

1994 ILLINOIS DR. SEUSS MEMORIAL
"CINDY LOU WHO" TOURNAMENT
NOVEMBER 18-19, 1994

JV 11/9/95

ROUND 15
CHICAGO CHRISSY SNOW (C)
TOSSUPS

1. In 1775, he was offered command of the British army in America, but he turned it down. Aide-de-camp of Prince Eugene of Savoy and later a 32-year representative of Haslemere in Parliament, his victory at the Battle of Bloody Marsh in 1742 preserved what he had created. For ten points, name this founder of the city of Savannah and first governor of Georgia.

James Edward OGLETHORPE

2. This man took minor religious orders and was made abbot by the Pope in 1865, and he died of pneumonia at the Bayreuth Festival in 1886. Introducer of the symphonic poem, this Hungarian wrote two piano concertos, along with "Les Preludes". For ten points, name this chronic womanizer and creator of the "Mephisto Waltz" and "Hungarian Rhapsodies."

Franz LISZT

3. Living only to the age of 26, his most famous achievements are a work on transcendental functions and proving that it is impossible to generally solve fifth degree polynomial equations. For ten points, name this Norwegian whose name is sometimes used to describe a commutative group.

Neils Henrik ABEL

4) Among his more famous philosophical theories is his belief that certain climates and geographies are better-suited for certain kinds of government. He was president of the parliament of Bordeaux from 1716-28, and he published the work in which the above idea appears in 1748. For ten points, name this author of the work "The Spirit of the Laws."

Charles Louis de Secondat MONTESQUIEU

5) Formed from the junction of the Biya and Katun rivers, it flows past the cities of Barnaul and Novosibirsk on its way to the Arctic Ocean. Three of its chief tributaries are the Tom, Chulym, and Ket rivers. For ten points, name this over 2000-mile-long river whose most famous tributary is the Irtysh.

OB

6) Edwin Abbott Abbott was a leading scholar and theologian of the Victorian era, yet he is now most remembered for a book which is at once satirical, philosophical, and mathematical. It is narrated by A Square, who ends up in prison for attempting to proclaim the Gospel of Three Dimensions. For ten points, name this book about a two-dimensional world, with the very apropos title.

FLATLAND

7) This second baseman was known as "The Crab" because of his intensity. He missed part of the 1911 season because of a nervous breakdown, but in 1914 was named the National League MVP, having helped the Boston Braves to the pennant and the World Series title. He was also a member of the Cubs dynasty which won 530 games from 1906 to 1910. For ten points, name this baseball player immortalized in a poem by Franklin P. Adams.

Johnny EVERS

8) Its name was coined by Joseph Priestly, who must have decided that it was easier to say than 2-methylbutadine. The most common of the elastomers-polymers that can be deformed to a large extent and still recover their original form when the stress is removed- it is associated with the process of vulcanization. For ten points, name this primary component of a pencil eraser.

RUBBER

9) His first two given names were Benjamin Franklin, and he studied art in Paris, taking time out to write medieval romances like "Yvernelle: A Tale of Feudal France". Back at the University of California, he came under the spell of the writings of Zola. For ten points, name this naturalistic writer and author of "Blix", "Moran of the Lady Letty", "McTeague", and "The Pit".

Frank NORRIS

10) Known as the "Napoleon of the Stump", he was the first dark horse candidate to run for and win the Presidency, as he beat out Henry Clay. For ten points, name this twelfth president, born in North Carolina but associated with Tennessee with his slogan "54'40" or Fight!"

James K. POLK

11) He established the use of isotherms, studied the origin and course of tropical storms, studied the increase of magnetic intensity from the equator to the poles, and studied volcanology, and he made pioneer investigations into the relationship between geographical environment and plant distribution. For ten points, name this man who laid the foundations of modern physical geography and meteorology, a German who traveled through much of the New World between 1799 and 1804.

Alexander Von HUMBOLDT

12) The Metropolitan Mar Athanasius Y. Samuel of the Syrian Orthodox Church of Jerusalem and Transjordan bought four of them for \$97.20, eventually taking them to the U.S., where he attempted to unload them to help pay to rebuild his war-torn monastery. An agent of Israel bought them for \$250,000, which, since they were illegally taken from Jordan would have meant a lawsuit, but since a lawsuit implied recognition of the new state of Israel, Jordan declined. For ten points, name these documents, the first of which were discovered by Bedouins near Qumran in 1947.

