TELEURIDE NEWS LETTER

Vol. XVI

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Editor's Note:

The next issue of the News Letter will appear in March, 1930.

- D. BOYD SMITH -

My dear Hayes:

The December issue of the "News Letter" has among its contributors several of the "Old Guard" who bring up memories of the past and cause me to congratulate you on your ability to make the dumb speak and to resurrect lost souls.

Judging from "Andy" Anderson's reply, I would say that either the building and loan business is in bad shape or else we will have to change his nickname to "Scotty." Of course, he mentions having gone into a huddle over the matter and countless will disclaim responsibility.

Hardly a month goes by without what I see of the older alumni members and these meetings certainly are most enjoyable. The publication of addresses in your November issue was more than worthwhile from the viewpoint of those situated as I am. However, I cannot agree with Waldo's attitude toward dropping the names of those who are deficient in their dues. It is a destructive rather than constructive attitude. No past member of the Association loses all interest in the organization even though but few take any active part. Perhaps in a measure, this lack of interest is not so much the fault of the individual as it is of the organization. A little self-analysis impartially made might lead to some worthwhile discoveries. Certainly the Association cannot afford to lose anyone. Personally, I met quite a few alumni during the last year and all seemed interested, though none knew what is expected or how they may take a part were they so inclined. The value of our membership seems almost exclusively due to its assistance in keeping us in touch with the "old gang."

Val Hoyt quite aptly expressed a bit of wisdom when in effect he stated in your publication this month that the older men might well contribute both with worthwhile thoughts and cash to help carry on the work started by L. L. This not only is true, but could be made, and must be made, the backbone of the organization if it is to carry on and endure time. Finances have and always will be of increasing primary import. Where are we to look for this aid if not to the older members?

You may rightly ask how can the older members be induced to take this interest. Not by the present method of dropping members, not by letting the successful and therefore busy alumni gravitate away for lack of contact while we idly squat in a swivel chair and let our development take place anywhere it will except
above the collar. In other words, if we are going to have an alumni organization that is worthy of the organization from which it was derived, if the association ever expects to be more than it is today, or in fact to maintain its present day standard, we must discard our present lackadaisical existence and vacillating methods and become an organization with a plan and a work to do. Then and only then, will we have an alumni body capable of and with the will to organize and direct the potential power of its members and conversely then and only then, will you have a membership showing more than a passive and selfish interest in the organization.

Remember - the association members of today will be the alumni of tomorrow - the alumni today were members yesterday. Of the two bodies, the alumni is by far the larger, the more resourceful, has more potential constructive power, and all these possibilities to help make Telluride Association a national figure in its field, a real live organization and a servant to L. L. to whom we all owe so much, are cast into the dustbin of present and as an alumnus, I ask why?

If there was one trait among the members of my time, it certainly was the spirit and I believe the success attained by those members now graduate school attests that these traits are still present. Can the association afford to throw the assistance of these men aside who have the interest of Telluride Association at heart and who owe the association their allegiance, when all that is needed, is to give them an active part in Association affairs and a job to do?

This may sound like a somewhat radical criticism to many and it is, but at the same time is intended as a constructive rather than a destructive suggestion. It, undoubtedly, will not meet with 100% approval as it is seemingly in direct opposition to present policy, though I feel that a great majority will agree with me. However, I have no apologies to offer and might add that my thoughts, as herein stated, are practically the unanimous thoughts of all with whom I have talked from coast to coast. As do others, I feel an obligation to the Association, and I do not think I would be "shooting square" with the spirit of the "old man" unless I made public my ideas of the cause of what appears to be the seed of dry rot which is working slowly but surely and will eventually consume.

Even though this letter causes considerable criticism of me personally, I will consider it well worthwhile if some constructive good comes from the numerous arguments it may create.

May I take this means of extending to all Association members and alumni my sincere wishes for success and prosperity during the coming year, and particularly do I extend greetings to the "old gang" of early Omaleday days.

Sincerely,

D. Boyd Smith
My dear Henry:

I welcome this chance to express through the columns of the News Letter several convictions to which I would give expression at the 1930 Convention were it possible for me to attend it.

I am eager for the day when the Association shall be greatly expanded in its activity over what it is at present. My enthusiasm is one of gratitude to the Association, rather than one of mere amotion for its material development. I covet for others the rich experience it has given me. Expansion is impossible without an increased endowment. While our annual income shows a growth that indicates a prospect of enlarging our work, it does not promise the full development I believe we are entitled to look forward to having. Thus, it is my desire for the Association that it seek to attract additional funds to its endowment, ever mindful, of course, that the acquisition of these funds entail no sacrifices of a single principle upon which our Association was founded. I believe our organization is unique enough, its purpose lofty enough to enlist the philanthropy of men of wealth who believe in our ideal of a superior education for superior men, that they may render a superior service to humanity.

