

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 6, 1950- MAY 11., 1951

MEETING COUNT IN  
MINUTES CONTINUES  
TO BE 3 ABOVE  
MY COUNT (AND COUNT  
OF OTHERS)

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## HART + HAMNER TO INACTIVE

The Five Hundred and Twenty-seventh meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 p.m. on October 6, 1950. The President, Mr. Russell, presided.

Members present were Capron, Barker, Mundy, Gilliam, Fauber, Russell, Campbell, Glass, Lipscomb, Arnold, Caskie, Newton, Frost, Hundley, Harper and Scruggs. Minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, corrected and approved.

The suggestion was made that a copy of those minutes be forwarded to Dr. Grainger at his new home in Minneapolis. The Club concurred and the Secretary was ordered to write to Dr. Grainger, enclosing a copy of those minutes.

The Secretary read a letter from Capt. R. W. B. Hart requesting resignation from the Club because of his removal from the city. President Russell also announced that Capt. E. C. Hamner, Jr., has requested a change of his status from active to inactive membership after which there was some discussion concerning the policy of the Club in such matters and, as the outcome of this discussion, the President ordered the Secretary to write to both Capt. Hamner and Capt. Hart suggesting that the status of inactive membership was available to them both and that the Club had voted to change their status accordingly. It was hoped that Capt. Hart would accept status as an inactive member rather than to resign and cut himself off completely from the Club.

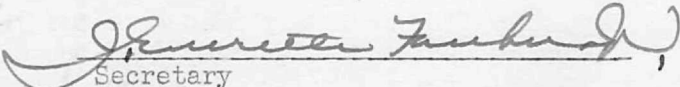
As is usual for the first meeting of the ensuing year, the President appointed a Nominating Committee to be composed of Mr. Mundy and Mr. Gilliam to present, at the next meeting a slate of new officers for the ensuing year. These new officers will assume their responsibilities after election by the Club.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Moody Campbell, whose subject was "Goethe, the Man". This was a penetrating and sensitive picture of the personality of Goethe. Dr. Campbell reviewed a succession of incidents and stories that displayed the human side and the great comprehensiveness of Goethe and quoted frequently from letters and quotations of Goethe's friends and associates which provided, in many cases, a key to the behavior of the man of genius.

He also included in the paper a series of aphorisms from Goethe's writings which provoked thought and provided even more insight into the character of the man.

A discussion period followed and the following members participated: Scruggs, Caskie, Glass, Arnold and Lipscomb.

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

  
Secretary

The five hundred twenty-eighth meeting of the

SHPEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 p. m. on October 20, 1950, the President, Mr. Campbell Russell, presiding. The following members of the Club were in attendance: Harper, Newton, R. Morrison, Capron, Freer, Hundley, Russell, Gilliam, Craddock, Campbell, Fauber and Arnold. The President called for a report from the Nominating Committee recommending a slate of officers for the coming year. the Committee nominated Mr. Robert Morrison for President, Dr. Edwin Harper for Vice President, Mr. Fauber for Secretary and Mr. Gilliam for Treasurer, after which a motion was made that the recommendations of the Committee be made unanimous. This motion was seconded and carried by vote of all members present.

Mr. Gilliam suggested the possibility of changing the meeting night to some other night of the week. Discussion of this indicated the many difficulties of finding a more appropriate night because of the many diversified interests and obligations of the membership. The President then suggested that the matter be tabled and for all members to consider the possibility, after which the matter can be discussed again.

\* Dr. Harper called attention to the fact that a member of the Club, Dr. John Hundley, had recently been elected President of the State Medical Association and complimented Dr. Hundley on this noteworthy honor. Not since 1916 had a Lynchburg physician occupied this important office. The Club, through President Russell, endorsed all that Dr. Harper had said and extended its official congratulations to Dr. Hundley.

\* There being no further business to come before the meeting, the Secretary announced the paper of the evening which was read by Dr. Hundley. The title of his paper was "Feminization as a Factor in the Production of Emotional Disorders". This was a discussion of the many causes that bring about nervous and emotional disturbances. Whereas Dr. Hundley did not discount the hereditary origin of many such disabilities, he did emphasize the very great effect of environment during the formative years of a child's development in controlling the emotional pattern of the child. He laid particular emphasis on the fact

↳ "MORE UNSTABLE SEX"

that women control all things in the home and seem to be more interested in the things in the home that form the emotional pattern of the occupants of the home. He cited also the predominance of women in the teaching profession and their greater interest in the religious education and church work, all of which placed the responsibility of developing this generation in the hands of the more unstable sex. Dr. Hundley concluded that men must become more interested in the things that contribute to sound and wholesome emotional development if our civilization is not to continue in developing emotional instability and more feeling of insecurity and futility.

All members present participated to some degree in the discussion of the paper which followed its presentation and the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

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

The five hundred twenty-ninth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 p. m. on November 3, 1950, the President, Mr. Robert D. Morrison, presiding. Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr. acted as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Fauber. The following members of the Club were in attendance: Lipscomb, Campbell, Glass, Arnold, Jack, Scruggs, R. Morrison, Mundy, Ferguson, Caskie, Russell, Harper, Hundley, Gilliam, and Barker, and Professor Hutchinson, of Sweet Briar College, guest of Dr. Barker.

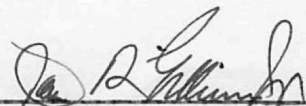
The minutes of the meeting of October 20, 1950 were read and approved.

The President announced he would appoint committees on Annual Dinner and Membership prior to the next meeting of the Club.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the Secretary announced the paper of the evening which was read by Dr. Jack, the title being "Politics and Discontent." This was a review of the political history of the United States, with particular emphasis on the forces of discontent as an element in political life. Numerous examples of economic ills affecting various segments of our society were presented as reflected in political activity. The agrarian revolt, as evidenced in the last part of the nineteenth century, was dwelt on particularly and considerable time devoted to the discussion of the "Battle of the Standards" in the presidential campaign of 1896. The kinship between the Populist Movement of that era and the New Deal and Fair Deal of the past two decades was observed and the extent to which the platform of the Populist Movement has finally been adopted was commented upon.

The discussion which followed was participated in by the following members: Glass, Ferguson, Arnold, Harper, Mundy, Morrison, Caskie and Scruggs.

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

  
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Acting Secretary

The five hundred thirtieth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 p.m., November 17, 1950, with the President, Mr. Robert Morrison, in the Chair. The following members were present: Newton, Frost, Hundley, Harper, Caskie, Russell, Capron, R. Morrison, Arnold, Gilliam and Fauber.

The President announced the following committees, requesting that they report back to the Club as soon as they have a comprehensive and final report for consideration by the membership:

Membership Committee: Mr. Marshall Frost, Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr. and Dr. Moody Campbell.

Program Committee for Annual Meeting: Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., Dr. Theodore Jack and Mr. Phillip L. Scruggs.

The President suggested that the committees elect their own Chairman and formulate their own plans.

Mr. Frost asked for the current number of vacancies available to the Membership Committee and the Secretary was instructed to check this carefully and report to Mr. Frost or some other member of that Committee as soon as possible.

The minutes of the meeting of November 3 were read by the Secretary and approved.

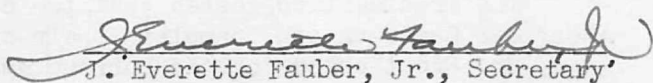
President Morrison requested the Secretary to announce the paper of the evening which was read by Dr. Arnold, whose subject was "Recent Advances in Internationalism".

Dr. Arnold prefaced the reading of his paper by a broad review of the development of law and organization among men from early times, pointing to various codes, broad religious movements and attempts by man, even in early times, to achieve a formula for broad and international relationships.

The paper traced the development and trend of international law, citing, from more recent times, the "Conference at The Hague", and "League of Nations" seated at Geneva and, more recently, our San Francisco Conference and the United Nations Organization that has grown out of the latest attempt to find world-wide harmony and understanding and the way to an enduring peace.

Dr. Arnold reviewed many of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and statutes and committees that are set up and designed to contribute to international mindedness, mentioning the programs on radio, public speakers, pamphlets, etc. and he cited some of the very real

accomplishments, thus far, of the United Nations organization, in spite of the fact that we still find ourselves on the very threshold of another World War. Dr. Arnold pointed out some of the deficiencies and weaknesses that he had detected in the United Nations organization, as it is now constituted, all of which provoked considerable discussion in the period that followed the reading of his paper. Practically every member present entered into the discussion that followed and the meeting was adjourned at 10:05 upon the motion of Mr. Frost.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred thirty-first meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 p.m., December 1, 1950, with the Vice President, Dr. Harper, presiding in the absence of President Morrison.

The meeting was attended by the following members: Glass, Frost, Campbell, Barker, Mundy, Newton, Freer, Capron, Fauber, Harper, Caskie and Hundley. Also present were Dr. John Mahan, who assisted the speaker with slide projections and attended as his guest, and Rev. C. C. Tarplee, Rector of St. Paul's Church, who was the guest of Mr. Frost. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved after which the speaker of the evening was presented. This was Dr. Ruskin Freer, and the subject of his paper was "Continents on the Loose".

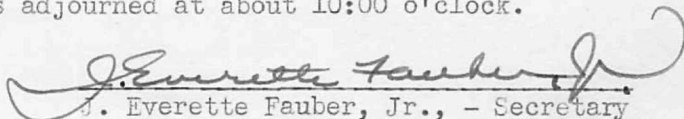
This paper consisted of a scientific presentation and explanation of the "Continental Drift Theory", which has been advanced by certain geologists, yet which has been refuted by other geologists and outstanding scientists.

In general, the theory advances the idea that all of the present continents are very slowly drifting into the Pacific Ocean and that the Atlantic Ocean breach is becoming wider. Slides were projected, which illustrated the evidence and the changes.

Dr. Freer quoted from the speculations of certain writers supporting the theory by an accurate accounting of the distribution of flora and animal life and geological formations over the various continents. Also mentioned were the migratory habits of birds and the shift in climatic zones and cases of climatic changes which some scientists think support, as definite evidence, this slow but persistent movement of the continents.

A discussion period followed the reading of the paper and Dr. Freer introduced Dr. Mahan as having been the author of a recent article on the subject and Dr. Mahan entered the discussion period very enthusiastically, answering (along with Dr. Freer), many pertinent questions posed by members of the Club.

The meeting was adjourned at about 10:00 o'clock.

  
J. Everett Fauber, Jr., - Secretary

The SPHEX CLUB held its five hundred thirty-second meeting in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 p.m., January 19, 1951, with President Morrison in the Chair.

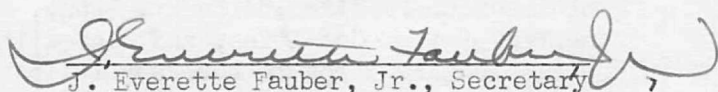
The following members were present: Scruggs, Barker, Glass, Frost, Russell, Caskie, R. Morrison, Gilliam, Campbell, Lipscomb, Fauber, Newton and Harper.

Dr. Moody Campbell, as Chairman of the Membership Committee, requested that any suggestions for the Committee's consideration as prospective new members of the Club be directed to Mr. Frost, who is also a member of that Committee, and stated that the Committee would be very happy to have suggestions from the entire Club before reporting back to a subsequent meeting. It was reported that there will be five vacancies, inasmuch as the Club roster now contains twenty-five active members and five inactive.

There being no further new business, the paper of the evening was announced. Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr., read a paper on the subject, "Joseph - A Prophet?", which proved to be a most interesting account of the inception and development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, pivoting around the life of its spiritual leader, Joseph Smith. Mr. Newton, in a most thorough way, started with the mythological account of the ancient beginning of the Mormon faith and brought his listeners finally to the North American continent where the humble Joseph Smith, at the age of about 17, began to have visions of and receive messages from the Deity; all of which culminated in his being lead to the significant golden tablets which he, with the help of an early believer of the Faith, translated and recorded. This culminated in the publishing, in the year 1830, of the "Book of Mormon" and through the efforts and leadership of Joseph Smith, the cult grew to many followers who were characteristically devout and sometimes too eager for public acceptance. Mr. Newton pointed out that, like other such groups with strong leaders, this one soon was being felt as a political force on a national scale and soon the public and government became no outraged that Joseph Smith--the Prophet, was arrested and, before he could be tried, was ignominiously shot and killed. Mr. Newton's paper ended with the assassination of Joseph Smith and, poignantly, posed the question--was this Joseph Smith a real prophet with super-natural powers--who could

actually commune with the Deity; or was he a grand  
fraud and faker?

The discussion period was, as it frequently is, slow  
to get started but was so spirited that the meeting  
ran overtime and adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Secretary

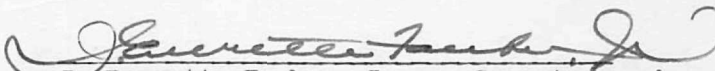
The five hundred thirty-third meeting of the SpheX Club was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank at 8:15 p.m., February 2, President Morrison presiding. Those present were Ferguson, Newton, Frost, Barton, Fauber, Mundy, Hundley, Caskie, Capron, Barker, R. Morrison, Russell and Harper.

Minutes of the meeting of January 19 were read and approved. There being no new business to come before the Club, the speaker of the evening was announced. This was Mr. Campbell Russell and the subject of his paper was "Britain Today".

Mr. Russell painted a very interesting picture of present-day Britain, pointing out the many effects of the Social Revolution that is taking place in that country, this being brought about by the transferal of wealth through heavy taxation, presently directed by the Labor Party. Mr. Russell indicated, however, that the same thing would, very likely, be taking place had the Conservatives remained at the helm. The paper was very complete, giving the reactions and the effect of this leveling influence on the various classes, the Government and other members of the Commonwealth of Nations and dwelt at length on the positive effects of the Health Act, pointing out benefits as well as difficulties that have arisen out of this interesting experiment.

Mr. Russell's paper was enthusiastically received and discussed, with members of the Club directing numerous questions to Mr. Russell concerning the effect of this social upheaval on Higher Education, Britain's Economic Status and her present political attitude.

The meeting was adjourned at about 10:00 p.m.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr., - Secretary

The five hundred thirty-fourth meeting of the

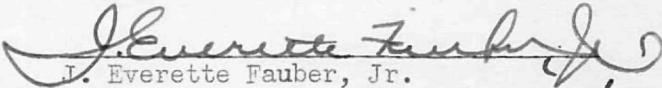
SPHEX CLUB

convened in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at the usual time, the evening of February 16, 1951, with President Morrison presiding. The following members were present: Morrison, Gilliam, Caskie, Glass, Mundy, Harper, Newton, Frost, Hundley, Scruggs, Fauber and Campbell.

There was no response to the President's call for old or new business and the speaker of the evening was announced. This was Mr. William S. Mundy, Jr., and his subject was "Evolution and Extent of Power of Owner to Control Post-mortem Disposition of His Property". Mr. Mundy reviewed the history of Roman law and Anglo-Saxon law and the relationship of, as well as the difference between, the two and condensed much in the way of historical background and an account of the slow development of property rights and obligations, with particular emphasis on those rights and obligations which survive the Owner.

After reviewing the background and development of Anglo-American law on this subject, which was characterized by the difference between real and personal property and the development of the use, a device which was similar to our present trust, Mr. Mundy cited many of the direct and indirect limitations that have been imposed up until recent times by laws and regulations and developments of taxation that actually do restrict, considerably more than one would suspect, the power of the Owner to control the disposition of his Property after death.

Nearly every member present participated, to some extent, in the discussion period which followed and the meeting adjourned at 9:55 p.m.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.

The five hundred thirty-fifth meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held at the usual place at the usual time the evening of March 2, 1951, with Dr. Harper, the Vice-President, in the Chair. Members present were Newton, Frost, Lipscomb, Craddock, Jack, Mundy, Hundley, Capron, Caskie, Scruggs, Barker, Russell, Harper, Campbell, Glass and Fauber. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Moody Campbell, the Chairman of the Membership Committee, made a brief report, calling again for suggestions from the Club for potential new members. Dr. Harper brought a suggestion from Mr. Gilliam, the Chairman of the Committee charged with the selection of a program for the Annual Meeting. Suggestion was made that Mr. Zinsser, Chairman of the Board of Sharpe and Dohme, would be in this area at about the scheduled time for the Annual Meeting, and that he be invited to speak at the Annual Meeting. Mr. Gilliam wanted to get the Club's reaction to such a program. In general, this reaction was favorable.

There being no further business, the speaker of the evening, Mr. Phillip L. Scruggs, was announced. His subject was "Revolution - U.S.A.".

This paper was an extremely well organized appraisal of the effects of the current World Revolution on the United States, drawing a comparison between its effect on the Russian masses who, the speaker states, have been grossly betrayed by their leadership. Mr. Scruggs pointed out the fact that; because of the divergence between the present Communistic philosophy and the principles of "our American way of life", these two great peoples find themselves in the midst of a great conflict to settle their difference of ideology.

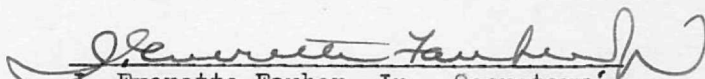
Mr. Scruggs analyzed the American scene, pointing out how opportunist politicians and organized labor have recently effected a complete turn-over in the socialistic picture. He indicated that even in this country, leadership of rising masses of people are always pressing and ruthlessly perverting all to distrust everything. This has surely resulted in bringing too much of the "bottom to the top", so to speak, and at a most inopportune time.

Mr. Scruggs also indicated that this Revolution can not be stopped but that it should be resisted on every front by big and competent men if such leadership could be found. He commented on the unfavorable results of our present mass educational system which is geared to the average and lower half, leaving the upper to shift for itself, and the vulgarization of American society by sub-standard political leadership.

The speaker felt that much could be accomplished toward resisting and fighting these tendencies by improving politics at the local level which, in the end, would tend to elevate politics at the state and national level. This could be accomplished by screening out "the best people" and supporting and encouraging them and preserving an elite and competent class of leadership. Only by curbing this materialistic and socialistic tendency will our great nation be able to survive this social upheaval that it now encounters.

The discussion period brought considerable response from the teaching profession in particular and other Club members, all of whom complimented the speaker for his very provocative paper.

The meeting adjourned at about 10:00 p.m.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Secretary

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1951

The five hundred thirty-sixth meeting of the SPHEX CLUB convened the evening of March 16 in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, with President Morrison presiding. Members attending this meeting were Gilliam, Lipscomb, Glass, Campbell, Caskie, Scruggs, Jack, Newton, Hundley, Harper, Mundy, Freer, Ferguson, Fauber, Russell and President Morrison. Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr., brought as his guest, Mr. Joseph W. E. Harrison, Consulting Chemist.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Club received a report from Mr. Gilliam, indicating that Mr. Zinsser had been obtained as the speaker for the Annual Meeting and the Club agreed on setting the date for this meeting Friday evening, April 27, at the Hotel, and with the usual menu.

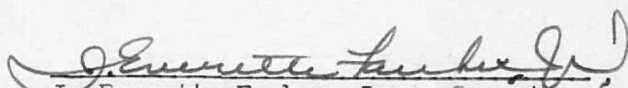
Dr. Campbell reported for the Membership Committee, and presented for the Club's consideration, two names. The Committee did not intend to present other names for vote but asked the Club to be considering two other gentlemen for subsequent action. Dr. Campbell then requested the Secretary to send out notices at the next meeting that no guests should be invited in view of the voting on the two candidates as presented by his Committee.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Herbert Lipscomb, whose subject was "The Mysticism of Augustine". This paper consisted of a beautifully composed account of the life of St. Augustine, whom the speaker described as a "limited mystic" who, throughout his life, wanted terribly to be converted into the true faith but, yet, who seemed always willing to delay the procedure - if possible. Dr. Lipscomb brought out the influence of the Classical on St. Augustine and his penetrating appreciation of Beauty and its direct relationship to God and how he kept his eyes set toward God, yet kept his feet solidly on the ground. The speaker laid particular emphasis on the battle of the World and the Spiritual that always raged within Augustine's breast and concluded with the not too unrealistic

hope that in this complex world of conflicting nationalistic tendencies, all nations might set their eyes, not on the perishable "City of Men" but on a "City of God" as described by this great mind of the Middle Ages, and thereby obtain the precious Peace that we all, so fervently, want.

The discussion period which followed the paper projected even further the thoughts and ideas so beautifully arranged in Dr. Lipscomb's paper, with Dr. Moody Campbell commenting at some length on several interesting phases of the paper and extending the discussion into the mysticism of other peoples and other times. Others participating in the discussion were Ferguson, Newton, Scruggs, and Mundy.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 p.m.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr. - Secretary

The five hundred thirty-seventh meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held on March 30th in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, with President Morrison presiding. The following members were present: Russell, Glass, Frost, Gilliam, Campbell, Jack, Lipscomb, Craddock, Capron, Hundley, Caskie, Freer, Ferguson, Harper, R. Morrison and Barker.

Dr. Harper acted as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Fauber.

Minutes of the March 16 meeting were read and approved with one correction.

Dr. Campbell presented those names for new members which the Membership Committee has approved. An election was held. The results will be announced at the next meeting.

Mr. Gilliam announced plans for the Annual Meeting. A motion was made and passed, setting April 26 as the date for this meeting. Mr. Gilliam stated that the Treasury has enough funds on hand so that it will not be necessary to ask for dues this year.

Dr. W. W. Ferguson gave the paper on the subject: "Is War with Russia Inevitable?".

The speaker analyzed the present position of Russia and the United States in the light of history. He described some thirteen basic causes of war and showed that, to some extent, at least ten of these causes are now operative to bring these two nations into open war with each other. His discussion was well documented, and led him to the unpleasant conclusion that war is, indeed, inevitable.

The discussion which followed was lively and was entered by all present. In general, the discussors did not agree that war is inevitable.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

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Edwin A. Harper, M. D.  
Acting Secretary

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KIRBY NEW MEMBER

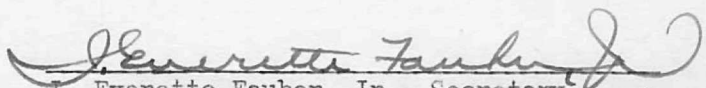
Meeting Number Five Hundred Thirty-eight of the SpheX Club was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, the evening of April 13, 1951, with Mr. James R. Gilliam presiding in the absence of both the President and Vice-President. The final announcement about the Annual Meeting was made by Mr. Gilliam. Mr. Frost brought up the matter of the meeting of April 27, which was scheduled for the day after the Annual Meeting. Announcement was made that this meeting had been dropped by the officers of the Club, in view of the date selected for the Annual Meeting and that there was only one remaining meeting for this year, which was scheduled for May 11.

NEW

Mr. Gilliam extended a welcome to Dr. Kirby who attended this, his first meeting since his election as a member of the Club. Other members present were Hundley, Gilliam, Ferguson, Glass, Campbell, Lipscomb, Mundy, Frost, Barker, Capron, Scruggs, Fauber, Caskie and Newton.

Mr. James R. Caskie read a paper, the subject of which was "Freedom and the Treaty Making Power". The speaker reviewed the various provisions of our Constitution designed to protect the fundamental rights of the individual and of each of the States. He then reviewed certain Supreme Court decisions relating to the Treaty making power of the President and Congress and indicated that a succession of decisions, in more recent time, have set a very dangerous precedent. This, in fact, may nullify many of our basic rights. Particular emphasis was placed on the U. N. Charter which, being in essence a Treaty, takes precedence over many of our own State and Federal laws, and actually threatens our Democratic concept of government.