The DEAD SEA SCROLLS

13) His collected writings fill 55 volumes, and span subjects ranging from peasant idealism to the occult and supernatural. His collection of stories, "Married", led to his being prosecuted for blasphemy, and his satirical novel "The Red Room" was very popular in his native country in 1879. For ten points, name this author of such plays as "Dance of Death", "The Creditors", "The Father", and "Miss Julie".

Johan August STRINDBERG

14) A light ray traveling from one point to another will follow a path such that, compared with nearby paths, the time required is either a minimum or a maximum or will remain unchanged (that is, it will be stationary). For ten points, this is a statement of what principle, first described by a French mathematician of the 17th century?

FERMAT'S Principle

15) This Russian was born circa 1220 and died in 1263. He was the grand prince of Vladimir and the prince of Novgorod and Kiev. He is best known for defeating a Swedish invasion force in 1240 at the confluence of the Izhora and Neva Rivers. For ten points, name this man, part of whose name is derived from the Neva River, site of his victory.

(St.) Alexander NEVSKY

16) This man, the king of the Lapith people, mistook a cloud for Hera and became the father of the centaurs, which were born out of the cloud. For ten points, name this man who was condemned by Zeus to whirl around forever on a flaming wheel in the Underworld.

IXION

17) Born near Vilnius, in what is now Lithuania, in 1867, he edited an underground journal, "Rabotnik", and led the First Polish Brigade in World War I, before he spearheaded Poland's complete independence. For ten points, name this first head of state of Poland, and virtual dictator of Poland from 1926 to 1935.

Jozef K. PILSUDSKI

18) Born in Marseilles, France in 1868, his works include a book of poetry, "Les Musardises", and the plays "Les Romanesques", "La Princesse Lointane", and "L'Aiglon". However, none of these plays are as well-known today as that which portrays the story of an extremely ugly man's love for a woman named Roxane. For ten points, name this author of the play "Cyrano de Bergerac".

Edmond ROSTAND

19) Becoming a U.S. citizen in 1940, he designed the so-called "womb" chair, although he is more famous for his TWA terminal at John F. Kennedy International Airport and his John Deer administrative center in Moline, Illinois, which he left unpainted, so it would develop a protective coating of rust. For ten points, name this Finnish-American architect, famed for designing the Gateway Arch, in St. Louis.

EERO SAARINEN

20) Examples of them are "God meant the whole life of the faithful to be an act of repentance"; "The difference between Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven seems to be the same as that between despair, almost despair, and confidence"; and "Those who think themselves sure of salvation through their letters of pardon will be damned forever, along with their teachers." For ten points, these are parts of what collective document which first appeared on October 31, 1517, nailed to the door of the castle church of Wittenburg?

The NINETY-FIVE THESES

21) "Greenleaf", "Parker's Back", "A Temple of the Holy Ghost", and "The River". All these short stories were written by this Catholic author who took to raising peacocks in her spare time. For ten points, name this native of Milledgeville, Georgia, author of "A Good Man is Hard to Find" and "Wise Blood".

Flannery O'CONNOR

22) He was born in 1813 and lived in a place he described as "a market town perched on Europe's rim." Mocked during his lifetime for his unorthodox thoughts on Christianity, his ideas had their major impact in the 20th century through the work of Jaspers, Heidegger, Sartre, and Camus. For ten points, name this author of "The Concept of Dread", "The Present Age", and "Fear and Trembling".

Soren Aabye KIERKEGAARD

23) Born in 1881, he collaborated with his brother William on a number of moderately successful plays before helping to form, with Lasky and Goldfish, the Jesse Lasky Feature Play Company in 1914. He co-directed its first film, "The Squaw Man", with Oscar Appel. Later, the Lasky

Company became Paramount. For ten points, name this man who directed such films as "The Sign of the Cross", "The Greatest Show on Earth", and "The Ten Commandments".

Cecil B. DEMILLE

24) In 1966, Marshall Hatch and Roger Slack, first worked out the metabolism pathway for plants which use an abnormal type of CO₂ assimilation. These plants are distinguished by such things as their tropical habitats and their use of bundle-sheath cells. For ten points, give the two character name for these types of plants. If you need an oblique hint, it is the same name as an explosive used extensively in the Nakatone building in "Die Hard".

C4

25) A famous work in the history of psychology is "Expressions of Emotions in Man and Animals", published in 1872, in which this man outlined what he thought were the three basic principles of how emotion is expressed. His work built on earlier work of Bell and Piderit. For ten points, name this early worker in the field of psychology more famous for his contributions to biology- namely the 1859 work, "Origin of the Species".