There is no reason why there should not be half a dozen primary branches such as Deep Springs. There is no reason why there should not be additional branches modeled after this one at Cornell on the campuses of other great universities. I say there is no reason, because I am confident that men such as the Association wants are available, if we but had the facilities to care for them. My faith in the Association rests not merely on the men it has turned out, but on the type of men it is drawing to itself today - the successively better groups being gathered at Deep Springs and at the Cornell Branch.

As conditions now exist in the Association, a man has no alternative but to attend Cornell or forego the experience of Branch activity. Branches at other universities would remove this difficulty. Some of our most valuable members are our graduate students; it is unfortunate that they are not in a branch during this most fruitful part of their student days. The reasons they are not at Cornell, however, are perfectly valid. The first is that in many departments Cornell does not offer the best chances for stimulating graduate study. The second is that after three years in the same institution a student probably finds himself going stale. How fine it would be, then, if under these circumstances a man could transfer to another branch instead of having to sever his intimate contact with Association life.

My final reason for looking forward to the day of additional branches is that such branches would provide the channel for a closer relationship between alumni and active members. Our alumni for the most part are gathered in large cities. It is to be
expected that new branches would be located on some campuses that are nearer to metropolitan centers than is Cornell. Association life could not help but benefit from the increased fraternizing between alumni and active members which such proximity would promote. Our alumni life must be emphasized for the sake of the Association, so that with the years will come a greater loyalty to and a clearer perception of the ideals for which the Association stands.

It is going to take the full-time work of one man to carry on the executive details of such an expansion program as I have outlined. Once more then we are faced with our need for a chancellor. We have always hoped that our chancellor would come from our own ranks. That he should is almost imperative for the sake of maintaining the esprit of this organization. An outsider assuming the job of chancellor would be so fearfully handicapped just because he was an outsider and lacked the background of Association life. Without that experience in democratic co-operation which the Association gives its men, it would be hard for a man of initiative and forceful disposition to attempt to lead without trying to dominate.

Of all our members it seems to me that Elmer Johnson is most obviously qualified for the office of Chancellor. He has been longest in contact with the actual working life of the Association. His contact dates from 1911 when he was with the crowd at Boise, Idaho. He became a member at the convention in 1915. He actively participated in the old Association, and in the making of the Association what it is today. He blends the past of the Association with its present, and more than any one man today he is helping to shape its future.

Johnny has a more intimate acquaintance with the membership of the Association than any one else in our group. This in itself is a strong endorsement for him for the office because a Chancellor who was a friend of all as a chief to the members of the Association would have a obvious advantage in securing co-operation.

With Johnny, friendship, however, does not obscure judgment. Where the interests of the Association are involved, he shows the strictest impersonality. Among no one he believes to fall short of the Telluride ideal of excellence, but he is always so frank in his dealings that there is seldom any rancour felt by those on whom his censure falls.

And Johnny's standard of excellence is of the highest. Any place for mediocrity in the Association is to him absolutely unthinkable. By specific suggestion and criticism he is always urging us to demand the superior, knowing that we have every right to expect it and nothing less. Johnny's horizons are large. His dream for the Association is large. Nothing small in the way of achievement would satisfy him, and he is resourceful and competent enough to make his dream for Telluride a reality.
Johnny has known all sorts and conditions of men, and this gives him not only rare power of making contacts, but of evaluating character. He is a ready public speaker, a sympathetic conversationalist, thus able with public and private discourse to present the Association to the world. He is an educator by chosen profession. In becoming Chancellor, then, he would not be stepping into an entirely new career. Whether he becomes our Chancellor or not, the trend of his interest in academic pursuits will parallel pretty closely those of the office demands. His marvelous loyalty to the Association and his practical idealism are known to us all. He has been serving us most creditably as chairman of the Chancellor Committee, performing in a thoroughly efficient way duties which would be his if he were made Chancellor. For the sake of the potential development of the Association, it seems only logical that we call him to assume the full responsibility and power of the office that we may stride forward into the future.

I hope these suggestions come up for careful deliberation during the 1930 Convention, and that it may go on record for a positive action in the way of offering Elmer Johnson its office of Chancellor in such a fashion that he will feel able to accept.

Raymond Goss McKelvey

--- BOB AIRD ---

404 Vanderbilt Hall
Harvard Medical
School, Boston, Mass.
October 29th, 1929

Dear Henry:

Congratulations on the last News Letter. You and your staff should be commended. The material, especially McPadden's article, is quite interesting, and, in spite of being mimeographed, is readable. It is not just what I should have liked, and I doubt if it meets your full approbation, but it probably comes very close to fulfilling the desires of the majority as expressed at last Convention.

