

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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December 1947

TELLURIDE COUNCIL

The Telluride Council met at Ithaca September 27 and 28 with all members appointed by President Cochrane up to that time present: S. R. Levering, Chairman, E. M. Johnson, H. C. Mansfield, S. N. Whitney, and R. C. Williams. F. S. Laise has since been added to the Council.

Nature and scope of the Council's work was discussed at length. It was agreed that the purpose of the Council should include stimulating discussion of:

- (1) The basic purpose of Telluride Association
- (2) The relation of these purposes to the great problems of our time, i. e., elimination of war, attainment of greater economic security with liberty, development of personal character.
- (3) Methods of implementing these purposes, vocationally and otherwise. It was also agreed that sound methods to evaluate members' contributions to mankind should be explored vigorously. Ways agreed upon to implement the Council's purposes follow:

(1) Visits and Discussions at Telluride House. These would include meetings of the Council, visits by older Telluride men, and visits by others (particularly for vocational assistance.)

(2) Cornell Branch Purpose Committee. Recommendation was made that Cornell Branch establish a "Purpose Committee," to carry on activities such as stimulating discussion, bringing speakers, holding an orientation meeting, seeing that adequate literature is kept in the library, and assistance with evaluation.

(3) Articles. The Council will encourage and sponsor articles for the News Letter, both on the purposes of the Association and their relation to current vital problems, and on the relation of vocations to implementing these purposes.

The next meeting of the Council will be held at Ithaca around February 10 when the experience of Cornell Branch for the first term will be available for discussion.

DEEP SPRINGS WELL

by W. J. Vanden Heuvel

With the drilling completed, the new well now awaits final testing to determine the specifications for the motor and pump to be installed. Cable tools, as opposed to rotary drill, were employed to dig the well. The drilling ceased when bed-rock was reached at a depth of 777 feet. A pump was lowered to 230 feet in the well and delivered 700 gallons per minute for 24 hours, with an interruption because of bearing seizure. During the pumping period the water level in the well dropped only four or five feet. This rate of flow is roughly equivalent to the flow of water down the main ditch from Wyman Creek. The well is situated in the North end of the irrigated fields, near the old swimming pool. The Student Body plans to lay pipe from the well to the reservoir this winter.

Inspection of the strata, from samples taken in the drilling process, indicated sand and gravel formations for the first 320 feet. The remainder, down to the rock, was found to be lake-bed containing much clay deposit and occasional seams of tight sand and gravel. Incidentally, samples of formations encountered every fifteen feet down have been preserved for the geology museum.

To what use the well will be put cannot be decided until the final tests have been finished; however, it appears that it will most likely be utilized for the domestic water supply and for irrigation in dry weeks of the year.

Roscoe Moss Company, Los Angeles undertook the drilling of the well. Wintroath Pumps Incorporated has been contracted to install the motor and pump system.

DEEP SPRINGS

During the summer a one-man, cord-tie, McCormick-Deering baler was purchased from The Oasis, a neighboring ranch in Fish Lake Valley. The machine cost \$1850 and had a salt injecting hopper attachment. We managed to procure it at \$100 below cost because it had previously been used to bale approximately 85 tons of alfalfa. The land to the

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PASADENA BRANCH OF TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION

Director's Fall Report

by C. H. Yarrow

Work Program

The second term at Pasadena Branch was a work period lasting from July 1 to September 6. Men worked in plants ranging in size from Lockheed Aircraft to Mr. X's garden; technical skills required varied from carpentering to mixing concrete. Most jobs had no direct vocational interest, but one of the men found his orderly work in a hospital of great benefit in sizing up many aspects of a medical career. Values obtained from the experience by different individuals and in differing proportions may be listed as follows:

A. Elements of individual development.

1. The necessity of performance on a job. Importance of sustained effort and speed on an assembly line. Standards of work.
2. Sense of independence through earning one's own way. Feeling of greater confidence and maturity through taking a responsible position in the world.
3. Ability to do hard physical labor without paling at the thought.
4. Ability to meet persons of non-intellectual interests without academic smugness.
5. Physical invigoration and improvement of health.

B. Elements of social understanding.

1. The psychological effects of repetitive, routine labor.
2. The throes of unemployment, the insecurity of hourly paid workers.
3. Knowledge of the indifference of workers toward unions.
4. The impersonality of relations in a large plant. The dangers of bureaucracy in both public and private enterprise, e. g. going through the motions without creative accomplishment.
5. The importance and difficulty

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TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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THE OTHER BRANCH

Affiliates of Telluride have long ago come to consider Cornell Branch as a sort of permanent institution wherein a comfortable education is given to promising young men. However it is not here, but at the Telluride Branch at Pasadena where Telluride Association is making its most experimental contribution to the ideas of education.

The disinterest with which a number of Associations members treat Pasadena Branch is certain to impair the value of this contribution. Those who bestir themselves to interview applicants usually talk about Deep Springs and Cornell Branch, with only a bare mention of Pasadena, partially because they know little about it.

Probably two of the most salient contributions Telluride and Deep Springs have tried to make to the theory of education have been the value of practical work in character development and the idea that the student should assume as much responsibility as possible for the regulation of his own affairs and the activities of the school. The report of Director Yarrow in this issue gives a pertinent discussion of the application of these principles at Pasadena Branch.