Charles DARWIN

26) Born in Burlington, N.J., his father was a wealthy landowner and founder of a famous New York town, while he himself was a slacker who was expelled from Yale and became a sailor. His first novel, "Precaution", was a failure. An inventor of the "sea novel" genre, his most famous novel of that type is "The Pilot". For ten points, name this man, also an inventor of the "frontier novel" genre with his "Leatherstocking Tales".

James Fenimore COOPER

27) He was born in Munich in 1864 and composed from the 1880s to the 1940s. His first two operas, "Guntram" and "Feuersnot", were failures, unlike the two early symphonic poems, "Don Juan" and "Death and Transfiguration", which first gained him fame. For ten points, name this composer whose successful operas include "Elektra", "Salome", and "Der Rosenkavalier", and who wrote the symphonic poem "Thus Spake Zarathustra".

RICHARD STRAUSS

28) Born in 1659, he studied law and theology before going to work for the justice department in the Dutch East Indies. In 1722, he led an expedition that led him further south of Cape Horn than anyone had been before, and confirmed in his own mind the existence of the great southern continent. For ten points, name this discoverer of the Society Islands, Samoa, and Easter Island.

Jacob ROGGEVEEN

29) On October 27, this country opened the polls for its first multi-party election. Politically, the country is split into two major parties, the former rebel Renamo party and the Frelimo party. Voters, with a turnout of over ninety percent, re-elected the Frelimo president by a comfortable margin. For ten points, name this country which, with the help of the U.N., Zimbabwe, and South Africa recently saw the passage of its elections without major problem.

MOZAMBIQUE

30) He and Chandler Owen founded "The Messenger", a radical magazine calling on blacks to join the IWW, and later he founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. His work led to FDR's establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. For ten points, name this elder statesman of the civil rights movement and principal organizer of the 1963 March on Washington.

A(sa) Philip RANDOLPH

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BONUSES

1) Answer these questions about the elements, for the stated number of points.

a) For ten points, the elements in this group of metals all have low melting points and react with Chlorine in a 1:1 ratio.

ALKALI or GROUP I

b) Among the properties of Chalcogens are they are non-metallic and they form 1:1 compounds with alkaline-earth metals and 2:1 compounds with alkaline metals. For five points apiece name the four elements that make up the Chalcogens.

OXYGEN, SULFUR, SELENIUM, and TELLURIUM

2) Answer these questions about Greek mythology for the stated number of points.

a) For five points, she spun the thread of life.

CLOTHO -

b) For five points, she cut the thread.

ATROPOS -

c) Clotho and Atropos, along with Lachesis, are collectively known as the Fates. For ten points, who was their mother?

NYX -

d) According to Hesiod, the fates had a stepsister, another daughter of Nyx. Name this Greek goddess of righteous anger.

NEMESIS -

3) Can you keep all those Italian painters of the 1500s straight in your mind?

Let's find out- identify these from clues for ten points apiece. Once y'all have these down, we can move on to Lorenzo Lotto and Cranach the Elder.

a) Born circa 1475 and dying in 1510, this Venetian, who is not Titian (who lived much longer) painted "The Tempest".

GIORGIONE da Castelfranco O

b) Born Jacopo Robusti in 1518, he was given a name based on his father's cloth-based profession. He painted "Saint Mark Freeing a Slave" and "Crucifixion".

TINTORETTO

c) Born Antonio Allegri in 1494, he was named for his hown town, which is not Parma, although he led the Parma school of painting. He painted "Holy Night" and "Assumption of the Virgin".

CORREGGIO O

4) Given two land masses, identify the strait which separates them, for ten points each.

a) Greenland and Iceland

DENMARK Strait -

b) Sumatra and Java

SUNDA Strait -

c) New Guinea and Australia

TORRES Strait -

5) How well do you know your Russian literature? You have a choice of questions here- you can either try for a 30-15, a 20-10, or a 10-5 question. Choose now, you can only go for one.

a) 30: Two of his three novels were "A Common Story" and "The Precipice".

15: His other novel was "Oblomov". Ivan GONCHAROV

b) 20: His tales include "At the Back of Beyond", and his plays include "The Fires of St. Dominic" and "The Flea". This engineer also organized the group the Serapion Brothers.

10: He wrote "We".