As to personal news, there is little but what you probably already know. I spent the first two months of vacation in the West at home and driving with my mother and father some 5000 miles from Utah to Southern California, up the coast to British Columbia, and then back to Provo again. The trip included a stop at Portland, where my father and I attended the annual convention of the American Medical Association, a trip to Mt. Rainer National Park, to Vancouver Island and Victoria, and a complete loop around Puget Sound.

The last two months of vacation were spent here in Boston. I returned to take a month's work in surgery at the Peter Bent
Brigham Hospital and also filled a month's appointment in Pediatrics at the Children's Hospital. This was extra work and will give me two additional months of elective studies this year.

At present I am taking medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is keeping me pretty busy, but I enjoy it immensely and am getting a great deal out of it.

Jim Mansfield is of course back for his second year in medicine. We run into each other frequently and get together on occasions. Ted Jarrett is now over in Cambridge, starting his first year in the Business School. He seems to be almost as busy as Jim and myself. My basis for expressing it that way is the fact that he came over to see us once early in October.

In my spare moments I occasionally give thought to the Association and its problems. The following is merely a compilation somewhat edited, of notes that I have jotted down from time to time on the Chancellor problem. If you edit it a little more, Henry - smooth it off somewhat in a literary way - possibly you could use it in the News Letter:

1. Type of Man for Chancellor

   It is useless to discuss aimlessly the qualities desirable in a Chancellor. Practically all discussions I have heard have done this. If we first decide what we want the chancellor to do, the qualities and abilities essential for the proper fulfillment of these duties will necessarily follow and become clear.

   If we expect him to choose men of promise, we must look for a man of youthful outlook and understanding, of mature judgment and cool discernment.

   If we expect him to command the confidence and co-operation of educators throughout the country in seeking Association material, certainly he must be a man of character, personality, and of some scholarly attainment at least.

   If we expect him to be a unifying force among members and alumni - an influence for better co-operation in our organization and its activities - we must seek a man of such strength of character as to command the respect of members, and of such pleasing personality as to win our friendly co-operation - and this even though we could not agree with him in every point.

   If we expect him to be an inspiration, if you will, we must choose a youthful (not necessarily in years) man of zest and vim, who himself is perhaps pursuing and achieving some worthy end.

   If we expect him to organize a new branch, we must think of business qualities and ability to organize.

   And so we might continue indefinitely, but I feel sure that I have already glibly mentioned more qualities than could be crowded in to the frame of any mere mortal. Character, personality, youthfulness, judgment, scholarliness, and executive ability have been mentioned. Interest in Telluride Association and its educational work might be added, but it is almost inconceivable that a man without such interest would accept or be considered by the Association for such a position. It is easy to conjure up desirable qualities for the Chancellor. The above proves that, but I also
hope that it proves, and this is my chief point, that in choosing a chancellor we must seek a man possessing those qualities and abilities which will ensure the successful attainment of the duties we expect to impose on him.

II. Ways and Means:
Such qualities as mentioned above are necessarily vague to define and difficult to judge in any given person. Then too, we are such a loosely organized, widely scattered, and proudly individualistic group that we can scarcely expect to completely agree on anything — least of all on such a difficult and complex problem as the chancellorship. Such being the case, there is grave danger that we will allow this question to drag on year after year — even as we have already allowed it. If such be the drift, perhaps it would be the part of wisdom, and certainly of expediency, to remember that a settlement, even though it were not perfectly agreeable to many, from the very fact that it was a settlement, would produce action and shift the present vague discussions on principles, desirable qualities, possibilities, etc. to concrete judgments of actions. Decision is not only desirable, but essential, this does not mean that all due caution should be abandoned in the selection of a man. But we have thought about this problem for nearly five years. It is not likely that we will turn up any man agreeable to all any more than we have in the past year or so. Perhaps it is time then to seek some means of coming to a decision.

My suggestion would be (1) A definitely responsible committee to consider and define, subject to the approval of the following annual convention of the Association, the major duties of the chancellor. Such a proceeding should only attempt to define his major duties and not in any sense be considered to limit his field of activity. (2) A definitely responsible committee, either another or the same as (1) above, should be appointed to receive nominations for chancellor, investigate the background and qualifications of the nominees, with special reference to those qualities which would ensure the successful accomplishment of the major duties of the chancellor, as determined by the committee in (1) above, and approved by the Association. Such a committee might even 'sound out' some of the outstanding possibilities and, along with their recommendations to the annual convention give the findings on which their recommendations are based.