The paper was a very complete and enlightening outline and explanation of this seriously alarming situation which should be exposed and fought in order to retard the influence and power of Internationalists over our Constitutional rights and personal liberty. The following members participated in the discussion: Mundy, Glass, Barker, Campbell, Ferguson, Scruggs and Newton. Upon motion of Mr. Glass the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

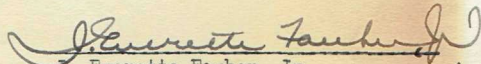
  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Secretary

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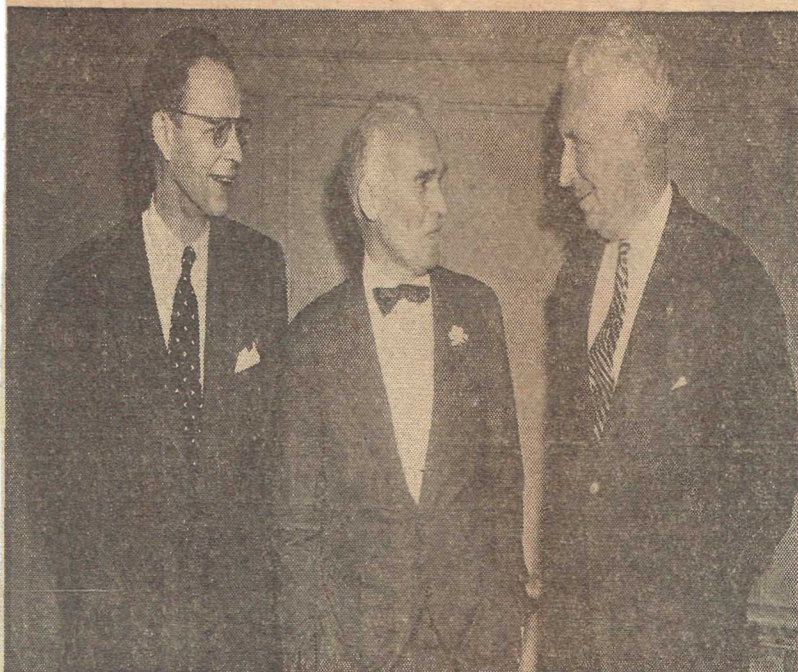
ANNUAL  
MEETING

The five hundred thirty-ninth meeting of the Sphex Club was held at the Virginian Hotel at 6:30 p.m. the evening of April 26, 1951. This was the Annual Dinner meeting of the Club and the guest speaker on this occasion was Mr. John S. Zinsser, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sharp and Dohme, Inc. Mr. Zinsser spoke on the subject "Some Medical Developments Since 1930", outlining the advances in medical therapy--with special reference to chemo-therapy. The speaker traced the development of sulphur drug and anti-biotics and concluded with the hopeful announcement of the first total synthesis of cortisone from abundant raw materials.

The names of Club members and their guests and a more complete summary of the speaker's paper may be found in the attached clipping taken from the Lynchburg "News" of April 27, 1951.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.

## Principals At Sphex Club's Dinner



John S. Zinsser (center), chairman of the board of directors of Sharp and Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm, was guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Sphex Club last night at the Virginian Hotel. Chatting with him are City Manager Robert D. Morrison (left), Sphex Club president, and James R. Gilliam, Jr., program chairman. (Staff Photo)

## Zinsser Hails Most Recent Achievement Of Science In Synthesis Of Cortisone

John S. Zinsser, chairman of the board of directors of Sharp and Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia pharmaceutical concern, last night told Sphex Club members that the first total synthesis of cortisone from abundant raw materials is "one of the most thrilling things of our future."

Mr. Zinsser was introduced at the club's annual dinner at the Virginian Hotel by James R. Gilliam, Jr., treasurer and program chairman. City Manager Robert D. Morrison, Sphex Club president, presided.

Cortisone is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, burns, blindness-causing eye diseases and a host of other chronic ills.

### More At Less Cost

Mr. Zinsser said the synthesis achievement, accomplished at Harvard University by a team of chemists headed by Professor Robert Burns Woodward, and announced yesterday, will result in a tremendous increase in production of the drug and a decrease in its price.

Zinsser discussed the advances in medical therapy over the past 15 to 20 years, with special reference to chemo-therapy.

Prior to Mr. Zinsser's talk, Mr. Morrison traced the history of the Sphex Club, and explained the origin of its name.

Mr. Gilliam introduced Mr. Zinsser as a "civic leader, industrialist and scientist." The program chairman described the strides made by the pharmaceutical industry in the past two decades as "incredible" and "unbelievable." He hailed the progress as an example of what can be done under the free enterprise system.

ing were:

Dr. B. W. Arnold, Dr. Joseph E. Barker, Dr. George L. Barton, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam, Jr., Robert Glass, Edward S. Graves, Captain E. C. Hamner, Jr., Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. J. T. T. Hundley, Jr., Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Dr. F. M. Morrison, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy, Jr., O. B. Newton, Jr., James T. Noell, Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs, Dr. J. I. Hamaker and Dr. R. A. Magill.

Guests were:

G. M. Alexander, John L. Abbot, R. C. Atherholt, C. G. Baber, Harrison C. Berkeley, William E. Betts, Jr., H. S. Bryant, A. B. Burton, R. A. Carrington, Jr., Dr. J. S. G. Carson, G. E. Caskie, Jr., Edward Christian, Ralph Clifford, J. Gilliam Conrad, Dr. Robert Cox, Jr., Frank G. Davidson, Sr., Frank G. Davidson, Jr., Dr. C. L. Dickens, D. H. Dillard, Oscar B. Drinkard, Dr. Porter B. Echols, Paul Ellis, V. Howard

John S. Zinsser, chairman of the board of directors of Sharp and Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia pharmaceutical concern, last night told SpheX Club members that the first total synthesis of cortisone from abundant raw materials is "one of the most thrilling things of our future."

Mr. Zinsser was introduced at the club's annual dinner at the Virginian Hotel by James R. Gilliam, Jr., treasurer and program chairman. City Manager Robert D. Morrison, SpheX Club president, presided.

Cortisone is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, burns, blindness-causing eye diseases and a host of other chronic ills.

#### More At Less Cost

Mr. Zinsser said the synthesis achievement, accomplished at Harvard University by a team of chemists headed by Professor Robert Burns Woodward, and announced yesterday, will result in a tremendous increase in production of the drug and a decrease in its price.

Zinsser discussed the advances in medical therapy over the past 15 to 20 years, with special reference to chemo-therapy.

Prior to Mr. Zinsser's talk, Mr. Morrison traced the history of the SpheX Club, and explained the origin of its name.

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Mr. Zinsser said medical developments in the last 15 to 20 years "are nothing short of miraculous in what they have done for civilization."

#### Life Span Boosted

He noted that the life span of a human has been increased by eight years since 1936.

He outlined the history of sulfa drugs and the anti-biotics.

The speaker said that a new vitamin, B-12, offers great promise. When given to animals, the vitamin increased the rate of their growth about 20 per cent, he said. He explained that the new vitamin allows the animals to digest their food more thoroughly.

Mr. Zinsser explained how new products are produced through research and other groups composed of as many as 250 scientists. He said approximately three years is required to translate an idea into a marketable pharmaceutical product.

He said the industry is now searching for a better tuberculosis drug, and added that drugs for the treatment of cancer, grandular and cardio-vascular diseases are being sought.

A question and answer period was held after his talk.

Members who attended the meet-

ing were:

Dr. B. W. Arnold, Dr. Joseph E. Barker, Dr. George L. Barton, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber, Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam, Jr., Robert Glass, Edward S. Graves, Captain E. C. Hamner, Jr., Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. J. T. T. Hundley, Jr., Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Dr. F. M. Morrison, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy, Jr., O. B. Newton, Jr., James T. Noell, Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs, Dr. J. I. Hamaker and Dr. R. A. Magill.

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Dr. R. P. Stickley, Dr. J. G. Stipe, W. P. Tams, Jr., Rev. C. C. Tarplee, R. Stockton Terry, Herbert Thomson, Dr. E. H. Vaden, General A. A. Vandegrift, Dr. Orville W. Wake, Gorham B. Walker, Jr., Dr. Paul A. Walker, James O. Watts, Jr., R. C. Watts, A. M. White, G. C. White, Paul Whitehead, L. B. Whitehouse, Samuel H. Williams, William L. Wilson, James D. Wright and E. F. Younger, Jr.

The five hundred and fortieth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank Friday evening, May 11th, 1951. The following members were present: Capron, Campbell, Glass, Kirby, Arnold, Frost, Newton, Granger, Hundley, Barton, Mundy and Gilliam.

In the absence of the President and of the Vice President, Mr. John Capron presided. Mr. Newton acted as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Fauber.

The paper of the evening, entitled "Why, A Communist?", was read by Mr. E. Marshall Frost.

Mr. Frost, in his excellent and most interesting style, traced the history of the American attitude toward the Bolshevik and made a clear exposition of the "Road to Utopia" promises of the Communistic ideology.

In describing and explaining Communism, Mr. Frost indicated that it would seem necessary to discard the description of Winston Churchill and of others, and to go back to Karl Marx for the earliest beginnings of Communistic doctrine. Here followed a detailed account of Marx's early life, his friendship with Engel, the founding of the First International and the publication of "Das Kapital" in 1867, still promising "Utopia" after the Revolution . . . class war to the end!

Mr. Frost's naming of the four principle tenets of Marxian or Communistic philosophy was clear and concise:

1. Labor is the only thing making contribution to the real worth of a product.
2. Capitalism benefits only the capitalists ... owners of the machines deprive labor of its just profit.
3. Capitalism just cannot succeed - it cannot rob labor forever and ever.
4. Dictatorship by workers (owning the tools, etc.) is the only salvation.

Engel carried on, virtually the head of the organization, and founded the Second International. Engel died at the end of the First World War, and Lenin ascended to the leadership.

While Lenin still held to a portion of the Marx-Engel philosophy, it did not serve the best purpose. The principal weakness seemed to Lenin to be the fact that although Marx told how to get hold of a country, he did not tell what to do with it afterwards. Lenin effected some refinements and although growing pains were noted, by the time of Lenin's death in 1924, Communism was a going business.

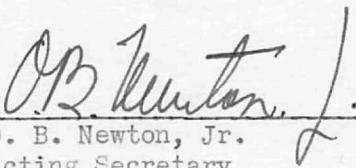
The Stalin-Trotsky combat was mentioned and also the fact that Stalin emerged the victor. After a "Back to Marx" period, there was then a period of pronounced Nationalistic exhibition, and this was claimed to be the result of the Stalin-Lenin interpretation of Marx.

In a brief but dramatic conclusion, Mr. Frost asked the questions:

1. "What is Communism's appeal to the educator, the artist, the laborer?"
2. "What has Communism to offer an American today?"
3. "How can the promises of Communism be reconciled when one makes himself aware of what he already has in America?"

Mr. Frost pointed out the possibility that there is only one thing Communism has to offer; membership in a cell; following blindly the orders of the Stalin whose aim is the destruction of America. The final thought of the paper, and one which was the signal for the immediate beginning of the discussion period which followed, was: What Is It?

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr.  
Acting Secretary

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 5, 1951-MAY 2, 1952

The five hundred and forty-first meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank Friday Evening, October 5, 1951.

Because of the absence of the President and Secretary, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Vice-President, presided, and E. Marshall Frost acted as Secretary. The following members were present: Messrs. Gilliam, Glass, Scruggs, Campbell, Mundy, Kirby, Harper, Caskie, Hundley, Newton and Frost.

Mr. Gilliam made a report of his investigation regarding the purchase of SpheX Club pins. Dr. Edwin A. Harper stated that he would have the President appoint a nominating committee to make its report at the next meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Phillip L. Scruggs, his subject being "The Brook Kerith". The paper was most interesting and informative, and dealt with the historical novel written by George Moore. By way of introduction Mr. Scruggs developed the thought that many writers who are loved and whose works are admired never attained the prominence which they so justly deserved. This was true of George Moore, a leader in the Irish literary movement. Mr. Scruggs gave an insight to the life of George Moore, and he told us that Moore, who was self taught, became the foremost stylist of the English language of his day. His attraction to literature came through his discovery of Shelley, and he learned well and thoroughly. Mr. Scruggs mentioned the numerous books which Moore had written and that while he had the usual critics, his work was most painstaking. Reading Moore was like going off the principal highway and moving along the lanes. He was too little known to be properly appreciated.

The "Brook of Kerith" was a presentation of the life of Jesus. Moore, in his early sixties, went to the Holy Land for research in preparation for the book. The author followed the customary account of the life of Jesus as far as the crucifixion, but later, according to the novel, Christ, still alive, was removed and

nursed back to health by Joseph of Arimathea. Christ then lived for thirty years after as a shepherd with the Essenes by the Brook of Kerith. This brook was referred to in the Old Testament as "Cherith", and it was by this brook that the ravens fed Elijah. According to the novel Christ became utterly disillusioned concerning his early belief in himself, which he considered blasphemy, and when finally he meets Paul, the Apostle, and hears his version of the story, he is horrified and planned to go to Jerusalem to confess. Paul, however, considered him mad, and Jesus is forced to admit that his story would not be believed.

The novel contains much of theology and philosophy, and while Moore's earlier novels were inferior to the later ones, the "Brook of Kerith" was one of his best. The excellent style of Mr. Scruggs added much to the enjoyable paper.

The discussion which followed was participated in by Dr. Kirby, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Harper and Mr. Caskie.

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 P. M.

E. Marshall Frost  
Acting Secretary

The five hundred and forty-second meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Friday October 19, 1951.

Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., Treasurer occupied the Chair in the absence of both the President and the Vice-President and the following members were present: Messrs. Kirby, Lipscomb, Frost, Campbell, Newton, Scruggs, Hundley, Fauber, Gilliam and Capron.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. It was announced that the following members were appointed by President Morrison as the Nominating Committee to bring in a new slate of officers for the coming year:

Mr. Marshall Frost, Mr. Phillip L. Scruggs, Mr. Campbell Russell. It was brought to the attention of the meeting that Mr. Campbell Russell was out of the Country; hence, could not serve on such a committee. Thereupon, Mr. Frost was authorized to meet with Mr. Scruggs and appoint an alternate committeeman, if they wished, and to bring in a recommended slate of officers at the next meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. John D. Capron. His subject was "The Hazards of Travel". This paper proved to be an interesting discourse (and a most comprehensive statement of facts) concerning the loss of life through accident in both public and private carriers over the course of many years.

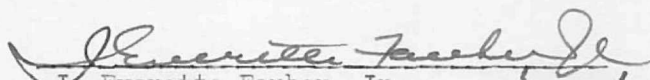
The speaker condensed the statistics compiled by Steamship Companies, Railroad and Busline Companies and the Airlines and presented a very significant and interesting comparison of the accidental loss of life over many periods of years. He pointed out the fact that Steam Ships (and primarily in-land water boats) were the greatest killers up until 1907 at which time Railroads caught up. The speaker brought out the fact that the most common cause of Steamboat accidents seem to be boiler explosions, provoked, in many cases by careless-

ness and negligence and poor judgment on the part of the officers and crews who seem to maintain constantly a competition of speed. The speaker also pointed out how, after so long a time, Congress and our Government had to take steps to curb this outrageous slaughter of human life and how, after Government stepped in and clamped down with regulations governing travel on public carriers, this problem was licked.

The speaker described, very graphically, the explosion and loss of the boat "Moselle" and the destruction of the "Sultana", both of these Mississippi river boats. In both of these cases the loss of life was pretty heavy. Both could be attributed to the seeking of speed records and to carelessness of the Officers and Crew.

The speaker then asked the question "Why, then, should we tolerate the great death toll through private automobiles, traveling on the public streets and highways when something could and should be done to curb this immense and unnecessary loss of human life"? Mr. Capron presented several of his own recommendations for taking decisive action to do something about this great national problem.

A discussion period followed as usual and all members present participated. This meeting adjourned at 9:50 P.M.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.  
Secretary.

The five hundred forty-third meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday, November 2, 1951.

The Vice President, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, presided in the absence of the President and James R. Gilliam, Jr. acted as Secretary. The following members were present: Newton, Frost, Ferguson, Caskie, Graves and Craddock. Dr. Weldon Thompson was the guest of Mr. Newton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Frost made a report on behalf of the Nominating Committee and presented the following slate of officers for the ensuing year:

President	Dr. Edwin A. Harper
Vice President	Dr. George L. Barton
Secretary	Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr.
Treasurer	Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr.

Mr. Frost took the Chair, and the above named gentlemen were all unanimously elected to their respective offices.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Graves, his subject being "Education for All - Another Step." This paper dealt with the trend in regard to vocational education in the public schools. Some historical background was given, including the famous quotation from Governor Berkeley, and at greater length some of the statements by Thomas Jefferson in regard to public school education. A number of wills were reviewed which provided for public education. Two particularly interesting cases were those of the will of Uriah P. Levy, the owner of Monticello, and the will of Samuel H. Miller of Campbell County.

The speaker then gave examples of the heavy mortality in the enrollment in the public schools and propounded a number of possible changes that would help ameliorate the unhappy conditions presented.

Mr. Graves quoted at length from Professor John Dewey

and closed with a series of interesting and challenging questions.

The paper and these questions produced lively discussion which was participated in by all present.

The meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.



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James R. Gilliam, Jr.  
Acting Secretary

The five hundred and forty fourth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday November 16, 1951. President Harper was in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting which were approved and signed the President called for reports of committees. Mr. Gilliam reporting for the Program Committee suggested the name of Dr. Oliver C. Carmicheal as a guest speaker for the annual meeting. Dr. Oliver C. Carmicheal is President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Mr. Gilliam suggested the possibility of a March meeting which might best suit the Speaker's schedule. After presenting the facts Mr. Gilliam recommended that an attempt be made, through Dr. Jack, to obtain Dr. Carmicheal for this meeting. This was made as a motion and seconded and the club voted that it be done.

Mr. Scruggs suggested that a committee or an individual be appointed to work up a resolution of respect for Dr. Fred Morrison, a former member of the club who departed this life during the Summer months when the Club was inactive. Mr. Caskie made a suggestion that such a resolution be prepared but to confine to facts, inasmuch as the Club, some time ago, voted against the preparation of elaborate resolutions that would be passed on to the families of the deceased.

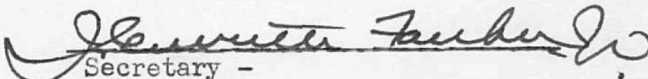
There being no further business to come before the meeting, the paper of the evening was announced and read by Dr. George L. Barton. His subject was "Can Stalin Win".

Dr. Barton outlined, in a general way, the rise of Russia to a most powerful position in the family of nations—since the outbreak of the last World War.

He quoted, at length from writings of Stalin which showed clearly that Stalin aims at world subjugation in all fields. He indicated that the principal obstacles in his path are the U. S. and Great Britain. Dr. Barton then attempted to convey something of what was going on behind the iron curtain, indicating that one of the big internal problems of Mr. Stalin was the fact that his collectivist farming had not been too successful and that Russia was not agriculturally able to take care of her forever expanding population. He also stated that corruption, malfeasance and "skullduggery" have permeated the present government and that there were troubles along inter-racial lines. She is having colonial difficulties and obvious trouble with satellite nations.

The Speaker also implied that much of Mr. Stalin's power and influence could be bluff and that he did actually have many more problems than we give him credit for having. Dr. Barton attempted to answer the question posed in the title his paper and said that he thought that Stalin could not win, but that he thought, in spite of this, we might come out a heavy loser; that is, unless we can put our house in order and unless the West produces stronger and more intelligent leadership.

The paper provoked considerable discussion. Practically everyone present participated in the discussion period and the meeting adjourned at 10:02 P.M.

  
Secretary -

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ARNOLD TO ACTIVE  
DEATH OF DR. FRED MORRISON

The five hundred and forty fifth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank Friday November 30, 1951. President Harper presided.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting which were approved and signed, the President called for additional Committee reports. Mr Gilliam reported on his progress in securing Dr. Carmicheal for the Annual Meeting. He also reported, as a member of the Committee that was appointed at the last meeting to prepare a resolution for Dr. Morrison, by reading the resolution which is attached to this set of minutes.

Mr. Newton the Chairman of the Membership Committee reported (informally) on the progress of his Committee Work and asked that the next meeting be restricted for members only in view of the fact that voting on a panel of prospective new members would, doubtless, take place.

A letter from Dr. B. W. Arnold was read which request that he be placed on the inactive list (inview of his inability to keep up his attendance). The Secretary was instructed to write Dr. Arnold expressing the Clubs regret over his inability to meet more frequently with us and to indicate to him that his name would be placed on the inactive roll, just, as he requested.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Robert Glass whose subject was "The Boomerang". Mr. Glass read a very complete and authoritative paper based on the efforts of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to insure the unrestricted flow of news throughout the world and to guarantee the freedom of communications and exchange of ideas through the United Nations Organization. The Speaker indicated that this was a very fine idea (if a little idealistic), yet every attempt, through diplomacy and international politics, ended with even more pessimism and it began to appear that few nations, apparently, want freedom of the press. Significantly enough the USSR and her satelites were not the only opposition to this idea. Conspicuous in their objections, were the West Asian and SouthAmerica nations and even France. The speaker pointed out that

the restrictions, placed in Article 2, left the gate open for Government abuse and, hence, took all of the teeth out of the regulation. Mr. Glass concluded with the view that some good may have come from the effort; that we learned at least two lessons from this unfortunate chain of events, first: that it was fruitless to attempt to reform or to insure the free exchange of ideas and news through Multi-lateral Treaties, and secondly: that it is virtually, impossible anyway to "convert the world" according to our own ideas. Perhaps the most effective way to support our views in this matter would be to "tend our own fire" and hope that by our good example, others may be converted to these principles.

Those participating actively in the discussions were: Campbell, Scruggs, Caskie, Mundy, Ferguson and Russell.

Members in attendance at this meeting were Glass, Caskie, Kilby, Lipscomb, Mundy, Campbell, Hundley, Barton, Capron, Scruggs, Harper, ~~Fisher~~, Ferguson, Freer, Russell, and Gilliam. The meeting adjourned at 9:58.

*J. Everett Fauber, Jr.*  
Secretary.

FREDERICK McCULLOCH MORRISON

Frederick McCulloch Morrison was born in Lynchburg on July 30, 1904, the son of Dr. James Morrison and the former Elizabeth McCulloch, and the great-grandson of Hugh McCulloch, who was twice Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Morrison attended Lynchburg public schools and the Episcopal High School at Alexandria. He completed his under-graduate work at the University of Virginia and received his medical degree from that same institution. Upon completion of his post-graduate training at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Morrison joined his father in his practice, which was confined to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After his father's death he devoted his efforts entirely to diseases of the eye and achieved high distinction in his profession. He was a member of the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine, a past president of the Southern Piedmont Medical Society, a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and an honorary president of the Virginia Society of Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmologists. In June 1947, he was honored by election to the membership of the American Ophthalmological Society, the membership of which is limited to 225 members.

In addition to his activities in his profession, Dr. Morrison was a leader in civic, educational, church, and social affairs. A member of St. John's Episcopal Church, he was at one time a vestryman of that church. He was a member of the Rotary Club, a director of the Lynchburg National Bank and Trust Company, a member of the Board of the Williams Home, Inc., and at one time he served as a member of the Lynchburg School Board.

In March, 1946 he was elected a member of the SpheX Club, of which organization his father had been an early member.

Dr. Morrison attended Lynchburg public schools and the Episcopal High School at Alexandria. He completed his under-graduate work at the University of Virginia and received his medical degree from that same institution. Upon completion of his post-graduate training at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Morrison joined his father in his practice, which was confined to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After his father's death he devoted his efforts entirely to diseases of the eye and achieved high distinction in his profession. He was a member of the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine, a past president of the Southern Piedmont Medical Society, a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and an honorary president of the Virginia Society of Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmologists. In June 1947, he was honored by election to the membership of the American Ophthalmological Society, the membership of which is limited to 225 members.

