and more unto themselves those affairs heretofore thought to be the province of our legislative bodies. In their haste to achieve desired ends -- and it may be sometimes desirable ends -- the courts have arrogated to themselves powers which constitutionally belong only to the Congress.

Discussion following the paper was led principally by Gilliam, Morrison, Frost, Caskie, Quillian, Giffora, Banks, Noell, and Penick.

Members attending were Banks, Barton, Caskie, Fauber, Frost, Giffora, Gilliam, Hundley, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, and Russell.

The last turn of events before adjournment at ten o'clock was a rollicking song set to modern music on tape, presented by Mr. Giffora.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

convened at 8:15 P.M., January 30, 1964, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Booth was in the chair. The minutes for January 16 were read and, with two minor changes, approved. The Secretary also read a letter to the Club from Dr. Wake, resigning his membership in the Club to take up his new work in St. Louis.

On Mr. Booth's request for a report, the Membership Committee offered the nomination of three men. Mr. Booth then explained the procedure followed: these names to appear in a letter to each member, the vote to be by secret ballot at the next meeting, with the usual understanding that a single disapproving vote would be prohibitive to membership. Other names were discussed in a general manner.

Mr. Landis reported for the Annual Dinner Meeting Committee, and the upshot was that Admiral Strauss would address the Club in the Virginian Hotel dining room on May 14, that it should be a meal of roast beef, costing three dollars plus a ten per cent tip, and that \$3.50 should be assessed each member for his own plate and for as many guests as he brings.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. E. Marshall Frost. His subject was, "The Common Market." The Second World War left much of Europe in a state of rather hopeless devastation. To offset this there soon originated entirely new procedures designed to bring improvement. Among these procedures was the European Economic Community, now referred to often as The Common Market. Its significant focal points were tariffs, trade agreements, and gold balances. Its membership at the moment consists of six nations, with others already in the offing. The elimination of tariffs among these member states has gone on apace, and 1969 is set for entire culmination. This means free trade is being created, and with this a greater European unity is being achieved. Old belligerencies are being cancelled. The Soviet Union, at first showing little interest in the movement, is now much impressed and amazed at the Market's accomplishment and is doing its best to wreck the whole thing. They especially fear the political unity that it is fast bringing about.

The so-called First Stage of the Common Market was brought to a head with the declaring of

a common agricultural policy. Other ends now being sought are a cancellation of the difference in wages among men and women and a common transport policy. Trade among the member nations has risen spectacularly. Mr. Frost cited so many percentages and statistics at this point that your poor secretary was soon bogged down, but he sensed that the speaker was decidedly indicating that for the first time in our history the United States is being faced with a real economic competition. Thirty-five nations have considered the situation sufficiently serious to merit their being represented in the Common Market organization by political envoys. American industry is awake to conditions and is rapidly getting into production abroad. Labor too is aware, but still persists in ever-higher wage demands. Our inflated cost structure militates against us.

The big question is, what can we do about it? Mr. Frost introduced some suggested ways that might be helpful. The United States and Canada can join forces in combatting some of the difficulties. We need to become better salesmen and learn diligently the habits and tendencies of our European peoples. Then in the immediate past our exports have risen significantly in certain items that are rather surprising. E.g., chemicals to Germany and California wines to France. Also it is to be noted that the rising living standard among the Common Market nations will almost certainly tend to increase our exports significantly.

Great Britain, at first entirely uninterested in the Common Market, now sees that she should be in. If she succeeds in getting in, naturally there will follow higher tariffs between her and us. Still our present Administration favors Britain's going in. A future United States of Europe seems likely, and after all internal tariffs as they were abolished among our own several states brought success to our industrial progress, and now we see this same program resulting in a similar progress among the Common Market nations.

Those present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Kirby, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Russell, Scruggs and Turner. Of these, Landis, Gifford, Russell, Harper, Scruggs, and Caskie led the resultant discussion, and the meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

(John Banks, Secretary)

opened at 8:15 P.M., February 13, 1904, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg. These were present: Banks, Booth, Caskie, Fauber, Frost, Gifford, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Landis, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Rowland, and Scruggs. Mr. Booth was in the chair. The minutes for January 30 were read and approved. A secret ballot was taken on three names previously nominated. Two of these resulted in unanimous favor: Dr. Philip Thayer and the Rev. Alexander M. Robertson. In this connection Mr. Booth urged members to turn over to the Membership Committee names of likely prospects, and as a result of this Mr. Fauber moved that when a member so suggests a name, he give the Membership Committee a short biographical sketch of the person proposed, and that nomination of such a person for membership come only after the prospect has come as a guest to one or more meetings. This motion passed without dissent, Mr. Scruggs insisting that this procedure had always been the Club's ruling, though lately it had fallen into desuetude.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Wm. F. Quillian, Jr. His subject was, "Higher Education in India." The oldest university in India, he said, flourished from A.D. 320 to 420, but only its ruins remain to-day. Students of Indian universities are drawn from all Asia. With the coming of British domination in 1835 appropriation was forthcoming for education through the English language. Three important colleges were founded at Calcutta, at Bombay, and at Madras. Mere colleges, however, could not grant degrees, so now these three colleges were given the status of universities. But their function was in ascertaining the state of preparation of a student seeking a degree, and this was done through a system of examinations. There was little or no teaching done in the universities prior to 1904. Seventy-five per cent of higher education courses was in the arts. To-day there are over a thousand colleges and fifty-five universities. In 1857 there were, all told, 4158 students; to-day, 1,000,155.

Many colleges are of some religious affiliation, though all -- private and government colleges -- receive government support. A college cannot institute a new course without its affiliating university's sanction. In the one-year pre-university course failures are very high, and in this year all registered students take English and one of a

selection of other languages. Then in the three-year degree course a student takes English, one allied classical language, and three courses from a list of eight or ten electives. Gradually now some variations from the former strict rulings are taking place. E.g., grades given on an individual course are to some extent influencing the affiliating university's examination grade.

The "University Grants Commission," something like a government Ford Foundation, to-day exerts enormous influence. It has made strong suggestion relating to the syllabi of given courses, and it has recommended a scale of teachers's salaries. But this recommendation offers only from \$84 to \$168 a month for lecturers and readers, and something better for full professors. But \$315 represents the highest goal set for full professors. Some additional income can be made by those reading university examinations. But this practice militates against a needed breaking away from the old conservative rulings, since the teachers themselves have to favor the old system because of economic necessity.

India is a nation of poverty. The annual average income of an individual is about sixty-five dollars. This means that in the field of education the student is hard put. Textbooks are far from universal, and this results in much monotonous reading by the teacher, and so a course soon becomes dull and stultifying.

Then the question on what language is to be used in a given course becomes a real barrier. There are some fourteen languages available. Hindi and English are those most stressed. It is likely that Hindi will gradually take precedence over English, and a late report recommends the use also of the local dialect suggested by the matter of the course.

Dr. Quillian closed by pointing out that there is progress in India's higher education, but it is extremely slow. Yet India is to-day the world's second largest democracy, and her educational system is exceedingly important in the world.

Those leading the ensuing discussion were Frost, Caskie, Scruggs, Kirby, Gifford, and Booth. The meeting was adjourned at 10:04 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

opened at 8:17 P.M., February 27, 1964, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg. Those present were Banks, Caskie, Rauber, Frost, Gilliam, Hundley, Kirby, Morrison, Noell, Quillian, Robertson, Rowland, and Turner. Dr. Quillian presided. The minutes for February 13 were read and approved. A letter from Mr. Booth was also read. It appertained to the recent inclusion of Mr. Richard P. Gifford's club paper on, "Girding for the Battle for Freedom," in the Congressional Record. This, it was noted, was the first occasion where a club paper had found its way to such distinction.