I suggest the committee system because it is probably the easiest and most efficient, and a system with which the Association is well acquainted.

As to specific suggestions — that would be the committee's work — but certainly some in Tommy McFadden's list might be seriously considered, and I feel sure that there would be plenty of other names suggested if some such definite procedure were adopted. Personally I should heartily like to second Editor Hayes' nominee.

Robert Aird
DARTINGTON HALL ESTATE

An Experiment.

The easiest thing in the world to give is destructive criticism, more especially so if one is in a strange country, trying to keep one's end up and create an impression. (This method of approach usually creates a bad impression!)

When discussing Deep Springs (Winter 1927-28) I had in mind the experiment we have in being in this corner of Devon, England. In many ways it is similar to that of Mr. Nuun, having as it's ultimate objective the creation of a better educated generation.

The experiment has lately been defined as "Experiment and Research into Rural Reconstruction". Under this heading it will appear that the School is more than an essential unit in the enterprise, in conjunction with Farmers, Building Depts. etc., so, the School is not the only educational side, just as the University is not the finishing part of our education but the training ground to prepare one for the race of life which implies 'all-out' competition in the game of life which is played because one enjoys it. This department and interest must be made both to help educationally and educationally.

My reaction about Deep Springs was something like this, "We have an idea that if we hand-pick boys at a certain age, treat them in a certain way, and remove them from contact with a distracting world, they should be able to take a leading place in the construction of a better state." I may be wrong in that, as I may be wrong in wondering whether that isolation from "life" as it is, is the best way to prepare boys for active contributions to the world. I have a very strong feeling that in the case of children one should not try to create something in them, but give them the environment which will in itself bring out and help them create the best.

This experiment has started out somewhat in this way: If we bring up boys and girls together in the actual environment in which later they may take their places, and give them freedom of choice and movement from their earliest years, governing this freedom only with the laws which govern our adult lives, then in the first place the plunge into the world should never occur, since they grow up in the world as it is, and, they will choose the vocations to which they are naturally attracted, having had the widest choice.

I have sometimes heard it said in this country, that in spite of our education, someone has achieved something original, and I question whether we have any idea of what to put before a boy or girl to produce the best results without destroying their originality.
Our apparatus is an old English estate rather badly let down in the last fifty years, but full of possibilities, historic interest and beauty. It is about 1500 acres, and has already been developed to form a small community in many ways typical of any ordinary English village.

There is no suggestion that this community should be either self-sufficient or divorced from the surrounding country. We are inextricably linked with everything around us in the way of commerce, science, art, education and government.

The base of the experiment is the soil, and the elemental departments are therefore farms, gardens, forestry, bringing in their train, textiles, building, engineering and the central coordinating office which gathers into one the accounts kept by each separate department.

Without replacements nothing can go on for long; therefore education of the young must form an integral part of the scheme. Nursery school, junior and senior schools followed by an apprentice system which allows the boy or girl to continue learning while earning, and lastly an adult side for those who still wish to widen their horizons; these are all taking shape whilst the commercial departments are getting on to their legs. To give variety we must include under education, art in all its forms, drama, and anything which goes to widen our outlook, and, how can we get it better through a bunch of people gathered from all corners of the globe, from every stratum of society, all following their own tasks but ready to lend a hand or ear to any child or adult sufficiently interested to "want to know"?

Do we know that we are on the right lines? Is it more important for a boy to have to learn Shakespeare or be able to take a flivver to pieces and make it work again? Who can tell, but if he is interested in Fords he will learn to do that so rapidly that he will want to learn something more demanding, and the Ford may give him the line. Often one feels that youth shows the way, but that age more than puts the brake on, saying, "Your way is wrong, my way is the only way to make you into what I want you to be."

This is a small illustration of our attempt to find whether without class rooms, marks or competitive exams we can stimulate and develop the natural interests of the child, leading him or her to make a real contribution to the world.

Just as freedom, governed by questions of finance and the general welfare, has been given to every head of a department to carry out their experiment in the way they think best, so the children have the same opportunity to learn to use freedom. We feel that any normal child, not already broken to the class-room system, will in the right environment of sympathy and encouragement start imitating and constructing, he will not naturally idle. Is it not possible that our system of ensuring that every minute of the day shall be filled has destroyed a large part of the child's instinct to "want to do?"
We may be on the wrong road, but we are a happy family, and only where the crew has the right spirit can it pull together. Perhaps one of our ultimate goals is to discover whether the soil can still give a 'full' life, which we have come to expect only from the towns, to which all the best brains and intellects seem to be drifting, and, whether the rational use of science combined with practice cannot bring back to the soil those brains to live and flourish there, not in wealth perhaps but almost surely in health and happiness.