Evgeny ZAMYATIN

c) 10: He took part in the defense of Sevastopol during the Crimean War, and his first major work was the collection "Sevastopol Sketches".

5: He wrote "The Death of Ivan Ilyich". Leo TOLSTOI

6) Identify the planetary astronomers from clues, for the stated number of points.

a) For five points, name the French astronomer whose studies of the irregularity of Neptune's orbit led to its observational discovery by Galle.

Urbain LE VERRIER

b) For ten points, name the Italian who first reported seeing dark lines on Mars in 1877, and unfortunately called them "canali", which had room for mistranslation.

Giovanni SCHIPARELLI

c) For fifteen points, name the Italian astronomer who discovered Ceres in 1801.

Giuseppe PIAZZI

7) The Republicans are back, and they're pissed. I'll name a Senate committee, and you will either name the NEW Republican chair of that committee for ten points, or the departing Democratic chair, for five points.

10

5

a) Appropriations Mark O. HATFIELD

Robert C. BYRD

b) Finance Bob PACKWOOD

Daniel Patrick MOYNIHAN

c) Judiciary Orrin G. HATCH

Joseph R. BIDEN

8) Name the British authors of these adventure or cloak and dagger novels, for ten points each:

a) "She", "King Solomon's Mines", and "Allan Quartermain"

H. Rider HAGGARD

b) "The Three Hostages", "Mr. Standfast", "Greenmantle", and "The Thirty-Nine Steps"

John BUCHAN (Lord TWEEDSMUIR)

c) "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau"

Anthony HOPE (Sir Anthony Hope HAWKINS; i.e. take either)

9) For ten points each, given the definition, name these biology words which start with the letter "C".

a) An organic cofactor required for the action of certain enzymes. It often contains a vitamin as a component.

COENZYME

b) The portion of a cell's contents outside the nucleus but within the plasma membrane; it includes the organelles of a cell.

CYTOPLASM

c) The protein coat of a virion or virus particle.

CAPSID

10) Identify these 20th century historical events for ten points apiece.

a) This protest march in British India was led by Gandhi, and lasted from March 12th to April 6th, 1930.

SALT MARCH

b) Declared in 1958 by Mao Zedong to galvanize the Chinese economy, it failed utterly and fell into disfavor within a few years.

The GREAT LEAP FORWARD

c) Here's an event that never did happen: a long-time goal of Archbishop Makarios, this Anschluss-style union of Cyprus and Greece was avoided by Turkey's 1974 invasion, just after a Greek-led coup in Cyprus.

ENOSIS

11) 30-20-10, identify the composer from the works given.

30: "Concerto Gregoriano", "Piano concerto in modo misolidio", "Three Preludes on Gregorian Themes"

20: "Three Botticelli Pictures", "Brazilian Impressions", "Ancient Airs and Dances"

10: "Roman Festivals", "The Pines of Rome", "The Fountains of Rome"

Ottorino RESPIGHI

12) Time for another 30-20-10 related parts bonus, with different answers for each part. This time, I'll test you on mythological and religious literature.

30: It's the most important document of the cosmogony, religion, mythology, migratory traditions, and history of the Quiche Indians, closely related to the Mayans; it contains much of Mayan mythology.

POPUL VUH

20: Meaning "tradition" in Hebrew, it is a collection of critical annotations made by Hebrew scholars to establish the text of the Old Testament. Work on it ceased circa 1425.

MASORA

10: In whole, this pluralized name refers to the four Samhita, along with the Brahmanas and Aranyakas, which are expository ritual texts, and the Upanishads, which contain commentary.

VEDAS

13) Identify the ruler from the 6th century B.C. for ten points each.

a) He was king of Persia from 550 to 529 B.C. and the founder of the Persian Empire.

CYRUS the GREAT

b) He seized power in Athens on three separate occasions, his third period of rule lasting until his death in 527 B.C.

P(E)ISISTRATUS

c) He was king of Lydia from 560 to 546 B.C., when he was defeated by Cyrus.

CROESUS

14) It's the Debbie Fuller Memorial "Expand Your Horizons!" Bonus. Identify these terms from the men's wigs industry on a 10-5 basis (Note: these questions have not been pre-checked by Vishnu or Maryland I for correctness.)

a) 10: It is a wig designed for men with hair on the sides and back of the head; it covers the crown from front to back.

5: Small ornamental mat or napkin used at dessert, or on a plate under sandwiches, cookies,

DOILY

b) 10: It is a wig which conceals a small bald spot

5: Has the same name as a golf or polo term involving pieces of uprooted turf.