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In March, 1946 he was elected a member of the SpheX Club, of which organization his father had been an early member.

He was an ardent sportsman and an active member of the Lynchburg Camp Quietus Castra.

Early during World War II, Dr. Morrison received a commission as Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserves, but prior to that time he had rendered valuable service as an officer in the Infantry Reserves and as a Captain in the Medical Corps of the Virginia National Guard. His duty during World War II included assignments in Norfolk and Washington, as well as service in the Pacific theatre on the USS WISCONSIN, which battleship was attached to Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet. During his service he was promoted to the rank of Commander and in December, 1945 was one of two Naval surgeons selected to attend a demonstration in Cleveland, Ohio of advanced eye surgery developed by the Army Medical Corps.

In December, 1947 he developed leukemia. Fully conscious of the fact that his was an incurable disease, Dr. Morrison continued the practice of his profession until the progress of the disease confined him to his room. During all of his illness he displayed a calmness and high courage that was an example and inspiration to his family and his many friends. His death occurred on July 23, 1951. He was survived by his wife, Gertrude Hancock Morrison; a daughter, Elizabeth McCulloch Morrison; two sons, James Morrison and Frederick McCulloch Morrison, Jr; a brother, Robert D. Morrison, and a sister, Mrs. Frank S. Moore.

The five hundred and forty-sixth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank Friday Evening, December 14, 1951, President Harper presiding.

E. Marshall Frost acted as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Fauber.

The following members were present: Messrs. Newton, Hundley, Scruggs, Harper, Gilliam, Russell, Caskie, Glass, Kirby, Craddock, Lipscomb and Frost.

Mr. Gilliam made a report for the Program Committee, in which he stated that Dr. Carmichael was unable to accept our invitation to speak at the Annual Banquet, and Mr. Gilliam requested further suggestions for a possible speaker.

Mr. Newton reported for the Membership Committee, and presented the name of one person who was duly elected to membership.

There being no further business, the paper of the evening was read by Dr. George B. Craddock, whose subject was "Sir William Osler". The paper dealt with the life and influence of Dr. Osler and was most interesting and informative. Dr. Osler was born in Canada in 1849. He was graduated in medicine at the McGill University in 1872, and completed his studies in England. He later became professor of the Institute of Medicine at McGill, and in 1884 was professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Later he became professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. At the age of sixty he moved to England, and became Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. In 1911 he was made a baronet. He remained a British subject, and in 1917 lost his son in World War I, who, incidentally, was a great-grandson of Paul Revere.

Dr. Osler showed no particular interest in private practice, but preferred to be a teacher and continue his work in research. He was a prolific writer, and was, in fact, the father of the modern method of teaching medicine in that he placed students on the wards as part of their training. He was a firm believer of the fact that the art of medicine is observation. He had a love of humor and a universal knowledge of men, and was truly a doctor's

doctor. When he died the world lost one of its foremost diagnosticians, whose writings and lectures have become standard authorities in medical schools.

The discussion which followed was participated in by Messrs. Fundley, Lipscomb and Harper.

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 P. M.

*E. Marshall Post*

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Acting Secretary

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FIRST MEETING  
DR. WAKE

Meeting number five hundred and forty-seven of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the usual place, Friday evening, January 11, 1952 with President Harper in the Chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following members were present: Messers Freer, Newton, Scruggs, Hundley, Craddock, Wake, Capron, Morrison, Frost, Barker, Harper, Mundy, Glass, Campbell, Fauber, and Caskie. There were two guests as follows: Dr. Joseph W. E. Harrison, guest of Mr. Newton and Dr. Milan E. Hapale, Assistant Professor of Government and Economics, Sweet Briar College and guest of Dr. Barker.

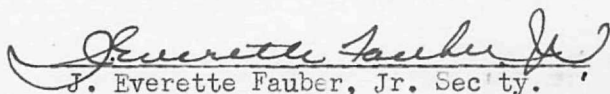
Dr. Orville Wake attended his first meeting and was duly welcomed as a new member of the SpheX Club. There were no Committee reports, however President Harper requested that everyone attempt to help the Program Committee in the selection of a Speaker for the next annual meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. W. S. Mundy, Jr. His subject was "The Electoral College - A Curiosity in Political Science". Mr. Mundy's paper covered, in a very orderly and clear manner, the many difficulties surrounding the efforts in the formation of our Constitution to find an acceptable method of electing a President. He indicated that the one selected, that the Electoral System, seemed to be more of a compromise than a well studied and well conceived plan. It was, apparently, adopted for want of the means of obtaining a better system. Mr. Mundy pointed out that the function of the Electoral College, in many cases, did not permit the people to make a selection. He demonstrated this by actual cases in the past where Political groups had used the system to further their own selfish interest at the expense of providing for the people a democratic means of electing their leader. The speaker also illustrated how the passage of the 12th Amendment and the growth of the two National Political Parties have brought about a complete change in the function of the Electoral College and how in 1800-1824 the Electoral College failed to elect a President and on four subsequent occasions Presidents were elected with less than a plurality of popular vote.

Mr. Mundy also commented on the several attempts to introduce Amendments or changes designed to improve the situation, and indicated that such changes would be difficult as long as the present system is maintained and promoted by certain political interests who do not wish to relinquish this advantage to their policies. The most favorable and promising corrective measure is, perhaps, the proposed Amendment sponsored by Senator Lodge which is designed to insure an accurate reflection of the popular vote in those votes cast by the Electoral College.

The discussion period followed the reading of the paper, during which time the Speaker and others compared our system of elections with that of other countries both in Europe and in South America..

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 P.M.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr. Sec'y.

545

The five hundred forty-eighth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

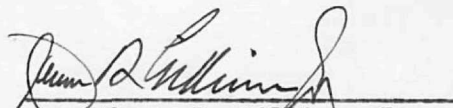
was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday evening, January 25, 1952, with the following members present: Russell, Mundy, Newton, Scruggs, *Frost* Wake, Barker, Gilliam, Campbell, Kirby, and Hundley. Dr. M. E. Hapale was present as the guest of Dr. Barker, the speaker of the evening.

In the absence of the president and vice-president, Mr. Campbell Russell was requested to preside. He in turn appointed Mr. Gilliam to act as secretary in the absence of Mr. Fauber. Later Dr. Harper, who had been detained by a call, joined the meeting and assumed the Chair.

The Annual Dinner Committee reported that they had not secured a speaker and would welcome suggestions.

\* The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Barker, his subject being "A Personal Experience as Interpreter to Woodrow Wilson's Secret Service Bodyguard in Paris December 1918 - February 1919." This proved to be a most interesting account of Dr. Barker's association with the meeting which resulted in the Versailles Treaty. His personal experiences made these historic moments quite real to his listeners. The close of the paper was devoted to an expression of the speaker's evaluation of Woodrow Wilson and his ideals. Practically all the members entered into a lively discussion of the paper and the questions raised therein, revealing a wide divergence of opinion as to the place that would ultimately be accorded President Wilson in history.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

  
James R. Gilliam, Jr.  
Acting Secretary

The five hundred forty-ninth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday evening, February 8, 1952, with Dr. Harper presiding. The following members were present: Morrison Newton, Campbell, Scruggs, Mundy, Frost, Hundley, Caskie, Harper, Barker, Russell, Lipscomb and Gilliam.

In the absence of Mr. Fauber, James R. Gilliam, Jr. acted as Secretary.

On behalf of the Membership Committee, Mr. Newton requested that any names the members felt they could unqualifiedly recommend for consideration as potential members be submitted to him.

Mr. Gilliam reported that the Annual Dinner Committee had not obtained a speaker. Mr. Caskie then offered to invite Mr. Paul Hoffman to speak to the Club. With the approval of the members present, Mr. Gilliam requested Mr. Caskie to immediately communicate with Mr. Hoffman and advise the results.

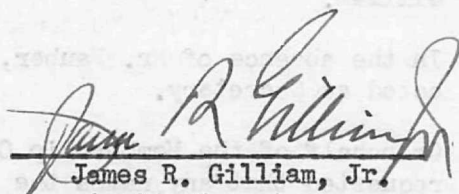
Mr. Gilliam reported that his paper was scheduled to be presented on March 7 but that at present his plans called for his being absent for three weeks on a trip to Mexico, leaving on March 5. He stated that he had been unable to make any exchange with the members who had papers to be given after his return. There will therefore be no meeting on the evening of March 7.

The paper of the evening was presented by Dr. Lipscomb, his subject being "Virginia's Humanistic Contribution to Early American Culture." This proved to be a most interesting and detailed account of this contribution extending from the translations of the classics by the treasurer of the Colony at Jamestown through Mr. Jefferson's

period. The field covered dealt with poetry, prose, music, art, the drama, and architecture.

The paper was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Scruggs and Campbell and was also commented upon in an interesting manner by other members present.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.



James R. Gilliam, Jr.  
Acting Secretary

The five-hundred and fiftieth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday evening, February 22, 1952 with President Harper in the Chair.

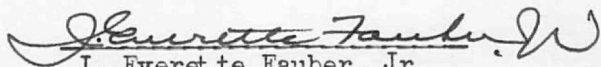
The following members were present: Harper, Gilliam, Lipscomb, Morrison, Frost, Kirby, Barker, Mundy, Newton, Scruggs, Capron, Russell, Hundley, Wake, Fauber, Campbell, and Craddock. Dr. Lipscomb had, as his guest, Dr. Kreussler, Professor of German at Randolph Macon Women's College. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam reported again for the Program Committee, indicating that Mr. Caskie was unable to obtain Mr. Hoffman as the Speaker for the Annual Meeting. Mr. Gilliam said that he was making an attempt to contact Mr. Coleman, an executive of the Standard Oil Co. No other Committee reports were heard.

The Speaker of the evening was Dr. Moody Campbell whose subject was "Jew and Greek-The Impact of Two Civilizations". Displaying complete command of his subject, the Speaker drew a detailed picture; first of the initial conflict of Hellenistic Culture and Judism, giving interesting and convincing examples of the impact of one on the other; then pointed out how, in spite of their many differences many thoughts, ideals and creeds of the one were gradually absorbed by the other. Speaking of the Jewish Dispersion and the removal of many Jews to Egypt and the Mediterranean Area, Dr. Campbell named Alexandria as the great intellectual and cultural center of Classic-Times-becoming the great site of the conflict and later the blending of the Greek and Hebrew philosophies and all of the interesting interplay of one of these cultures upon the other. He commented on how the translation of the Scriptures into the Greek served as a great impetus

to the spread of Christianity and how the great Jewish thinker and teacher, Philo Judaeus, introduced allegoric interpretations to put across his ideas to his people. The Speaker named two important points of Judaism that were later to be absorbed into the Christian Theology; the belief in the Future Life or the Resurrection and the belief in an *Intermediary* Power between God and the World which was Wisdom, and "The Word". With frequent references to the later writings of Philo and Paul he demonstrated how all of these beliefs and philosophies were finally fused into the Christian Theology.

The most interesting discussion developed after the reading of the paper with Dr. Lipscomb, Dr. Kirby, Dr. Barker, Dr Kreussler and Mr. Scruggs complimenting and commenting at length on the scholarly paper that had just been presented to the Club. The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.  
Secretary

548

The five-hundred and fifty-first meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday evening March 21st, 1952.

The following members were present: Campbell, Cas-  
kie, Glass, Wake, Kirby, Newton, Scruggs, Hundley,  
Frost, Capron, Freer, Harper, and Mundy.

Dr. Harper presided. There were no committee reports.

Dr. John. D. Kirby read a paper on "Regional Problems in Contemporary Southern Literature." The Speaker reviewed and discussed the many social problems prevailing in the South since 1865 and ingeniously and significantly demonstrated how they are reflected in the Literature produced by Southern authors during this period.

Particular reference was made to the Racial Problems, the Agrarian character of the Early South and the changing attitudes of very recent times and the present-demonstrating how the South is rapidly moving into Progressive Industrialization.

This most interesting paper was the impetus for the customary discussion period which followed. The meeting adjourned about 10 O'clock.

*Wm. S. Mundy, Jr.*

William S. Mundy, Jr.

Acting Secretary

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The five-hundred and fifty-second meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Friday evening April the 4th, 1952.

The following members were present: Glass, Morrison, Freer, Ferguson, Harper, Gilliam, Capron, Mundy, Caskie, Campbell, Hundley, Frost, Fauber, Kirby and Craddock. Mr. James Wright, the Assistant City Manager, was the guest of Mr. Morrison.

President Harper presided and Mr. Gilliam made a report on the Annual Banquet, confirming the speaker who will be Mr. Bruce Bielaski, Chief Investigator for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The cost of a plate for each guest and member attending will be \$3.00. Bill will be sent for the cost of the plate and dues after the Annual Dinner.

Mr. Robert Morrison read a paper, entitled "City Finances - 1941-1951".

Mr. Morrison's paper served as a reply to the recent C.V.I. Report and as well, outlined, in a very complete and condensed fashion, the fiscal policies and the operating budget for the city of Lynchburg over the period-1941 to 1951. The paper contained many significant and interesting facts and comparisons covering both revenues and expenditures.

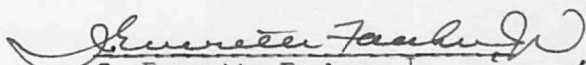
Mr. Morrison outlined and explained Federal and State participation on the many public works projects and even on certain, constant, operating expenditures particularly in connection with Road and Street Paving and Schools. Explanation and justification for an over-all expenditure increase amounting to approximately 81% was given. Inflation is obviously responsible for much of the increase which was approximately 100% in Health,

over 100% in Social Services and well over 300% in Indigent Hospitalization. Cost for the Police Dept. has doubled and has increased considerably for the Fire Dept. However, there is no indication of extravagance in expenditures for either of the Departments of the City.

Mr. Morrison's paper closed with the question, "Is the Taxpayer getting value received, regardless of cost?"

A very lively discussion period followed the reading of the paper in which practically everyone participated.

The meeting adjourned at 10:03 o'clock.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.  
Secretary

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## ANNUAL MEETING

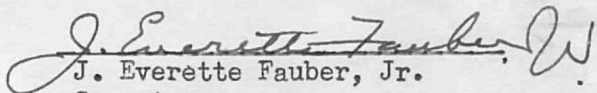
The five hundred and fifty-third meeting of the

### SPHEX CLUB

was held at the Virginian Hotel at 6:30 P. M. the evening of April 18th, 1952

This was the Annual Dinner Meeting of the club and the guest speaker was Mr. A. Bruce Bielaskie, Assistant General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York City.

Attached herewith are news items taken from Friday afternoons paper and Saturday mornings paper covering fully all of the details of this meeting.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.  
Secretary

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1952

## Bielaski Talk To Be Feature Of Sphex Meet

Man Who Investigated  
German Activities  
Once Kidnap Victim

A. Bruce Bielaski, New York attorney who was in charge of investigating German activities in the United States during World War I, will be the speaker at the annual banquet of the Sphex Club at The Virginian tonight at 6:30.

In addition to the club members to be present, a large group of especially invited guests will also attend. James R. Caskie will introduce the speaker, and James R. Gilliam arranged the meeting. Dr. Edwin A. Harper is president.

Bielaski is the author of a widely read article which appeared recently in Readers Digest.

Born in Montgomery County, Md., Bielaski received his Law Degree from George Washington University in 1904, and then became associated with the Department of Justice in Washington. He went with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1908 and remained there until 1918.

In 1925-26, he was a special assistant to the attorney general and aided in the successful prosecution of liquor smuggling rings. He has been in charge of the Arson Department, National Board of Fire Underwriters, since 1929, and assistant general manager since 1943.

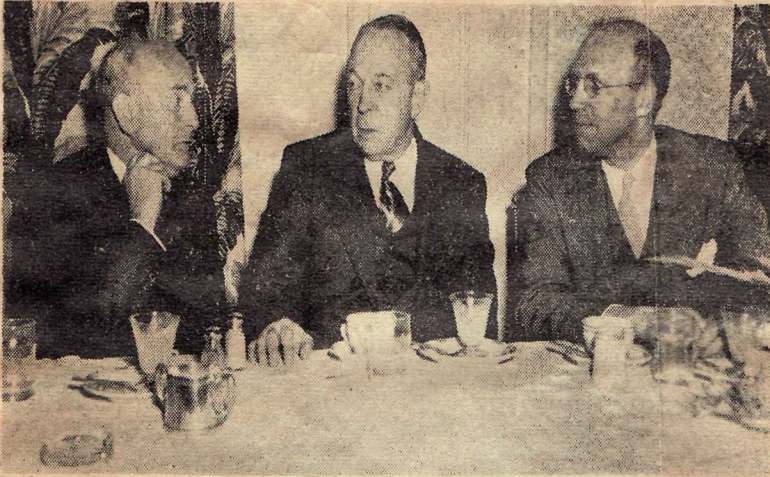
Bielaski was kidnaped in June, 1922, and held for ransom by Indian bandits in Mexico. He was able to escape unaided during the third night in which he was held in captivity.

The club members are: Dr. B. W. Arnold of Montvale; Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert C. Glass, Dr. O. J. Switzer, Edward S. Graves, Dr. J. L. Hamaker, Capt. E. C. Hamner Jr., Dr. Edwin A. Harper, R. W. B. Hart of Charlottesville, Dr. J. T. T. Hundley Jr., Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. H. C. Lipscomb, Dr. R. A. Magill, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., James T. Noel Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Phillip L. Scruggs and Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests invited are: G. M. Alexander, R. C. Atherholt, Charles G. Baber, B. C. Baldwin Jr., Leigh Ballenberg, Dr. E. M. Bowman, Dr. Phillip Bryan, H. S. Bryant, James D. Burby, the Rev. Hugh L. Burleigh, A. B. Burton, Frank G. Carrington, R. A. Carrington Jr., Dr. J. S. G. Carson, Edward Christian, Ralph E. Clifford, J. Gilliam Conrad, Dr. Robert H. Cox Jr., Dr. R. V. Crowder Jr., F. G. Davidson, F. G. Davidson Jr., Robert Q. Davis, D. H. Dillard, R. A. Dirom, Dr. Porter B. Echols, V. Howard Ford, Harry D. Forsyth, Fred B. Fuqua, Thomas W. Gilliam, Phillip Girling, Max Guggenheimer, M. Carter Gunn, E. H. Hancock, R. S. Harris, Dr. J. E. Haynsworth, S. Bolling Hobbs, Dr. John G. Holland.

Harry F. Holt, E. B. Horner, Robert S. Hudgens, Dr. Holcombe H. Hurt, Royston Jester III, V. V. Kelsey, T. S. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. W. Kooztz, A. P. Lankford, Rowland Lea, Lunsford Loving, H. E. McWane, S. Thomas Martin, B. F. Moomaw, Donald G. Moore, Dr. B. K. Mundy, Scott Nesbit, J. Burroughs Noell, C. B. North, Karl V. Ogden, J. Gordon Payne, John Tucker Percy, W. R. Perkins Jr., Mosby G. Perrow Jr., D. A. Robertson, Henry M. Sackett Jr., Dr. D. P. Scott, E. G. Scott, Francis C. Scruggs Jr., Samuel A. Scruggs, Fred Showalter, B. T. Smith, Dr. R. C. Somerville, Dr. R. P. Stickley, Dr. J. G. Stipe, C. A. Sydnor Jr., the Rev. C. C. Tarplee, John M. Turner Jr., Gen. A. A. Vandegriff, Graham B. Walker Jr., A. M. White, L. B. Whitehouse, Dr. Paul Walker, Frank K. Williams, S. H. Williams, J. D. Wright and E. F. Younger Jr.

## Principals At Sphex Club Meeting



A Bruce Bielaski, (center), assistant general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York City, and in charge of the arson and burglary departments, shown at the Virginian Hotel last night just before he addressed members and guests of the Sphex Club. James Caskie, (left), was program chairman, and at right is Dr. Edwin A. Harper, club president. (Staff Photo)

## Bielaski Says U. S. Lacks Civil Rights Protection

Most Serious Threat To Law Enforcement, Sphex Club Members, Guests Told

By FRED MENAGH

The most serious threat to law enforcement in the United States today is the lack of protection afforded citizens insofar as their civil rights are concerned.

This was the point stressed last night in an address before nearly 200 members of the Sphex Club and their guests at the Virginian Hotel by A. Bruce Bielaski, assistant general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York City.

Bielaski, a former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who was in charge of investigating German activities in the United States during World War I, was guest speaker at the club's annual banquet. He heads the arson and burglary departments of the NBFU.

### State Laws Not Uniform

Citing the lack of uniformity of state laws involving a variety of offenses including gambling and adultery, the speaker declared that in one way "Americans are a lawless people."

"On the other hand," he stated, "we are not a lawless people when it comes to enforcing laws which protect people from injury and the destruction of their personal property."

The great exception to this today, he declared, was the lack of any aggressive attempt, for the most part, by law enforcement authorities.

ties to protect the civil rights of citizens, "and to protect them from depredations by labor racketeers and their goons."

Declaring that our civil rights have not been given as close attention as they should be, the speaker asserted that he, for one, "would like to see someone today start agitating for pure law enforcement along these lines."

By way of illustration he cited numerous examples of how the civil rights of individuals were being violated by labor racketeers.

There was the case of the brothers in Illinois who owned a gravel pit. When they obtained an \$80,000 contract from a neighboring county for gravel they were approached by union organizers who demanded that they organize the truck drivers who hauled the material.

The brothers explained that they did not employ the drivers, that they were under the jurisdiction of the county making the purchase of gravel. The county commissioners pointed out that the truck drivers were farmers who hauled the gravel for "side money."

When attempts to organize the drivers failed, Bielaski said, trucks were overturned and finally the drag and crusher at the gravel pit were dynamited.

"There was a perfect example of the invasion of civil rights," he pointed out. "Yet no one will undertake to prosecute those responsible."

#### **Cites Other Instances**

He cited similar instances in other states. In Alabama union organizers burned down a workingmen's dormitory, burning one man to death.

Two fires were set in a New York state plant by labor organizers, and the goons had orders to "strip" women who resisted the attempts at union organization.

In Pennsylvania a drag and crusher in a non-union mine were dynamited by labor organizers "because the union wanted to collect 30 cents a ton for their welfare fund even though the miners were not union members."

Although some action was taken in some of these cases, Bielaski said, none of the higher-ups were ever punished.

Illustrating how our laws can be tightened up to correct injustice he compared the arson laws of 20 or more years ago with those of today.

"Arson," he said, "was once so loosely interpreted in the statutes of most of our states that it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction. Today there is a model law now in effect in 41 states which has really put teeth in our arson laws. It even covers attempted arson."

As a result of this model law,

he explained, law enforcement authorities, including the NBFU, have been able to virtually wipe out the arson rings that existed in the past.

Similar attention to civil rights laws, he declared, would soon bring about better law enforcement in that direction.

The speaker was introduced by James R. Caskie, Spheer Club program chairman. Dr. Edwin A. Harper, club president, presided at the meeting.

1952  
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## GRAVES RESIGNS

The five hundred and fifty fourth meeting of the  
SPHEX CLUB

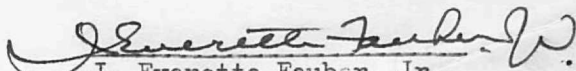
took place in the Director's room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday evening of May 2nd at 8:15 P.M.

Members present were Craddock, Lipscomb, Campbell, Newton, Mundy, Frost, Scruggs, Ferguson, Hundley, Harper, Fauber and Gilliam. Dr. Harper had as his guest Dr. Robert L. Brickhouse.

