

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

Monthly Publication of Telluride Association

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ITHACA, N. Y.

MAY, 1932

Finance

The income of Telluride Association for the year closing May 31, 1932, apparently will be in the neighborhood of \$40,000, compared with \$65,930.60 for the fiscal year preceding. Three-fourths of \$40,000 (\$30,000) plus the amount in the reserve account (now around \$11,000, roughly) makes up the amount theoretically subject to appropriation at the coming convention. The New Branch Fund, totaling \$40,000, might or might not be considered as available for appropriation were it in a form where it could be reached. It is invested in Pacific Coast Building-Loan Association, where, due to liquidation, etc., it is questionable whether we could obtain all or any of it if we wished.

A common misconception of Telluride Finance should be cleared up here. It is often thought that the appropriations made at a given convention are paid out of the past year's income. The truth is that these appropriations are paid out of the income of the year following the convention which authorized them. The presence of an ample reserve fund since the war has made this usually merely an academic question. But in periods of falling income it must be taken into account. For example, if we appropriate, as we did last June, a sum equal to nine-tenths of the previous year's income, this appropriation is actually considerably larger than the income of the following year, from which it must be paid. This past year we cut into our reserve \$12,000 in this manner, with many individuals in the Association, including most of the Finance Committee, not cognizant last June that there was such a possibility. At this coming convention Telluride Association must look not only at the past year's income in determining how much it is wise to appropriate, but also at the probable income for the following year.

We may as well face the facts. Our income this past year was around \$40,000. The present indications are that the income this next year will be close to \$30,000. So any appropriations at this coming convention over and above \$27,000 are likely to cut further into our reserve, which, as I stated above, is around \$11,000 in available form, plus (possibly) \$40,000, the New Branch Fund, which probably is unavailable.

Just what should be the top limit on appropriations at this coming convention? Should we cut further into our reserves? These are questions for convention to settle. It may be argued that reserves are put aside to meet just such times of limited income as these. On the other hand, we have no assurance that the years imme-

diately ahead will be any better than the present. If that should be true, it would be the height of folly to dissipate our reserves at this time. At convention the Finance Committee will, on the basis of all the information available at that time, give its opinion on these matters. Convention then will make the decision.

I would like to call attention to Mr. Spooner's article in the March news letter. A careful perusal of that article will give some idea of the drastic reduction in appropriations which convention must make this year. Telluride members should realize this, and come to convention with concrete ideas as to the best uses for the reduced funds available.

S. R. LEVERING

Welcome to Alumni

The News Letter wishes to remind alumni that their presence is of great value at conventions, especially at the forthcoming one, when policy will be fettered by financial limitations to a greater degree than it has been for many years. All alumni who plan to attend will kindly communicate with the Branch at Ithaca.

J. B. Tucker

Dear Mr. Editor:

Jack Townsend and I have just returned from a trip to Deep Springs. This is my first visit there since the Convention of three years ago and is the fifth over a period of a number of years. I can say without reservation that I am finally converted. As a financial venture it has its weak spots — but as an educational institution I consider it unquestionably to click.

When Mr. L. L. Nunn paid such a price to secure extreme isolation, I was one who considered that he had probably defeated his own purpose. I felt that it would be difficult to get the right kind of material to live so far away from the world. It has been the reaction of the students to the situation that has especially interested me — for I thought I knew something of human nature and I thought boys would be thoroughly discontented. I was wrong.

The student at Deep Springs is strong for the place. He is not cut off from the world, but has made his own world there. What is decidedly more, he likes it. It has taken the five visits to convince me, but I am now thoroughly converted.

I heard some criticism of the classroom work, the variety of subjects offered, and the like. I'll say frankly that this did not especially interest me. Our experience shows that the Deep Springs graduate can hold his own in

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I. Railey

Dear Bill:

I found the last News Letter of unusual interest, containing much information, and many suggestions, that will have to be considered at the convention. The probable decrease in Association income, as calculated by Fred Spooner, is truly alarming; and even if his figures should prove to be pessimistic, it is quite evident that appropriations will have to be cut substantially. This means that all requests for funds must be viewed more critically than in the last few years, and that even in cases where the merit and the need are unquestioned, we shall have to reduce our appropriations.