Mr. Caskie reminded the membership that there was a ruling of the Club that no member was to speak longer than five minutes in the discussion of a paper until all present had had a chance to participate. The reactivating of this ruling was unanimously favored.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John P. Kirby, his subject being, "Some British Poets of the First World War." In 1914 England was still reciting poems relating to the horse-drawn era, but the Georgian Period was fast coming in, epitomized in the flat lands surrounding Cambridge, and celebrating and praising the cat and the dog and other domestic animals. Poetry was now putting on some new aspects, though in actuality the Georgian Period had but little to offer. Dr. Kirby discussed particularly Siegfried Sassoon, Rupert Brooke, Wilfred Owen, and Isaac Rosenberg. He read at length from Rupert Brooke's poem beginning, "Just now the lilac is in bloom," illustrating this poet's tendency to look back. He was praising the hamlet of Grantham where Byron had swum and where Chaucer had watched the evening star. But Brooke consciously toughened his body and went off to the First World War. His death on the island of Skyros in 1915 came as a great shock. Dr. Arnold and Wilfred Gibson eulogized him in services in England.

This was the time that in England young men were carrying walking sticks weighted with lead to strengthen their wrists, and that boots and britches loomed larger than the machine gun.

Of course there has been war poetry since the beginning of time. Homer is a good early exemplar; Tennyson gave expression to many people's feelings in, "The Charge of the Light Brigade"; Stephen Crane, too, wrote much war poetry.

When in 1914 Sir Edward Gray made his famous remark that, "The lamps are going out all over ^{Europe} ~~the world~~; when will we ^{shall we} see them ^{lit again in our lifetime?} lighted again?" most Englishmen, imbued with the righteousness of England's cause and confident of her troops' preparedness, were sure that the war would be short lived. But with 60,000 Allied casualties in the First Battle of the Somme, men rapidly were taking a different attitude, and the war poets, although writing often in a most nostalgic vein, were writing more realistically. Disillusion was supplanting the old confidence. Bertrand Russell and others in 1916 led a pacifistic campaign but to little avail, and Siegfried Sassoon was now writing of the unmitigated horrors of war. Dr. Kirby read his, "The Rear-Guard," as an example. Sassoon's "Counterattack" just missed being suppressed, and the author explained that his aim was not pure poetry but the effort to record the depths of iniquity attending war.

Sassoon met Wilfred Owen in the hospital and was encouraged to go on. Both poets insisted on a strictly un-rhetorical depiction of war.

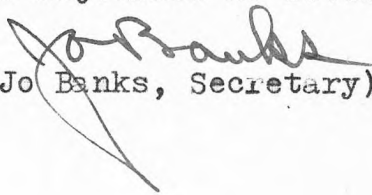
Isaac Rosenburg was at first not sure whether he wanted to become an artist or a poet. He enlisted and was killed. The speaker read his "Brink of Day in the Trenches."

After Owen's death Sassoon published his poems, and to-day they are still largely read and recorded, and are required reading at Cambridge.

In the interim between the two World Wars there was a cooling-off period when poets tried to believe in and support the League of Nations, with the coming of the Second World War, however, there mounted the feeling that Europe was in an orgy of self-destruction. This has resulted in much important British poetry of the Second War, ~~though strangely there has been very little noteworthy American poetry of the Second War.~~

Discussion was led by Caskie, Banks, Frost, Rowland, Gilliam, Robertson, Noell, Hunaley, Morrison, and Turner.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:01 P.M.


(Joe Banks, Secretary)

seven
The four hundred and thirty-fourth meeting of the
SPHEX CLUB
was held in the Directors' Room of the First
National Trust and Savings Bank, 1010 Main Street,
Lynchburg, Virginia on March 12, 1964 at 8:15 P.M.

Present were Hundley, Harper, Craddock, Fauber,
Frost, Freer, Caskie, Landis, Booth, Morrison,
Robertson, Gilliam and Noell. Mr. Cranston
Williams was the guest of Mr. Gilliam and Mr.
Marcus Elcan of Mr. Noell. There was no business
transacted. Mr. Gilliam did report that Admiral
Lewis Strauss would speak at our annual dinner
on May 1st without honorarium.

Dr. George B. Craddock read the paper of the
evening and chose as his subject "Effects of Heat,
Humidity and Cold on Patients with Heart Disease."
The standard texts on heart disease make no mention
of temperature environment on heart failure and
coronary artery disease. But medical literature
contains a number of articles on the subject.
Deaths from these causes are more prevalent in
the winter months in the northern part of the
United States, on the other hand in New Orleans,
it has been noted that these diseases have their
greatest mortality in August. Exposure to cold
apparently induces spasm of the coronary arteries,
increased metabolism, increased heart work and
thus causes the greater number of heart failures
in the winter months. But more has been written
of the effect of heat and humidity in regard to
cardiac deaths.

Dr. Craddock stated that Dr. George Burch, Pro-
fessor of Medicine and head of the Department of
Internal Medicine, Tulane University has done
most of the work on the effect of hot and humid
environment upon patients suffering various forms
of heart disease. He reviewed several of the
papers written by Dr. Burch in which he has shown
that the work of the heart is doubled in a normal
person when he is moved from a comfortable air-
conditioned atmosphere to a room in which the
temperature and humidity are much higher. He also
showed that the diseased heart will also be forced
to increase its work the same way when such a
patient is treated in this way.

Body temperature is regulated by the thermal center located in the mid-brain. This acts as a biologic thermostat so that heat production is equal to the rate of heat loss and body temperature is kept at normal level. The cardiovascular system plays an important role in thermal regulation. When environmental conditions impair heat loss, the cardiovascular system is strained. Other observations by Burch showed the beneficial effects of putting the arm and hand in cool water, thus easing the work of the CV system; the use of oxygen tents for cardiac patients in hot, humid New Orleans; the moving of normal individuals and those with heart disease from a comfortable ward to a hot and humid one; and the favorable results of air conditioning on a number of patients with congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease, bronchial asthma and chronic debilitating diseases.

The speaker gave most credit to Burch's work but cited other papers dealing with the subject with less thoroughness and depth. One was by a Florida physician in the Journal of the A.M.A.; another from Sofia, Bulgaria in the International Archives of Cardiology; one from the British Heart Journal, being a study done in Belfast, Ireland; and still another report in the Israeli Medical Journal on "Seasoned Incidence and Climatic Factors in Acute Myocardial Infarction."

In closing, Dr. Craddock, summarized what he had learned as a physician from writing this paper. The advice he would give to his heart patients with coronary artery disease would be to stay in doors on very cold, windy days. In zero weather patients with angina should not expose themselves to the cold. In hot weather, he tries to remember Burch's work and advises heart patients to reduce their activities, reduce food intake, avoid alcohol at any time, and where possible, have a cool, preferably air-conditioned room. Since Lynchburg General and most of Virginia Baptist Hospital are air-conditioned, there is little need for oxygen tents except for oxygen needs. Sometimes the cooling systems of these tents are deficient and this must be checked when a physician has a heart patient in an oxygen tent.

Dr. Hundley opened the discussion and every member present participated. The paper induced the most animated and stimulating expressions of views that have been noted in a long time.

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

James B. Noell

James B. Noell

Acting Secretary

THE SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE

SPHEX CLUB

HUNDLEY

opened at 8:17 P.M., April 9, 1964, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg. Dr. Penick was in the chair. Others present were Banks, Caskie, Craddock, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Robertson, Russell, and Turner. The minutes for the meetings of February 27 and March 12 were read and, with two or three minor corrections, approved.

On Mr. Caskie's request, the next meeting, at which he was scheduled to have the paper, was to be deferred to May 7, this otherwise being an open date.

Dr. John T. T. Hundley read the evening's paper, his subject being, "The Objective of Free Services -- Medical Care and Public Welfare." He began by saying that he was one of those who want to know why, in addition to what and how. As life becomes gradually more complicated, it naturally drops into something of a pattern, and there is a consequent loss of individuality and a demand for more mass action. This tendency, he cautioned, had most probably not yet reached its peak. But he added that even centralization likely contains some merit within itself.

In the fields of medicine and public welfare we certainly are not entirely free, although the intention of these fields is protection of the indigent and protection of others.

Inevitably criteria for eligibility vary. Of course indigency is differently defined by different people and organizations, and there is always criticism. Evaluation is difficult. It may well be established, however, that all such services originated from the Judeo-Christian idea of charity. But community responsibility, not charity, should be the criterion. What concerns one concerns all.

It is decidedly more economical to effect prevention than to strive for individual cure, but low wages among those most in need of services precludes the individual's ability usually to employ preventive means and necessitates community action.

The first real laws concerning the matter were passed in the mid-thirties. These laws, unfortunately, leave little chance for varying application. Workers are bound by strict rulings. Dr. Hundley found this particularly discouraging to his own workers, and the hope is that more leeway can

be forthcoming.