Telluride members must get to know Pasadena Branch. The question of support to this new Branch will undoubtedly be one of the most important issues before the next two Conventions. In this regard, remember that the next Convention is to be held at Deep Springs; it may be possible for a number of members to see the Pasadena Branch while on the West Coast.

Dr. Yarrow closes his report with a request that members and alumni assist in locating candidates for Pasadena Branch. This is more than a perfunctory request. A young man must have a clear knowledge of Pasadena Branch to persuade him to give up plans to go to Yale, and throw in his lot with this unusual pattern of education. The duty of Association members and alumni should be to find worthwhile candidates and give them this knowledge of Pasadena Branch.

"THE SWAN SONG"

The following report was prepared by Dr. Robert Aird when he thought that this would be his final advice before leaving Association membership. Fortunately Dr. Aird has remained in the Association, but he was prevailed upon to read his "Swan Song" to the Convention. Because this is a mature opinion upon a controversial Association topic, we have obtained permission to print the article here.

DR. ROBERT AIRD

As a reaction against the inadequacy of our system of mass education in fulfilling the educational needs of democracy, and as an experiment in education, dedicated to tap our national resources of top ability and develop these resources in terms of leadership, Telluride Assoc. and Deep Springs are unique. Limited student bodies, tutorial and progressive methods of education, work programs, student body prerogatives and rugged isolationism may be found in other educational institutions, which also afford the best in cultural values and dedicate themselves to develop character. Although important contributing factors, it is not these characteristics which make Telluride Association and Deep Springs unique, and which justify their high expense per student. Mr. Nunn, in founding Telluride Association, and later Deep Springs, attempted to crystallize and perpetuate traditions developed over many years of experience. Again and again he clearly stated the lofty goal he envisioned for the organizations he endowed. The high standards fixed for the selection of students and the emphasis upon training for leadership in a Democracy are the unique characteristic of the Nunn institutions.

The challenge to Telluride Assoc. and Deep Springs is greater than ever before. Our Democracy, riddled from within by indifference, superficiality, and the corruption these qualities engender, and challenged from without by streamlined totalitarian ideologies, has recently been and apparently still is in its greatest danger since its founding 155 years ago. L. L. was prophetic in realizing the inherent weaknesses of our democratic society at a time when it seemed quite secure and unchallenged. He saw no totalitarian spectre threatening us from without. What he did see was rotteness from within and an antiquated educational system which gave little promise of solving the growing social, economic and political problems of the

day, let alone of the morrow in which we now find ourselves.

In founding Telluride Association and Deep Springs, Mr. Nunn directed his energies and fortune to the only possible solution - the development of the most outstanding youths he could find in our society, for the leadership of the morrow. This was a bold step. It is for us to see to it that it was and is more than a gesture. We are small; our record to date is not too remarkable, and our problems of leadership in a Democracy ever-growing in complexity. Our only chance is to bend ourselves, with increased vigor and with singleness of purpose, to our goal.

It was with such thoughts, no doubt, that Fred Laise, past-President of Telluride Association, was led to his idea of limiting membership to those interested in, and qualified in so far as could be determined to devote themselves to, the social and political problems of our society. Although sympathetic to his motivating concept, I have never felt convinced that his proposed method of carrying it out was sound. History does not warrant such a limitation, let alone our taking seriously the stated ambitions (which we ourselves may have stimulated a few weeks previously of youthful applicants from 16 to 19 years of age. On the other hand, it is obvious that we shall never achieve our goal if we flounder in disunity, supporting various issues in our youthful enthusiasm which may be fine in themselves and yet tangential to our main purpose. Our purpose is education and a very special form of education. Our purpose is not mass education, missionary endeavor in Africa, political ideologies in South America, Russia, or elsewhere, social problems in the South, economic problems in the East, or political problems in Washington. Such issues are part of the fabric of our present-day society. Our members cannot ignore these problems if they are to function in accordance with the Telluride Assoc. and Deep Springs purpose. Nevertheless, as institutions, Telluride Association and Deep Springs must be objective about such issues. These are for its members and not for themselves as institutions. By championing one of these issues, the energies and resources of either institution might be diverted from their proper goal. Voting funds for a study of fair trade practices, as fine as this may be, is not the purpose of Telluride Association.

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STUDENT REPORT FROM PASADENA BRANCH

Inasmuch as many of the readers of the News Letter are unacquainted with the members of Pasadena Branch, it might be well to introduce these men, with a record of their interests. To be alphabetical, **Walter Coppock**, one of the members of the original group, is from Moylan, Pennsylvania. His interests are in economics, philosophy and psychology. Walt is in charge of the new phonograph and the selection of records to purchase for it. He is also general manager of the chores schedule.

Steve Cowdry, from Cincinnati, is one of our two newest arrivals and one of our two pre-med students. He is interested, quite naturally, in scientific matters as well as in classical music. He is a member of the newly formed curriculum committee, whose function is to select courses for our next summer study program.

George Ellison, an enthusiastic Philadelphian, arrived just in time for our summer work program and was promptly put to work in a pottery factory. His interests are scientific and, at present, theological. He is the P. B. T. A. member of the house committee, whose job it is to negotiate questions arising between Pasadena Branch and the Pacific Oaks school. George is our other pre-med student.