Like explorers of old, we have set out to discover!

16th March, 1929.

Richard Elmirst

- ROBERT MANSFIELD -

Hillside Drive
Ithaca, New York
November 16, 1929

Dear Editor:

Your appeal for material demands some reply, so here - take it. As to personal news you already know that I am well occupied with scholastic struggles, reading, music, outdoor peregrinations on Highland Avenue, with such incidentals as earning room and some board. Ola Father Time has successfully aided other factors in cutting the multitude of things I want to do to the few I can do. Withal it is enjoyable and certainly valuable. To this, which is no news, I append a few words which are also no news. I have as an excuse for the dissertation only that it represents a rather sketchy attempt to answer "Why T.A.". I do not expound the purpose for which it was founded. No mind reader can even do that. I merely try to see in the dim light of my experience and present feelings some justification of the organization as it now operates.

Our human race finds itself existent in an external environment of which it is made aware by consciousness and intelligent reasons, inherent feeling, and a few "senses" which serve as connecting links between inner personality and physical environment. By making extensive use of the combined mind and senses, a wealth of fact concerning the physical world has been made known, and on this basis further surmises have been made. Some analysis has also been made as to what the nature of mind, reason, consciousness, etc. may be, but all this is quite superficial. The actual relation between our personalities and the complete truth is most speculative. The situation is then, we all find ourselves here, in a large measure ignorant as to ourselves and our environment, and completely in the dark as to the why of everything. As individuals our physical life is short. There is little to indicate that inner existence
outlives the physical, and we have good reason to suppose that the life of the race as a whole is limited definitely. We are perhaps rats on a sinking ship. What does a rat do? What can we do? Or does it make any difference?

In the face of physical oblivion, there is at least one remaining consideration. Outside my window is a tree. Or is it a tree? Is it not rather a mass of electric charges assuming for the time a such structure and configuration as to give the impression "tree" to my deceptive eye? It is "tree" to me because my senses tell me so. What of truth, beauty? Because they do not affect a mechanism designed to receive visible electromagnetic waves of lengths .00004 to .000076 cm, shall I say they are any less real? There seems to be inherent in most of us a hungering aspiration for better things, a desire for attainment of some nebulous goal far beyond ourselves. An aim which is perhaps meant by the words "harmony with the Creator." It is a longing which has for its object such values as are suggested by the terms perfection, beauty, truth, ideal. Is not this aspiration just as valid a part of our experience as that which affects our senses? If our ship is sinking let us go down with flying colors. If not let us head for the port. Why not then busy ourselves with the various approaches to the comprehension of larger values wherever the path lies. If through this we leave a truer world or only gain the happiness and peace of mind that is born of well doing, it is a worthy aim.

Telluride Association apparently assumes the desirability of this quest, and picks its men at an age when idealism comes readily. It is experimental philanthropy directed not toward incompetents but toward those who already show decided promise. To him who hath it then offers valuable opportunities which in a few cases are well used. Although results are easily measurable, it is to me a profitable venture if after the treatment only a few really first class men appear, though of course the more the merrier. That these men might have done as well without such aid does not alter the condition that the activity of the Association is in itself a definite ethical value in that it represents the combined and fairly continuous effort of some sixty men toward attainment of an ideal. On with it then, as long as it is not an avenue of ease but remains a challenge to further achievement.

Yours,

Bob Mansfield
Dear Henry:

Your letter of some weeks ago and my copy of the News Letter have not missed their mark, strange as this may seem to you, and were much appreciated. And now, having recovered from the first blow of the editorial Big Stick, I venture to give some account of myself.

The second year here is harder and, if possible, cosier than the first. But it is more varied and attractive, and one feels much nearer to the front line of the fray. One day we will be studying the pathology of diphtheria and the next we will be handling virulent cultures of the bacillus responsible for the disease; meanwhile we get primed on the effects of morphine and chloral hydrate. Second-year anatomy is also "worked in", as the Dean would say. I am doing a bit of experimental work on the side with Roger Whitney, for a thesis. We are working on a physical fitness test, based on the response of the circulation to certain changes of pressure produced in the lungs, as shown by pulse and blood-pressure changes. There are any number of voluntary courses, opportunities for special work, medical meetings, and clinics, to say nothing of the literature of pathology and other regular courses; so that there is no limit to what one may do— if he can find time.

I suppose Boo Aira has told you all about "Harvard Branch". I ran across John Beaumont, of Deep Springs, the other day; he is a freshman at the College (address Bill George Smith Hall, Cambridge.) I sent him a News Letter.