The President instructed the Secretary to read a letter recently received from Mr. Edward S. Graves in which Mr. Graves requested his resignation from the club with regret. It seems that he has a constant conflict with the SpheX Club meetings because of a teaching commitment at Washington and Lee Law School. Upon motion of Mr. Marshall Frost and seconded by Dr. Craddock the meeting voted to instruct the Secretary to write Mr. Graves and accept his resignation with regret.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr. on the subject "The Antivivisectionist - Menace to Medical Progress". The speaker reviewed the history of the Antivivisectionist Movement in this country, with particular reference to the agitation in Baltimore and Los Angeles where there are very strong movements opposing the use of animals for Medical Research and Experimentation. The paper cited the many benefits that had accrued to Humanity because of the use of animals in Medical Research. The speaker also analysed the cause and effects of this Movement which has, in certain instances and at certain times reached grave proportions and naturally has caused the Medical Profession many headaches and served as a stumbling block to continued scientific progress in the medical field.

At the conclusion of the paper a very lively discussion ensued and the meeting adjourned at 9:57 P.M.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.  
Secretary

IS THERE A ~~THE~~ MEETING  
MISSING HERE  
BETWEEN 2 MAY 1952  
AND 3 OCT 1952?

IF NOT, THERE IS A  
FOUR MEETING NUMBERING  
GAP.

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 3, 1952- MAY 22, 1953

552 ? 4 pages ~~of~~ JAMES CASKIE

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

was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank on Friday evening, October 3, 1952. The following members attended: Harper, Glass, Kirby, Caskie, Jack, Mundy, Newton, Frost, Fauber, Campbell, Hundley, Wake, and Barker. Dr. Quillian attended as Dr. Jack's guest and Dr. Helsabeck was a guest of Dr. Wake.

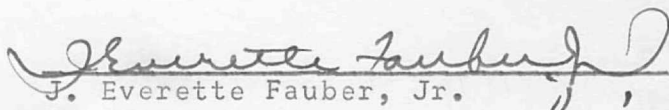
A letter of appreciation from Mrs. Hamner which came to the Secretary last June, after the start of the summer recess was read. This letter was in appreciation for the beautiful plant that was sent recently in Captain Hamner's memory. President Harper appointed a Nominating Committee to bring in a suggested slate of officers for the coming year. This committee was composed of Chairman William S. Mundy, Jr. serving with Mr. Frost and Mr. Caskie. A suggestion was made that a committee or certain individuals be delegated to write a factual account of Captain Hamner's life out of respect for this former member who died last year.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. James Caskie, and his subject was COLLEGE FINANCES AND CORPORATIONS.

The paper compared the independent and non-supported Private Colleges with State Supported Institutions, pointing out how these private Institutions are forced to operate at considerable disadvantage concerning financial backing. Mr. Caskie took the position that large corporations, actually, have a stake in continuing the support of these Institutions, and that they actually receive many benefits, both direct and indirect, from these Institutions. He also pointed out that the unselfish urge of good citizenship in the face of the tax situation might prompt their giving to such a worthy cause. The paper reviewed the formation<sup>and</sup> passage of recent enabling legislation, making it possible for privately endowed colleges to receive gifts from

Corporations. It was brought out that a large percentage of gifts to Charity and to Community Funds comes from corporate sources. The speaker mentioned ~~several~~ groups that had been formed in several western states and in our neighboring state of North Carolina. These groups are organized with the express purpose of promoting contributions from large corporations and industries to member colleges of their group. This is the pattern for the recent formation of such a group here in our own State.

The paper provoked considerable discussion by all members present, and the meeting adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

  
J. Everette Fauber, Jr.  
Secretary

553

DR. W. W. FERGUSON

The five hundred and fifty-seventh meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P. M., on October 17, 1952.

Dr. Harper, the President, presided, and in the absence of the Secretary E. M. Frost acted as Secretary. The following members were present: Scruggs, Barton, Russell, Freer, Wake, Harper, Gilliam, Ferguson, Craddock, Caskie, Campbell, Kirby, Lipscomb and Frost.

Mr. Frost made the report of the Nominating Committee, and on motion duly made and seconded the following officers were unanimously elected:

Dr. George L. Barton, Jr., - President  
Dr. George B. Craddock, Vice-President  
O. B. Newton, Jr., - Secretary  
James R. Gilliam, Jr., Treasurer

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. W. W. Ferguson, his subject being "Perilous Predictions". The paper dealt with the presidential election forecast, and Dr. Ferguson analyzed four factors which might be used in making predictions of the outcome: First: Analysis of the popular vote; Second: Historical treatment of past elections; Third: Public opinion polls; Fourth: Analysis of voting trends in prior presidential elections and elections in off years.

A general discussion following, and the meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

Edna Skene East  
Acting Secretary

The five hundred and fifty-eighth meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., October 31, 1952.

In the absence of the President and of the Vice-President, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., presided. The following members were present: Messrs. Scruggs, Capron, Frost, Barker, Morrison, Kirby, Lipscomb, Ferguson, Hundley, Gilliam, Harper, Fauber, Campbell, and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr. read the paper of the evening. His subject was "SHELTER - 1773". The paper, itself an almost fulfilling treatment of the subject, was brought to a level of high satisfaction by the color slides used by the author, to supplement his story of Whitehall, built near Annapolis, during the years immediately preceding 1770, by Horatio Sharpe, Royal Governor of the Province of Maryland.

Mr. Fauber, into whose hands recently has been placed the responsibility of restoring Whitehall to its original imposing greatness, suggested that Whitehall was erected primarily for the purpose of pleasure, retirement and retreat. The splendid example of Georgian architecture, was erected, also, however, with an eye to the probability of attack by hostile Indians, since the only side of the structure not protected by water, had pronounced similarity to a fortress.

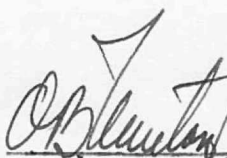
The running commentary on the color slides first pointed out Whitehall (from various angles - interior and exterior - and approaches) as it was when it was purchased by its present owner, Mr. Charles Scarlette. The latter group of photographs, taken during the archeological and architectural explorations, indicated that Whitehall has been subjected to many alterations by the several different owners between Sharpe and Scarlette.

Although it is presently the plan of Mr. Scarlette to occupy Whitehall as a private residence after the restoration, The Maryland Historical Society

has identified itself with the project. The Society is contributing its good offices in assisting with the research and is acting as a clearinghouse for disbursement of Rockefeller funds already made available to support research necessary to re-create what could well be a monument of national significance.

Mr. Fauber's manifest interest in and evident knowledge of the complete history of Whitehall, allowed him to particularize with the numerous questions and comment which followed his paper.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "O. B. Newton, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

O. B. Newton, Jr.,  
Secretary

The five-hundred and fifty-ninth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR. HARPER

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., November 14, 1952.

Dr. Barton, the president, presided. The following members were present: Messrs. Barker, Kirby, Hundley, Freer, Capron, Russell, Barton, Harper, Glass, Caskie, Campbell, Craddock and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Barton, the president, indicated that standing committees would be appointed, and has since made the following appointments:

Program Committee: Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr., Chairman  
Mr. James R. Caskie  
Mr. William S. Mundy

Membership Committee: Mr. E. Marshall Frost, Chairman  
Mr. Philip L. Scruggs  
Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr.

Dr. Edwin A. Harper read the paper of the evening. His subject was: "PLANNED LAND USE IN GREAT BRITAIN".

As a preliminary measure leading to a full and clear representation of the present governmental control over the disposition of and use of privately owned property in Great Britain, Dr. Harper reviewed not only the changes wrought by legislation under the Labor Government after 1945, but also surveyed generally the history of agriculture in Great Britain during the past one hundred years.

Because of its vital importance to the continued well being of Great Britain, the field of agriculture was treated a bit more in detail than was governmental control in the areas of industry, commerce and public housing. While there seem to be pronounced differences in philosophies regarding controls for industry and public housing, it was pointed out that there have been rather stringent controls on all phases of crops, farming, agriculture and production since 1920, and that such controls seem to be indeed popular with all segments of both major political parties. The farmer, with security and independence, complaineth not, and others realize that when balances and checks are critical, planning and control at federal level is insurance.

In the period that followed the paper, most of the discussants noted certain similarities and certain dissimilarities between controls in Great Britain and in the United States, but agreed generally that controls of the nature mentioned were probably more necessary there than here.

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "O. B. Newton, Jr.", written above a horizontal line.

O. B. Newton, Jr.,  
Secretary

The five hundred and sixtieth meeting of the

556

SPHEX CLUB FROST

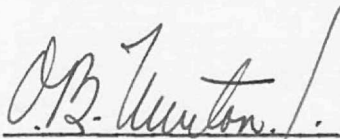
was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., November 28, 1952.

The following members were present: Mundy, Hundley, Harper, Barton, Frost, Glass, Barker, Caskie and Newton. President Barton had as his guest Mr. W. S. Catherwood of the V.E.S. faculty.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. E. Marshall Frost read the paper of the evening. His subject was "Another Bible". While doubtless the inspiration for the paper stemmed from the quite recently published "Holy Bible - Revised Standard Version", Mr. Frost gave rather detailed accounts of events leading up to translations and revisions of all the various well known Bibles which have come before the Revised Standard Version. Biographical data on the translators and revisionists, were given. In addition to Mr. Frost's own comparison of specific textual matter in the New Bible, to that found in the King James Version, the discussants, Dr. Barker, Mr. Caskie, Mr. Mundy, and Dr. Barton, also directed their remarks within the area of comparison of text, and probable influence.

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



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five-hundred and sixty-first meeting of the

557 - FREER SPHEX CLUB Meet at 8:15

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank at 8:15 P.M., December 12, 1952

The following members were present: Gilliam, Jack, Fauber, Hundley, Campbell, Frost, Capron, Wake, Ferguson, Barton, Freer, Harper, Morrisson, Scruggs, Caskie, and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Heavy pedestrian traffic on downtown streets, and its possible detracting from calm in the meeting room on the nights of SpheX Club Meetings, was pointed out, and after some discussion it was generally agreed that the door to the bank might be locked at 8:30 P.M. with a minimum of inconvenience to members. Entrance to the bank after 8:30 P.M. may be effected by telephoning.

The paper of the evening was read by Prof. Ruskin Freer, and the subject was, "HOW MUCH LONGER SHALL WE EAT?"

The problem, as put by Prof. Freer, is mainly one of food versus increase in population. As a simple example, it was stated that while the U. S. agriculture has increased productivity to the point where one farmer feeds twenty-one people, there are some countries in which there is record of no advance in productivity.

Several interesting theories in regard to malnutrition and rate of reproduction; decreased libido with chronic hunger - temporary malnutrition resulting in stepped up libido - were reviewed.

Comparative analyses were drawn from statistics on three major classifications of geographical and political areas, indicating annual income per capita and its apparent influence on birth rate, death rate, calories per day in the diet of individuals, and their life expectancy, in each classification.

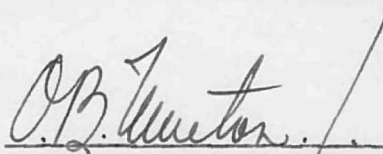
It was the conclusion of Prof. Freer that the problem of a continuing sufficiency of food for a continually increasing world population can be resolved by these means:

1. Population control, and/or
2. Increased food production.

While it appears there are three accepted theories on population control, there are double that number specific measures that would, with certainty, insure increases in world food production.

The excellent paper was the inspiration for several discussions, much comment, and a number of questions.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:02 P.M.

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five-hundred and sixty-second meeting of the

558

SPHEX CLUB

DR. T. JACK

\* DEATH OF HART

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, January 9, 1953, with President Barton in the chair.

The following members were present: Campbell, Mundy, Frost, Scruggs, Harper, Freer, Caskie, Russell, Barton, Gilliam, Capron, Morrison, Fauber, Barker, Jack, Lipscomb, Hundley, Craddock and Newton.

Mr. Marchant Wornom, Assistant to the President, and Treasurer, Sweet Briar College, was the guest of Dr. Barker; Mr. J. K. Banks, Senior Master, Virginia Episcopal School, was the guest of Dr. Barton, and Mr. J. B. Noell was the guest of Mr. Gilliam.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

\* Mr. Scruggs was appointed to draw up an appropriate resolution on the passing of Capt. R.W.B. Hart, a Club Member.

Mr. Caskie, reporting for the Committee on Annual Meeting, expressed hope that Judge Harold Medina, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, might be secured as speaker. Mr. Caskie plans to see Judge Medina in February.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Theodore Jack, and his subject was "A FORGOTTEN PROPHET". There were two main theses. First, that the prophet, among whose siblings and kinsmen were numbered, two presidents, a secretary of state, ambassadors, men of letters, political scientists, lawyers, bankers and railroad presidents, as contrasted to those in public life in America before or since, is an indication that in this one American family, Brooks Adams justifies a claim that ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny. And second, that the word "prophet", because of Brooks Adams' high "batting average", is also justified.

Brooks Adams was a prolific writer, with emphasis on social problems, economics, and politics. Dr. Jack mentioned a number of Brooks Adams' writings, and the following were evaluated in light of their influence at the time they were written, and accuracy according to present day appraisal:

1. (1887) "Emancipation of Massachusetts" - unpopular at the time, but very sound today.

2. "Law of Civilization and Decay" - trade routes and their influence on civilization.

3. (1900) "America's Economic Supremacy" - in which (after the Spanish-American War) Brooks Adams traced the emergence of Russia as a world power, saw that the powers of England must decline, and that Russia's increasing stature would be brought about by a gradual consolidation of land masses, and by a consolidation of Teuton mind and Slavic muscle.

4. (1913) "Theory of Social Revolution" - in which social, economic, and political status, sought under and by the Fair Deal and its forerunner, the New Deal, were pointed to, and

5. (1919) "Degradation of Democratic Dogma"

The second of the two theses was the more provocative, and was discussed by the following members: Campbell, Scruggs, Caskie, Russell, Mundy and Barton

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



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and sixty-third meeting of the

559

SPHEX CLUB

DR. JOHN KIRBY

\*  
was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, January 23, 1953, with Dr. Barton presiding.

The following members were present: Scruggs, Frost, Caskie, Barton, Barker, Campbell, Glass, Kirby, Lipscomb, Newton:

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

→ GULLIAN ELECTED

Mr. Frost reported for the Membership Committee. The one person, whose name was presented, was elected to membership in the SpheX Club.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John Kirby, and his subject was "T. S. Eliot's THE COCKTAIL PARTY". Dr. Kirby reviewed certain important facts of Eliot's life and commented on a number of Eliot's literary efforts prior to "The Cocktail Party". The speaker then examined "The Cocktail Party" as religious drama, and evaluated Eliot as a religious dramatist.

It was no doubt realized by Eliot that rarely employed dramatic stratagems must be relied upon if he were to achieve his hope of giving an account of Christian life with the end view of re-establishment of Christian society. Eliot attempted to use a meter (at times) that would necessitate a stress on words suggesting imitation of ordinary conversation. Several Christian doctrinal phrases were used throughout the play. By the sustained use of repetition of certain religious expressions, those viewing the play were to be made to understand its religious intent. Dr. Kirby complemented this portion of his paper by reading passages from "The Cocktail Party", illustrating the several stratagems mentioned.

In estimating the persuasiveness of "The Cocktail Party", as religious drama, Dr. Kirby thought that while the production was something this side of successful, it is indeed a play pointing in the right direction to development of the religious play.

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

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

The five hundred and sixty-fourth meeting of the

560

SPHEX CLUB

DR. T. MOODY CAMPBELL

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, February 6, 1953.

The following members were present: Scruggs, Harper, Capron, Gilliam, Campbell, Caskie, Kirby, Ferguson, Lipscomb and Newton. Mr. J. B. Noell was the guest of Mr. Gilliam.

In the absence of the president and of the vice-president, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr. presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The secretary was reminded that the courtesy of J. R. Millner Co., Inc., in offering its parking facilities to SpheX Club Members on meeting nights, should have official acknowledgement.

A letter from Dr. William F. Quillian, Jr. was read, in which Dr. Quillian expressed regret that illness would prevent him from attending the first scheduled meeting after his election to membership.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. T. Moody Campbell, and his subject was "GOETHE AND AMERICA".

Goethe did not exhibit interest in America until quite late in life. It was when Goethe was visited by Edward Everett, George Ticknor and George Cogswell in Weimar, that his interest in America was apparently kindled. Within the next few years, Goethe was exchanging ideas with Cogswell on geology and mineralogy, and in 1823, Goethe presented to Cogswell a complete set of Goethe's books. Everett returned to write the first essay in America on Goethe. It was about this time that Goethe read Duke Bernard's diary of his trip into America. Literature of America began to interest Goethe and he read three of Cooper's novels, Washington Irving, and in 1830, read Jefferson's Memoirs.

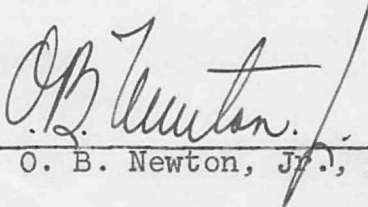
America began to become conscious of and much interested in Goethe. Emerson began the study of German in 1832. Longfellow lectured on Goethe at Harvard. America's leading newspaper was commenting on Goethe.

Here Dr. Campbell indicated the beginnings of what developed into a full blown conflict over Goethe.

Those who were adversely critical of Goethe were identified. Their cynical invective was reviewed. Those who championed Goethe were identified, and although Dr. Campbell referred to the utterances of several, he emphasized particularly the part of Emerson and what he felt, said and wrote.

The Emerson-on-Goethe metamorphosis, from 1834 when in a letter to Carlyle, Emerson referred to Goethe as "soft, rested, pampered genius", through 1836 when Emerson was reading Goethe seriously, through 1837 when he questioned the sincerity of the Weimar group, and the sincerity of Goethe himself; gradually losing, in 1840, his distrust and distaste for Goethe, up to 1844, when Emerson deplored the differences between young America and the idealism which was Goethe's, was demonstrated. There followed then a delicate blending of the insights of Dr. Campbell and of Emerson, in analyzing Goethe's greatness.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

  
O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

\* It was through the efforts of Cogswell that a complete set of Goethe's works was presented to Harvard.

The five hundred and sixty-fifth meeting of the

561

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

X BIO HAMNER  
was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, February 20, 1953

The following members were present: Campbell, Frost, Harper, Freer, Wake, Caskie, Scruggs, Glass, Lipscomb, Kirby, Barker, Fauber, Gilliam, Craddock, Newton.

In the absence of the president, and due to the late arrival of the vice-president, Mr. James R. Caskie presided.

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

\* Mr. Robert Glass read a tribute to the late Capt. Edward Chambers Hamner, Jr., who was, for a number of years, a member of the SpheX Club. The resolution is attached to these minutes. BIO

Mr. Caskie, reporting for the Program Committee, stated that he had made an engagement to see Judge Harold C. Medina the following week, in the interest of securing him as speaker for the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Philip Scruggs read the paper of the evening and his subject was "AMERICAN MAGAZINES". American magazines, said Mr. Scruggs, can correctly be placed in one of three general categories: the quality, the slicks, the pulps. The latter two classifications were described and commented upon briefly before the major effort, on quality magazines, was initiated.

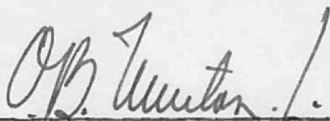
Mr. Scruggs reserved temporarily a preferential listing of quality magazines until he could set down criteria for them, and until he could tarry for a while over his first choice - The New Yorker.

All the major, regular departments of The New Yorker were tested and found not lacking, but it was the consistently above-standard fiction that drew Mr. Scruggs' most appreciative review. A short story by J. D. Salinger, "For Esme-With Love and Squalor" was used as evidence of superiority. Portions of the story were read aloud. Parallelism, of actions and speech of the characters to their circumstances and perspectives, seemed to be noteworthy. By all standards of exacting criticism of Mr. Scruggs, this story has everything it should have.

Following his comments on The New Yorker, Mr. Scruggs listed preferentially a number of quality magazines: The Atlantic, Harpers, The Saturday Review, The Virginia Quarterly Review, The William and Mary Quarterly, Virginia Cavalcade, Harper's Bazaar, and Vogue.

In conclusion, it was Mr. Scruggs' thought that possibly the values of the quality magazines lie in the opening of their pages to free speech, the attraction they hold for the erudite offerings of scholars, and their more ready availability to the writer who is young and unknown.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

Captain Edward Chambers Hamner, Jr., who died May 26, 1952, at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Roanoke, was for years a valued member of the Spheer Club during which period he wrote several papers on subjects on which he was an authority, and often took part in discussions.

Born in Lynchburg he was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hamner. He prepared in the Lynchburg schools and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, which he entered in 1897.

On May 21, 1921, Captain Hamner was married to the former Dorothy Kirk, who survives him. Also surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Tuthill of Wilmington, Del., five grandchildren; two brothers, Samuel Garland Hamner, Lynchburg, and Henry Rawlings Hamner, Fairmont, W. Va.; and a sister, Sallie Hamner, Lynchburg.

While attending the Naval Academy, Hamner had an outstanding record as an athlete and student. He served as Midshipman Aide to two different admirals. He later entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he studied naval construction.

He served as naval aide to President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1918, Captain Hamner went to sea as First Naval Constructor. In 1921, he was ordered to London as assistant naval attache in the Court of St. James, a post he held two and a half years.

After leaving London, Captain Hamner was on inspection duty on the West Coast for a short time then he went to Pearl Harbor as yard manager.

In 1927, he was retired with the rank of commander and he and his family returned here to live. Before he was recalled to duty in 1939, as Inspector of Naval Materials, Philadelphia Navy Yard, Captain Hamner took an active role in the life of the community. He was a member of the School Board and participated in other business and social activities.

2- hammer

He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1942. In 1943, he was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal by the secretary of the navy for an act of heroism performed in 1904 when the Navy did not award medals to the commissioned officers. In 1946, he was given a citation for his work as inspector of Naval Materials at Philadelphia. He was also cited for his work during World War I at the New Orleans Navy Yard.

*Prepared by Mr. Robert Glass  
Read by Glass at Spket Club Meeting 2/20/53*

562

DR.

H.C. LIPSCOMB

The five hundred and sixty-sixth meeting of the

\* BIO HART

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, March 6, 1953.

The following members were present: Campbell, Hundley, Scruggs, Harper, Mundy, Lipscomb, Kirby, Jack, Capron, Barker and Frost.

None of the officers being present, Mr. Capron presided as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Frost acted as Secretary.

BIO

X

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Scruggs read a memorial to the late Richard Willing Byrd Hart, which was ordered filed and attached to these minutes. There were no further reports from the committees.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. H. C. Lipscomb, and his subject was "Some Rare Books of Interest to Humanists". The paper was not only informative, but was presented in a most interesting manner. The paper was developed about seventeen books which Dr. Lipscomb had with him. The paper was divided into six classes, namely, manuscripts; in cunabula; books of importance in history of culture; associated copies; annotated additions; books of importance from the standpoint of beauty.

A general discussion followed.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

E. W. Shaw  
Acting Secretary

## RICHARD WILLING BYRD HART

(Richard Willing Byrd Hart --2)

Richard Willing Byrd Hart, for many years an active and cherished member of the SpheX Club, died on the afternoon of Friday October 17, 1952, in the University of Virginia Hospital.

Mr. Hart was born at "Sunny Bank", in Albemarle County, son of Andrew deJarnette and Virginia Taylor Byrd Hart.

Educated in private and public schools, Mr. Hart attended the University of Virginia where he received the degree in civil engineering in 1914. At that institution, of which in his loyalty he was an exemplary alumnus, he was a member of Theta Delta Chi national social fraternity and a member of the track team.

Mr. Hart's first employment after graduation was as assistant to the chief engineer of the Southern Railway. At the time of this country's entry into World War I he enlisted in the Army Engineers, later was commissioned captain and assigned to the 52nd Engineers, seeing two years of combat service in France.