The question naturally arises whether there are not certain appropriations which can be eliminated entirely, thus making it unnecessary to reduce the others so much, if at all. The answer is no, with one possible exception. In a general way, our principal appropriations can be divided into six classes:

1. Salaries of officers.
2. Operation of Telluride House.
3. Tuition for members of Cornell Branch.
4. Preferment other than at Cornell.
5. Convention expense.
6. Appropriation to Deep Springs.

I think there can be no question of reduction of the first two items, which are in the nature of fixed charges, and from which we receive a very high return on our investment. Regarding the other four, the most reasonable and business-like procedure would seem to be to reduce all proportionately, as none of them can be eliminated without serious loss to the Association. The only possible exception is the item of tuition for members of Cornell Branch. It is true that the members of the branch receive more from the Association, even without tuition, than any others, but it is also true that they must continue to do so in order to make the branch a success. If cutting off entirely the payment of tuition for members of the Branch should make it necessary for most of them to find part-time work, it would be a serious loss; if, on the other hand, most of them could scrape up the money somehow, I fail to see why they should not do so. The "principle" here is not very obvious.

I feel that it would be a grave mistake to eliminate outside scholarships entirely, even temporarily. It would restrict the scope of our work in a way which we cannot well afford, and probably would cause financial embarrassment greater than that entailed by stopping payment of tuition for members of Cornell Branch. Also I believe the Association should do all in its power, financially and otherwise,

(Continued on page six)

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

Published Monthly By
TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

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M A Y , 1 9 3 2

Self-Support

The News Letter can be published for \$275.00 a year. There are approximately 275 men on the mailing list. It is our hope that the Convention will authorize a dollar subscription fee, so that the News Letter will pay its own way and release this sum for scholarship appropriation. The amount usually given by the Alumni Association to the News Letter can be added to their loan fund, or used otherwise to further the direct purpose of Telluride Association.

It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that, in this period of unusual financial stress, even small economies (and \$275.00 is no small sum) are very much in order. The News Letter should be worth a modest dollar a year to the reader, and he should be willing to pay for value received.

W. B. K.

J. Steward

Dear Ed:

Still in a "radical" frame of mind, I must get another matter off my chest.

P. N. Nunn, in an admirable address last spring to the Salt Lake group and again in a recent News Letter, tried to arouse Telluride men to the fact that all is not well with society. A recent symposium of an anthropologist, sociologist and geneticist saw social problems becoming acute with accelerated speed. One cannot help but wonder what the \$100,000 or so spent annually on Telluride and Deep Springs has to do with it all.

Telluride ideals do not require its members to support any specific social system, not even democracy, thank God! But they do require of each a stubborn effort to think out, then support that which he deems proper. It would be immensely interesting to know how many of those who have gone through Telluride, not forgetting the \$100,000 annually invested in idealism, are, in actual professional practice, supporting the established, laissez-faire plutocracy with the conviction, based on critical judgment, that it is the best possible system. (Many, alas, may naively believe they are pillars of the noble ideal, called in political speeches, "democracy.") If it should be revealed that we are paying to train individuals to maintain uncritically the status quo, doesn't it appear that they would do so quite as effectively without our financial and moral support? That we are improving

business ethics by producing "honest lawyers," "moral financiers" and such like is dubious justification for our expenditure, for why should we pay to train men not to do things which would land them in the penitentiary if society were to punish all wickedness?

I had a little visit at Deep Springs in December. Several of the boys appeared to be excellent material. I am wondering whether the Association will, in traditional style, condemn the quiet ones for "negative personalities" and the obstreperous ones for "negative criticism" with the superb conceit that everything is above criticism. It is curious that those so condemned in the past appear now to be most obviously not devoting themselves to the great American pursuit of fortune seeking.

I hear murmurs of the word so familiar at Deep Springs and Cornell—"Bolshevik!"

Yours for reform,

JULIAN STEWARD

H. V. Hoyt

Dear Bill:

The question of the adequacy of Mr. Bailey's biography of Mr. Nunn has been ably and thoroughly treated both pro and con. Perhaps a few more observations may not be out of place. I have had no opportunity to see the manuscript, so all I say is based on general reasoning and from the News Letter items.