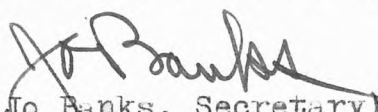
Especially in the realm of the recently established field of "Aid to Dependent Children" has this situation brought about much perpetuation of the welfare status. Everybody, the speaker, declared, even those lowest in the social and economic brackets, has a natural craving for some sort of security. The welfare check is about the only form of security possible to some, and the temptation to falsify in order to continue the check is strong.

Two concepts, Dr. Hundley said, are necessary: 1. Free medical services must stress the preventive phase; 2. public welfare must be freed from cut-and-dried rulings since these can prevent application in cases of obvious need. Effective planning is paramount.

Our real patient is truly the community. Too often we let the emergency sidetrack us from the end need.

Discussion was led by Harper, Landis, Freer Banks, Morrison, and Robertson.

Adjournment was at 10:03 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

opened at 8:15 P.M., May 7, 1964, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg. Mr. Booth was in the chair, and the others present were Banks, Caskie, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Noell, and Penick. The minutes for the meeting of April 9 were read and approved. Dr. Harper spoke for the Membership Committee, saying that the best time for prospects was early in the fall, and that plans would go forward to consider future members at that time. Several present spoke very highly of Mr. Elean, editor of The Iron Worker. Mr. Landis, also, said that he thought he could probably secure Mr. Dreher, of the Central Intelligence Agency and probably the leading authority on Russia to-day for the dinner meeting in 1965 if he began maneuvering now. On motion duly made, seconded, and passed, he was instructed to proceed.

The last paper of the year was read by Mr. James R. Caskie, his subject being, "Politics and the Primary." He stated that Mr. Hamilton of the Lynchburg News, in some three fairly recent articles published, had entirely misinterpreted the state of the case regarding possible crime on the part of one voting in the Democratic Primary after having previously cast for Mr. Poff, Republican, in the Congressional election.

The Virginia Democratic Primary law was passed in 1911, largely sponsored by Mr. Harry Byrd, at that time a Virginia State Senator. Very great scrutiny was given the bill, and numerous substitutions and changes were instituted before it was finally adopted.

After mentioning several items in the law, like that declaring that all persons qualified to vote may vote in the Primary, but for the candidate of only one party, and again that declaring that every voter must be a member of the given party, Mr. Caskie pointed particularly to the wording of one statement; viz., "Any person may be challenged and when so challenged if he makes a false statement, he will be criminally guilty. Then the reader again stressed the wording, "No person shall be permitted to vote," not "No person shall vote" if not in proper party standing. This is as much as to say that it is up to the election authorities to challenge. No punishment of the voter is prescribed in the law and there is no illegality in his voting as

he sees fit. He is entirely in the clear.

Laws can be either 1. moral, or 2., simply prohibitive, as are our present driving laws. Surely the Primary law is of this second class, just prohibitive.

A law can make a given act illegal, but it cannot make it immoral. If immoral, it has always been immoral. The law does not make it so. In casting his ballot the voter, even though not entirely qualified, is doing nothing immoral. The only possible implication of moral offence would be in his swearing falsely when questioned. The whole responsibility rests on the election judges.

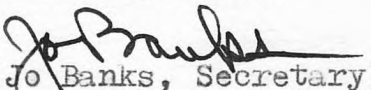
Mr. Caskie drew an analogy from the law having to do with the Statute of Limitations: If A borrows a sum of money from B and promises in his note to pay B back with interest on a certain date, and if he fails to do so and B puts the note away and ~~and~~ forgets it until the Statute of Limitation time has run out, it might be assumed by the layman that A will not have to pay B. But this is not so. He will have to pay B, unless he has asked for the protection of the law. Similarly the Democratic Primary law is for the protection of the Party, and it is up to the Party judges of election to make whatever move they see fit to through the use of the challenge.

Indeed a very poor showing would be quickly apparent in the Democratic Primaries if the challenge was widely used, and this, no doubt, accounts for the election officers' refraining from challenging in the recent balloting.

In conclusion, the reader indicated, it was very evident that Mr. Hamilton, though probably entirely sincere in his position, was out of his proper sphere.

Discussion was led by Frost, Gifford, Hundley, Gilliam, Landis, Harper, Penick, and Noell.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER, 1964- MAY ,1965

CONTINUE - 5 IN
NUMBERING OF MEETINGS

opened at 8:19 P.M., October 8, 1964, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Mr. Booth presiding, the others present being Banks, Barton, Caskie, Ferguson, Freer, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Robertson, Rowland, and Scruggs. The minutes for the last meeting of the previous year were read and approved.

The Chair appointed as Nominating Committee Messrs. Hundley, Noell, and Scruggs; and he asked them to bring in a slate of officer nominees at the next meeting.

Next Mr. Booth called for a report from the Membership Committee. Chairman Harper said that Mr. Cranston Williams had received very favorable comment, and that two of the three committee members had favored Mr. Elcan. He added that a more specific report would be forthcoming at the next meeting. Several spoke highly of Rabbi Fischhoff as a prospect.

Mr. Gilliam, for the Annual Dinner Meeting Committee, said that April 22 had been cleared for Admiral Strauss.

Mr. Noell was asked to write a factual biographical sketch of Dr. Jack's life, and it was further decided that a memorial book should be presented to the Jones Memorial Library.

The paper of the evening, entitled, "The British Museum Library," was read by Mr. J. Burroughs Noell.

An act of Parliament in 1753 established what eventually was to be the British Museum Library, with an appropriation of 17,000 pounds, and at first known as Cotton House, after one Cotton. This later suffered a fire, and to furnish funds for another start there was formed a lottery to raise 30,000 pounds. This was successful, though it was not without some attendant scandal. Buckingham House -- later in all likelihood Buckingham Palace -- was turned down in favor of what was known as Montague House. Other lesser libraries were from time to time added, and it was now that the historical and the scientific phases of knowledge were given emphasis.

With the suppression of the monasteries many manuscripts found their way into the growing institution.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries

adm
Strauss

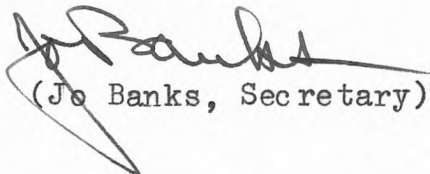
added further push to scientific subjects, especially in the realm of botany. And at this time, although designed to serve first those scholars doing research work, some attempt was now made to serve also the general public wishing to profit from reading. The British Museum Library, however, has never been a lending library. When books are called out, as in court cases, they are still accompanied by special guards to watch them until they are returned.

To-day the Library contains about 6,000,000 volumes. The arrangement of divisions is by language rather than by subject matter. The Department of Manuscripts contains 60,000 items, including many originals of inestimable value.

In 1823 there was definite need for a larger building to include King George III's library. Plans were drawn, with several wings, and with an eye to the ultimate completion of a quadrangle. Still later the large reading room accommodating over 400 persons, several further wings, and the huge dome came into being. What is known as the sliding press was introduced to conserve space. Lists of accessions have from time to time been made. There are now 1250 volumes in the present catalogue of books and manuscripts. The cumbersome methods long in use for cataloguing, by 1951 had been completed only from A to DEZ, with the prospect of full completion not until A.D. 2000. Therefore a halt was called and more efficient machine methods were introduced. Six years from now, Sir Frank Francis, the present principal librarian, says, the catalogue will be complete.

Discussion was led by Caskie, Ferguson, Harper, Rowland, and Penick.

Adjournment was at 10-04.


(Jo Banks, Secretary)

OBITUARY ATTACHED
DEATH OF DR JACK

The Seven Hundred and Thirty-eighth Meeting
of the

733 SPECTRUM CLUB

DR. HARPER

opened at 8:21 P.M., Thursday, October 22, 1964, in the Director's Room of The First National Trust and Savings Bank, in Lynchburg. Mr. Booth presided. Members present were: Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Noell, Penick, Russell, Scruggs,

The minutes for the meeting of October 8 were read. It was suggested that to conform to the usual practice of the Club, names of prospective members be deleted from the minutes. Otherwise they were approved as read.