Phil Howard, of San Francisco, is another member of the original group. He is in charge of propaganda, and is also a member of the applications committee. Phil's interests lie mainly in the fields of literature and music (classical or New Orleans).

Gene Ogan is the chairman of the group and the second member of the curriculum committee. He is interested in literature, Negro folk music, and philosophy. Gene is from Palto Alto, Calif.

Bob Richter, from New York, a member of the committee for obtaining guest speakers, is also in charge of collecting books for our library and is the group's secretary.

Warren Seulowitz is a recent arrival from North Bergen, N. J. He's a member of the work committee, whose function is, quite simply, to locate jobs for us next spring. Warren's chief interests lie in the field of industrial relations; he's also interested in popular music.

Tupper Turner, recently of Monrovia, Calif., is on the committee for obtaining speakers, and is a member of the recreation committee. Tup is interested in literature, drama and

music. He is thinking of a career in radio production.

Al Wiese is from Claremont, Calif. He is the group's accountant, in addition to being on the job committee. Al is most interested in law and business administration.

With regard to academic work, this semester has proved, as did the last one, rather unsatisfactory. It is generally felt that the large size of the classes is prohibitive to effective learning, and some, though by no means all, of the lower division courses are not so good as they should be.

The group was criticized last semester for our lack of participation in extra-curricular activities at Occidental, so, possibly as a consequence, our activities in campus affairs have greatly increased this semester. Steve, Bob, Walt, and Tup are members of the Philharmonic Forum Club; Warren is a member of the "Fang" staff (that's the college humor magazine, and Gene, Warren and Phil are members of the vigorous, newly formed and quite unrecognized "Occidental Hot Jazz Society".

Because of our dissatisfaction with Occidental, we have decided to set up our own program of study and to have our own faculty at Pasadena Branch for our next study period which is slated for sometime next June. The curriculum for this period of study hasn't been definitely chosen, but Kurt and Alice Bergel, late of Deep Springs, have offered to teach courses.

Recently we have had various speakers, among them Fritz Kunkel, Si Whitney, and the journalist Martin Hall. The Bergels introduced their ideas about education to the group. In addition, we have met with members of the Branch's Advisory Board Bob Anderson, Ray McKelvey, and John Olmstead, to discuss the coming summer academic program.

We have also purchased an excellent phonograph and are starting a record collection.

One other small point of Pasadena Branch activity: we have invested in a set of barbells, which, after a few self-conscious workouts, most of us have treated with studied indifference.

THANKS

The editors wish to thank Professor Herbert Laube and the Telluride Association Alumni for their contributions to the News Letter.

This is, of course, not a lint, but the News Letter received just \$100 from the last Convention and must depend upon contributions to meet much of its operating expense.

LIBRARY FOR PASADENA

At the suggestion and approval of the student body, Pasadena Branch of Telluride Association has prepared a list of books it wishes to buy for the establishment of a small permanent library. Ray McKelvey suggested that the list be published in the Newsletter for possible donations by readers.

The following is the complete list, as of September 28, 1947:

The Holy Bible - Goodspeed or Moffett editions
 The Complete Greek Drama - 2 volume Random House edition
 Plato - Complete Dialogues and The Republic
 Virgil - The Aeneid, Eclogues, Georgics
 Homer - The Iliad, The Odyssey
 Horace - Odes
 Aristotle - On Man in the Universe (Poetics, Politics, etc.)
 Keats - Complete Poetry
 Shelley - Complete Poetry
 Goethe - Faust
 Dante - The Divine Comedy
 Huxley - The Perennial Philosophy
 Plutarch - Lives
 A' Kempis - Imitation of Christ
 Boswell - Life of Johnson
 Omar Khayam - Rubaiyat
 Gibran - The Prophet
 St. Augustine - Confessions
 Aquinas - Basic Writings
 Thucydides - History of the Peloponnesian War
 Tacitus - Complete Writings
 Gibbon - The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
 Kant - Critique of Pure Reason
 Hegel - Philosophy of History
 Chaucer - Canterbury Tales
 Confucius - Wisdom
 Spinoza - Philosophy
 Schopenhauer - Philosophy
 Shakespeare - Complete Works (4 volume Random House edition?)
 Milton - Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained
 Cellini - Memoirs
 Shaw - Nine Plays; Back to Met' uselah
 Schiller - Poetry
 Ovid - Metamorphoses
 Nietzsche - Philosophy (Modern Library - 5 books in one)
 Freud - Introductory Lectures (21 lectures); New Introductory Lectures (7 lectures)
 Jung - Psychology of Jung
 O'Neill - Nine Plays
 Toynbee - Condensation (6 volume edition gladly accepted)

"THE SWAN SONG"

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for example. If differences of opinion on the issue exist in its membership, the Assoc. will be further side-tracked by the resulting internal misunderstanding, strife, and friction. It is essential, therefore, that we clearly differentiate between our legitimate objectives as individuals and our common group objective when acting as trustees of Telluride Association.