Boo and I talked over the Chancellor question, so that I have no comment at present to make on his article.

Congratulations are in order to Johnny Whittle on his election to Tau Beta Pi. And may I say a word to Boo Cavenaugh and Bill Layton to cheer them on into medicine. The profession is gaining more adherents in the Association.

J.S.M.

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TOMMY McFADDEN

2301 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Henry:

I hereby shatter the long cherished procedure in writing to the New Letter without giving the motive that impelled the writing. I have none.
My present job is just as mysterious as the others that I have held, and I herewith dare — in fact, douse dare — any of your staff sleuths to come down here and find out what it's all about. For the present I'll tell you about all I know on the subject.

During the administration of Dr. Coolidge (olav hasholem) four members of the Telluride Association, including your present correspondent, were assigned to posts in the trust-busting division of the Department of Justice. We were supposedly aiding in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, the theory of which is that it is best for the public that a healthy competition be preserved between business units. Despite this theory, however, there are certain ways in which business units must, and legally can, cooperate. These co-operative activities are customarily pursued through so-called trade associations.

One of the oldest and of the trade associations
is that of the paint industry, in that association I am now
connected in a capacity that is: speaking there are several paint
and executive. (Strictly
interlocking, and as my job is to
speak of one association.)

More specifically, I am trying to operate an Unfair Competition Bureau, which I deem to be the focal point of efforts toward self-regulation within the industry. Our chief concern is to try to stamp out commercial bribery from this industry. (Graft as you know, is as prevalent in business as in politics.) This I am trying to do, not merely by prosecuting violations of law, but by trying to learn the root of the evil in order to devise ways to prevent it from recurring. To my knowledge, no one else is trying a similar thing, and thus I am not reluctant to admit my abysmal ignorance of the problem, to say nothing of the solution.

My interest in the job is just this - that it seems to offer an exceptional opportunity, not merely to work independently and see one's ideas carried out, but to observe what is fundamentally the growth of law.

Mr. Hoover to the contrary notwithstanding, in a democracy law is not handed down like the tablets to Moses on Mt. Sinai. It arises from the people, and unless it fairly reflects their desires it cannot succeed and it deserves no respect. Applying this to the case in hand, the members of the paint profession may be considered a community. They could be segregated on a desert island, but they wouldn't sell much paint. At any rate they have common problems. They pool certain rights and privileges for the common good. They form an organization, adopt a constitution and by-laws and frame a code of ethics. All that constitutes their law. If that law reflects their desires it should succeed, unless it is out of harmony with other laws. But if those documents constitute merely pious mumblings with no relation to their practices and wishes they can have no effect. So I'm trying to study their practices in relation to their preachments.
My duties also call for frequent speeches and articles on business ethics in general and the manifold forms of unfair competition in particular.

I have just thought of a reason why this letter should be sent. Believe it or not, the study of ethics, which in school seems so impractical, has a most practical use. This is but one illustration of the paradox that often the impractical thing is the most practical.

With all good wishes to my fratres in Telluride, I am

Yours etc.

Tom McFadden

P.S. Thanks for putting me on the mailing list. I have the November issue.

T.

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MISCELLANEOUS ALUMNI CORRESPONDENCE

Following are some more letters and telegrams which have been received in response to the hurry call sent out by our Alumni Editor, Mr. Dunn.

- SI ROSS -

THANK YOU EDITOR FOR THE INVITATION TO TALK ABOUT MYSELF USUALLY I AM REQUESTED TO STOP I AM WITH MARTIN AND COMPANY REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION STOP AM HEAD OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TELLURIDE ALUMNI GROUP HOWEVER CHEST DUNN IS SECRETARY AND DOES THE WORK STOP DINKEL DUNN OWEN WALTERS LARSON MEEHAN FERRIS WHITECOTTON AND LARRIGO ARE IN OR NEAR SAN FRANCISCO

ARTHUR A ROSS
-- J.C. MILLER --

STILL WORKING NIGHTS FOR METRO GOLDWYN MAYER STUDIOS IN CHARGE OF POWER HOUSE EQUIPMENT AND SOUND DEPARTMENT EXPERIMENTAL SHIFTS FROM FIVE UNTIL ONE OR UNTIL THEY FINISH SHOOTING ANY TIME AFTER THAT AND AM TRYING TO MAKE THEM BELIEVE THEY CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT ME.

J C MILLER

-- JOHN VAN ETTE --

From: John C. Van Etten

To: Editor in Chief, Telluride

Subject: Information

Gentlemen:

Your wire somewhat delayed in reaching me as we were not at home the day of its receipt.