The Treasurer, Mr. Gilliam, requested approval of payments for supervision of the outer door of the building, which was granted by consent of the Club.

Dr. Hundley gave the report of the Nominating Committee, as follows: President, Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr.; Vice-President, Mr. Jo Banks; Secretary, Ruskin S. Freer; Treasurer, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.; The slate was elected by acclamation.

JACK
*
A biographical sketch of our deceased member, Dr. Theodore Henley Jack, was read by Mr. James B. Noell, who also agreed to prepare a biography of Dr. Moody Campbell.

Dr. Edwin A. Harper presented the report of the Membership Committee. A new membership committee for the coming year will be appointed by Dr. Penick, the new president.

Dr. Harper then read the paper for the evening on "Government in Agriculture".

Five billion dollars a year--enough to make the difference between a balanced national budget and a deficit--go into our farm program, most of it to large farm corporations rather than to "family farms", without any real solution to basic problems of agriculture. Two major conclusions were that attempts to interfere with the laws of supply and demand only complicate the farm problem, and second, that present practices fail to take into account the great changes in rapidly advancing agricultural technology. Attempts to obtain government aid began as early as about 1870 in this country, when

farmers' organizations were formed to exert political influence. The Populist Party was an outgrowth of these efforts. With increasing use of machinery and the tendency to specialize on one or two cash crops to finance this machinery, the farmer became more and more dependent on the condition of the national economy. The small farmer, unable to set prices for his products, felt himself completely at the mercy of the "interests"-- railroads, warehouses, packers and dealers. Present evils of the farm program include failure to protect the "family farmer", payment of billions in subsidies to large farmers who do not need them, and other billions annually into storage charges, all leading to a political situation impossible to resolve.

Depressed prices for farm products began before the general depression of 1929 and continued for some years afterward, when wheat prices were 38¢ a bushel in 1932, corn 32¢ a bushel, and cotton 6¢ a pound. The New Deal attempted to regulate farm prices by various notorious means such as requiring the plowing under of 10 million acres of cotton, the little pig slaughter, and parity percentage payments.

The complexities of the farm program, the writer stated, are understood only by Billie Sol Estes. Essentially the government guarantees a set price in return for acreage control. But the program is being defeated by farmers' increasing use of machinery, greatly improved seed and pouring on of fertilizer. Farm output per man hour has doubled since 1950. In the last 30 years the number of farm units has been cut almost in half, while the larger farms have increased from 28 to 49 per cent. It appears then that the farm program is failing in keeping farmers on the farm.

An irritation to participating farmers is the constant flood of mail from the federal bureaucracy.

It was pointed out that the farm problem is as old as agriculture, and plagues every government in the modern world.

Several proposals concluded the paper:

1. ^{gradual} ~~Annul~~ to all subsidies and acreage controls over a three or four year period.
2. An evaluation of all functions of the Department of Agriculture, encouraging those which lead to better use of land resources and dropping those concerned with control of farmers.

3. Reconsideration of subsidies after a period of years if there are evidences of distress.
4. Provision for aid in case of natural disasters.
5. Federal ownership or support of storage facilities for reasonable carryovers.
6. Federal assistance to voluntary farmers' cooperatives.

The paper closed with an admirable summary, a consummation devoutly to be wished for in future papers.

Principal participants in discussion were Booth, Caskey, Craddock, Ferguson and Gilliam, with comments or questions from several others. The meeting adjourned at 10:03 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

THEODORE HENLEY JACK

After a prolonged illness, Dr. Theodore Henley Jack, President of Randolph-Macon Woman's College from 1933 to 1952 and since his retirement, President Emeritus, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1964 at his home, 1500 Langhorne Road.

Dr. Jack was born December 30, 1881 at the family plantation, Bellevue, near Greensboro, Alabama, the son of Captain James M. Jack, C.S.A. and Mary Henley Spencer Jack. He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1902 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and the next year received his Master's degree from the same institution. The next three years he spent as Classical Master in the Sewanee Grammar School and then for a year was Peabody fellow in Economics at Tulane University. Pursuing his graduate studies with a view to an academic career, Theodore Jack won a University scholarship at Harvard University in 1907, receiving a second Master's degree in 1908 and served there as an assistant in government the next year. He was appointed Alumni Professor of History at Southern University (now Birmingham-Southern College) which he held until 1916 with two years leave of absence to study and teach at the University of Chicago and was awarded his doctorate magna cum laude in 1915 with a summa cum laude on his dissertation. After one more year at Southern, he was appointed Professor of History at Emory University where he remained until coming to Randolph-Macon in 1933. At Emory he was also Dean of the Graduate School 1919-29; Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, 1920-23; and Vice-President of the University, 1929-33. In the meantime he was the author of "Sectionalism and Party Politics in Alabama, 1816-1842" published in 1919 and the "Story of America" (with Smith Burnham) in 1933.

These were the achievements, academic and administrative, of Dr. Jack when he was chosen fourth President of Randolph-Macon Woman's College. This brilliant career was continued during his nineteen years in the successful administration and development of the college, both in its intellectual

standing and in its physical plant. The President's popularity was enhanced by his fluency and attractiveness as a speaker on many public occasions in which he always displayed his keen and delightful sense of humor. He received five times the degree of Doctor of Laws and twice that of Doctor of Literature.

In the academic world, he served at various times as President of the Georgia Association of Colleges, President of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Chairman of the Committee on Qualifications and Senator of Phi Beta Kappa; and member of the National Committee on Accrediting. In 1958 it was announced that the Theodore Henley Jack Chair of History had been established at the College by gift of the Board of Trustees and friends. In Lynchburg Dr. Jack was a Director of the First National Trust and Savings Bank; member of the Board of Jones Memorial Library from 1937 until his death and President of this Board from January 24, 1949 to January 10, 1964; and member of the SpheX Club.

His first connection with the latter was as speaker at the annual meeting on February 22, 1934 on the subject, "The Persistence of the Democratic Doctrine". He was elected a member on May 4, 1934 and is probably unique in being an annual speaker and later a member. His first paper was entitled "Roosevelt, Old Style". Then followed papers on the subjects, "A Foe of Compromise", "Genius in Virginia, a Phase", and "The Lower Lights", a discussion of how the great ones of the country came to express the will of the people. In 1945 he spoke on "Observations on Some Old Books". Other subjects were "Politics and Discontent", and "Agrarian Discontent" both dealing with a favorite theme of Dr. Jack's, the Populist Movement and the Agrarian revolt of the late 19th century. He also read papers on Brooks Adams under the title "A Forgotten Prophet", Thucydides, entitled "An Ancient Historian", on the host of Civil War novels, immediately following the War under the sly title, "Save Your Confederate Money, Boys"; on the writings of foreign visitors to our

shores, called "As Others Saw Us"; and on a second reconstruction of the last thirty years, which he called "Reconstruction, U.S., on New Style." His continued ill health, prompted his request to be relieved of preparing papers and regular attendance and he was accordingly voted the status of inactive member on February 15, 1963.

Dr. Jack was married in 1910 to Miss Mary Searcy Ashley of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who survives him as do his two daughters, Mrs. Charles D. Hurt of Atlanta and Mrs. George B. Craddock of Lynchburg. He also leaves one brother, James Patrick Jack of Greensboro, Alabama and five grandchildren.

Funeral services were held in Court Street Methodist Church, of which he was a member, at 3 P.M. on Tuesday, September 22, 1964. Dr. Harry Eaton, pastor, Dr. John H. Pearson, former pastor and President of the Board of the College, and Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr., President of the College, were in charge and burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery.

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ALICE

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The Seven Hundred and Thirty-ninth Meeting
of the

734

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

1964 WAS called to order at 8:16 P.M., Thursday, Nov. 5 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. The President, Dr. Penick, being absent due to illness, Mr. Jo Banks, Vice-President, presided. Members present were: Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Robertson, Russell and Scruggs.

The minutes of the meeting for Oct. 22 were read, followed by discussion indicating shorter abstracts of papers were desired.

Mr. Banks announced the committees selected for the new year by Dr. Penick, as follows:

Annual Dinner: Gilliam, Frost

Membership: Harper, Morrison, Booth

CAMPBELL *
Mr. Noell read a biographical sketch of Dr. Moody Campbell. It was moved by Dr. Hundley seconded and carried, that this biography be included in the minutes of the Club.