Following demobilization Mr. Hart joined the Virginia State Highway Department as an engineer, being stationed during part of this association in Lynchburg.

In January 1922 he joined the staff of the Public Works Department in Lynchburg and in March 1923 was placed in charge of design, construction and maintenance in that municipal division. This initial work in Lynchburg was under City Manager Edward A. Beck and soon after Mr. Beck's death, which came on October 18, 1925, Mr. Hart was made Acting City Manager and succeeded to the title of City Manager on May 10, 1926. For 23 years he served as City Manager while his total connection with the city was just short of 30 years.

The entire period of Richard Willing Byrd Hart's service to the City of Lynchburg was characterized by his energetic devotion to its interests. No man could have been more faithful to high responsibility

of Andrew deJarnette and Virginia Taylor Byrd Hart.

Educated in private and public schools, Mr. Hart attended the University of Virginia where he received the degree in civil engineering in 1914. At that institution, of which in his loyalty he was an exemplary alumnus, he was a member of Theta Delta Chi national social fraternity and a member of the track team.

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The entire period of Richard Willing Byrd Hart's service to the City of Lynchburg was characterized by his energetic devotion to its interests. No man could have been more faithful to high responsibility. So excellent was his performance of his duties that his reputation was strongly established nationally among men of his profession, by men active in municipal affairs. He was often consulted as an expert for his opinions obtained out of long experience in a position which was just establishing itself widely as a new and important profession.

(Richard Willing Byrd Hart --2)

Mr. Hart was a Presbyterian, a charter member of the Society of Virginians, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the International City Managers Association, of the Elks, Rotary International, Knights Templar, American Legion, Shriners, and was a 32nd Degree Mason. The United Daughters of the Confederacy conferred upon him the World War Cross of Military Service, given only to descendants of Confederate veterans.

In the Sphinx Club "Dick" Hart was noted for his carefully organized and documented papers, for his free and valuable participation in discussion and as a man highly respected and held in affection by the members. By his kind are we blessed and strengthened in our membership and the advantages mutually derived in good company.

The five hundred and sixty-seventh meeting of the

563

SPHEX CLUB

DR. CRADDOCK

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, March 20, 1953.

The following members were present: Jack, Scruggs, Caskie, Campbell, Hundley, Frost, Harper, Gilliam, Barker, Glass, Lipscomb, Craddock, Morrison and Newton.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Gilliam presided

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was stated that due to his unusually heavy schedule, Judge Medina would be unable to accept an invitation to appear as speaker at the SpheX Club Annual Dinner this year. It is Judge Medina's hope that he will be invited again. The Program Committee also reported on the possibility of securing Dr. Luther A. Weigle for the Annual Meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. George B. Craddock, and his subject was "HEADACHE". Of the many and varied classifications of headache, Migraine, one of the commonest, was the type headache to which the paper turned. As an indication of the high incidence of Migraine, Dr. Craddock cited Selective Service statistics showing that 8% of all those taking physical examinations were Migraine sufferers, and that 50% of those found unfit for duty, had it. In an independent study in general medical practice, with 15,000 patients, the same figure of 8% held, while the same study showed 5.4% of medical students have Migrainous headaches.

The etiology of Migraine, the great difficulty in studying it, phenomena that are concurrent, characterization and categorizing of the type individual most usually afflicted, and the up-until-now medication of choice, with its pharmacologic and physiologic actions, advantages and deficiencies, were discussed.

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

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and sixty-eighth meeting of the

564

SPHEX CLUB

E. CAMPBELL RUSSELL

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, April 3, 1953.

The following member were present: Campbell, Capron, Frost, Russell, Mundy, Harper, Gilliam, Hundley, Quillian, Caskie, Barker and Newton. Mr. Harro Bohls was present as the guest of Mr. Russell.

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

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The availability of Dr. Luther A. Weigle as speaker, for the Annual Dinner, the evening of April 30th, was announced, and after a motion and second, the Club confirmed the date. The treasurer, Mr. Gilliam, reported that the state of the Club's finances dictated a dues assessment of \$3.00 per member for the annum. A memorandum covering dues and \$3.00 for the dinner of each member and for each of his guests, will be mailed after the Annual Meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. E. Campbell Russell and his subject was "THE OLD SCHOOL TIE".

Distinction between and among public schools, grammar schools, junior schools, technical schools and colleges and universities was made, and rather thorough descriptions were given of the various British educational divisions.

The tax supported institutions were qualified as to intake policy, and as to their wide range of usefulness, from the nursery schools up through evening institutes for adults.

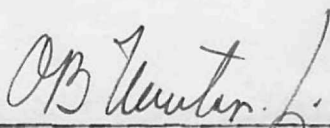
Public schools, the more select and expensive of the boys' boarding schools, were discussed at a little greater length, perhaps because of their long and rich history. The public school had its foundation more than 1300 years ago, and the last was founded in 1928. One of the differences other than lack of tax support is the fact <sup>a</sup> public school is only so designated when its headmaster is a member of

## The Headmasters' Conference

The public schools average 350 students, with a few of the larger, such as Eton and Harrow claiming 1170 and 600 respectively. Annual fees range from £245 to £345. Public schools are subject to inspection by the Ministry of Education.

In concluding his excellent paper, the speaker pointed to the £328 million, or about 4% of the total national income before tax, that is being spent in Britain on education in the year 1952-53. How can the economy of Britain maintain such a system? How can Britain find employment for all those it educates? The paper raised these two questions. The speaker supplied the answers.

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



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and sixty-ninth meeting of the

565

SPHEX CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

was held at 6:30 P.M., April 30, 1953, at the Virginian Hotel.

Dr. George Barton, SpheX Club President, presided and there were approximately 90 invited guests in addition to the membership. This was the Annual Meeting.

FATHER IN LAW - DR. GUILLIAN

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Chairman of the Translation Committee for the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, and Dean Emeritus of Yale Divinity School.

Attached to these minutes is a clipping from "The News" for Friday morning, May 1st, which gives complete coverage of the night's events.

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

## Revised Bible's Wide Use Urged By Club Speaker

Wide use of the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible was urged last night by Dr. Luther A. Weigle, dean emeritus of the Yale University Divinity School, in an address to the annual dinner meeting of the SpheX Club at the Virginian Hotel.

Dr. Weigle, who was chairman of the translation committee for the RSV, prefaced his discussion with remarks explaining the origins of the Bible from Hebrew and Greek manuscripts.

The committee's work, he continued, was to revise the English translation of the Bible where the King James version no longer accurately conveyed the meaning. Frequent references were made to the manuscripts and the King James version, which brought to light numerous defects.

According to Dr. Weigle, the King James version was based on a "few late medieval manuscripts and contains the accumulated errors of 14 to 15 centuries of manuscript copying."

Typical of such errors, he continued, was the omission of one or more whole lines by careless copyists misled by similarity of endings of the lines of manuscripts in Greek.

In urging the wide use of the new version, Dr. Weigle said: "Don't place it beside a King James version and use it as a crossword puzzle. I ask you to read it honestly, to give yourself up to it."

Dr. Theodore H. Jack, president emeritus of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, introduced the speaker, and Dr. George L. Barton Jr., SpheX president, presided.

Members of the SpheX Club are: Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert Glass, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. J. I. Hamaker, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Dr. Robert A. Magill, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton

Jr., James T. Noell Jr., Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs and Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests of members were:

John L. Abbot, G. M. Alexander, C. G. Baber, B. C. Baldwin Jr., Leigh Ballenberg, David E. Basten, W. E. Betts Jr., Dr. E. M. Bowman, Dr. Robert L. Brickhouse, H. S. Bryant, J. D. Burby Jr., Rev. Hugh M. Burleigh, A. B. Burton, Frank G. Carrington, G. E. Caskie Jr., Edward Christian, Ralph E. Clifford, Abe Cohen, Dr. R. H. Cox Jr., F. G. Davidson Jr., Arthur B. Davies III, R. Q. Davis, O. B. Drinkard, Dr. Porter E. Echols, Dr. J. C. Ellington, Paul Ellis, Harry D. Forsyth, Dr. Sydney L. Freeman, Thomas W. Gilliam, Philip Girling, Max Guggenheimer, M. Carter Gunn, R. A. Harris, Dr. J. E. Haynsworth, J. B. Hodges, Dr. John G. Holland, Harry P. Holt, E. B. Horner, Robert Huggens, Royston Jester III, Stanhope Johnson, T. Claggett Jones, V. V. Kelsey, Dr. A. A. Kern, Dr. W. W. Koontz, Rowland Lea, the Rev. Richard H. Lee, H. G. Leggett, J. Heath Lewis, Lunsford L. Loving, Dr. Emmett B. McGukin, Henry E. McWane, Dr. Robert D. Meade, B. F. Moomaw, Donald G. Moore, Dr. B. Kyle Mundy, J. Burroughs Noell, J. Gordon Payne, W. R. Perkins Jr.

Dr. John Risher, D. A. Robertson, Paul E. Sackett, Dr. William S. Scott, F. C. Scruggs Jr., S. A. Scruggs, F. L. Showalter, Dr. W. Wesley Shrader, B. T. Smith, C. T. Smith, Dr. R. C. Sommerville, C. J. Stephenson, Dr. J. G. Stipe, C. A. Sydnor Jr., C. Raine Sydnor, the Rev. C. C. Tarplee, R. Stockton Terry, Herbert Thomson, Gorham B. Walker Jr., Dr. Paul A. Walker, James O. Watts Jr., A. M. White, L. B. Whitehouse, W. W. Winfree, Robert M. Woodson, J. D. Wright and E. F. Younger Jr.

## Weigle

(Continued from Page One)

King James version furthers confusion by following it with 'benevolence.'

Besides the newly discovered older sources available since the RSV translators went to work Dr. Weigle said that the King James text also needed changing because "we know better how to interpret the scriptures."

"Recent years have been years of discovery in the Holy Land," he said. "Findings of archaeologists have shed new light on the grammar, idioms and vocabulary of ancient manuscripts."

Dr. Weigle illustrated with a passage in earlier versions of the Bible which mixes a shipment of horses to Solomon with the incongruous commodity, linen yarn. Later it was learned, Dr. Weigle said, that the word rendered as 'linen yarn' was actually the name of a country.

"This change," the speaker commented, "affected no one's salvation but we've got the linen yarn out of the text."

Dr. Weigle also criticized the "archaic style" of the King James text as a barrier to contemporary readers pointing out that the meanings of many English words have changed since 1611.

Examples he gave of shifting meanings included "camel's furniture" for saddle, "advertise" for inform and "suffer" for allow.

Biblical scholars, Dr. Weigle said,

long were baffled by an apparently unexplained description of "women that led Solomon astray" as "outlandish women."

"This simply meant 'foreign women,'" he explained.

Dr. Weigle concluded his talk with a plea for wider use of the new version in private and public worship.

"Don't place it beside a King James version," he asked, "and use it as a crossword puzzle. I ask you to read it honestly, to give yourself up to it."

### Those Attending

Members of the SpheX Club are: Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert Glass, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. J. I. Hamaker, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Dr. Robert A. Magill, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., James T. Noell Jr., Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Rus-

69th

Weigle

sell, Philip L. Scruggs and Dr. Orville W. Wake.

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Dr. John Risher, D. A. Robertson, Paul E. Sackett, Dr. William S. Scott, F. C. Scruggs Jr., S. A. Scruggs, F. L. Showalter, Dr. W. Wesley Shrader, B. T. Smith, C. T. Smith, Dr. R. C. Sommerville, C. J. Stephenson, Dr. J. G. Stipe, C. A. Sydnor Jr., C. Raine Sydnor, the Rev. C. C. Tarplee, R. Stockton Terry, Herbert Thomson, Gorham B. Walker Jr., Dr. Paul A. Walker, James O. Watts Jr., A. M. White, L. B. Whitehouse, W. W. Winfree, Robert M. Woodson, J. D. Wright and E. F. Younger Jr.

LYNCHBURG, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1953.

## Basic Christian Doctrine Unaffected By Bible Revisions, Weigle Stresses

*Speaker At Annual  
SpheX Club Dinner*

By GEORGE WHALEY

The chairman of the translation committee for the Revised Standard Version of the Bible stated here last night that none of the changes affects basic Christian doctrine and pleaded for use of the RSV in worship instead of as a "cross word puzzle."

The speaker was Dr. Luther A. Weigle, also dean emeritus of Yale Divinity School; the audience, members of the SpheX Club and their guests. The occasion was the annual dinner meeting of the club at the Virginian Hotel.

### Barton Presides

Dr. George L. Barton Jr., president of the club, opened the dinner by explaining that members of the club organization hold closed meetings through the year but "each spring come out in the open."

Dr. Weigle was introduced by Dr. Theodore H. Jack, president-emeritus of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who said that the RSV had helped bring the scriptures "closer to us than ever before."

Dr. Weigle began his informal remarks by explaining the beginning of the Bible—Hebrew and Greek manuscripts. Of the task of the committee he headed for the RSV he said:

"It was to revise the English translation where the King James version no longer accurately or clearly conveys the meaning."

By means of frequent references to both versions Dr. Weigle illustrated what he called defects of the King James. These he classified as mistranslations, printers' errors, omissions and additions.

### Cause Of Defects

The basic cause of the defects, Dr. Weigle emphasized, was perpetuation of errors through revisions based on revisions instead of original manuscripts.

Such mistakes, he said, were very difficult to rid because for one reason "a mistake in the Bible becomes sacred because it's in the Bible."



(Staff Photo)

**BANQUET PRINCIPALS**—Dr. Luther A. Weigle (left), who addressed last night's annual banquet of the SpheX Club, and Dr. George L. Barton Jr., president of the club.

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#### Cause Of Defects

The basic cause of the defects, Dr. Weigle emphasized, was persistence of errors through revisions on revisions instead of original manuscripts.

Such mistakes were very difficult to rid because for a long time a mistake in the Bible became sacred because it's in the Bible."

"None of the errors embalmed in the King James version," said Dr. Weigle, "affect Christian faith and basic doctrines. But if we take seriously the doctrine of divine revelation, then all the sound resources we can use are demanded."

As an example of sound resources used by translators of the RSV he cited manuscripts which were not discovered until 1931 that dated from within a century of the time of the events related in them.

The King James version, he stated, was based on only a "few late medieval manuscripts." It contains, Dr. Weigle went on, the accumulated errors of 14 to 15 centuries of manuscript copying.

#### Typical Errors Cited

Typical of such errors, the scholar stated, was the omission of one or more whole lines by careless copyists misled by similarity of endings of the lines of manuscripts in Greek.

Additions, however, "greatly outnumber" omissions and other mistakes, said Dr. Weigle, illustrating this with a contribution by one copyist to Paul's advice on marital relations, "... let the husband render to the wife what is due. . ."

Commented Dr. Weigle:

"Some monk who apparently did not know what was due added 'goodwill' to this passage and the result is: 'let the husband render to the wife what is due. . . goodwill' (Continued on Page 9; Column 1)

(Staff Photo)

**BANQUET PRINCIPALS**—Dr. Luther A. Weigle (left), who addressed last night's annual banquet of the Sphex Club, and Dr. George L. Barton Jr., president of the club.

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ROBERT GLASS

The five hundred and seventieth meeting of the  
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynch-  
burg Trust and Savings Bank, May 8, 1953.

The following members were present: Scruggs,  
Russell, Harper, Gilliam, Barton, Glass,  
Caskie, Barker, Ferguson, Campbell, Craddock,  
and Frost.

In the absence of Mr. Newton, E. M. Frost acted  
as Secretary.

The minutes of the meetings of April 3rd and  
April 30th were read and approved.

On motion made and duly seconded, the thanks  
of the Club were extended to the Program  
Committee for their excellent services in the  
preparation of the Annual Banquet.

On motion made and duly seconded, the Club  
voted to have its regular meeting on May 22, 1953

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Robert Glass,  
and his subject was "The Press and International  
Relations". The most excellent paper was de-  
veloped upon the thesis that peace can only  
be obtained when each nation understands what  
other nations are doing, saying and thinking.  
To accomplish this purpose there must be a free  
flow of information. The newspaper is naturally  
the most important factor in affording the  
medium for such information. With this idea in  
mind, the International Press Association, which  
has 600 members, scattered over the world, was  
organized. It was thought that much could be  
accomplished if there were better understanding  
among the editors of the different newspapers  
in the different countries. The main purpose of  
the Association is to prevent the suppression  
of news and to eliminate governmental barriers  
to the free flow of news, and to bring to the  
people the errors and ignorances they might have  
of others.

There was a general discussion by all present,  
and the meeting was adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

E. Marshall Frost  
Acting Secretary

FROST

THE LYNCHBURG TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Memo to the members of the Sphex Club:

The balance in the treasury  
before the Annual Dinner was \$11.13

To this there is to be  
added the dues of 24 members at  
\$3.00 each, or a total of 72.00  
\$83.13

From this there must  
be deducted the cost of the  
dinner for the speaker and the  
reporter \$ 6.00

The traveling expenses  
for the speaker 46.51

Tips for the cook  
and the waiters 20.00

Flowers 7.50

Total expenditures - 80.01

Projected balance if and when \$ 3.12  
all dues are paid.

While the above would indicate solvency, it  
would also suggest the immediate payment of  
all dues by members and the exercise of extreme  
care by all members so that there may be no flowers  
required during the year for deceased members!

*Walter R. Williams, Treasurer*

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DR. BARKER

The ~~Four~~<sup>Five</sup> Hundred and Seventy First meeting of the SPHEX CLUB was held on May 22, 1953, at 8:15 o'clock, P. M. in the Directors Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank.

The following members were present:

Barker, Barton, Campbell, Caskie, Craddock, Freer, Glass, Kirby, Harper, Hundley, Quillian and Wake.

President Barton presided and in the absence of Secretary Newton, J. R. Caskie acted as Secretary.

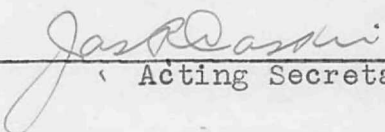
The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

*The Secretary read a financial report of J. R. Caskie Jr. Treasurer, which report was ordered to be filed.*  
The paper of the meeting "The Religion of the Few and the Religion of the Many" was read by Dr. Barker. He presented a scholarly and most interesting treatment of his subject, being in effect a contrast of the ~~present~~<sup>ferveid</sup> spiritual religion of the few and the somewhat formalized and materialistic religion of the many.

As outstanding examples of The Religion of the Few, Dr. Barker used the religion of St. Paul, of the first Christian Era, St. Francis of the 13th Century and Pascal of the 16th Century, initiated by a spiritual vision, motivated by a passionate love of and devotion to God and his cause, and evidenced by spiritual lives of complete surrender and sacrifice. He traced the careers of St. Francis and of Pascal from their early years, as men of the world from privileged homes, and the latter as an outstanding scientist, through their spiritual visions and into their lives of devotion and surrender.

The religion of the many was commented on as being materialistic in nature, lacking in spirituality and concerning itself chiefly with an effort to maintain a reasonable activity in good works, ~~with~~ Church membership made easy and often perfunctory, putting the accent on charity towards man, and thus in effect putting the first emphasis on man rather than on God and in effect making religion a matter of social reform rather than regeneration, and requiring only a minimum of theological belief.

Following the reading of the paper Messrs. Quillian, Campbell, Caskie, Hundley, Kirby, Wake and Barton participated in the discussion, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned at 10:00 o'clock P. M.

  
Acting Secretary

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

October 9, 1953- May 14, 1954

BEGIN 568

STILL 4 PAPERS  
OFF

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DR. CAMPBELL

The five hundred and seventy-second meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held on October 9, 1953, at 8:15 o'clock, P. M., in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank.

The following members were present:

Campbell, Capron, Jack, Scruggs, Mundy, Barker, Glass, Russell, Harper, Gilliam, Wake, Hundley, Freer, Fauber, Caskie, Morrison, Craddock and Frost.

Dr. John Holland was a guest at the meeting.

In the absence of the President and Secretary, Mr. Gilliam acted as President, and Mr. Frost as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Gilliam appointed a committee of Messrs. Fauber, Chairman, Frost and Morrison to act as a Nominating Committee for the election of officers of the club, and to make their report at the next meeting. On motion, duly passed, the meeting originally scheduled for October 16th was continued until October 23rd, and the meeting originally planned for October 23rd was continued to October 30th.

The paper of the evening entitled "The Ethics of Albert Switzer" was read by Dr. Campbell. In an excellently prepared and most instructive paper Dr. Campbell explained the ethical concept formulated when a medical missionary in Africa. Dr. Switzer had arrived at the conclusion that the world was full of suffering, and that he was born in a world of spiritual decadence. He developed a sincere sympathy for all forms of life, and arrived at the ethical conception of reverence for life, which was expressed in the basic statements: "I am life that wills to live," and "I am in the midst of life that wills to live."

SCHWEITZER

Dr. Switzer then attempts to merge his concepts with the Christian religion, namely, in the value of life, the principle of resignation, the value of love, and the requirement that Christianity demands the highest intellectual sanction.

Dr. Campbell developed the fact that Dr. Switzer was a religious mystic of the life within and an agnostic of life without, and the motives behind Dr. Switzer's thinking was his conviction that the Christian religion was in danger of losing its hold on civilization, and while Dr. Switzer felt that the world was in a state of spiritual bankruptcy, he was optimistic in his feeling of correcting the situation by restoring and expanding the ideals practiced by Jesus Christ. This could be done by a reawakening of the individual and by practicing in our own lives the profound truths of the Christian religion.

The following members participated in the discussion: Barker, Scruggs, Wake, Glass and Caskie.

The meeting adjourned at 9:55 P. M.

*Ed Marshall Frost*

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Acting Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-third meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

MONDAY

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, October 23rd, 1953, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Campbell, Capron Frost, Hundley, Scruggs, Harper, Mundy, Lipscomb, Morrison, Kirby, Quillian, Jack, Barker, Gilliam and Newton.

In the absence of the president and of the vice-president, Dr. Moody Campbell presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Frost made the report of the Nominating Committee and presented the following nominations:

For President..... Dr. George Craddock  
For Vice-President ..... Dr. W. W. Ferguson  
For Secretary ..... O. B. Newton, Jr.  
For Treasurer ..... James R. Gilliam, Jr.

*Cond.*  
These gentlemen were unanimously elected to office.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. William S. Mundy, Jr., and his subject was "THE USE OF FICTION IN LAW".


Mr. Mundy, in prefacing his paper, described the legal doctrine of fiction as being an assumption of a possible thing as a fact, irrespective of the question of its truth; and developed his paper by demonstrating various methods of intentional and deliberate application of fictions for the purpose of dealing with new and changed conditions.

Most of the fictions employed today had their beginnings in ancient law, and Mr. Mundy, citing certain fictions used in early English law, gave specific examples of the fiction, its influences on early Virginia law, and indeed, its influences even on the present law of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In particularizing further, Mr. Mundy treated with present-day laws of sales in light of fictions employed in Roman law, and 1000 years later in English law; indicating the rising and receding degree of protection experienced by the seller and buyer under

the several codes.

The law has for three centuries used and allowed for the use of fiction in order to provide for new and changed circumstances, and Mr. Mundy, after citing a number of fictions, employed presently, concluded his paper by quoting from Blackstone on the great difficulty in promulgating a code of law, his justification or rationalization for the use of fictions in law, and how fictions do answer the cause of justice.



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-fourth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

ROBT MORRISON

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, October 30, 1953, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Scruggs, Capron, Hundley, Russell, Mundy, Gilliam, Morrison, Glass, Caskie, Campbell, Frost and Newton.

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

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Robert Morrison, and his subject was "Let's Talk About Socialism."