However much one may differ as to the merits of the present job and however bitter may be the disappointments to a few people, nevertheless, to some of those nearest to Mr. Nunn the biography possesses sufficient value to warrant its publication. Offhand, it seems to me that to have a biography endorsed by such people as Messrs. P. N. and J. J. Nunn, and others who were near and dear to our great benefactor, is much better than to have no biography at all. I personally would prefer to have a biography of the grand old man, even though it be far from perfect, than to continue our policy of wistful waiting, as we have done in the past.

It is true that there are available plenty of anecdotes and personal letters generally available to keep the memory of the great philanthropist alive for most of us in years to come, but this material is greatly scattered and is not accessible to all of us or to the world.

The immediate publication of the manuscript at hand will in no way preclude the publication subsequently of a more acceptable biography, when such is made. Doubtless professional biographers could be employed who would produce a masterpiece of L.L.'s great life. It may be, though, that even a faultless piece of work would come in for criticism, just as Mr. Bailey's work has been criticized. The trouble is, most of us often fail to recognize readily a masterpiece or appreciate one when we see it.

As for me, I would like to help underwrite the publication of Mr. Bailey's manuscript. Or I would be in favor of having the Telluride Association Alumni defray the expense, or I would not be adverse to having the Telluride Association bear the cost. I am for whichever plan has the best chance of bearing fruit at the earliest moment. Why not get together and publish the present manuscript with the understanding that it would not be the definite and final word? If the world had had no life of Christ until absolute justice could have been done and until everyone was satisfied, we would still be waiting for a life of Christ and the millennium would come before we had one. In the interim the world would have been deprived of many splendid editions dealing with a life and works which have enriched increasingly the lives of so many.

We all hold in great reverence, if not affection, the career and accomplishments of L. L. Nunn. We would all agree that they are worthy of commemoration. Mr. Bailey's effort to commemorate them appears worthy in many respects. Moreover, they are worthy of publication in the judgment of many, including those who are most closely related and concerned in the matter. Should we not therefore, get together on a practical plan and proceed with the publication.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. HOYT

A. R. Oliver

Dear Editor:

From time to time I have noticed articles in the News Letter in which the writers seemed to be trying to belittle the importance of the Ithaca Branch in reference to its importance to the Telluride Association as a whole, especially whenever the income of the Association is reduced so there must be a curtailment of some of the appropriations.

It appears that some of the members of recent years do not fully understand the Founders' ideas of the importance of the Ithaca Branch in the organization as conceived by him.

During the convention of 1910 and 1911, Mr. Nunn insisted that the Ithaca Branch should come first, and if there was a surplus, it could be applied to scholarships at other schools.

Why prepare more men for college, before the Association has taken care of those it has already prepared?

To ask the members at Ithaca to pay their own tuition and fees would be asking them to become guests in their own home.

On April 13th, Dr. Jacob Schurman spoke to over 200 Cornell men assembled at the Germania Club. We enjoyed Dr. Schurman's descriptions of China and Germany, as well as the dinner and other things

Yours sincerely,

A. R. OLIVER

Needed: Dogmatic Faith

By C. H. Yarrow

We have been accustomed to bandy the phrase, "moral order of the universe," about as the height of abstract nonsense. A recent rereading of Mr. Nunn's letters shows the origin of it, since it sticks up at frequent points like a sore thumb. I am inclined to think, however, that it is at the very heart of the problem of purpose for individual lives and for Telluride Association.

What is the meaning of the phrase? Its bombastic emptiness perhaps justifies the derision to which we have subjected it, but I am inclined to think the bombastic emptiness has been in our own heads, in not being able to catch the significance of the fundamental meaning behind it. The idea can be phrased in better terms. A belief in the moral order of the universe is a belief that in the very nature of things there is at least some element which is favorable to man's highest goals and ideals.

As far as I know, there is no rational proof for or against this principle. Scientific evidence can be found for both sides, mainly for the negative, but, in general, science cannot decide on a matter so near the realm of the absolute. Essentially, then, the acceptance or rejection of its principle is a matter of faith.