DIVOT

c) 10: It is a wig which conceals complete baldness.

5: Same word for moveable, portable floor coverings, often braided or woven.

RUG

15) For ten points each answer these question about eighteenth century France.

a) This French king, though not known for his monarchical brilliance, was fascinated by locks and was known as an expert locksmith.

LOUIS XVI

b) In 1795, after the execution of Danton and Robespierre, the Third French Constitution set up a government known by this name.

The DIRECTORY

c) The early part of the eighteenth century saw the last of Louis XIV's wars for domination of the Continent. Give the name of the European war known as Queen Anne's War in North America.

The WAR of SPANISH SUCCESSION

16) 30-20-10, identify this geographical entity.

30: It was first sighted on January 28th, 1820, by Fabian Bellingshausen.

20: Ernest Shackleton tried to cross it beginning in 1914 and failed utterly.

10: In 1842, James Ross discovered the ice shelf there that bears his name.

Answer: ANTARCTICA

17) 30-20-10, identify the work of literature.

30: First serialized in "The Graphic" from July to December, 1891, it rejects the idea of a traditional Victorian heroine.

20: Subtitled "A Pure Woman Faithfully Represented," it focuses on a parson's daughter who is torn between two men, the evil Alec, and the benign Angel. She eventually kills Alec, lives with Angel for a short period of time, and is then hanged for her crime.

10: A work by Thomas Hardy, it concerns the daughter of a poor country peasant who learns he may be descended of a noble family with a similar name.

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"

18) For your bonus, answer these questions about early 20th century writers, on a 10-5 basis.

a) 10: Born in Burma, he was brought up by his two maiden aunts in Devonshire. He wrote the serious work "The Rise of the Russian Empire".

5: This author of "A Story of London Under the Hohenzollerns" adopted the name of the cup-bearer in the "Rubayait of Omar Khayyam".

H. H. MUNRO, or SAKI

b) 10: Born in Chicago in 1896, he wrote about his experiences as an ambulance driver in World War I in "One Man's Initiation: 1917".

5: He wrote both "Manhattan Transfer" and the USA trilogy.

John DOS PASSOS

c) 10: In 1912, this American leader of the Imagist school of poetry collected its first anthology. He also penned the collections "Personae" and "Lustra".

5: He nearly killed the Bollingen Prize in its infancy by receiving it in 1948 for his "Pisan Cantos".

Ezra POUND

19) While academic competitions may be akin to war, this question will test your ability to name historical wars, based on the treaty that ended them, for five points each.

a) Treaty of Ghent

WAR OF 1812

b) Treaty of Frankfurt

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

c) Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

War of AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION

d) Peace of Westphalia

THIRTY YEARS' War

e) Treaty of Portsmouth

RUSSO-JAPANESE War

f) Treaty of Utrecht

War of the SPANISH SUCCESSION

20) Identify the religious orders for the stated number of points.

a) For five points, the founder of this order had his first vision in 1206, and preached that "while the fox has a hole, and the bird has a nest, man should have no place of his own for a home."

FRANCISCAN

b) For ten points, the official name of this order is Ordo Fratrum Praedicatorum. They are sometimes called the Jacobins, after the monastery of St. Jacques in Paris. Their vows of poverty are not as severe as those of the Franciscan Order.

DOMINICAN

c) For fifteen points, this monastery and its "order", actually just a strict brand of Benedictism, was founded in 910. Since monks could elect the abbot, it was above local political meddling, and this French movement became a dominant moral force for three centuries.

CLUNY (or the CLUNIACS)

21) 30-20-10, identify the author.

30: This author won the 1923 Pulitzer Prize with a novel about western boy Claude Wheeler, who dies in France during World War I.

20: The life of the missionary Juan Bautista Lamy served as a model for a 1927 novel by this author.

10: "My Antonia" and "O Pioneers!" are perhaps the author's best known works.

Willa CATHER

22) Identify these philosophers on themes for 10, works for 5.

a) 10: His major work begins with the question "How are synthetic 'a priori' possible?" and goes on to critique deductive metaphysics and speculative philosophy.

5: He wrote "The Critique of Pure Reason"

Immanuel KANT

b) 10: He believed that all events and actions are based on the irrational "world view".

5: He wrote "The World as Will and Idea"

Arthur SCHOPENHAUER

c) 10: He stated, "The true is the whole," and his dialectic is regarded as a process of argument that proceeds by triads, each triad consisting of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis.