Each individual might, in his own mind, have a private and satisfying definition of socialism. No two individuals, at least no two individuals in different economic strata, different professions, or in different avocations, can seem to agree on a workable description of socialism. In apprising his audience of this phenomenon, Mr. Morrison described various concepts of and various misconceptions of socialism, ranging in his treatment from the "if you advocate the study of it - you're for it" school of thought, up to the true socialist's concept of and plan for political and economic implementation of socialism.

Mr. Morrison pointed to Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to legislation enacted during the administration of each. He commented on the states' collective failure in accepting the significance of certain legislation, although the legislation in itself was leading to a diminution of states' rights. It cannot be argued, stated Mr. Morrison, that such legislation is leading to socialism. Such pieces of legislation have been desperate acts to preserve our free economy in time of and in fear of another great economic depression.

The paper itself, not of great length, first sparked and then blew the coals in stimulating discussion until adjournment of the meeting at 10 P.M.

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-fifth meeting of the

571

SPHEX CLUB

DR. LIPSCOMB

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, November 13, 1953, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Fauber, Frost, Scruggs, Harper, Barker, Wake, Mundy, Ferguson, Lipscomb, Morrison, Quillian, Caskie, Campbell, Kirby and Newton. Dr. R. W. Whidden of the Department of English of Mary Washington College was the guest of Dr. Kirby.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President Ferguson presided, and read the President's Committee appointments as follow:

Membership

Mr. Frost, Chairman  
Mr. Morrison  
Dr. Harper

Program

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman  
Mr. Caskie  
Dr. Jack

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb and his subject was "THE POETRY OF FLIGHT"

The fiftieth anniversary of man's first flight in a machine heavier than air will not be celebrated until December of this year. As early as the eighth century before Christ, however, there were external symbols of man's yearning to take flight, and indeed, passage of time has seemed not to dull the feeling of the need for ~~concrete~~ expression of this profound yearning.

During the first century before Christ, Ovid wrote "Metamorphoses". In its 12,000 verses containing 218 myths, is to be found the tale of Daedalus and Icarus. Translation of the lines of this tragic story preceded Dr. Lipscomb's allusion to the fact that in "Metamorphoses" Ovid exhibited rare examples of the epic, elegy, idyll, comedy, tragedy, and history; and that the author related all these to and with a philosophy inherited from Pythagoras.

While "Metamorphoses" has exerted great influence in varied areas of literature, art and music; there being for example, 180 operas based upon legends therein, among the most famous of all the legends is that of Daedalus and Icarus. Dr. Lipscomb asserted that its undying popularity is due to something fundamental to the nature of all of us - that yearning to take flight. Quotations from the Bible, <sup>the</sup> classics, Seneca, Shakespeare, Baudelaire, and others, seem to strengthen the evidence that all poets have viewed contemporary scenes through the glasses of Ovid.

Even so, continued Dr. Lipscomb, it has been only in the post-Wright era (since 1903) that the Poet of Flight has really come into his own. The works of Robert P. Tristram Coffin, John William Andrews, Marjorie Marks, Sidney Alexander (his poem of the Spanish Civil War), and Selman Rodman, were mentioned or quoted from to indicate the abiding presence of Icarus. A brief passage of the paper was devoted to the Italian poet, DeBosis, and his Amsterdam Olympic Prize poem, "Icaro", and the 1937 R.M.W.C. Prize in the Virginia Poetry Association, awarded to "Legend", a poem by Elizabeth McCoy.

In closing, Dr. Lipscomb cited and agreed with T. S. Eliot's thought that a maintenance of classical education is essential to the continuity of English literature.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-sixth meeting of the

572

SPHEX CLUB

E CAMPBELL RUSSELL

was held in the Director's Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, November 27, 1953, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Scruggs, Harper, Hundley, Russell, Caskie, Craddock, Frost and Newton.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. E. Campbell Russell, and his subject was "CHINESE REVIEW".

It was the purpose of Mr. Russell to review recent history of China and to give some indication of how this history has been important, and is now important, in influencing Anglo-American relations. Recorded history was complemented by an account of personal experiences on two of Mr. Russell's tenures in China; one beginning while enroute to India in 1908, during the last year of the life and reign of the aged Empress Dowager, Tsze Hsi, and another in 1928 when he visited Shanghai in the interest of commerce in Persian oil.

The new government, the Kuomintang of Sun Yat-sen, founded in 1912; the Boxer Rebellion of a decade earlier, the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, and China's entry into World War I, were used as introduction to the China we have known since 1925, the year that marked the death of Sun Yat-sen and the emergence of a new strong man of China, Chiang Kai-shek.

It was not until the early thirties that Chiang's difficulties in running China became serious. Unrest and weakness varied directly with Japan's rise, its occupation of Mukden in 1931, and its establishment in 1932 of Manchukuo. It is possible that Chiang could have withstood the challenge, except for the fact that communists had by now become quite firmly established in much of the barren territory of China. The premise of the war party of Japan that all China must be a Japanese preserve, the declaration of full scale war by Japan in 1937, and the outbreak of civil war in China in 1946, contributed further to the futility of a purposive course for the Nationalist Government.

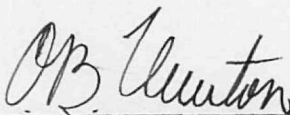
Mr. Russell then examined the doctrine of recognition and the issue of western trade with China in the light of Mao's proclamation of the Peoples Republic in 1949, and Britain's subsequent recognition of it as the de facto government, in January, 1950. He cited Thomas Jefferson's philosophy that the only criterion should

be whether a government expressed the will of the people, and this philosophy was related to British 'acceptance' of Mao's government not implying 'approval'.

Mr. Russell suggested that the present deep concern over the question of western trade with China could have been brought about or at the least, intensified, by anti-British propoganda. Hong Kong's unique place in history was discussed as an influence in Britian's present attitude toward trade with China.

There were several conclusions drawn by Mr. Russell:  
1. Korea must end in a stalemate. 2. China has built up forces during the armistice. 3. A weakening is seen in the relationship between China and the USSR. 4. Revolutions have been going on for a long time. 5. China is now on its own and 6. It is hoped the gods will keep them peaceful.

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



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-seventh meeting of the

573

SPHEX CLUB

DR. JOHN HUNDLEY

was held in the Director's Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, December 11, 1953, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Frost, Mundy, Scruggs, Wake, Freer, Gilliam, Russell, Hundley, Craddock, Harper, Glass, Capron, Caskie, Campbell and Newton.

Mr. Caskie, reporting for the Program Committee, read a communication from the Honorable Harold Medina, who has been invited to speak at the Annual Dinner. Judge Medina indicated the very strong probability that he will be present.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John Hundley, and his subject was "THE CHANGING PATTERN OF AMERICAN MEDICAL PRACTICE".

Prior to the beginning of the seventh decade of the 19th century, there had been, with exception of the introduction of digitalis, little if any change in the pattern of medical practice during the three preceding centuries. Problems of medical economics were nonexistent. Income from the practice of medicine was small, but the economic status of the physician was secure; his social position high, and there seemed to be the feeling that those who needed and required medical attention, received it.

The last three decades of the 19th century marked the beginnings of change. Discoveries of vaccines, anaesthesia, sera, new diagnostic tests and new surgical procedures were the immediate forerunners of specialization, adjustments in medicine and business, and of a social consciousness of the need of medicine for all.

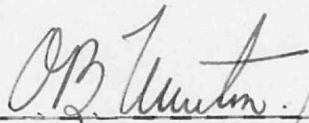
Specialization itself brought change; a decrease in the number of general practitioners, a concentration of the profession in certain medical centers, discovery of new diseases and diagnoses, loss of doctor-patient relationship, and increase in cost of medical care. These problems resulted in professional and lay groups turning their attention to plans for solving the situations so created.

Seven of these plans were mentioned, described, or elaborated upon, but two of them - prepaid medical - surgical plans, and health plans completely under the

direction, dominance, autonomy, and distribution of corporation funds by the union - were gone into at great length.

Dr. Hundley concluded that socialization has succeeded in medicine much more than we realize; that government activity in medicine is increasing; that there has been a loss of personal relationship between the family and a family doctor; that insurance costs are too high and out of the reach of many; that there is much to fear from unions, and that plans embodying a prepayment of costs of medical care are the best insurance against socialized medicine.

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



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-eighth meeting of the

574

SPHEX CLUB

DR. W. W. FERGUSON

was held in the Director's Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, January 8, 1954, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Frost, Capron, Hundley, Freer, Gilliam, Harper, Ferguson, Craddock, Russell, Kirby, Glass, Barton, Caskie, Wake, Campbell, Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. W. W. Ferguson, and his subject was "WORLD AFFAIRS ARE OUR AFFAIRS".

The purpose of the paper was to discuss United States foreign policy, and to examine history to determine how successful has been the United States in reaching its marks.

Dr. Ferguson traced briefly the development of American diplomacy. The years between 1783-1917 were called the "Period of Growth". The "Ineffective Years" covered the period between 1917 and 1939. And the years between 1939 or the early forties, and the present, were referred to as the war, post-war, or cold war period of American diplomacy.

In reviewing our foreign policy toward and with France, Spain, Great Britain and Russia at one time or another, it has been true that although there have been parallels of interest, this has indeed served as a basis also for conflict.

A particularly significant point was made in treating with the fact that the English were the originators of ideas which led, some time later, to the Monroe Doctrine and to the Open Door Policy.

Problems facing the United States at the present with Great Britain, Western Europe, Latin American, Middle East, Near East, Far East and Russia were commented upon.

Dr. Ferguson concluded that the Communist menace is real and that it cannot be overlooked; that the Kremlin can retain its power only as long as there is unrest; and that to strengthen the West is the only answer.

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

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and seventy-ninth meeting of the

575

SPHEX CLUB

DR. GEO. L. BARTON

originally scheduled for January 22nd, was held in the Director's Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Friday, January 29th, 1954, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Scruggs, Gilliam, Barton, Glass, Lipscomb, Caskie, Kirby, Campbell, Frost, Harper and Newton.

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

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Frost, reporting for the Membership Committee, stated that a candidate for club membership would be voted on at the February 5th meeting, and reminded the secretary of the custom of noting on announcements that no guests are to be invited to this meeting.

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

The main point of the paper was teacher training, or the education of those who teach our children. The speaker's chief source of material was his personal history of teaching over the past four decades; the last nineteen years in secondary schools. In his first experiences with college students, Dr. Barton noticed and remarked that students' difficulty in reading was due to unfamiliarity with the alphabet. He became convinced early of the advantages of the old fashioned way of learning to read over the teaching of the phonic system.

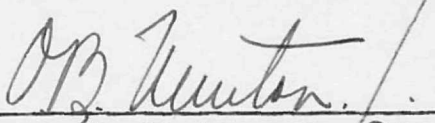
Although college and university departments of education, to an alarming degree, have lowered requirements for admission and graduation, this is not wholly where the blame lies. For, as President Dodds of Princeton was quoted, a survey prepared in connection with the recent celebration of American Education Week, strongly indicated that parents were more interested in cafeteria facilities, nursing services, and the recreational aspects of school programs than they were in the qualifications of the teachers, or in what was taught.

It was felt by Dr. Barton that one of the basic factors that has been lost sight of by professional education is the importance of teaching to read. The word

as a unit is all right in conversation, but in reading (and understanding what is read), many different units; the individual letters, and their unchangeable sequence, are being dealt with.

It is the conclusion of Dr. Barton and other widely respected authorities that it would be well to return to a system which calls for exactness.

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

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and eightieth meeting of the

578

SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Friday, February 5, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Scruggs, Barton, Capron, Hundley, Harper, Craddock, Kirby, Quillian, Caskie, Campbell and Frost.

The President presided, and E. Marshall Frost acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. O. B. Newton, Jr. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The speakers for the annual meeting were discussed and several suggested names were presented. A name was presented for election to membership of the club, which received the unanimous affirmative vote of those present. Mr. Caskie was to invite the new member.

J B  
NOELL  
ELECT

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. William F. Quillian, his subject being "Relationships Between Morality and Religion". Dr. Quillian made a most excellent presentation of the subject. The speaker began his paper with a development of the idea that religion and morality are perennial experiences of mankind and that man has always had a keen interest in both. He posed the question whether religion and morality are related and, if so, in what manner. The speaker considered the different views on this question in logical sequence, first, that morality and religion are independent, but closely related, second, that religion and morality are independent and are in conflict, third, that religion depends upon morality, and, fourth, that morality depends upon religion. Dr. Quillian quoted from Schleiermacher, Clifford, Hartmann, Kant and others in support of the different views. He continued with the thought that moral life, that is, right and wrong, good or bad, carries with it absolute judgments, and the requirements of these judgments were that the judgment must be made outside the judging self, and, secondly, that they must be adequate for the obligation it places on man, or, in other words, there must be an eternal mind in which man expresses these values.

The speaker reached the conclusion that true morality is ultimately dependent upon religion, and the closing portion of his paper dealt with criticism of the positions of the scholars who had arrived at different conclusions than his.

The discussion which followed was participated in by Dr. Campbell, Mr. Scruggs, Dr. Kirby, Mr. Capron and Mr. Caskie.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

*Edmund Marshall Frost*

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E. Marshall Frost, Acting Secretary

577

DR. ORVILLE WAKE

The five hundred and eighty-first meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Friday, February 19, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Fauber, Scruggs, Hundley, Freer, Harper, Capron, Wake, Quillian, Gilliam, Morrison, Barker, Campbell, Lipscomb and Frost.

In the absence of the President and Secretary, Mr. Gilliam acted as President, and Mr. Frost as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Orville W. Wake, his subject being "Ripples of Walden Pond and Currents of the Ogowe". The speaker introduced his subject with the basic premise that the soul of mankind is acutely troubled, and that this trouble was traceable to the lack of a basic principle to guide it. He then presented for consideration a discussion of the lives of Schweitzer and Thoreau. The ripples at Walden Pond and the currents of the Ogowe, that is, the disturbances of these men resulted in a rejection of the accepted principles of civilization. The speaker quoted from Schweitzer to illustrate his ideas, namely, that the world is in a state of spiritual decadence due to the failure of civilization to relate philosophy to ethical ideas. He also quoted from Thoreau, showing his protest against the sincerity and thought of our life and his protest against an intellectual life unable to find a firm foundation. Each man went into the woods for reflection and the formation of a constructive attitude towards life.

Schweitzer based his philosophy on the fact that life exists, that every unit strives to exist and to produce a fruitful existence, and that all life impinges on all other life. The response of Thoreau was more difficult to analyze due to the fact that Thoreau was a poet and not a philosopher. He wanted to live deliberately and discover the essential thoughts of life, and to be able to give a true account of it. There was a similarity between the two men in their reverence for life, however the overtones were different. Thoreau never regarded himself as a part of life, while Schweitzer was able to identify himself with the life around him. The speaker mentioned Gandhi as a seeker of the fundamental truths, and suggested an influence that Thoreau might have had on him.

The discussion was participated in by Dr. Campbell, Dr. Quillian, Dr. Hundley, Dr. Barker, Dr. Harper, Professor Freer, Mr. Scruggs and Dr. Lipscomb.

In the discussion it was developed that the world or certainly a part of it accepted Schweitzer as he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

*E. Marshall Frost*

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E. Marshall Frost  
Acting Secretary

The five hundred and eighty-second meeting of the

578

SPHEX CLUB

GILLIAM

was held in the Directors' Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, March 5, 1954 at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Frost, Morrison, Scruggs, Harper, Lipscomb, Campbell, Capron, Freer, Ferguson, Gilliam, Glass, Fauber, Mundy and Newton.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President Ferguson presided. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Caskie, reporting for the Program Committee, stated he was writing again to the Honorable Harold J. Medina relative to the latter's hope of fulfilling his engagement here for the Club's Annual Dinner.

The paper of the evening was read by James R. Gilliam, Jr., and his subject was "HENRY GEORGE AND THE SINGLE TAX."

George's failures and successes prior to 1879, when "Progress and Poverty" was published, might well have served as the apologia, or at least as an explanation to George's later economic and social philosophy.

Young George did poorly in school. A nine months' tenure as a printer was preceded and followed by periods of employment as a seaman. The acquisition of mining shares, later swapped for a newspaper, still left him in a position where it was necessary to borrow the cost of his wedding. His newspaper story on the assassination of Lincoln probably could be credited with an offer to run a California newspaper. In Oakland he engaged in pamphleteering, and his 48 page treatise, "Our Land and Land Policy" was fairly widely circulated.

Henry George's reputation as an author or as an opinion builder was insufficient to interest many outside his immediate circle, and so only 500 copies of his book, "Progress and Poverty", were printed--privately at \$3.00 a copy. A year later, however, it began to enjoy success, and two million copies were sold.

He was signed as a lecturer by the American Land League, and later was sent to Ireland, where he lectured and wrote, and was incarcerated.

On his return to the United States, <sup>his</sup> plea to remove all tax on labor, as a starter in redistributing the wealth of the land, might have been of influence

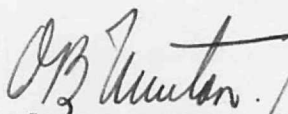
on his later fortunes, since his remaining years were spent in political writing and in other political pursuits. In 1886 and again ten years later, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of New York City.

The "single tax" that George sought would raise all revenue through a single tax laid on land, exclusive of its improvements. And such a tax would be called the economic rent. The appropriation of economic rent would seem to abolish private ownership of land, but would compensate the owner by a commission for collecting the rents.

Economic rent of land should be for the benefit of all and George further postulated that imposition of it would succeed in raising wages, increasing capital, abolishing poverty, lessening crime, purifying government, and extirpating want. Practical application of the philosophy was made in Hyattsville, Maryland, but after eight months the practice was declared unconstitutional. In 1890, after trial, a somewhat similar plan was abandoned in Fairhope, Alabama. The philosophy, however, has endured and Mr. Gilliam treated with the Henry George School in New York City; its 6000 students and 500 teachers, its curriculum, and some of its ex schola advocates.

What were the reasons for the popularity of George's axiom that society and not man should receive the benefits of land? First, the man himself, because of his conviction, honesty, simplicity of style, great brilliance and lack of humor. And secondly there was perfect timing for his book. There were great numbers of European immigrants. The United States was experiencing a transition from an agrarian economy.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and eighty-third meeting of the

\* 579  
NEW MEMBER

SPHEX CLUB

FAUBER

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, March 19th, 1954 at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Frost, Hundley, Mundy, Harper, Fauber, Caskie, Craddock, Morrison, Russell, Gilliam, Freer, Wake, Jack, Campbell, Newton; and Mr. J. Burroughs Noell, who was attending his first meeting since election to membership. Mr. J. Duval Lee was the guest of Mr. Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam, reporting for the program Committee, announced the Annual Dinner has been set for 6:30 P.M. April 22nd, at the Virginian Hotel and that the Honorable Harold L. Medina will be the speaker of the evening. Mr. Gilliam requested that members' invitation lists be forwarded to him at an early date.

On motion of Dr. Jack, seconded and passed, SpheX Club annual dues for 1953-54 were set at \$4.00.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. J. Everette Fauber, Jr., and his subject was: "WILL THE CITY SURVIVE?"

The paper, a well documented plea for city and regional planning, pointed out that city planning is not something of recent origin, that in the 5th Century B.C., Hippodamus, an Athenian, was setting up and having executed, plans for arranging and rearranging the city in accommodation of growing population and commerce.

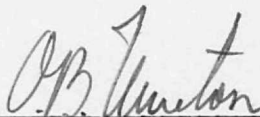
All cities are established for the same reasons: provision of a market place and places for worship, assembly, and protection. Mr. Fauber referred specifically to Kahun, an Egyptian City of 3000 B.C., certain Greek, Roman, Flemish and early American cities.

Although the basic compelling reasons for the establishment of cities have remained unchanged, the speaker commented on the alterations to city planning due to temporary dominating influences of the cathedral, the guild, the factory, and World War I with its call for concentration. And he contrasted all these to the manner in which atomic weapons are, or should be, influencing city planning.

In the consideration of modern city planning, the point of departure is the fact that for the past two hundred years, man has continued to depend on what has been prepared by others.

The first step toward a city pattern that includes properly laid out areas for dwelling, work, recreation, religious and civic affairs, is the setting up of a planning institution, free from politics or intrigue, and then securing it on a legal foundation. Mr. Fauber concluded by saying that while the continued welfare of the city depends on a master plan, the continued life of the city also depends on man's relationship with man.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.



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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and eighty-fourth meeting of the

580

SPHEX CLUB

FREER

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, April 2, 1954 at 8:15 P.M.

13 The following members were present: Russell, Capron, Freer, Ferguson, Gilliam, Glass, Noell, Scruggs, Harper, Wake, Frost, Campbell and Newton. Mr. John Turner, III was the guest of Prof. Freer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

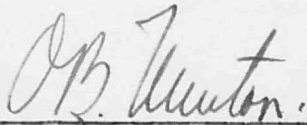
The paper of the evening was delivered by Prof. Ruskin S. Freer, and it consisted of two motion pictures. One was entitled "Maxey Farm Demonstration" and the other, "Geology Takes a Trip".

The scene of "Maxey Farm Demonstration" was Bedford County, on the farm of a Mr. Maxey, and the action took place during the daylight hours of one day in 1949. This documentary film illustrated the great extent to which marginal farm land can be improved and enriched when expert planning, time, manpower, materials, and machinery are available and put to use under supervision. The demonstration was supported and executed through the cooperation of the Bedford County Farm Agent, Bedford County Farm Conservation Service, game technicians, Bedford Merchants, volunteer laborers and many others.

The second film was entitled "Geology Takes A Trip". It was filmed in 1952 and it recorded the activities of a Lynchburg College group on a one day tour in search of phenomena that would be a representation of the history of geology in this section.

Prof. Freer made helpful and elaborative comments and also answered questions during the showing of both films.

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



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

ANNUAL

\* The five hundred and eighty-fifth meeting of the  
111 GUESTS 581

SPHEX CLUB

JUDGE

MEDINA

was held at the Virginian Hotel, April 22, 1954 at 6:30 P.M. Dr. George Craddock, SpheX Club President, presided, and the following members were present: Barker, Barton, Campbell, Caskie, Craddock, Fauber, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Jack, Lipscomb, Morrison, Mundy, Newton, Quillian, Russell, Scruggs, and Wake. In addition there were 111 guests. This was the Annual Meeting.

The speaker of the evening was the Hon. Harold R. Medina, and he was introduced by Mr. James R. Caskie.

Attached to these minutes is a clipping from "The News" for Friday morning, April 23rd, which lists the guests and which gives a report of Judge Medina's address on the subject, "The Communists' Trial of 1949".

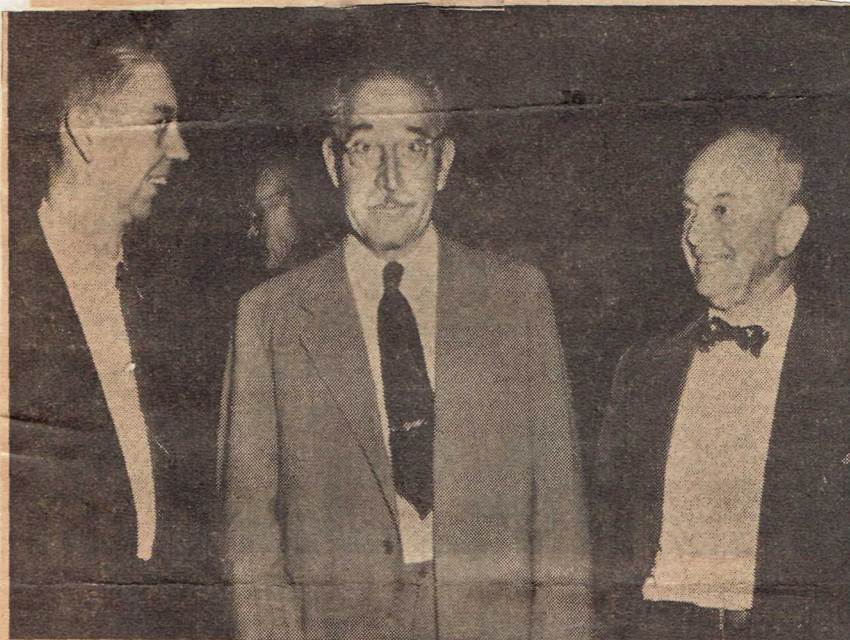
*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

# The News

MEETING 585

LYNCHBURG, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1954.