Furthermore, it is essential that Telluride Association and Deep Springs be practical in their methods if they are to approximate their goal. We cannot afford to waste our funds, time, and energy on individuals who obviously can never assume that leadership which is our goal. Which of our applicants possesses real potentialities for leadership? Even though we cannot accept the applicant's statement of his youthful ambitions as an answer to this question, there are practical points that should serve to guide us. This question can only properly be considered in the light of the Democracy in which we are expecting our applicants to become leaders. We are not selecting men for leadership in France, New Zealand, or the new Japanese government; nor are we selecting them for an ideal democracy. We must face the fact that we are a small educational experiment in the United States of America, and that we shall be doing exceedingly well if we choose and develop a few real leaders in this more restricted field. Selection, therefore, must take into consideration the obvious limitations imposed upon us by the mores and intelligence of our Democracy and times. We can all think of many present and former Association members who possess obvious and real potentialities. A Hindu, Moslem, Japanese, etcetera, regardless of how bright and fine he may be as an individual, does not possess such potentialities. This does not mean to say that such individuals may not assume important positions in leadership. It does mean, however, that some individuals are working under a definite handicap in our present society. L. L. expressed this point when he said that of two applicants, one rich and one poor and other factors being equal, he would select the boy of means. No fascistic sentiments motivated L. L. in this. He was not thinking of the "class struggle"; he was merely trying to say that Deep Springs should take the best bet available and that a boy from a family

of wealth would have more backing and be more free than the poor boy to devote himself to the type of public service L. L. had in mind, which is our objective. Telluride Association and Deep Springs can afford to take a few "long shots", perhaps, but they should do so knowingly and only upon reasonable evidence that the "long shot" applicant is exceptional and possesses qualities which can be expected to compensate for his obvious handicap, whatever this may be, from the standpoint of our society as it is now constituted.

As repugnant as it is for us, as individuals, to consider differences of race and creed, considering our society as it is, we must admit that such factors are of practical importance. What political body (other than the Communist, which introduces special considerations not germane to our discussion) would nominate and seriously back an American born Hindu or a Zulu? What business organization (other than catering to some special population group) could afford to hire a Japanese as its public relations representative, personnel manager, etc.? Our graduates are our stock-in-trade, and we can no more afford to "water our stock" or "sell ourselves short" than a business corporation, if we are to succeed in our purpose as they do in theirs.

This is no appeal to ignorance or prejudice. On the contrary, it is our duty to train men to fight and overcome such prejudices and ignorance. Neither is this a proposal in keeping with the idea that the end justifies the means; nor is it a compromise with principle on either an individual basis or a group basis. Rather it is a matter of two different purposes. As individuals, we may support a fair-trade-practices Act, the open or closed shop, etc. etc. Our individual responsibility as citizens of a Democracy, for example, should be, among other things, to improve our system of mass education in which there can be no discrimination on the basis of race or creed. On the other hand, as trustees of Telluride Association, in convention assembled, and acting for the Association, we cannot legitimately favor or oppose any of these. If we are to faithfully discharge our trust, we must clearly keep in mind at all times the ultimate objective of Telluride Association and pursue this objective with vigor. It is well to remember that in the confusion of thought, bred of our reactions as individuals, we may do both organi-

zations a distinct disservice by becoming emotional over some pet, personal issue which is not to the purpose of Telluride Association or Deep Springs. By making it a cause celebre and trying to identify the principle involved in the issue with the purpose of the Association, we detour from our course, split our ranks, and betray our trust.

This, then, is an appeal for unity, an appeal for enlightened trusteeship, common objective in the light of changing conditions, and of practical ways and means to achieve it. It is an appeal for enlightened trusteeship with a clear discrimination between our responsibilities as individual citizens in a democracy and our group responsibility as trustees of a rich heritage and high purpose.

CORNELL BRANCH

At the second House meeting of the semester the following men were elected to Branch offices: Fred Balderston, President; Barber Conable, Vice Pres.; John Anderson and Norton Dodge, Advisory Committee; Mel Kohn, Treasurer; Ted Schultz, Assistant Treasurer. A lengthy nominating speech by Norton Dodge, and a relentless chant of "We Want Harding" guaranteed to Al Harding the position of Cat-Putter, 35 in favor and 1 (loud vote) against.

Public speaking evenings thus far have dealt with the Chinese situation, trends in modern American popular culture, and orientation of new members through discussion of the ideals and purpose of the Association. The Advisory Committee has been holding informal meetings with individual House residents, presenting to each their criticisms and hearing suggested means of improving activity at the Branch.

After discussion at a number of consecutive Branch meetings it was decided that action concerning the purchase of a home freezing unit for the kitchen be deferred until Convention. In line with President Truman's request the House has inaugurated meatless Tuesdays, poultryless Thursdays, and no bread is being served at dinner.

The campaign on the part of the older men to have Telluride House represented on the news dispatching agencies on the Hill, the CORNELL DAILY SUN and Station WVBR, has been augmented by the addition of a large number of the newer members. This is no attempt to control political thought on campus.

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THE APPLICATIONS SYSTEM

by E. M. Johnson

Booklets concerning Deep Springs and the Assoc. were mailed in early October to the principals and headmasters of two thousand of the better preparatory schools, and covering letters were sent to about three hundred of the schoolmen personally best known to us. The names of suggested candidates are beginning to arrive in every mail, and we should have close to 350 names on file by January and before any active personal contacts are made with schools by our representatives, who should before April unearth several hundred more. No application forms are sent candidates until correspondence or personal interview has indicated that the student is a serious contender for selection at Deep Springs, Pasadena Branch, or Cornell Branch.