*
Dr. M. Carey Brewer and Mr. Cranston Williams were elected members of the Club.

The paper of the evening On Race and Politics was read by Mr. Philip L. Scruggs, who pointed out the lack of agreement in defining races, and origins of races. Racial mixtures further complicate the situation. The writer noted the rise of the Negro as a political force, and discussed aspects of present-day integration efforts. He believes much effort on behalf of the Negro is emotionally motivated, without proper understanding of the real issues involved. Education, both of the Negro, and of white people concerning problems of racial adjustment, are of the greatest importance. In conclusion he stated that his purpose was the "improvement of decent human relations...in order that we may move toward a better, higher destiny."

Members commenting on the paper were Barton, Booth, Caskie, Gifford, Landis, Morrison, Robertson and Russell.

Adjournment was at 10:08

Ruskin S. Freer
Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

THOMAS MOODY CAMPBELL

Thomas Moody Campbell, eminent scholar in the German language, literature and philosophy, and man of encyclopedic knowledge died Monday, November 19, 1962.

He was born in Gatesville, North Carolina on October 10, 1879, the son of the Reverend Thomas H. Campbell and Henrietta Virginia Wood Campbell, natives of Amherst County, Virginia. His preparation for college was received at Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford City from which he went to Randolph-Macon College, graduating bachelor of arts in 1900. With interludes of teaching at Randolph-Macon Academy and as principal of Fairmount High School in Richmond, Virginia, he pursued his postgraduate studies and was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree by Leipsic University in 1906. He served as associate professor of German at Randolph-Macon Woman's College for the year 1907-1908 and was then named professor. He held this chair until the autumn of 1922 when he became professor of German at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut and taught there until 1933. In the latter year, Dr. Campbell was asked to be professor of German and head of the department at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. He occupied this chair until 1945, serving also as dean of the graduate school from 1941, when he retired and returned to the family home in Amherst County. This was his residence until a few years before his death when he removed to his last home at 30 North Princeton Circle in this city. He was made emeritus professor at Northwestern. In these last years, Dr. Campbell taught at Randolph-Macon Woman's College and at Lynchburg College and for several years contributed editorials to the Lynchburg News.

During his distinguished career as scholar and teacher, Wesleyan University awarded him an honorary master of arts degree in 1922, and the degree of doctor of humane letters in 1946 and in the same year Northwestern made him a doctor of laws. His alma mater conferred upon him in 1939 a doctorate of literature.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he also belonged to the Modern Language Association of America, serving at various periods as chairman of the Germanic section; vice-president and member of the Executive Council. He was also a member of the American Association of University Professors. He served on the Board of Trustees of Jones Memorial Library and on the governing board of Court Street Methodist Church.

In a lifetime of rich scholarly attainments, Dr. Campbell produced many notable studies in German literature, among them being Longfellow's Wechselbeziehungen zu der deutschen Literature or Longfellow's Correlation with German Literature, 1907; the Life and Works of Friedrich Hebbel, 1919; Hebbel, Ibsen and the Analytic Exposition, 1922; He was editor of German Plays of the Nineteenth Century, 1930; joint editor of die Schwarze Galeere, 1935 and collaborator: Complete German Course for Beginners. Representing American scholars and universities, he read a paper in German at the 100th anniversary in Germany of Goethe's death.

Dr. Campbell was one of the eleven charter members who founded the Sphex Club in October, 1910 and acted as its first secretary and was president in 1918. Upon his return to Lynchburg, he was reelected to membership on November 30, 1945. Some of his early papers bore these titles: The Place of Poetry in Life, Views of Life in Recent German Literature, The Sphere of Reason, German Schools, Origin of Language and Modern Drama, all displaying his breadth of knowledge, penetrating thought and mature scholarship. These same qualities were manifest in his papers after his return to Lynchburg and his contributions to the discussion which he often opened were always keen and enlightening. Some of these, such as The Case of Friedrich Nietzsche, Goethe the Man, The Ethics of Albert Schweitzer, Hegels' Philosophy of History, Goethe and America, and Tristram and Isolde, displayed his thorough

familiarity with modern German thought and culture. But others such as Jew and Greek - The Impact of Two Civilizations, Lope de Vegas' Version of Romeo and Juliet, Some Observations on Language and The Sphinx, a discussion of man's relation to the universe, reflected the depth and scope of Dr. Campbell's knowledge and intellectual interest. He was a most faithful attendant at the meetings until ill health prevented.

Dr. Campbell was married in 1907 to Anna Klemmen of Leipsic, Germany who died in 1928. In 1933 he married ~~CORA~~ Rolfe Laubscher, member of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College faculty who survives together with one son, Dr. Thomas Moody Campbell, Jr. and a step-daughter, Mrs. Robert G. Gehrz of St. Paul, Minnesota. Funeral services were conducted at Diuguid Memorial Chapel on Wednesday, November 21, 1962 and burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery.

The Seven Hundred and Fortieth Meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

ROBT MORRISON

^{Brewer} was called to order by the President, Dr. Penick, at 8:16, Thursday, November 19, 1964, in the Directors Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. Members present were Banks, Booth, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Robertson and Scruggs.

Minutes of the Nov. 5 meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening on The City of Day After Tomorrow was read by City Manager Robert D. Morrison. It was a report on the writer's participation in a seminar on the topic, Management of the City of the Future, sponsored by the International City Managers Association, and assembled in Chicago in September of this year.

Of the major factors in urban change the participants agreed on eight. Mr. Morrison discussed especially increase in size or spread of cities; changing labor force, with an increase in the white collar group; the threat of automation; the burden of providing for masses of technologically displaced persons; in connection with the latter one of the symposium leaders suggested the possibility of a youth revolution "that will make the Negro revolution we are now witnessing pale in comparison". Others of these factors of change were increasing mobility and generation of energy of social or economic nature.

It was the consensus of the seminar that next to keeping the peace the two greatest problems facing us nationally were urban: 1) the need for a new, educated and productive citizenry and 2) possible need for new political boundaries because of the growth of cities.

Three major principles of urban policy to deal with these problems are 1) greater research activities by cities; 2) developing urban organization, such as a Department of Human Relations, to utilize results of research; 3) provision for adequate financial resources to achieve their goals, possibly by re-allocation of tax resources by either State or Federal governments, to municipal governments.

Discussion was unusually spirited, some members speaking twice. Participants were Gilliam, Fauber, Hundley, Gifford, Scruggs, Quillian, Landis, Ferguson, Booth and Robertson.

The meeting adjourned at 9:59.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

The Seven Hundred and Forty-first Meeting of the

736

SPHEX CLUB

PENICK

was called to order at 8:15 PM., Thursday, December 10, 1964, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. Vice President Banks presided since the paper was to be read by President Penick.

Members present were: Banks, Caskie, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Robertson, Russell, Scruggs, Thayer, Turner and Williams.

Minutes for the Nov. 19th meeting were approved as read.

Vice President Banks welcomed new members Dr. Philip Thayer and Mr. Cranston Williams, attending for their first times as members, also a visitor, Mr. James E. Pitman, guest of Mr. Richard P. Gifford.

It was moved by Dr. Penick, seconded by Mr. Scruggs that to avoid a meeting scheduled for New Year's Eve, we have meetings ~~two~~ on two consecutive weeks, Jan. 7 and 14. The motion was carried. Members not present were notified by the Secretary.

On Motion by Mr. Noell, seconded by Mr. Frost, \$10.00 gift certificates were authorized for Mr. Booth's secretary, Mrs. Eleanor Watson, and Mr. Gilliam's secretary, Mrs. Alsen D. Thomas, for their assistance in getting out notices of meetings. The motion was carried.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr., on the subject, "Myth and the New Testament".

The paper discussed the confusion of modern theologians in their attempts to adjust to contemporary philosophy, science and general culture. The principal theme was the work of Rudolph Bultman's demythologizing of the New Testament, and was presented against a background of the rapidly succeeding trends in theology, through the Enlightenment of the late nineteenth century, and the writings of Karl Barth and Paul Tillich of our own day. Bultman's

thinking seems to parallel or have much in common with two present-day movements in philosophy--linguistic analysis and existentialism.