(Staff Photo)

**SPHEX CLUB PRINCIPALS**—Judge Harold Medina (center) chats with Dr. George B. Craddock (left), president of the Sphex Club, and James R. Caskie before last night's annual dinner of the Lynchburg organization. Mr. Caskie introduced the jurist.

## Courts, Enforcement Agencies Can Handle Reds, Medina Says

*Famed Jurist Gives Intimate Account  
Of His Ordeal At Trial Of Communists*

By **GEORGE WHALEY**

Judge Harold Medina here last night cited the 1949 conspiracy trial of 11 American Communist leaders as evidence that law enforcement agencies and courts of law can deal effectively with Communists.

"Don't worry about Communists," he told an audience of several hundred men at the annual banquet of the Sphex Club. "Trust the people and leave it to the law enforcement officers like the FBI."

**What Trial Achieved**

Among accomplishments of the trial (over which he presided during its nine-month course) Judge Medina mentioned "upholding of the Smith Act and sending the defense lawyers to jail."

The vivacious, mustached jurist gave the rapt audience a laugh-punctuated but intensely intimate account of his long, unrelieved ordeal as a judge who "represented the United States to the world" in an unprecedented trial; he said was used by the defense counsel to broadcast Communist propaganda instead of to defend the accused.

The outcome of the trial, he said, "ended such tactics" and showed how the Smith Act could be "construed so as to be constitutional." Judge Medina interpreted public reaction to the conspiracy convictions as "the release of a great spiritual force."

After the verdict and sentencing he said he received "bales of letters that required three stenographers working in shifts to answer—not praising me for convicting the Communists but lauding the victory of order over chaos."

#### Introduced By Caskie

The dinner meeting at the Virginian Hotel was opened by Dr. George B. Craddock, president of the club. Judge Medina was introduced by James R. Caskie, who reviewed the speaker's career after referring to his father's decision to emigrate from the Mexican province of Yucatan to the United States.

Judge Medina, deeply suntanned and in high spirits, announced that he had discarded his prepared talk on "The Education of a Lawyer" and had chosen instead to speak on the trial.

He began a chronological narrative of the epic courtroom drama with his assignment to preside over the proceedings in United States District Court in New York City.

"The opening days were a lot of fun," he recalled and drew laughter with a description of an incident arising from his wife's decision to attend the trial. During the opening day Judge Medina said, a cry of "stool pigeon" rose from a spectator in the jammed courtroom and an accusing finger was pointed in his wife's direction.

The "stool pigeon" turned out to be a man sitting in front of Mrs. Medina, the judge said, but she

did not return to the trial for about a month.

#### Analysis Of Defense Aims

Turning to an analysis of the subversive aims of the 11 defendants, their counsel and the overall conspiracy of which they were a part Judge Medina said that it was not until after the trial had been under way for some time that he began to be aware of the Communists' motives in the trial.

Characterizing himself as one who had never hired people to "throw out unwanted visitors to his office" Judge Medina explained that he received countless delegations after the trial opened.

Despite the fact that the delegations kept coming apparently from all over the country and at all hours of the day Judge Medina said he continued practicing his policy of hearing them out because "I had a public relations problem."

"After a few weeks of this," said the judge, "I was worn out and I said no more delegations."

He likened the effect of this decision to "turning off a facet."

The 11 accused Communist leaders had "a reasonable chance for disagreement on the verdict or even acquittal" Judge Medina stated but he said the trial was not allowed to proceed as a normal lawsuit in which the defense lawyers try to win the case.

#### Reds Had Two Purposes

"They weren't interested in this," said the judge. "Instead they used the trial for two purposes—to spread Communist propaganda and to break up the trial."

The method they used in an attempt to accomplish the latter purpose, he said, was to "knock me out."

The most difficult part of the trial, said Judge Medina, was "to dispense even-handed justice and to deal with everything on its merits as it arose."

In their effort to "knock out" the judge a variety of attacks by psychological means were employed, according to Judge Medina. The defense counsel would raise a point and while he was noting it in the minutes, Judge Medina said, "they would go off on another point."

"This was exquisite torture to one who was habituated to concentrating on one point at a time," he said, explaining that his efforts to cope with the lawyers' tactics met arrogant stares and contempt.

Judge Medina praised the skill of the police who handled the lines of pickets outside the courtroom and maintained order without resorting to violence.

Nothing was devised, however, to combat their placards, which the judge said, proclaimed that Medina would "fall like Forrestal."

This and their chant of "jump, jump, jump . . ." Judge Medina said, apparently was an effort to exploit his lifelong fear of high places.

"Maybe they talked to a childhood nurse," theorized Judge Medina. "They sought out my weaknesses through a costly investigation and as a result of this particular attack I got a terror of being near windows."

To the terrible burden of having

(Continued on Page 4; Column 4)

# Medina

(Continued from Page One)

to resist tremendous pressures from the Communists on the one hand and from widespread criticism on the other that included talk of his "impeachment" for being "too easy on the Communists" was added, Judge Medina said, the "isolation and loneliness" of his position in the trial.

He said he first felt he had been betrayed by a fellow judge who granted writs of habeas corpus to defense lawyers he had "remanded" to jail after a violent outburst that greeted a ruling from the bench on self-incrimination of witnesses.

The lawyers appeared with the writs, said Judge Medina, and questions on his action by the other judge. After answering the questions in open court and resuming the trial Judge Medina said he realized the other judge had to proceed as he did to show the world there was "no connivance, no fixing it up" between judges.

Judge Medina described the trial as a "tremendous experience but one for which I am grateful."

Not the least of the gratifying results, Judge Medina said were the "bales of letters" and personal expressions he has received since the trial showing that "I had become a symbol for the administration of justice and fairness."

He said people like carpenters and taxicab drivers still stop him in the streets to greet him. Such communications, he said, did not "praise me for convicting the Communists but lauded the victory of order over chaos and showed that the little people realized better than bank presidents what had happened."

Judge Medina said that at one

point in the long-drawn-out trial he almost collapsed. After a brief recess during which he "did some praying" Judge Medina said he began to gain strength and eventually was able to solve the problem of how to "construe the Smith Act so as to make it constitutional."

Despite the lack of a precedent to guide him in deciding on the question of the difference in teaching the theory of overthrowing the government and the actual practice Judge Medina said he eventually was able to phrase an opinion.

The key phrase, he said, was "as soon as it could be conveniently done."

"The words I made up myself to cover the situation," he explained, "were not now, not tomorrow or next week but as soon as could be conveniently done."

Today Judge Medina will travel to Lexington to give the Tucker law lectures at Washington and Lee University. During the series he will give two addresses today and one tomorrow.

Members of the SpheX Club are Dr. Joseph Barker, Dr. George L. Barton, Dr. T. Moody Campbell, John D. Capron, James R. Caskie, Dr. George B. Craddock, J. Everette Fauber Jr., Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Professor Ruskin S. Freer, E. Marshall Frost, James R. Gilliam Jr., Robert Glass, Dr. J. I. Hamaker, Dr. Edwin A. Harper, Dr. John T. T. Hundley, Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Dr. John P. Kirby, Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb.

Dr. Robert A. Magill, Robert D. Morrison, William S. Mundy Jr., O. B. Newton Jr., J. Burroughs Noel, James T. Noel Jr., Dr. William F. Quillian Jr., E. Campbell Russell, Philip L. Scruggs and Dr. Orville W. Wake.

Guests of members for the dinner were G. M. Alexander, Philip P. Allen, R. C. Atherholt, C. G. Baber, B. C. Baldwin Jr., Leigh Ballenberg, Judge A. D. Barksdale, Richard A. Berry, W. E. Betts Jr., Lea Booth, Dr. Edgar M. Bowman, Owen L. Bradford, Dr. Robert Erickhouse, H. S. Bryant, J. D. Burby Jr., Judge Charles E. Burks, A. B. Burton, P. N. Burton, Martin Cardon, Dr. J. S. G. Carson, Edward Christian.

Ralph E. Clifford, J. Gilliam Conrad, William Cosby, Hubert Cousin, Dr. Robert Cox, Floyd H. Crews, F. G. Davidson Sr.,

F. G. Davidson Jr., Arthur E. Davies III, R. Q. Davis, R. C. deRosset, Jacques desGrange, Dr. C. L. Dickens, D. H. Dillard, Dr. Porter B. Echols, Jr. E. Fauber, T. H. Fox Jr., F. B. Fuqua.

Hartwell Gary, Philip Girling, Carter Glass III, Powell Glass Jr., Edward S. Graves, A. T. Gunn, R. A. Harris, W. B. Harris, Dr. J. E. Havensworth, S. Bolling Hobbs, J. B. Hodges, Dr. John G. Holland, E. B. Horner, L. D. Horner Jr., George Hughes, Harold McIntosh, Royston Jester Jr., Royston Jester III, Stanhope S. Johnson.

V. V. Kelsey, Dr. A. A. Kern, T. S. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. W. Koonz, Rowland Lea, J. Heath Lewis, L. L. Loving, Ross Martin, Judge S. DuVal Martin, Rev. E. B. McGukin, Fred W. McWane, H. E. McWane, D. G. Moore, C. D. North, W. H. Overbey, J. Doniphant Owen.

J. Gordon Payne, Edwin A. Penick Jr., Mosby G. Perrow Jr., Dr. W. T. Pugh, Douglas A. Robertson, W. E. Royall, Henry M. Sackett Jr., Paul E. Sackett, William E. Sandidge Jr., Dr. D. P. Scott, F. C. Scruggs Jr., Sam A. Scruggs, Dr. W. W. Shrader, B. T. Smith, C. T. Smith, Dr. R. P. Stickley, R. P. Stickley Jr., Dr. J. G. Stipe, J. L. Stone, C. A. Sydnor Jr., C. Raine Sydnor.

The Rev. C. C. Tarplee, R. Stockton Terry, Dean John M. Turner Jr., Gorham W. Walker Jr., Dr. J. E. Warren, J. O. Watts Jr., R. C. Watts Jr., A. M. White, Paul Whitehead, Dr. F. R. Whitehouse, L. B. Whitehouse, J. B. Winfree Jr., W. W. Winfree, William L. Wyatt and E. Franklin Younger Jr.

582  
The five hundred and eighty-sixth meeting of the

DR HARPER

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, April 30, 1954 at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Frost, Hundley, Scruggs, Craddock, Harper, Fauber, Morrison, Caskie, Barker, Lipscomb, Quillian, Mundy, and Newton. Mr. Richard A. Berry was the guest of Mr. Morrison.

Minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Edwin A. Harper, and his subject was: "Stress and Disease".

In the past fifteen years there have been collected, a wealth of data in connection with studies on the importance of stress in various disease states. Dr. Harper drew a large portion of his observations from the account Dr. Harold G. Wolfe, Professor of Medicine, Department of Neurology, Cornell University Medical School, gives of these studies in his recent work, "Stress and Disease" in which he notes 210 titles in the international medical literature.

There is indeed basis for claim that the emotions do effect bodily change; that the stomach is the "sounding board" of the emotions. It is a fact that disease symptoms can be demonstrated by artificially induced stress, and several examples were cited. Dr. Harper listed a number of case histories to show the relationship that stress bears to disease symptoms, and covered the alimentary tract, the cardio-vascular renal circulation, the metabolism, and certain skin conditions, in indicating just how tension can manifest itself as a disease symptom.

Man has always lived under tension to a degree, but it was Dr. Harper's opinion that man feels this tension is greater now than ever before. Advances are being made in therapy, and one of the greatest advances presently seems to be the development of an awareness of the importance that sick and healthy minds be not confused. One of the opening remarks would seem appropriate, therefore, for use as a conclusion: It isn't the work that kills - it's the worry.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

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

583

The five hundred and eighty-seventh meeting of the  
SPHEX CLUB CAPRON

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, May 14, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Hundley, Harper, B. Noel, Freer, Capron, Gilliam, Russell, Glass, Campbell, Mundy, Craddock and Frost.

In the absence of the President and the Secretary, Mr. Gilliam acted as President and Mr. Frost as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. John D. Capron, his subject being "Hoaxes, Swindles and Cheats". The paper was most entertaining. The speaker introduced his subject with the description of some of the hoaxes in the early days of our country, namely, the colonists on shipboard smelling the pines when they were a considerable distance from America, the manufacture of wooden nutmeg, and the stories of Theodosia Burr. The speaker illustrated further how the newspapers helped spread certain hoaxes by relating the story of a balloon crossing the Atlantic Ocean in three days, and that Germany had annexed Patagonia. He explained at length the hoax of the Cardiff Giant. The speaker discussed the work of mediums, treasure maps and chain letters. He mentioned the recent discovery that the Pit Down Man was a hoax.

In regard to swindles, he mentioned the Williamson Gang, the Irish linen peddlers, the Spanish prisoners' letters and the swindles of Phillip Musica.

He discussed how unscrupulous people would prey on the survivors of war casualties.

Practically everyone present engaged in the discussion of the paper, and the meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

*Edmund Noel Frost*

Acting Secretary

SPHEX CLUB MINUTES

OCTOBER 8, 1954-MAY 6, 1955

584

DR. JACK

The five hundred and eighty-eighth meeting of the SpheX Club was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday, October 8, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Caskie, Craddock, Quillian, Campbell, Glass, Jack, Lipscomb, Kirby, Morrison, Harper, Wake and Frost. Dr. Hundley was called away before the meeting began.

Mr. Craddock, the President, presided, and in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Frost acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The President appointed Mr. Frost, Chairman, and Mr. Morrison as a nominating committee to present at the next meeting nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Theodore H. Jack, his subject being "An Ancient Historian". The introduction of the paper dealt with the speaker's interest and appreciation of Classical Greece, its literature and particularly its historians, and the subject presented was Thucydides and His History of the Peloponnesian War. The purpose of the history was two fold; an accurate account of the world war of that day and a guide to be used in future conflicts. Little was known of the Athenian, Thucydides. The date of his birth and death were uncertain, but we know that he was exiled from Athens because of his delaying tactics when he was a general of its army. The underlying cause of the Peloponnesian War was related to the Greco-Persian struggle. Athens had organized a league of Greek cities to defend Greece from the Persians. Sparta resented Athens' superiority, and while the attacks on the Spartan allies were the outward cause of the war, the real cause was the jealousy of the power of Athens.

Thucydides divided his books into summer and winter campaigns, and the history was an accurate account of the war. He showed his adeptness in putting into the mouths of speakers the thoughts which he knew from his investigations these speakers must have expressed.

The war was divided into three periods. The first period was a ten year period and consisted largely of naval warfare. During this period the Athenians apparently prevailed. The second period was between 421-414 B.C., at a time when peace was supposed to be observed. The war of this period consisted of land engagements, with the tide of battle in favor of Sparta. The third period, 414-404 B.C., saw the defeat of Athens.

The speaker compared Thucydides with Herodotus and Xenophon, and concluded with the fact that Thucydides was the first contemporaneous historian whose purpose was to seek the truth.

Dr. Lipscomb, Dr. Quillian, Dr. Campbell and Mr. Caskie engaged in the discussion.

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

*E. Marshall Frost*  
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Acting Secretary

The five hundred and eighty-ninth meeting of the

585

SPHEX CLUB

JAMES CASKIE

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday, October 22, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Frost, Capron, Freer, Noell, Mundy, Craddock, Caskie, Glass, Campbell, Hundley, Harper and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Frost, Chairman, reported for the Nominating Committee and announced the following nominations:

President:	Dr. W. W. Ferguson
Vice President:	Dr. Joseph Barker
Treasurer:	James R. Gilliam, Jr.
Secretary:	O. B. Newton, Jr.,

and all were elected to office. The Secretary was instructed by the President to apprise, by letter, the new officers of their election.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. James R. Caskie, and his subject was "A Trial of Historic Interest".

The trial described was that of John Brown, who had been indicted for "treason, inspiring rebellion, and murder", and it took place in the ~~U. S.~~ S. C. Circuit Court at Harpers Ferry, in the year 1859. But before treating with the trial, Mr. Caskie cited the influences in John Brown's early years that had caused him early to dedicate his life to fighting slavery. The zeal which was to attend all of Brown's efforts against slavery was indicated by his proposition that "all slaveholders have forfeited their right to live".

Although it was until October 1859, days before his raid on the U. S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry that he returned and rented a nearby farm as a base of operations, John Brown had, as early as 1840, described Harpers Ferry as a place "designed by God as a refuge to slaves". Mr. Caskie pointed up the events of Brown's career between 1834 and 1859 as they related to abolitionist activity, and it was thought that Brown's success in Kansas inspired him with the hope that if he initiated a move at Harpers Ferry, it would be the bugle blast that would draw abolitionists from both

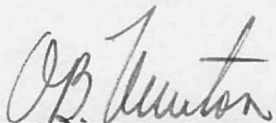
the North and South, and slaves, into the conflict on his side.

On the night of October 15, 1859 John Brown, with a company of 22 men attacked and took over Harpers Ferry. Local authorities were assisted by the state militia, and both were reinforced by a company of U. S. Marines under Col. Robert E. Lee. Those of Brown's company who had not already escaped or been killed were besieged, and were offered surrender, but Brown declined. Brown and five others were captured after Brown was wounded.

After a trial which lasted five court days, and saw Brown's assigned counsel withdraw, leaving the defense to one Mr. Hoyt, who had come mysteriously from Massachusetts, and which saw Brown maintain his composure because he had not given up hope of being saved by friends, and which saw Brown say that while he expected a fair trial he wanted to be excused from a mockery of trial, John Brown was sentenced on November 2nd, to be hanged a month later, on December 2, 1859.

Mr. Caskie concluded by reading a portion of a commentary on the John Brown trial, which had been prepared especially for the Virginia Bar Association by Mr. George E. Caskie, father of the speaker of the evening.

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

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

*Filed at Charleston, Va.*

The five hundred and ninetieth meeting of the

586

SPHEX CLUB

SCRUGGS

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank on Friday, November 5, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

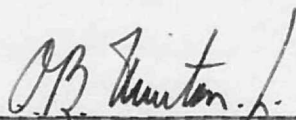
The following members were present: Frost, Mundy, Capron, Caskie, Scruggs, Noell, Gilliam, Barker, Lipscomb, Kirby, Morrison, Jack, Campbell, Harper, Glass, Hundley, Ferguson, Craddock, and Newton.

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

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Philip L. Scruggs, and his subject was "A Matter of Memory". - HIS

This matter of memory was a recitation of certain things and events from amongst the phenomena of nature; a recalling of special experiences in field, forest, and stream which have remained vividly with the speaker. Surely it was a chronicle, since it was a record of events in the order of time, and its author was the scribe with sufficient art to bring what might have been the minutiae of childhood and youth into such sharp focus that his matter of memory, his present day reflection on things recalled, could but seem to come from the pages of an early begun and a well attended to personal diary which had grown in substance and significance along with the writer himself who has grown in years and in wisdom.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

587

DR. T. M. CAMPBELL

The five hundred and ninety-first meeting of the  
SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank on Friday, November 19, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Messrs. Gilliam, Noell, Freer, Campbell, Glass, Caskie, Fauber, Hundley, Scruggs, Kirby, Lipscomb, Harper, Ferguson, Russell, Craddock and Frost.

Dr. Ferguson, the President, presided, and in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Frost acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Several suggestions were made in regard to possible speakers for the annual banquet and the date of the annual banquet.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. T. M. Campbell, and his subject was "Lope de Vega's Version of Romeo and Juliet". Dr. Campbell, in his inimitable manner, presented a most interesting paper. Lope was born in 1562 in Madrid, Spain. He was considered by some the living symbol of Spain, and when he became a priest, it was said he was fervent in the faith, but a great sinner. He was a most prolific writer. ~~The average length of his~~ play, which he called Comedia, was composed of three acts of 3,000 lines on 48 sheets of paper, and he produced a play on the average of one a week. It is said that he fixed the course of Spanish drama for the next one hundred years.

The speaker became interested in Lope through his studies of an eminent German dramatic authority. The speaker traced the many sources of the theme of Romeo and Juliet, and concluded that the sources available to Lope were substantially the same as those which Shakespeare had. Lope's version was then outlined by the speaker. While there were some variations between the version of Shakespeare and that of Lope, these variations were not material to the plot. However, in the third act

Lope made a material departure from the other versions. Instead of a tragedy, Lope concludes his play with a happy ending. Julia comes to life and Rosala leads Julia from the tomb, and they go to her father's estate in the country where her father becomes reconciled to their marriage.

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

*E. Marshall East*

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Acting Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-second meeting of the

588

SPHEX CLUB

ROBERT GLASS

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank on Friday, December 3, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Wake, Scruggs, Capron, Quillian, Lipscomb, Kirby, Ferguson, Glass, Gilliam, Caskie, Mundy, Campbell, Harper, Jack and Newton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

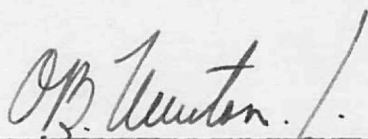
The speaker of the evening was (Mr. Robert Glass, and his subject was "Election Post Mortems". Mr. Glass, with an unusually large fund of knowledge in the fields of political history and political science, reviewed the recent congressional elections which have left the country for the eleventh time since 1865, with one of the major political parties in control of the legislative and the other in control of the administrative branch of the Federal Government.

Before forecasting the probable fate of the Republican Administration's foreign and domestic policies and the fate of at least a half dozen controversial issues, including the Benson Plan, Treaty Making Powers of the President, Public Housing, Reciprocal Trade, and Dixon-Yates, Mr. Glass commented on the relatively small vote, in comparison to the vote in 1950; the economic conditions in certain politically important geographical areas; analyzed both houses of the incoming 84th Congress by profession, avocation and business, and made critical comparisons between specific unseated Republicans and those Democratic Senators and Representatives who will replace them when the Congress convenes in January.

A possible answer to who won and what the results will be, might be found in the rather thorough review, made by Mr. Glass, of the consequences of divided authority in eleven presidential tenures prior to that of Mr. Eisenhower. While seeming not to be unwilling to predict the immediate or lasting results of divided authority during the remainder of

the present Republican Administration, Mr. Glass' conclusion was that it may or may not be bad; that it all depends upon the point from which the situation is viewed.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "O. B. Newton, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-third meeting of the

589

SPHEX CLUB

DR. CRADDOCK

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank on Friday, December 17, 1954, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Jack, Noell, Wake, Harper, Freer, Russell, Quillian, Gilliam, Craddock, Glass, Campbell and Newton.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-President, Mr. James R. Gilliam, Jr. presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

There was some discussion of a speaker for the Annual Meeting, and it was agreed that Mr. Glass would attempt to ascertain the availability of Mr. William R. Matthews of Tucson.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. George B. Craddock, on the subject: "Dr. William Welch".

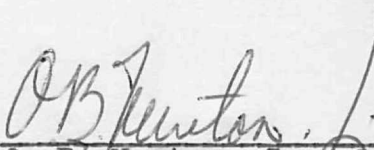
William Henry Welch was born in 1850 in Norfolk, Connecticut. Although Welch came to be considered the founder of Modern American Medicine, early dedication to medicine was not apparent. In fact, on finishing Yale, his preference was not for patients, blood, or human suffering, but for teaching. Welch felt that since he had graduated from the best American medical school, and had interned at the best hospital under the best pathologist, there was little left for him here, so he went abroad, and until 1878 studied under the best in Europe to return to Bellevue to launch the first teaching laboratory in the United States.