Schools differ widely in the quality of graduates, and we may reasonably expect to find men of superior training, ability, and nurture in one school and not in another in the same town. Our two thousand schools are in general those which have the academic certification of the state board of education, approval of a regional college association, and, above all, a long-time performance record of graduates who have attended reputable colleges. In theory, a man of great ability and purpose may emerge from an inferior school in a benighted and impoverished community, and with this in mind an earnest attempt has been made to keep in touch with the better schools in the notoriously backward sections of the country. Graduates from these sections, however, do not stand the competition with men from better schools when they reach the Convention Preferment Committee or the Deep Springs Committee on Applications.

The disparity in quality of graduates in areas is often great in schools in the same town. In a certain city in New York with nine high schools, School X wins 90 per-cent of the scholarships offered in the city, and School Y wins one scholarship every two years; the IQ of the senior classes last year was respectively 117 and 97; School X is in a neighborhood of professional people who can provide good environment for their children, and School Y is in a manufacturing section where the families are exclusively first-generation immigrants, from two notoriously illiterate countries, who provide for inferior environment and

who often enough look upon education past the eighth grade as nonsense. So far as teaching staff and facilities are concerned, the schools are identical. We might occasionally have a candidate from School Y, though the principal of the school says that his men cannot compete successfully with School X, except in football. Matters of heredity and environment will be discussed in a subsequent article, since the purpose of this paper is to discuss our methods of recruitment. The foregoing indicates how and why we have selected a special two thousand of the thirty thousand high schools in the country.

As soon as the principal designates a candidate or a young man reads our 'literature' in his school library and writes us, we provide general information and ask the candidate to call upon one or two of our Deep Springs and Telluride associates for a personal talk, so that the candidate and his family may have a clear picture of our purpose and work, and so that we may have information on the qualities and capacities of the candidate. Our associates are always apprised of the fact that a young man named Blutz will shortly call for an interview, and we expect - but do not always receive - a report on the interview with the judgment of the interviewer. If this preliminary interview indicates that the candidate is good, he will be sent an application form for Deep Springs or Pasadena Branch or Cornell Branch, and attempts will be made to have other associates further examine the candidate. By the time the dossier of a candidate is completed, there will be the personal opinions of from three to twenty of our associates, supplemented by specimens of writing involving abstract thought and social problems, and an array of documents designed to give a full-length portrait - internal and external - of the candidate.

In the evaluation of candidates, mere scholarship is the easy item to supply -- a study of a recent Student Body at Deep Springs indicates that everybody stood within the top 1/2 percent of his graduating class, and the average IQ was 141. Men with straight-A records, even in good schools, are plentiful. Demonstrated leadership among his fellows is important, and it comes under varied labels. High proficiency in both speech and writing and a breadth of general reading are usually marks of the superior student. The appraisal becomes difficult when attention is turned

to ability and personal character and aim in life. He may give promise of "broadening the field of knowledge," an important but minimal requirement, but he should go beyond that to an aware concern with the problems of social relationships of mankind -- such as war, economic and educational opportunity, personal freedoms, and other urgencies that tap us on the shoulder and demand solution. What are the candidates present religious convictions, and what is the motivating force in his normal and ethical attitudes? Has he independence of mind and spirit, and is there anything in his practical experience or attitudes that indicates that he might mulishly take a rocky road instead of a smooth one if his conscience and principles stood at the Y in the road? Has he a practical idealism and a hard-skulled sympathy and love for his fellowman -- in all colors -- and has he in combination the brains and the heart to give him a consuming wish to help mankind and to increase the adoption of the truths of human relationships? Is the candidate mature for his age, self-reliant, able, healthy, and can he stand on his own legs? These are but indicative of those things for which we should seek, in varying combinations, in a candidate. The color of his hair, as Shakespeare says, can be of God's choice.

We Deep Springs and Telluride associates have the advantage of a concrete and specific purpose and obligation, and being members of a like-minded group, we have the advantage of mutual support and encouragement. One way we can foster our purpose is to collaborate in the search for our future co-workers and successors. A talk with a superintendent of schools, a visit to our high school, or participation in the interviewing of candidates, may possibly be the one memorable act of our lives by the time our biographers get to work -- if we have the insight to pick the right man. If we through a little work can unearth a potential leader for the decades to come, and if we can aid him materially and practically and stimulate him spiritually to his great end, we have begun to function as trustees.

Any associate may secure from Ithaca or Deep Springs printed information on our purpose and work as well as the forms for making application. An attempt to find a qualified candidate can be a stimulating and pleasant experience.

PASADENA BRANCH

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of establishing good personnel policies by the employer.

These benefits seem to justify with considerable force the important part which work plays in our program. It is even clearer to me, I think, than to the men, because I can see some of the long-range significance in the personality development involved. This is a very central element in the contribution which Telluride has made in the educational world and it should be emphasized in all our activities of recruiting, fund-raising, preferment, etc. as a counter-balance to the trend toward purely academic studies.