5: He wrote "The Phenomenology of Right"

Georg W. H. HEGEL

23) Given a description, identify the sub-field of geology, for ten points each.

a) This deals with the composition and origin of rocks.

b) This is concerned with the origin of land forms, including the genesis of land masses and their modification by dynamic processes.

c) This deals with the distribution of rock structures into land forms (mountain, plateau, plain, valley).

Answers: PETROLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

24) Identify these modern playwrights for the stated number of points.

a) For five points, he founded and directed the avant-garde St. Nicholas Theater Company in Chicago. His works include "Duck Variations", "American Buffalo", and "Glengarry Glen Ross".

b) For ten points, he won Pulitzer Prizes in 1987 and 1990 with "Fences" and "The Piano Lesson", respectively.

c) For fifteen points, this African-American playwright is currently the artistic director of the Public Theater. His plays include "Spunk" and "The Colored Museum", but he is also famous for a musical "Jelly's Last Jam".

Answers: David Allan MAMET (mam-ett), August WILSON, and George WOLFE

25) For ten points each answer the following questions about Physics definitions.

- a) This unit is defined as gram times centimeters divided by seconds squared.
 - b) This is defined as the cross product of the momentum of a system and a position vector. It is sometimes noted as $r \times p \sin(\phi)$.
 - c) This physics tool is comprised of a spinning flywheel and a suspension which allows the axle of the wheel to assume any orientation. It is often used in ships to aid in establishing direction.
- Answers: DYNE, ANGULAR MOMENTUM, and GYROSCOPE

26) For ten points each, answer these questions about American symbols and landmarks.

- a) Today, in the upper left corner of the U.S. flag there is a blue field covered with stars. This has not always been true. What was in the upper left corner of the first U.S. Flag?
- b) This place occupies 612 acres in Virginia on the Potomac River directly opposite Washington, D.C. Its land was first owned by John Parke Custis, Martha Washington's son. Its last owner before the U.S. government was Robert E. Lee. What is this location known as today?
- c) The front of the Great Seal of the U.S. is the familiar image of the bald eagle holding thirteen arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other. However, what image is on the reverse side of the seal?

Answer: The UNION JACK (red/white cross of St. Andrew), ARLINGTON National CEMETARY, and unfinished PYRAMID with an EYE above it (accept reasonable alternative descriptions)

27) Given a description of a sub-Saharan tribal people, name them, for ten points apiece.

- a) These pastoral nomads herd cattle from Senegal to Cameroon, through Mali and Niger.
FULANI
- b) This tribe dominates western Nigeria and the area around Lagos. They warred with the Ibo in the 1960s.
YORUBA
- c) This tribe, slightly inland from the Gold Coast, is known for its dolls, like the akuamma, which express their ideal of beauty: long neck, round flat face, small mouth, and high forehead.
ASHANTI

28) Identify the French composer who wrote for the organ for fifteen points each.

- a) He became the organist at Saint Sulpice in 1933 and deputised for Louis Vierne at Notre Dame; an organ virtuoso, he toured Europe and America, and he also wrote a symphony for organ and orchestra as well as many solo works including Three Preludes and Fugues.
- b) He was the organist of La Trinite in Paris from 1930 until his death in 1992; he composed L'Ascension and La Nativite du Seigneur for the organ but is better known for his Turangalila Symphony and his Quartet for the End of Time.

Answers: Marcel DUPRE and Olivier MESSIAEN

29) Time for a 30-20-10 related parts bonus. It works like a standard 30-20-10, except the answers are all different. The common field is linguistics.

- 30: this American Sanskrit scholar and lexicographer wrote "A Sanskrit Grammar" and "Language and the Study of Language", the latter in 1867.
William Dwight WHITNEY
- 20: a University of Chicago grad, his most famous work is 1933's "Language", a standard text in the field. His main thesis is that spoken language must be studied, not written language.
Leonard BLOOMFIELD
- 10: this American linguist and anthropologist is known for his studies with his most famous student, Benjamin Whorf.
Edward SAPIR

30) Identify the following from the history of land and land management for tenpoints apiece.

a) This 1862 Act provided the land for land grant colleges.

MORRILL Act

b) This 1902 Act, also known as the National Reclamation Act, applied proceeds from public land sales to construction and irrigation in arid states.

NEWLANDS Act

c) In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service merged, creating this main controller of public lands.

BUREAU of LAND MANAGEMENT