"Bultman", Dr. Penick believes, "was desperately concerned over the failure of the New Testament to speak intelligibly and relevantly to modern man". Great changes in thought patterns, the great body of new knowledge in the fields of the natural and social sciences, as well as much more accurate and detailed knowledge of the New Testament documents, and the life of the first century of the Christian era, have made possible new understandings, which theologians are attempting to formulate. Quoting the paper, Bultman attempts "a relevant reinterpretation of the central message, the 'good news' of the Gospel, for men who no longer think in mythological terms. ...in an effort to preserve the thrust and pertinence of Christianity."

Following discussion by several members the meeting adjourned at 10:00 PM.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Forty-second meeting of the

737

SPHEX CLUB

ROWLAND

was called to order by President Penick at 8:15 PM., Thursday, January 7, 1965 in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Booth, Brewer, Caskie, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Harper, Landis, Noell, Penick, Robertson, Rowland, and Turner.

Minutes for the meeting of December 10 were read and corrected to include hour of adjournment.

Mr. Landis introduced his guest, Mr. William M. Breazeale, Director of the Nuclear Development Center at the Mt. Athos plant of Babcock and Wilcox.

Notes from Mrs. Eleanor Watson and Mrs. Alsen Thomas were read by Mr. Noell, thanking the SpheX Club for gift certificates for their aid in sending notices of meetings.

President Penick reminded members of the next meeting one week later, January 14.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Richard P. Rowland on Some Younger American Poets, for which the writer prepared the following abstract:

The last decade has robbed American poetry of most of its more famous practitioners--Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Wallace Stevens, and others. Most of us would have difficulty naming many living American poets. Yet poetry is actually being produced today in larger volume than ever before; poetry readings and recordings have become commercially successful too. But contemporaries have always had difficulty in identifying their good poets; Keats, Shakespeare, Blake and Yeats were cited as examples of poets whose importance was not fully appreciated in their own day. The aim of the paper was to introduce a few poets 45 or younger who were good poets but perhaps not known to a large audience. The Second World War had not produced much poetry of significance; Karl Shapiro and Randall Jarrell had written movingly of the war, but their later works had not lived up to the war poems. Both of them are now professors of

creative writing in colleges, as are the large majority of the poets presently active in America. Is this a bad thing? The Beats have deliberately rebelled against the respectability of the modern poet's world but without producing work of true individuality themselves. The university today provides security to the poet and is certainly no more divorced from "the real world", whatever that is, than the business world or the world of the ~~beat~~ beats.

Robert Lowell is perhaps the poet in his forties most surely established. The speaker chose, however, to present three other poets: William Meredith of Connecticut College, W. D. Snodgrass of Wayne State University, and Galway Kinnell. The paper closed with readings of several poems by each of these poets in the hope that it would establish the vitality and range of the poetry being written in America today.

Members participating in discussion were Turner, ~~XX~~ Caskie, Frost, Brewer, Robertson and Landis.

Adjournment was at 9:58 PM.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

DEATH OF PEAKE

The Seven Hundred and Forty-third meeting of the

738

SPHEX CLUB

LANDIS

was called to order by President Penick at 8:15 PM. Thursday, January 14, 1965, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Caskie Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Russell, Thayer, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the meeting for January 7 were read and approved.

* Mr. Gilliam called the attention of the Club to the death of a former member, Dr. James Frederick Peake, Professor of Political Science, Emeritus, at Randolph-Macon Woman's College for many years.

After some discussion of attendance, the secretary was requested to send a letter to members urging regular attendance and including each man's attendance record.

Mr. Fauber commented on the retirement of Dr. Robert A. Magill, ~~pastor~~ of St. John's Episcopal Church, and raised the question as to whether Dr. Magill would be able to change his status from inactive to active membership. As his retirement will not be effective for six or eight months, no action was taken but Mr. Morrison will keep in touch with Dr. Magill.

Mr. John W. Landis gave the paper of the evening on the topic, 'Build-up For Extinction'. It began with an objective viewing of man and some of the contrasts and paradoxes of his spirit, as seen through an "anthroscope" from the moon. Examples of these were the stern devotion to duty which leads some men to deterioration of body and spirit, while others waste ~~which is not the case~~ time and talent in pursuit of personal pleasure; African dictators who indulge in excessive luxury in contrast with missionaries who endure torture or death; "mansions stand near hovels, beautiful gardens and fields abut garbage dumps and littered roadways"; colleges are crowded but fewer students find real joy in the acquisition of knowledge.

The paper moved on then to its main theme, the waste and folly of preparation for war. Quoting the writer, "What could be more bizarre, more incongruous,

more fantastic than a society of reasoning creatures faced with common challenges from the physical world...spending a large fraction of its time trying to find ways to destroy itself."

The terrible consequences of explosion of a 20-megaton bomb were described, with a detailed chronology of international effort^(st), beginning in January, ~~XX~~ 1946, to control the bomb. The present positions of world powers were outlined.

Nations threatening each other with nuclear warfare brings no solution to the real problem. Only by "replacement of the frantic emptiness of belligerence with the satisfactions of creating, building, soothing, learning and caring" can man eliminate preparation for war. As a starter in the right direction the writer recommended that the United States propose to the five major powers an immediate reduction in all armaments by one third, as soon as an adequate inspection procedure and force is set up. The time has come to stop all discussion of armament reduction until inspection procedures are accepted first. A massive education effort must also precede and accompany disarmament discussions.

Members discussing the paper were Gilliam, Banks, Craddock, Thayer, Fauber, Russell, Gifford, Harper, Hundley and Ferguson.

The meeting adjourned at 10:02 PM.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Sec'y.

The Seven Hundred and Forty-fourth Meeting of the

739

SPHEX CLUB

FREER

was called to order by President Penick at 8:15 PM., Thursday, January 28, 1965, in the Director's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Banks

Members present were: Barton, Brewer, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, ^{La. Hd. M. S.} Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian and Turner.

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

Mr. David C. Brodie was introduced as a guest.

The paper, on the subject of Appalachia, was read by the Secretary. It dealt with the results of a survey of the Southern Appalachians in nine states, discussing changes in population, economic conditions, attitudes, local government, education and religion. Efforts in perpetuating such cultural aspects peculiar to the region as handicrafts, dances and singing games and literature were described. Education and out-migration of surplus population were suggested as essential to improvement of conditions in the area.

Taking part in discussion were Morrison, Caskie, Harper, Hundley, Gilliam, Brodie, Quillian and Banks.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

James B. Noell

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~SECRETARY~~

James B. Noell

Secretary pro tem.

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The Seven Hundred and Forty-fifth Meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

BANKS

was called to order by President Penick at 8:15 PM., Thursday, February 11, 1965, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Banks, Barton, Booth, Craddock, Fauber, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Thayer, Quillian and Williams.

Minutes of the January 28 meeting were read and approved after adding Mr. Landis' name to the list of those present.

Mr. Hopkins of the faculty of the Virginia Episcopal School was introduced as a guest.

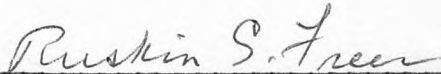
Mr. Gilliam gave the Bank telephone number, 8450671, for emergency calls during Club meetings.

A letter from Mr. Booth was read by the President, noting an unavoidable conflict with the April 8 meeting. On motion of Dr. Hundley, seconded by Mr. Russell, it was decided to hold our meeting on Friday, April 9, this being agreeable to the speaker, Mr. Gifford.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Banks on the subject, "And". After a brief discussion of the use and misuse of this conjunction, the speaker gave an excellent and greatly enjoyed reading of Matthew Aenold's Sohrab and Rustum, with sound effects by Mr. Booth. Mr. Banks noted that Arnold's work used the word "and" 501 times.

Commenting on the paper and reading were Booth, Gilliam, Barton, Quillian, Thayer, Morrison, Russell, Harper and Hundley.

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



Ruskin S. Freer
Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Forty-sixth Meeting of the

741

SPHEX CLUB

TURNER

was called to order by President Penick at 8:17 PM., Thursday, February 25, 1965, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Hundley, Morrison, Noell, Penick and Turner.

The president read the list of speakers for the remainder of the year and reminded members of Mr. Gilliam's invitation to a dinner meeting at his home on March 19, when Mr. Landis will expand his recent paper, Build-up For Extinction.