There are still many improvements which we can make in the work program. We need to develop more job contacts. While our men were all employed part of the time, some had long periods of unemployment. We need to find more variety of jobs and especially jobs with greater skill. Summer has its disadvantages in the employment field and the coming spring term of work should open new avenues for us. This is also a good reason against the argument that a good work-study program can be arranged by going to school in fall and spring and taking jobs only in the summer.

We can do a lot better, I think, on the type of group meetings and discussion accompanying the work. We started out with a course in economics given by myself which required considerable reading and writing. Most of the men found it difficult to carry on such a course after a long day of work, which was very new to them. There were also many interesting things to attend at the Pasadena Playhouse and Hollywood Bowl. Hence the emphasis of the course was changed. No reading was required but we invited in visiting speakers on various topics related to the central theme of understanding our modern economy and sociology. Ray McKelvey and Si Whitney participated in this quite helpfully. At a future time, I think we should not try to set up a formal course or make too much of a point of visiting lecturers, but should attempt more of a study of actual job experiences and what their import is.

Academic Program

Reactions to Occidental continue much as before and I am more than ever convinced that it is very difficult in most Freshmen and Sophomore courses to get the type of individualized instruction and stimulating atmos-

phere that we should require. A shift to another school whether here or elsewhere would not make much improvement. Certainly nothing comparable to the degree of change that we can accomplish by employing our own instructors.

In my report to the convention I mentioned three major difficulties: -1- science courses, -2- transfer of credits, and -3- good instructors. We have made progress in all three and feel sure enough to go ahead with an experiment next summer. Science courses can be taken at UCLA summer school. Several of the best schools to which our men might like to transfer say they will give credit, depending on the individual record. We hope to have one or both of the Bergels, who taught several years at Deep Springs, and more professors giving individual courses in addition to what I can do.

Most experimental academic programs have sprung full blown from the mind of an expert and students have been called in to follow the pattern. In this case the students are participating very fully in the planning process. This may mean that the result will not be as theoretically well developed, but the men will learn much in the process. We have discussed various degrees of integration in the course work. We have decided to follow the more conventional pattern of separate courses, thinking that it will be easier at the outset to retain some elements of the usual academic pattern. Hence courses will probably be given in Philosophy, psychology, modern European history, German, French, and Spanish languages, Shakespeare, development of the drama, and economics. We think it will be a program which will appeal to the best of freshmen prospects and will be a great improvement over the usual underclass regime. While information may be imparted in a large lecture hall with amplifying system, or perhaps more efficiently on records, real education is a more personal process coming from the influence of one mind and personality on another.

In its opening stages an experimental program must of necessity have a good deal of flexibility and hence uncertainty to it. This has entailed some strain on individuals and on relations within the group. In outlining an academic program it is important to be able to predict what courses come the following term, while in our set up this has been quite uncertain. The men have shown considerable forbear-

ance, I believe, in being willing to put up with such uncertainties and work gradually toward a solution. This constitutes a natural selective factor which is likely to winnow out the less earnest pioneers. It will no doubt lose us some good men, but should win others whose loyalty can stand the test.

Recruiting

We are looking for six to eight likely candidates this coming February. Our timetable seems to be taking the form of three terms per year alternating work with study, with eight terms all told. This means that persons entering February 1948 would complete two years of college and four terms of work by the fall of 1950. We need all the help possible from Telluride members and alumni in locating the best qualified candidates.

I am taking a trip to the Northwest in mid-November and will be looking for candidates for Deep Springs, Pasadena Branch, and Cornell Branch. Johnny, Bonham and I will comb the Bay Area on this same trip. If the Washington group and others could do another good job of contacting men, it would be very helpful.

DEEP SPRINGS

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southeast of the slaughterhouse at the southern end of the ranch was reclaimed during the spring and produced a rather fine crop of wheat this summer.

The present faculty consists of Si Whitney, handling economics and related subjects, Bonnie Campbell, teaching mathematics, Bob Henderson, teaching elementary chemistry and semi-micro qualitative analysis, E. M. Johnson, continuing his custom of teaching composition and literature by consultation, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Weinreich, teaching sundry foreign languages.

Holding forth in the kitchen are Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hammond, he of Rochester, she of Georgia. Naturally this means southern fried chicken every Sunday.

The present Student Body officers are Bill Vanden Heuvel, President; Park Honan, Labor Commissioner; Rod Robertson, Student Body Trustee; Ed Hoenicke, Mort Weinstein, and Homer Williams, Advisory Committee; Robin Harper, Chairman of the Committee on Applications; and Bob McCarthy, Treasurer.

CORNELL BRANCH

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The following House residents of last year achieved the Cornell College of Arts And Sciences Dean's List: Fred Balderston, Charles Burkhart, Bill Skinner, Roy Pierce, Gary Sadler, Mel Kohn, Bill Boyne, and Jan Dietrichson. John Mellor has distinguished himself this year as one of the foremost members of Cornell's cross-country team.

Professor David Curtis, Secretary of the Law School, has been invited to stay at the House as resident faculty guest. This action was taken after Professor H. F. Weld decided to decline our invitation to accept a position at Rice Institute.

Professor Dick Feynman, resident faculty guest, addressed the House on the evening of November 8th. His talk dealt with some aspects of the Quantum Theory and the Uncertainty Principle, OR, Is an electron a wave or a particle?