I have just returned to Portland for the winter from Montana. We are developing in the central eastern Montana oil fields a small refining and crude property. Satisfactory crude became available early last spring, and the first sales of gas produced from temporary apparatus were made in June.

Our family now numbers among its members a lively small boy two year old. Home is in Portland at the address given in your wire, where we will be glad to see any of our old friends of the Association.

We have had no contact with the Association for several years but the address to which your wire was directed is correct, and we not only hope to receive the regular copies of the News Letter, but other more frequent news. I should like immensely to have a copy of the last report of a Convention. Am much interested in the progress of The Association and hope to have an opportunity to be of actual service in our affairs.

Sincerely,

John C. Van Etten
Percy Carr, Ph.D. Cornell, who was our graduate guest during the spring term of 1927-28 has lately distinguished himself in his chosen field of Physics. By careful work lasting over some years, he has discovered that with proper treatment, an electron stream will produce a photographic effect on certain metals. This discovery came as the result of experimentation, to which Dr. Carr was led by one day examining a gold-leaf X-Ray target and observing that it showed discoloration. Modestly enough, Dr. Carr says that the discovery is of no consequence and required no special effort, but the members of the Branch know that he is probably the coming Edison or Millikan. We were certainly very gratified to see, in the New York Times, a picture of Dr. Carr in the midst of a bewildering mass of equipment.

During December, Negro Education Week was an event of great interest to the University and particularly to the Branch. This progressive attempt was made under the auspices of the Cornell University Religious Work, of which Levering is the head. The CURW, the editor of which, it is unnecessary to add, is Yarrow, devoted a whole issue to the subject. Those members of the Branch, who had no official connection, showed their interest by attending the concert of the Utica Juilee Singers almost en masse and the two lectures, although in somewhat smaller numbers. Arent, or rather the Liberal Club, of which he is the president and guiding spirit, took the occasion to have a discussion of Negro problems with Mr. Walter White, a noted educator and the author of "Rope and Faggot, a Study of Judge Lynch". The Branch had hoped to have Mr. White as a guest, if only for the space of a few minutes, but he was lured away to another house where some stiff opposition to his views was promised him. We were so fortunate as to be able to entertain Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, an author of note and the editor of THE CRISIS.

The recital of modern music which the Branch gave to the faculty on the evening of December 8th, proved, we believe, to be an outstanding success and was a fitting climax to our program of fall entertainment. Miss Edith Kimple, pianist, and Mr. Joseph Lautner, tenor, were very effective in their presentations of the compositions of Ravel, de Bussy and Strauss. We greatly appreciated their kindness in consenting to give such charming performances. Our guests made up an impressive representation of the Faculty. We hoped that the keynote of the evening would be given by our programs, which were printed in lower case, but it was necessary to make an exception for the supper which Barnt served, for it could not well be described without capitals.

The Branch has always been very willing to recognize the fencing ability of Yarrow. This winter the University joined us in this recognition. Yarrow took second place in the Novice Fencing Meet. On the strength of this, he was selected as the sixth man on the fencing team which Cornell sent to the New York Athletic Club during the holidays.

It is a great pleasure to the News Letter to continue it's enumeration of the honors which the members of the Branch have
received this year:

Falconer has been elected to the honorary Civil Engineering Fraternity, Chi Epsilon.

Phi Kappa Phi has recently added to the enrollment the names of two members of the Branch, Morgan Leveringer. Phi Kappa Phi is a national honorary scholastic society which includes within its scope all branches of learning. We thus take from the Branch a chemist and a pomologist.

Another society, which bestows its favors upon chemists alone, has opened its fraternal arms to receive Davy. We are aware that the name of this society is Al-Djebar. That it is an honor which has been bestowed on Mr. Davy, we are certain for the mere choice of Mr. Davy as the recipient insures the honorary character. That the honor is a joyous one, we believe, for we trust that not otherwise would Mr. Davy have accepted it. Of the exact function of Al-Djebar in the moral order of the universe, we are uncertain, for Mr. Davy has not enlightened us upon the subject.