In 1884, an unsought interview with President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, led to Welch's being made dean of a school of medicine, the faculty of which he was given the privilege of selecting. In 1885 Welch selected William Halstead, and William Osler, and Osler helped Welch attract Howard Kelly. Johns Hopkins was now the outstanding medical school in the United States, and by 1900 Welch was considered the outstanding medical man in America. His contribution was not to medicine and Hopkins alone. He was to fill chairs for many schools of medicine; he was responsible for Dr. William Gorgas' appointment as Chief Sanitary Officer of the proposed Panama Canal;

he was active against the anti-vivisectionists, and as Chairman of the first Advisory Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, he secured Simon Flexner, eminent pathologist and bacteriologist, as Director of Laboratories for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Welch is also credited with pointing the direction for Abraham Flexner, (Simon's brother) in his tour of the country which served as the background for Carnegie Foundation Bulletin #4. This was the report which resulted in the closing down of most of the medical schools in the U.S. because of their inadequacy or for other reasons.

If it is possible to enumerate Welch's contributions to the field of medicine, the establishment of America's first teaching pathological laboratory, the organization of America's first school of Hygiene and Public Health, his assistance in organizing departments of health in many cities and states, his influence in raising teaching standards in medical schools by full time professorships and in other ways, his influence in inspiring Rockefeller to make large sums of money available to medical research, and his ability to draw forth the maximum from the medical minds of others, would surely be among the contributions that earned him the right to be called the Founder of Modern American Medicine.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-fourth meeting of the

590

SPHEX CLUB

FROST

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, January 7, 1955, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Frost, Scruggs, Noell, Hundley, Harper, Capron, Ferguson, Gilliam, Barker, Mundy, Campbell, Craddock and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Ferguson made the following committee appointments:

Membership

Dr. Harper, Chairman  
Dr. Campbell  
Mr. Scruggs

Program

Mr. Gilliam, Chairman  
Dr. Jack  
Mr. Glass

Mr. Gilliam announced that Mr. Glass had already written to Mr. Matthews in reference to his availability as speaker for the Annual Meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. E. Marshall Frost, and his subject was "Le Sauveur?". The question mark which appeared in the title was for the question in the speaker's mind as to whether the Premier of France can stabilize his country's government, or indeed whether the Premier himself can survive. But before treating with the ills that beset France at the present, Mr. Frost reviewed the history of France since 1939, and told how at that time, she suddenly and surprisingly found herself confused; weak; bankrupt, and unable to decide whether to place the blame for its condition on the Generals or on the Ministers. That lack of decision has continued to be an affliction not so easily got rid of as the eighteen different cabinets which France has had between the end of World War II and June 1954 when Pierre Mendes France was elected to the Premiership.

Possibly in the hope for an affirmative answer, the speaker sketched the biography of Mendes France in order to show that in his public life prior to 1954 he

did a number of things that should indicate the probability of success in his present endeavor. Mendes France's efforts at Geneva, his handling of the Indo China situation, his lack of failure with Chou En-Lai, his political new deal to recoup France's economy, his success in getting social legislation passed, and his December 30, 1954 success in getting approval of West Germany armament, are balanced against the fact that the Council of the Republic is yet to vote on the armament question; the cooling of France's enthusiasm if and when Germany does begin to rearm, the slow healing of the old wounds in the Saar, and the growing personal unpopularity of Mendes France. The question of whether Mendes France is Le Sauveur cannot be answered. Not only is this question unanswered, but one or two more are added. Can Mendes France give France a stable government that France can have confidence in? Is he the man who can lead the French "up the hill" again?

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

*O. B. Newton*

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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-fifth meeting of the

591

SPHEX CLUB

DR. JOSEPH E.  
BARKER

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, January 21, 1955, at 8:15 P.M.  
Kirby

The following members were present: Mundy, Scruggs, Capron, Noell, Hundley, Morrison, Ferguson, Gilliam, Barker, Caskie, Harper, Craddock, Campbell and Newton. Dr. Sidney Freeman, of the Faculty of Sweet Briar College, was the guest of Dr. Barker.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was announced by Mr. Gilliam, of the Program Committee, that Mr. William R. Mathews, Editor and Publisher of the Tucson Daily Star, had replied affirmatively on our invitation to speak at the Annual Dinner, date to be set later.

Dr. Harper announced that the Membership Committee had met and that a report would be made at the next meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Joseph E. Barker, and his subject was "Hamlet After Four Rehearsals". It was a touchingly pathetic story, but yet it was one through which ran an almost endless chain of humour. The cast of this tragedy with its comic relief, was under the direction of one Mr. John E. Kellerd, producer, actor, and manager. Mr. Kellerd and his much too small a company of players, having striven through four rehearsals against great odds and in the face of many uncertainties, did, against odds and uncertainties equally as formidable, put on a performance of Hamlet. This was a part of a chapter of the personal history of the speaker of the evening.

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



O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-sixth meeting of the

592

SPHEX CLUB

DR. JOHN KIRBY

was held in the Directors' Room of The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, February 4, 1955, at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Frost, Scruggs, Noell, Capron, Freer, Harper, Kirby, Barker, Russell, Glass, Caskie, Hundley, Mundy, Campbell, Newton.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President Barker presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. John Kirby, and his subject was "Psychoanalysis and the Artist".

Freudian concepts that the sex drive determines the life pattern of the individual; that the two ways to approach psychoanalysis are through dreams or "free association", served as a base for a scholarly paper devoted mainly to an exposition of varied examples of the results of application of Freud's technique to the personal histories and to the literary or other production of artists. It seemed to the speaker that it has become custom to attribute Freudian overtones to any and almost all artistic output.

Freudian influence on literature, such as fictional uses of Freud and the making of neuroses the main theme of literature, have caused the speaker to make the observation that nowadays it is hard to write a short story on a happy theme and that a happy ending to a story denotes, in the critic's mind, a literary failure. What is also noted is the fact that biographies are being written with neuroses and frustrations as focal points of importance. In making these presentations, Dr. Kirby supplied a number of appropriate illustrations.

While over-use or mis-use of Freud has perhaps done not a little to literature, to the reader, to the student and to the critic, it cannot be denied that psychoanalysis has moved into the field of literature to stay. It is the conclusion of Dr. Kirby that psychoanalysis can help the artist as long as psychoanalysis doesn't claim too much for itself.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P.M.

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

593

DR. HUNDLEY

The five hundred and ninety-seventh meeting of the

SPHEX CLUB

was held in the Directors Room of The Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank on February 18th at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Messrs. Morrison, Mundy, Fauber, Gilliam, Jack, Kirby, Hundley, Campbell and Frost.

Dr. Edward Pennick was present as a guest of Dr. Kirby.

In the absence of the president and secretary, Mr. Gilliam presided, and Mr. Frost acted as secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gilliam made a report of the Program Committee, and stated that Mr. William R. Matthews, the speaker for the Annual Banquet, would be present in Lynchburg on April 18, 1955, and that the reservation had been made at the Virginian Hotel.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. John T. Hundley, and his subject was "Superstitions, Mainly Medical". Dr. Hundley presented a very entertaining and informative paper. He defined present day superstitions as the persistence of man's belief from former times. Primitive man still remains with us as we see in two instances, those who have not been educated, and those who are highly educated, but their education was limited to a few fields. He mentioned some of the beliefs today, namely, that modern cooking in aluminum vessels would cause cancer; that droughts were caused by the atomic explosions; and that bad vegetable years were due to the fact that the preceding winter was not cold enough to kill the insects. The speaker discussed the background and beliefs of primitive man, his fears and superstitions and his beliefs in the supernatural. He showed how primitive man attempted to placate the gods to lessen

the existence of disease. He mentioned the many superstitions in regard to the cause and cures of warts, rheumatism, sterility and fertility. He mentioned the use of a hare's foot, chicken blood for snake bite, the effect of gold beads, the piercing of ears to improve eye sight, the effect of rubbing the hands on the first snow of winter and of a woman walking on first snow, the cure of nose bleeds, sties, toothaches and freckles. He did state that many superstitions of yesterday we treat as knowledge today.

There was a general discussion, and the club adjourned at 9:45.

*Emmanuel Frost*

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Acting Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-eighth meeting of the

594

SPHEX CLUB

QUILLIAN

was held in the Directors' Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, March 4, 1955 at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Mundy, Noell, Campbell, Capron, Hundley, Barker, Ferguson, Quillian, Morrison, Gilliam, Craddock and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The motion to leave selection of the menu for the Annual Dinner to the Program Committee was made, seconded, and passed.

Dr. Campbell made the report of the Membership Committee and a motion was made to request the Membership Committee to consider one additional name for presentation to the Club at the next meeting. This motion was seconded and passed. The Secretary was requested to announce no guests were to be invited to the next meeting, on account of balloting.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. William F. Quillian, and his subject was "Contemporary Philosophy in Five Easy Lessons."

In presenting this paper, Dr. Quillian's purpose was to point out that although everyone might not be a philosopher, everyone has a philosophy, and further to point out why philosophers do what they do as philosophers.

The five major philosophies of today are separated into two specific groups - the non-Rationalists, those who find it impossible to formulate any reasonable concept of the universe, and those who feel they are able to do so. The latter are the Rationalistic philosophers.

Three of the five are to be found in the non-Rationalistic position: Pragmatism, Positivism, and Existentialism. Briefly, the Pragmatist holds that the importance of a concept lies not in whether the concept is right or true, but whether it's good. The key to Positivism is to be found in its credo that no proposition is meaningful unless it can be verified by

sense data. The Existentialist has four easily de-

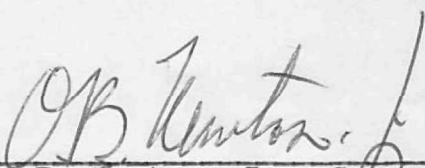
finer affirmations, and chief of these is his denial that reason has any power, with the result that he inclines toward putting emphasis on man's complete freedom.

The two remaining major philosophies of today, Idealism and Naturalism, are to be found in the rationalistic group. The Idealist feels that all reality is ultimately of the nature of mind. He is impressed by the orderliness of the world of nature, and believes that chance cannot bring about such order. He has confidence in the power of the mind to reason. Naturalism had its ancient proponents, and it represents the dominant trend among philosophers today. The Naturalist feels basically that nature is the only reality - all that is is of the nature of mind.

In general consideration of all five philosophies, there is sharp diversion between any one school and another, and it is not unusual for less pronounced divergences to crop up within a school of philosophy. Ambivalence and contradiction, however, do not seem to be a stumbling block.

In conclusion, the speaker indicated that a philosopher's strong desire to know, urges him to seek explanations, and that the basic philosophy one holds influences his actions in his rounds of daily life.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The five hundred and ninety-ninth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

NOELL

X FROST ON ATTENDANCE

was held in the Directors' Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, March 25, 1955 at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Campbell, Frost, Hundley, Capron, Scruggs, Freer, Noell, Ferguson, Caskie, Russell, Gilliam, Barker, Harper, Jack, Mundy, and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dues for the year were set at \$4.00.

Mr. Frost commented on attendance at meetings during the present session, and requested a reading of the by-laws.

Dr. Harper made a report for the Membership Committee.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. J. Burroughs Noell and his subject was "Asa G. Candler". Although Asa Candler's forebears (among whom the founders of Lynchburg) were discussed in connection with Asa's early childhood, and although Asa's apprenticeship to two physicians for a period of three years beginning in 1870, was touched upon as preliminary to the mention of Asa's founding of his own business, this story was really that of Asa G. Candler, businessman and philanthropist; Asa G. Candler, Coca-Cola and Emory University.

By 1888, little more than two years after Coca-Cola had been "discovered" by a Mr. Pemberton, Asa became sole owner of Coca-Cola by the acquisition of the two-thirds interest earlier sold by Mr. Pemberton, and by acquiring the remaining one-third which Mr. Pemberton was willing to sell because of illness and lack of continuing interest in the product.


In 1892 Coca-Cola Co. of Georgia was incorporated, and two years later its advertising budget was about \$12,000. By 1912 the advertising was a million dollars. In 1909 Coca-Cola in bottles became an immediate success, but in this same year the famous "U. S. vs Forty Barrels and Twenty Kegs" case was heard in the U. S. District Court. Directed verdicts, affirmations, reversals and remandings continued until 1918 when the case was finally settled, without prejudice to the

Company, on the provision of a change in formulation. The validity of the name "Coca-Cola" was upheld. In 1919 Asa's Georgia corporation was sold to the Coca-Cola Company, a Delaware Corporation.

It would seem that Asa's absorption with Coca-Cola would have left him no time to devote to any other mission, but as early as 1905 he commenced philanthropies and altruisms which were to become many and varied, and during one civic crisis he was drafted Mayor of Atlanta. Mr. Noell treated at length Asa Candler's benefactions to Emory University, and in less detail with Mr. Candler's establishment of a downtown Methodist Church, his humanitarian act in preventing a real estate panic in 1907, and his altruism in the early part of World War I, in erecting a warehouse covering an area of 40 acres so that he could provide storage for cotton on which he had lent 6¢ a pound.

The close identity of Asa G. Candler with Emory College, later Emory University, was followed from 1899, when he became a trustee, until his death in 1929, in Emory University Hospital, in a room overlooking a scene which his philanthropy had made possible.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

  
O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

The six hundredth meeting of the

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SPHEX CLUB

DR. WAKE

was held in the Directors' Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, April 1, 1955 at 8:15 P.M.

The following members were present: Campbell, Hundley, Freer, Capron, Noell, Harper, Wake, Ferguson, Kirby, Caskie, Gilliam, Barker, Scruggs, Mundy, Frost, and Newton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Orville W. Wake, and his subject was "The Founding of Lynchburg College". American colleges have come into being by four different means: 1) the Church, 2) the Morrill Act, establishing land grant colleges, 3) the state, and 4) by individuals or small groups having a consuming interest in education. Many of this last group have expired, but many, Lynchburg College among them, have flourished.

The conditions in 1903 were auspicious for the founding of Lynchburg College. Mr. Josephus Hopwood, who had been urged previously to supply the leadership in founding a college in Lynchburg, now found himself available, due to a controversy at Milligan College. Westover Hotel was available and was purchased for \$13,000 from Lynchburg Traction and Light Company.

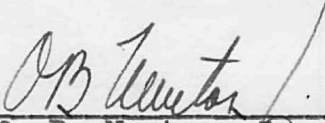
The reason for availability of large tracts of land and buildings suitable for schools and colleges was not an unimportant element of Dr. Wake's paper. For a decade, beginning in 1889 when there was much risk capital and high optimism, at least eight land improvement and development corporations went through organization, expansion, speculative operations, uneasiness, panic, and receivership. Randolph Macon Woman's College, Virginia Seminary, Southern Seminary, and at least one of the dormitories at Washington and Lee University, in addition to Lynchburg College, were made possible through the deterioration of these land and improvement corporations.

The founding date of Lynchburg College was April 17, 1903, and on May 28th of the same year, application was made for Charter as the second co-educational college in Virginia. The first college session, 1903-04,

found an enrollment of 155 students. In addition to Mr. Hopwood and Mrs. Hopwood, who also taught classes, there were 10 on the first faculty. Eight degrees were awarded in the first graduating class.

Dr. Wake felt that most significant to the founding of Lynchburg College were the sincerity and assiduous activity of its founders. While they were neither educators nor scholars, all were deeply interested in establishing and improving the society into which youth was emerging.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

  
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O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary

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The six hundred and first meeting of the

ANNUAL

SPHEX CLUB

was held at the Virginian Hotel, Monday evening, April 18, 1955, at 6:30 P.M.

Dr. W. W. Ferguson, Sphex Club President, presided, and the following members were present: Banks, Booth, Campbell, Capron, Caskie, Craddock, Ferguson, Freer, Frost, Gilliam, Harper, Hundley, Kirby, Morrison, Mundy, Noell, Penick, Quillian, Russell, Scruggs, Wake, and Newton. Mr. Joseph K. Banks, Mr. A. Lea Booth, and Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Jr. were attending their first Sphex Club meeting after election to club membership. In addition there were 98 guests. This was the Annual Dinner.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. William Rankin Mathews, editor and publisher of "The Arizona Daily Star".

Attached to these minutes is a clipping from "The News" for Tuesday morning, April 19, which lists the guests and which gives a faithful account of Mr. Mathews' address, "The Coming of the Age of Continents and American Foreign Policy".

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary



(Staff Photo).

**AT SPHEX CLUB BANQUET**—Chatting before the annual SpheX Club banquet at the Virginian Hotel last night are, left to right, James R. Gilliam Jr., arrangements committee chairman; William Rankin Mathews, speaker; Philip L. Scruggs, and Dr. W. W. Ferguson, club president.

*'Rookie Pro With Career'*

# Arizona Editor Shatters 'War Scare' Philosophy At SpheX Club Dinner

By FRANK CALLAHAM

William Rankin Mathews called the United States "a rookie professional with a great career ahead" as he addressed approximately 120 SpheX Club members and guests at the Virginian Hotel last night.

The Arizona Daily Star editor-publisher shattered the "war scare" philosophy and suggested a series of principles to spur the nation toward "an uncomparably greater destiny."

His optimistic remarks featured the annual banquet. It was the 601st meeting of the SpheX Club, described by its president, W. W. Ferguson, as an informal discussion group.

Mathews, who made his third visit to the Soviet Union last year, ruled out possibilities of an "imminent attack by the Soviet Union." He said the nation is strongly defended—"unconquerable by invasion"—but this should not be confused with ability to launch an aggressive war.

As a reassurance against the Communist threat, he said the Russians are "so frightened by our revolutionary doctrine of freedom and democracy that they ring down an Iron Curtain to keep it from undermining their territories."

**Word of Caution**

Recognizing Russia and the United States as the world's two dominant powers, Mathews cautioned this nation against obligations that would "carry us beyond our economic and political strength."

But he added that America cannot escape the duties of its role. "If American power does not

Mathews said, "in any operation where we must make the major contribution in money and men."

Mathews, cited in 1934 by the Pulitzer Awards Committee for editorial writing, discounted theories that changes in the Moscow government would make things easier. "History shows that all governments of Russia have been difficult to deal with in international affairs."

**Concessions Necessary**

Successful negotiations, he said, must include concessions, and the public must be educated to realize this. "This has not been done in our country. . . Our people have been taught to believe that compromise means appeasement." He called this situation "our greatest danger."

Mathews called on the United States to apply the brakes to the armament race, because at its present pace it can lead only to war. "Diplomacy cannot succeed in such an atmosphere."

He termed the current program for building planes and guided missiles a wasteful one that will

confused with ability to launch an aggressive war.

As a reassurance against the Communist threat, he said the Russians are "so frightened by our revolutionary doctrine of freedom and democracy that they ring down an Iron Curtain to keep it from undermining their territories."

#### Word of Caution

Recognizing Russia and the United States as the world's two dominant powers, Mathews cautioned this nation against obligations that would "carry us beyond our economic and political strength."

But he added that America cannot escape the duties of its role. "If American power does not move into the vacuums that exist, for instance in Africa, the Orient and the Middle East, the Soviet Union will move in.

"Our big job is to establish a balance of power in these and other areas, but not to over-extend ourselves, as we could easily do if we attempted to match our manpower with that of Asia."

The United States must use its great strength to "control events to our advantage," and using the experience of past mistakes can guide the nation skillfully.

The first of his "few principles of proven value to guide us" was a warning against "useless recriminations" about these past mistakes.

He cited Winston Churchill's philosophy that his nation's self-interest "always comes ahead of every other consideration" as a good model for this nation.

Mathews said the United States must cease its "crusades for vague, unlimited and unattainable objectives" and its efforts to impose its ideals on others.

"We must never go to war, save for a political objective which a military victory will bring." He praised the country's staying out of the war in Indochina a year ago, saying we would not have won a political victory even though "we might have won a military victory after several years of struggle."

He said America's sea and air power can defend economically its political frontier, but the World War I Marine Corps officer warned against any attempt to match its manpower against that of Asia or the Soviet Union.

"We should call the signals,"

#### Concessions Necessary

Successful negotiations, he said, must include concessions, and the public must be educated to realize this. "This has not been done in our country. . . Our people have been taught to believe that compromise means appeasement." He called this situation "our greatest danger."

Mathews called on the United States to apply the brakes to the armament race, because at its present pace it can lead only to war. "Diplomacy cannot succeed in such an atmosphere."

He termed the current program for building planes and guided missiles a wasteful one that will result in "scores of thousands of obsolete" equipment. Mathews suggested a reduction from \$12 billion to \$12 billion as the aviation industry's ceiling.

He also championed a cutdown from \$5 billion to \$3 billion for the annual appropriation for foreign aid, an activity which, he said, "is being unwarrantedly abused."

Mathews traced the development of current world powers and the decline of the former international leaders. He said it shows that today the basic strength is found "in the new advantages that extensive land masses confer.

"No nation nor coalition of nations can attack successfully one of these new great powers. They are relatively invulnerable to blockade. Their populations are so large and their areas so vast, that they cannot be conquered. They can withstand invasion and devastating bombing."

Mathews, a Lexington, Ky., native, has been associated with The Arizona Daily Star in Tucson since 1924, when he joined its staff as general manager. He has held his present post since 1930.

He was a special adviser to the Secretary of Defense in 1948 and has been a member of the University of Arizona Board of Regents since 1950. He has written and edited several publications dealing with both Europe and Asia.

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

Dr. J. I. Hamaker, Dr. Robert A. Magill and James T. Noell Jr., are inactive members.

The following were guests of Sphinx Club members: John L. Abbot, Dr. G. B. Arnold, R. C. Atherholt, Charles G. Baber, Leigh Ballenberg, W. E. Belts Jr., R. A. Berry, Richard Boengle, Dr. R. L. Brickhouse, H. S. Bryant, J. D. Burby Jr., Judge Charles E. Burks, A. B. Burton, Clarence G. Burton, Percy N. Burton, Frank G. Carrington, R. A. Carrington Jr., Edward D. Christian, James E. Cleland, Ralph E. Clifford,

(Continued on Page 13; Column 5)

The six hundred and second meeting of the

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PAPERS TO JONES LIB

SPHEX CLUB

MR. WILLIAM S MUNDY

was held in the Directors' Room of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, May 6, 1955, at 8:15 P. M.

The following members were present: Frost, Scruggs, Capron, Booth, Wake, Noell, Fauber, Mundy, Ferguson, Gilliam, Caskie, Harper, Banks, Hundley, Campbell, and Newton, with President Ferguson in the Chair.

Although this was the next to the last meeting scheduled for the 1954-55 session, it was agreed to cancel the last meeting and allow the speaker originally scheduled for May 20th to read his paper at the first meeting of the 1955-56 session.

\* Mr. Noell announced that Jones Memorial Library had requested him to encourage Sphex Club members to make copies of their papers available to the library.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Gilliam, copies of Dr. Quillian's March 4th paper "Contemporary Philosophy in Five Easy Lessons" were distributed to members at this meeting.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. William S. Mundy, Jr., and his subject was, "In Early Virginia".

The Virginia Charter, dated April 10, 1606, and containing the original instructions from James I, was opened in 1607, off Cape Henry. Thus was begun Government and Jurisprudence in Virginia, 181 years prior to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Mundy's paper was concerned with the administration of justice and law from about this time up through the 1792 Code of Virginia.

Discussion and comment followed this excellent and informative paper, and due to the fact, perhaps, that discussions and comments on this and recent papers had been approaching an inappropriate degree of informality, one member, on being recognized by the Chair, requested a return to the more formal procedures of discussion of Sphex Club papers. There was general agreement on the timeliness of and necessity for this comment.

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

*O. B. Newton, Jr.*

O. B. Newton, Jr., Secretary