Bill Skinner has obtained a leave of absence from the University and returned to California.

Cornell Branch has followed its customary policy of entertaining many guests. Sunday dinners have usually had three faculty members and their wives as guests of the House. Mr. Roger Baldwin, Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, spent an afternoon at the Branch, while visiting Cornell to deliver an address on political trends in the United States and their relation to civil liberties. Mr. Henry S. Block, who has been commissioned by the United Nations to study the armaments situation, was dinner guest of the House the evening of November 8th. Mr. A. B. Green, distinguished labor attorney, was guest of the House the evening of November 13th. Bishop Step'en F. Bayne, of Seattle, spent the evening of October 19th in informal discussion with Branch members and other interested Cornellians, after delivering an address in Sage Chapel.

Mr. Kurt Sulgar, of Switzerland, was guest of the Branch for two weeks until he located permanent residence in Ithaca. Mr. David J. Nelson, constitutional member of the Association, presently teaching Federal Income Tax Law at the Columbia Law School, spent the weekend of November 1st at the House. We were also privileged to play host to Mr. Parker Bailey, constitutional member of the Association, and Mr. Roger L. Dann, an alumnus of the Association, and his wife.

DUNCAN WITH TVA

Adrien Duncan is now working with TVA. His new address is Holston Hills Road, R. D. 6, Knoxville, Tenn. Describing his new home and work, he writes:

"After moving around a couple of times we are finally located in a nice apartment in the suburbs. It is the lower part of a house owned by the principal of Knoxville High School. Perhaps I can even get him to recommend an applicant or two for DS.

"My work with TVA is largely living up to its promise. There is much to learn and the organization has that spirit of aliveness and go-forwardness that brings forth enthusiasm in everyone. Our office (the Water Control Planning Department) is the central coordinating agency for water control (i. e. discharge regulation over the dams) for the entire 26-dam system of TVA. Daily discharge orders are sent out to the dam operators as to the water use through spillways, turbines, and locks. And right there you have the three-fold purpose of the system. Flood control and navigation are the controlling factors whenever there is conflict with power requirements. I had realized this vaguely before, since it caused so much controversy in the original wording of the TVA Act, but I had thought that it was a legal requirement not too strictly adhered to in practice. Not so. Even within TVA this has been a source of some friction. Once in the early days, the power engineers at Norris Dam disregarded the flow schedule from Knoxville since it called for more discharge than the turbines could handle, and the excess over the spillway would of course be wasted. Since then things have pretty well straightened out into the present pattern, in which both the power and flood control men confer and agree on the schedules, with the latter as higher priority in cases of conflict.

"My particular job has to do with the problem of silting at Ocoee No. 3 Dam. This is the only dam of the system where silting presents a problem; it is due to the severe erosion now going on in an area upstream known as Copper Basin. Many years back a copper smelter here caused such strong fumes that a large (75 sq. mi.) area was entirely denuded. Our office is conducting a study on the effect of reforestation in cutting down silt and erosion in this area. Part of it has been treated and some attempt made to restore natural cover. The effect of course is very striking and

shows how flash floods and peak flows can be eliminated by proper vegetation.

"This is all part of the overall TVA program of research and education. Some of the hillsides which farmers hereabouts use for corn would stagger even the DS range cattle. 'They sow the hillsides with shotgun.'

"There is much to tell about the TVA but I think most of it would be old hat to you. Only a few more facts though, that might strike you in a new light, as they did me.

"First is the unusual emphasis on the geographical limits of the area, or rather, the unusual limitation of the activities of TVA by a watershed, that of the Tennessee River. We are so accustomed to think in terms of political units or of regional units of administration that it seems a little alien to think of one's work area as being demarcated by water divides. The TVA watershed area is not a region, as we ordinarily think of regions... it is as variegated economically and ecologically as any other 45,000 sq. mi. in the U. S. Its only unity is the river system, now navigable. Previously it was not, and hence did not serve to promote unity or a consciousness of community of interest, except at flood time. Briefly, it seems to me that the regionalists have come in and confused the issue, especially as concerns TVA. It was not a region, and is not a region, except in the minds of those quick reporters who tool around a few days down here and come back authorities... which looks like what I'm succumbing to right now, so I'd better quit paraphrasing what I've read and heard and gathered on my own during my brief stay.

PERSONAL NOTES

William DeWitt Roberts, apartment house manager and Democratic party leader in Provo, Utah, died of a heart attack on October 16th. Mr. Roberts was prominent in Provo civic affairs and manager and owner of the Hotel Roberts there for 21 years.

Hoyt E. Ray, who now resides in San Diego, California, after thirty years of law practice in Idaho, published a paper entitled "Crime and Prohibition" in the 1947 July-August issue of Northwestern University's "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology." The article investigates some of the legal and social implications of the prohibition experiment.

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PERSONAL NOTES

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Dr. Lawrence A. Kimpton, former vice-president and dean of the faculties at the University of Chicago, became Dean of Students at Stanford in August. From 1943 to 1945 Kimpton was chief administrative officer of the atomic bomb project of the Univ. of Chicago, where, in 1944, he also held the posts of dean of students, secretary of the faculties, and professor of philosophy. Last year he became vice-president.