Before the holidays, the Branch was so fortunate as to be able to entertain Professor Antel, the great authority on witchcraft, from the Sorbonne. A formal dinner was given in his honor. Monsieur Professeur arrived for dinner, late and bewiskered. The dining-room was softly illumined with shaded candles. It was a very refined setting for the speeches on American Education which members of the Branch gave after dinner. One member very forcibly developed the theme that a farmer can be a cultured gentleman. Another analyzed our peculiar American Fraternity system. Another treated the all important topic of the Co-ed. The evening was rounded off when our guest, with his very charming accent, congratulated us on our speeches and, more particularly, on our soup, and added a few remarks, flavored with his inimitable French wit. In fact, we thought that we had never done a more thorough job of entertaining a guest. A few minutes later, we were assured of this by Elmer Johnson, with his putty nose gone rather rampant and his phoney whiskers in disarray. Our surprise was pathetically genuine. Of course, Johnnie was very welcome, even to the extent of twenty hard-boiled shirts, twenty bat-winged collars and five very enlightening and very clearly-stated-for-the-benefit-of-our-foreign-guest speeches. The News Letter feels, however, that it is wise to issue the warning that all visitors to the Branch from now on should do well to shave before their arrival, or else have it definitely understood that they are not coming under the auspices of the Branch Public Speaking Committee.

H.C.S.

-- NOTES AND CLIPPINGS --

Mr. Dallas Lore Sharp, the father of Huntington Sharp, died at his home in Hingham, Massachusetts, on November 27th. Those who had the privilege of meeting Mr. Sharp on the occasions of his two visits to Deep Springs will always remember him as a man of great
ability and kindliness of spirit, and will sympathize deeply with Huntington and his family in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. John William Gregg of Washington, D.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Ely Gregg, to Mr. Harvey Gerry. No date has yet been set for the wedding. Harvey is back in this country again for a short visit, and will probably be located in New York during the winter, though the News letter has not been able to discover his exact address.

A Telluride banquet was held in New York on the evening of December 27. Those present were Bill Whitney, Hod Lamb, Irvin Scott, Dan Lindsay, Bruce Simmons, Windsor Putnam, Bob Dann, Rog Dann, Wally Cook, Johnny Johnson, and Henry Hayes. Boo Aird and John Newell looked in for a moment, and during the course of the meal President Davis arrived bearing gifts. After a preliminary discussion of the stirring days of 1917 at Beaver, the discussion centered around various Deep Springs and Alumni problems. President Davis announced that despite the recent upheaval in Wall Street, Raymond Piles were still firm.

A card recently received from Carroll Whitman announced the formation of a partnership under the name of Whitman and Dey for the general practice of law, with offices at 40 Franklin St., Rochester, New York.

Walter Friend

FRIENDS OF TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION AND ALUMNI
NOT BELONGING TO THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A. E. Arent
C. S. Bailey
L. Ward Bannister
D. H. Beck
Dr. E. C. Bonnett
Duane J. Carnes
P. H. Carr
P. L. Clark
W. W. Clark
C. L. Dickinson
Richard Elmhirst
G. F. Ferris
H. S. Gerry
J. R. Johnson
Frank Larrigo
E. A. Lowe
Wm. Maguire
R. H. Mansfield
Keith A. H. Murray
F. L. Osgerby
Ian Phipps
E. D. Pugsley

217 West Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
606 Otis Building, 810 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
801 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Beaver, Utah
243 East 19th St., New York City
217 West Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
304 Elmwood Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.
1413 West 55th Street, Chicago, I11.
c/o Hotel Strand, San Francisco, Calif.
Dryden, New York
Dartington Hall, Totness, Devon, England.
c/o Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.
c/o Mr. Edward Spalding, 6840 Woodley Pl.
Washington, D.C.
28 Bellevue Apts., Ithaca, N.Y.
Stanford University, Calif.
c/o Prof. H. P. Weld, Cornell University
42 Elmhurst, Detroit, Mich.
Waite Research Institute, Adelaide, Australia
11 Park Place, New York City
FRIENDS OF TELLURIDE - Cont'd

R. D. Richtmyer  217 West Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
George B. Sabine  Deep Springs, Calif.
Martin R. Sachse  Deep Springs, Calif.
Irvin Scott  117 West 11th Street, New York City
Morgan Sibbett  217 West Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.
Bruce Simmons  17 Battery Place, Room 1728, New York City
Harold M. Smith  217 West Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
Willard W. Strahl  217 West Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
H. C. Tomlinson  74 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.
J. C. Van Etten  68 70th Street, Portland, Ore.
Walker H. Voris  217 West Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
G. A. Warren  10 West 11th Street, New York City
R. C. Washburn  c/o Whitman & Dey, 40 Franklin St., Rochester, N.Y.
C. N. Whitman

The following are changes of address which have been made since the printing of the November issue. The Staff will appreciate further changes or corrections in addresses which have been printed in the News Letter.

Telluride Association Alumni:

W. Paul Jones  University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
D. Boyd Smith  The Koppers Co., Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh

The following names have been added to the membership of the Alumni Association:

James A. Austin  31 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.
J. C. Damon  31 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.
W. A. Squires  115 Broadway, New York City