For the Membership Committee Mr. Morrison presented a name for consideration by the Club at a future meeting when there might be a better attendance. Discussion followed on our policy of inviting prospective members to attend as guests.

The paper of the evening on the subject, "The Tempest Stirred By Webster's Third", was read by Dr. John M. Turner. Numerous criticisms from highly respected sources were cited, changes in content and format necessitated by greatly increased size were described. 100,000 new words and 42,000 new usages are included in W3, as the new third edition was designated. Most of the controversy seems to be over a change in editorial policy from one setting up certain pronunciations or meanings as authoritative, to a more permissive one, listing pronunciations without indicating preferences. Colloquialisms, erroneous or illiterate words are not so labeled, but the terms sub-standard or non-standard are used. The editors look upon language as a growing, constantly changing thing, and the speaker illustrated by pointing out the development of French, Italian and Spanish languages from classical Latin, and the persistence of what are usually thought of as improper pronunciations, such as might be heard in rural, Appalachian areas, as relicts from the speech of the days of Pope, Shakespeare or Chaucer. In spite of modern deference to usage, however, the speaker pointed out that there is a kind of standard English, and that if one wishes to use it he should be prudent enough to be born in a family where it is used.

He offered the consolation that if one rises high enough in the prestige scale he can then lapse into some of his comfortable old expressions and it will not matter.

Members commenting on the paper were Freer, Caskie, Noell, Fauber, Morrison, Hundley and Ferguson.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Forty-seventh Meeting of the
742 SPHEX CLUB BOOTH

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank on March 11, 1965 at 8:15 P.M. Vice-President Banks presided.

Present were Banks, Booth, Brewer, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Landis, Morrison, Russell, Scruggs, Turner and Noell. The minutes of the meeting, February 25, were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman, presented menus and costs for the annual dinner by the Boonsboro Country Club and the Virginian Hotel. The latter offered one quarter broiled chicken and ham on the main course at \$2.50 and 10% for tips. A cost of \$3.00 would be inclusive. On motion it was decided to accept this offer of the Virginian Hotel. The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, April 22nd, with Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as speaker.

It was also decided that a name proposed for membership would be sent to all members and would be voted on at the next meeting, March 25th.

Mr. Gilliam repeated his invitation for the members to assemble at his home, 1515 Langhorne Road at 6 P.M. next Friday, March 19, for dinner and to hear more from Mr. Landis on the subject-matter of his recent paper, "Build-up for Extinction", and for more discussion of it.

Mr. Lea Booth presented the paper of the evening and chose as his subject, "Money is Power". This proved to be a comprehensive essay on philanthropic foundations, their potentialities for advantages and disadvantages to society. Although originating in Islam in the 7th century A.D., the charitable trust has become a phenomenon of great influence and power in the 20th century, particularly in recent years. There are 15,000 tax-exempt foundations in the United States today with assets of more than \$16 billion. The main operations are education, health and welfare, but there is also participation in public affairs, foreign affairs, social organization and race relations, population problems, scientific research, the humanities and the arts.

In point of size, the six leading foundations are the Ford with over \$4 billion in assets, the Rockefeller, \$640 million, Duke Endowment, \$478 million, the Kellogg, \$380 million, the Hartford, \$360 million and the Carnegie, \$268 million. These six with assets exceeding \$250 million each, and 170 more having assets of more than \$10 million each control two-thirds of the foundation wealth in the United States.

The Ford Foundation was given special attention by the speaker who noted that through 1964 it had given \$2.2 billion to 5,200 institutions and governments and most of this had been awarded since 1950. Its very size has placed the whole foundation field under investigation in Washington, particularly the tax-exempt feature. The first two probes resulted in no legislative reform. The latest, however, by Congressman Wright Patman is studying the impact of tax-exempt foundations and trusts on the nation's economic structure and may result, in the speaker's opinion, in legislation in this year or next since Secretary Dillon's proposals for new laws follow some, but not all, of the lines of Patman's approach. The main criticism is that the flow of wealth into tax-exempt foundations is eroding the tax base and places more and more income beyond the reach of tax laws. But Mr. Booth contended that instead of placing a greater tax burden on the public, the philanthropic trusts may actually lighten this burden since many of the projects supported by the trusts would have to be financed by the government.

Abuses of the tax laws are supposed to deprive the foundations of their tax-exemption privileges and their right to receive tax deductible contributions. The speaker cited instances of such violations of section 501 of the Tax Code by both left-wing and right-wing organizations. This section prohibits propaganda and political activities but he asserted that he had never heard of a foundation losing its privileged status.

In spite of some criticism of foundations, the speaker's considered judgment was that the aggregate effect of their operations is heavily on the positive or good side and that they have been true for the most part to the Ford Foundation slogan: "to advance human welfare".

Comment followed by Landis, Morrison, Caskie, Gifford and Brewer.

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

James B. Noell

James B. Noell
Acting Secretary

The Seven Hundred and Forty-eighth Meeting of the

743

SPHEX CLUB

LANDIS

was held

~~A dinner~~ meeting, on Friday, March 19, 1965, at the home of Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., our host, on Langhorne Road. The purpose of the special meeting on Mr. Gilliam's invitation, was to hear an extension of the paper given January 14, 1965 by Mr. John Landis entitled "Build-up For Extinction", and to allow further discussion. Following a most enjoyable dinner, the Club was welcomed by Mr. Gilliam, who requested President Penick to act as moderator for the reading of a short paper by Mr. Landis, and the discussion which followed. The paper suggested a possible accomodation between the Christian ethic and the necessity for a strong nat-

ional policy for defense, and retaliation in the event of attack, in the Atomic Age.

Barton,

Members present were Banks, Booth, Brewer, Capron, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Robertson, Russell, Scruggs, Thayer and Turner.

Those participating in discussion were Scruggs, Caskie, ~~Craddock~~ Gifford, Penick, Brewer, Gilliam, Thayer, Booth, Fauber, Banks, Russell, Ferguson and Hundley.

Ruskin S. Freer
Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

ELECT BOND

The Seven Hundred and Forty-ninth Meeting of the

744

SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

was held in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank on Thursday, March 25, 1965, at 8:15 P.M., President Penick presiding.

Members attending were Banks, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Morrison, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Russell, Scruggs, Turner and Williams.

Minutes for the regular March 11 meeting, also for the special meeting of March 19 at Mr. Gilliam's home, were read and approved.

Mr. Noell announced that he had copies of the Club Constitution for new members desiring them.

* Mr. G. Everett Bond was elected a member of the Club.

Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr., read the paper on the subject, "What's Cookin'? Preserves!" which reported on a Seminar on Preservation and Restoration at Williamsburg, Virginia, September 8-11, 1963, sponsored by the National Trust For Historical Preservation, and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. The seminar was addressed and attended by authorities from this country and abroad, and considered three techniques--preservation, restoration and reconstruction, to cope with the effects of fire, earthquakes and war, on structures of historical or architectural significance. Mr. Fauber's activities connected with Colonial Williamsburg, 1930 and 1931, his work as architect for Gunston Hall, architectural consultant for the William Blount Mansion in Tennessee, and wide travel in study of structures of similar nature, led to his inclusion in the list of 175 invited to attend the seminar.

In a final session 12 guiding principles were for preservation and restoration work were adopted. In his conclusion Mr. Fauber stated that "for more than a century the historical preservation movement in the United States has been steadily growing in scope and influence...It is clear that we must... preserve our heritage of history and architecture if we are to keep our roots and retain what is unique and much of what is handsome and what

could be permanent in our communities".

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer
Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

The Seven Hundred and Fiftieth Meeting of the

745

SPHEX CLUB

GIFFORD

was called to order by President Penick at 8:15 PM. Thursday, April 9, 1965, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were: Bond, Brewer, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gifford, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Penick, Scruggs, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the meeting for March 25 were read and approved.

Mr. Bond was recognized by the chair as attending his first meeting as a member of the Club.

Mr. Gilliam reminded members of the Annual Dinner, April 22, and requested members to submit names of their guests to him. The account of the Annual Dinner in The News is included in the minutes.

Dr. Harper on behalf of the Membership Committee submitted a name for action at the May 6 meeting.