Dr. Frank Monaghan, historical consultant of the American Heritage Foundation and sponsor of the year-long journey of the Freedom Train, will publish a book, "Heritage of Freedom," in December. (Princeton University Press.) The volume gives the history and significance of the 131 exhibits in the Freedom Train, with most of the important documents reproduced in facsimile. Monaghan had charge of the historical research in connection with collecting and exhibiting the Train's documents.

Monaghan is historical consultant of a new WNEW series, "The American Heritage," heard every Sunday from 4:00 to 4:15 p. m. During the war he was chief of the analysis and intelligence branch of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, with the rank of colonel. Later as a civilian he served as special consultant on public relations to the Secretary of War.

Waldo Rall is writing his thesis in physics at Indiana University. During the war he worked at Los Alamos. Discharged from the service in the spring of '46, he studied physics at the University of Chicago until the beginning of last summer. The department there was excellent but so overcrowded that when he was ready to start a thesis he moved to Indiana University, where he hopes to get his doctor's degree in two years. He writes, "While at Chicago I lived in a co-op house with Munts. We occasionally had some pleasant reunions there with Si Whitney, Hazlett, Votaw, Meyer, and the other DSers."

J. A. Bullock was elected president of the Rocky Mountain Electrical League at the annual meeting in Casper, Wyo. Bullock has been GM of the Western Colorado Power Co., Montrose, Colo., since 1937. He started work in the utility industry with L. L. Nunn at Olmsted Plant.

Hugh Nash has joined the staff of World Government News as Associate Editor

Born: Katherine Waldo, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John F. Waldo of Salt Lake City, on October 12th.

Alan Ritchie, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Eurchard of Arlington, Va., on Sept. 28th

Barney Childs continues his undergraduate work in English on a scholarship at the University of Nevada. Last spring he won Experiment magazine's college verse contest. He finds the academic life singularly uninspiring but prefers it to the life at Fort Knox.

Richard Ryan has started work with **The Humboldt Standard**, an afternoon paper with a circulation of 8,000 in a town of 20,000, small enough to give varied experience to a beginner. A member of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, Ryan received his master's degree in journalism last June at Stanford.

Ragnar Arnesen left Cornell Branch last June for graduate work in aesthetics at the Sorbonne. He's now living at the Foundation des Etats-Unis and writes in a moderately happy vein that the water supply was cut off by a strike of Paris municipal workers, but he didn't mind because he'd been foresighted and had filled all his empty wine bottles with water. Arnesen did not mention aesthetics in the letter.

Wm. J. Bowman has returned to the "bush" (i. e. the hinterland in South America; his term, not ours). He spent last year in graduate work in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell, has now gone into personnel work with Standard Oil of New Jersey at Caripito, Venezuela. Right now he's principally engaged in learning Spanish. He writes: "We're in rolling hills here and there were really rugged mountains in the West and around Caracas, but the whole central part of the country is as flat and bare as Kansas or the Dakotas. Three of our best fields here are up in the flat country, but our whole eastern Venezuela production is negligible compared with our production around Maracaibo. It's amazing to watch them set the caissons and piles and then drill out there in 80 feet of water." Bowman writes that the Caripito plant is rather old and stodgy, and so are the women, but there is whiskey.

LETTER FROM TABLANTE

Francis B. Sayre, United States Representative in the Trusteeship Council and former High Commissioner of the Philippines, corresponded with Albert Arent in October, sending him a copy of a letter received from Nat Tablante,

first holder of the Huffcut Scholarship. Tablante, Sayre wrote, "speaks so warmly of all that was done for him by the Telluride Association and of how much his year at Cornell meant to him that I feel you should have a copy of his letter." Excerpts from Tablante's letter follow:

"By the time you receive this letter, I shall be on my way to Buffalo for a few days' stay with the Huffcuts before proceeding to San Francisco to take a boat leaving October 3rd for the Philippines. The year has ended for me, but that short period of time proved to be the best year of my life, rich with ideas of American culture and education, and pregnant with a load of intellectual training in my field of endeavor. I am happy to say that I can proudly look back with an air of utmost satisfaction over this past school year when I was a holder of the first Robert Huffcut Memorial Scholarship. This much I owe to you, and a heavy debt of gratitude indeed.

"At the close of classes in June, I went to visit the Huffcuts in Buffalo. I was so much impressed by their unpretentious hospitality, and I think I have never met such nice people. They took me out to their farmstead and summer residence which is located in a panoramic, and quiet spot about fifty miles from the city.

"The final (oral) examinations for the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture were given on August 28 at 2:00 o'clock. I am so glad it is all over now. My major professor in Farm Management commended me for having 'done a fine job' in my thesis work.

"The second semester of classes in the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines will start on November 3rd. I had been given charge of three agricultural economics courses. In addition to this already heavy load, I intend to do some research work on certain Philippine agricultural economic problems. I am so glad you gave me the opportunity to pursue graduate work along this line, for certainly our Department needs trained personnel."

"My stay at Telluride Association has done me worlds of good. I have learned to improve my ways of associating with people, and I have acquired a most important cultural training. You have no idea how much I enjoyed living at Telluride House, and also how profoundly I appreciate receiving all the rare privileges which would not have been possible without your help."