Mr. Gifford read the paper for the evening on "Man In Society--A Macroanalysis". The paper, a condensed philosophy of history covering the 5000 years of man's recorded history, was summed up at the close by what Mr. Gifford calls a macro-macroscopic analysis. The Secretary's abstract therefore must be a megalomacroscopic analysis. Following Mr. Landis' precedent in word coining, Mr. Gifford proposed use of the ^{word}anthropochronoscope, to include the time dimension in viewing the history of cultural ideas. To set his paper in perspective he suggested that if a film depicting earth history should run for an hour, the story of man's development on earth would take only $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, and man's recorded history only $1/25$ of a second.

Mr. Gifford's interest in the subject grew out of a course provided by General Electric on Man in Society and his recent trip to Austria, Greece and Egypt.

The evolution of man's aspirations during the development of society was said to have passed through

four phases: the need for physical security, the achieving of a sense of harmony, achieving a sense of dignity, and finally of self-realization^{or achievement}. The visit to three modern societies brought insights into three stages of social development against a backdrop of three former societies. Color slides of architecture and other art forms in the three countries were used to characterize the different cultures, also to reveal interrelationships between them, both present and ancient.

Following the slides the paper evaluated the three societies as to their progress through the four stages of social evolution, the goals being security, a sense of belonging, a sense of dignity, the satisfactions of achievement. The Austrians find a sense of dignity or achievement only in involvement with the ruling classes. Emphasis on individual rights to the exclusion of the welfare of society led to Greece's downfall. The common man of^{old} Egypt probably had a sense of belonging, but the individual was not a free agent. Although making some notable contributions to human knowledge, Egyptian culture was essentially stagnant for 2500 years.

The writer quoted Parkinson's definition of history as an oscillatory movement of people, ideas and leadership between the basic philosophies of East and West, and outlined some of these oscillations, with the center in the West with the Greeks about 1000 B.C., back to the East with the rise of Mohammedanism and the Chinese Empire. A dozen major inventions of the Chinese at this period, such as the magnetic compass and gunpowder were listed, with an ominous foot-note, "the West took gunpowder from China and made China her servant; will China take atomic power from the West and bring her in turn to her knees?"

Again ascendancy returned to the West with the Crusades, lasting to about 1906, when the republic was established in China, and later in Egypt.

In his macro-macroanalysis Mr. Gifford believes that man is searching for something not yet achieved, without which he feels incomplete. In the oscillations of power from East to West, the choice for us as Christians is clear--we cannot merely retain our drive for individualism, but we^{each} must also identify ourselves as but one member of God's family of people. Man must use his powers to "damp" these

oscillations, and through education develop an understanding of Asian philosophies and the desires of her people.

Taking part in discussion of the paper were Landis, Scruggs, Hundley, Fauber, Harper, Ferguson and Brewer.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.

THE 746TH MEETING
WAS APPARENTLY THE
ANNUAL MEETING ON
THURSDAY, 22 APRIL 1965
AT THE VIRGINIAN HOTEL

ADMIRAL LEWIS L. STRAUSS
WAS THE SPEAKER

(REFERENCE 11 MARCH 1965
MINUTES.)

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-second Meeting of the

747

SPHEX CLUB

CRADDOCK

was convened, in the absence of the President, by Vice President Banks at 8:15 P.M., May 6, 1965, in the Directors' Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Members present were: Banks, Booth, Bond, Caskie, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Russell, Scruggs, Thayer and Williams. Guests present were Mr. W. F. Johnson of Richmond, and Dr. R. H. Bowden, Jr., of Fort Sill, Okla.

Minutes of the meeting for April 9 were approved as read.

A suggested schedule of speakers for 1965-66 was distributed and mailed later to absent members.

Mr. Gilliam presented the Treasurer's report showing a balance of \$57.00 and stated that no dues would be necessary for the present year.

It was moved by Mr. Gilliam that we proceed with election of a member even though the Secretary had failed to include mention of the election on the notification cards. Mr. Caskie offered a substitute motion deferring the election until all members had received due notice. The latter motion carried.

Dr. George B. Craddock read the paper on "They Teach By Their Example". In the 17th and 18th and first part of the 19th centuries, the great majority of medical students were trained under apprenticeships to practicing physicians. The first American medical school was established at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1765, and many others followed. Inadequacies in these earlier institutions, such as lack of laboratories, little or no contact with patients, part-time instruction by practicing physicians, resulted in training which was inferior to the earlier preceptor method. Dr. Abraham Flexner's survey of medical education early in the present century resulted in the closing of many of these ~~schools~~ schools and improvements in many others.

Two great examples of the products of the apprentice-

ship system were Drs. Will and Charlie Mayo, who served under their father before going on to medical colleges.

For a time preparation for the practice of medicine provided little contact with patients. In these later days there is concern over the trend toward narrow specialization, taking men away from community practice. These conditions are causing a return to the preceptorship type of education, led by the University of Wisconsin in 1926, and Duke University in the late 30's. Advantages of the system are, for the preceptee, a better understanding of human nature, and dealing with the whole patient in his natural environment. For the preceptor, a refreshing and challenging experience results from contact with the preceptee, who has been in touch with the most recent academic knowledge.

In conclusion Dr. Craddock stated that "a method of training as old as medicine itself, then discarded, is being used again in a very limited way in the medical curriculum."

Members commenting were Hundley, Harper, Bond, Gilliam Caskie, Thayer and Booth. The guests, Dr. Bowden and Mr. Johnson, also took part in the discussion.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:58 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer

Ruskin S. Freer
Secretary

BREAZEALE ELECTED

The Seven Hundred and Fifty-third Meeting of the

748 SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was held at 8:15 P.M., May 20, 1965, in the Director's Room of the First National Trust and Savings Bank, with President Penick presiding.

Members present were Banks, Booth, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Harper, Hundley, Landis, Penick, Quillian, Robertson, Russell, Turner and Williams.

Minutes of the meeting for May 6 were approved as read.

* Dr. William M. Breazeale was elected a member of the Club.

The paper was read by Mr. Marshall Frost on the subject, Are They Telling The Truth?

The temptation to deceive, the writer believes, has always characterized man, especially when his property or person are involved, and it is difficult to determine when a witness is telling the truth. Various devices have been tried. The polygraph or lie detector is a modern instrument for determining the truthfulness or deception of a witness. Its use is based on the assumption that few men can lie without undergoing changes in body function. Its reliability is dependant upon the skill and wisdom of one using it or interpreting results of its use.

An Italian, Lambroso, in 1895 suggested blood pressure changes might occur during questioning of a suspect. The Swiss psychiatrist, Jung, believed guilt feelings might result in differences in skin resistance to a weak electric current. Then early in this century the Harvard psychologist, Hugo Münsterberg, believed a man's own physiology would trap him in his deceit. Rapid development of the polygraph occurred after World War I. The one in use today was developed by Leonarde Keeler in 1926. It measures increased respiration, blood pressure and perspiration, all three assumed to be affected by the effects of deception on body processes. An abrupt change in graphs made by the three pens of the instrument when a critical question is asked are taken to indicate guilt.

Considerable skill and experience are required to formulate, conduct and interpret a polygraph test, and innocent or neutral questions are used to establish normal levels of response. The subject is conditioned for the test by going through the set of questions without the polygraph. The instrument is used also on job applicants. Differences in emotional response must be taken into account by the examiner.

Mr. Frost emphasized that proper use of the polygraph depended upon a capable operator. Only three states require a license to operate the instrument. About half a dozen schools offer training to would-be operators. Probably most present-day operators are not properly qualified.

An important use of the polygraph is to protect business firms and banks against loss. In one case supermarket losses due to employee theft were reduced from 90% to 3% of total employees involved. It is in great favor with police departments and is widely used in the federal government.

The paper emphasized that no person could be compelled to take a lie-detector test against his will. Conclusions from lie-detector tests are not yet admissible as evidence in court. The instrument is of great use, however, in selecting probable suspects from a group of people, also in domestic relations cases.

The writer concludes that the polygraph may be most useful and essential in rejecting dishonest applicants for positions, or undesirables from various branches of government service.

Participants in discussion of the paper were Penick, Landis, Booth, Quillian, Hundley, Robertson, Turner, Ferguson, Banks, Harper, Russell and Williams.

The meeting adjourned at 9:58 P.M.

Ruskin S. Freer

 Ruskin S. Freer, Secy.