Now it is hard for me to see how an individual can live most effectively for what we call the highest ideals without believing earnestly that these ideals have some validity, that they are not merely chimerical phantasies, but have some basis in reality. Certainly, a person who definitely disbelieves in this principle can hardly be expected to exert himself in a cause that to him is futile. This thoroughgoing skeptic, if completely logical, would probably commit suicide. Usually, however, he would prefer to live having an especial care for the comfort of himself and those immediately about him. To be sure, the majority of people probably do not think the matter through, but, nevertheless, their actions and attitudes will usually show what stand they would take on this basic question.

Now, it seems clear to me that the Association in its official constitution is definitely committed to a belief in the enduring reality of human ideals. The statement of the preamble is by no means clearcut, but a careful reading will show that the phrase "in harmony with the Creator" implies that there is a definite order of things with which "those truths" of man and that "highest well-being" are in accord. It would seem, then, that a primary requirement for membership should be a positive faith in the world's favorableness to man's ideals; or as Mr. Nunn puts it, "a loyalty to the moral order of the universe, and the taking of the oath of allegiance to the moral order of its Executive." Without this faith, at least in a diluted form, vacuous vagaries about ideals fall to earth in practical life. Telluride Association

is supposed to be made up of intelligent persons, who have thought somewhat on the purpose of life. Members should sooner or later come up against this question and make clear their position. In view of the Association's unconditional stand, all members who do not believe this principle should resign, those who by their actions and attitudes show clearly that they do not believe should be asked to resign. In judging applicants, this principle should be taken into account. No doubt its application would lead to a lot of difficulties, but at least, it seems logical that the Association with its purpose as now formulated should stand squarely for this absolute criterion of membership.

In the March News Letter, Mr. Levering deals with this problem from a different angle, but reaches this same result, I think, when he gives as a final quality of Telluride Members that they are "willing to give their all for those values which they honestly and intelligently think are highest." In the past we have been almost comically careful in avoiding the central core of our problems. How many Purpose and Plan essays have avoided that word "Creator," as Brahmins shun the untouchables. Applicants, however, can hardly be expected to enter boldly where long-standing members fear to tread. And as for the members, how many of us give a thought to purpose and plan once we have our ideas neatly placed in black and white and filed away in obscurity.

And now we have gone a first step in postulating a dogmatic principle, but as has been evident all along, the principle, so far, does not mean much. As stated it could cover literally a multitude of sins. In attempting the further step of definition, we run into difficulties which seem almost insurmountable, both because of vagueness in terminology and uncompromising differences of opinion. What order is moral? What ideals are best? What well-being is highest?

Without going very far in the complex philosophical problems raised I will deal only with one specific realm in which examples may show the conflict of opinion. This is the problem of whether the highest values that the world is favoring lie in the group or in the individuals. Three viewpoints will suffice to show the possibilities of disagreement. Christianity (at least parts of it) tends to emphasize the sacred value of the individual; every person is an end in himself. The worth of individual personality is given cosmic significance in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God. Communism tends to emphasize the well-being of the group, though, to be sure, the individual is the ultimate unit of the group. Communism believes that in the very nature of things there are economic laws which favor its social organization, and hence its ideals. Nietzsche emphasizes the value of the few geniuses. The mass of mankind must be sacrificed for the develop-

ment of the "superman." A modified form of this belief is prevalent in academic circles—the value of the few, highest well-being for the top rounds of culture. These religions have in common the fundamental belief in an order of nature which favors highest ideals; they disagree violently as to whether it favors the highest ideals of all men alike, of a group of men, or of only a few. If we were to investigate further the opinions that exist as to what these highest ideals are, the disagreement would be even more evident.

To choose between such diverse opinions is difficult, but necessary. If Telluride Association is to have unity and vitality, it must choose. The scientist who is motivated purely by intellectual curiosity and works purely for the advancement of knowledge unconcerned as to the purposes to which it is put, may be considered the ideal type. On the other hand, the person who is deeply concerned over human values and human lives, and the application of science to the enrichment of life, may be considered the ideal type. It is hard for me to see how they both can be so considered. Telluride Association with its ideal of tolerance has allowed more widely differing shades of opinion than this to enter in. Is there any wonder that there is no unity of purpose or effort? As long as there is no agreement at all on basic principles, the Association will never be more than a pleasant club for the interchange of innocuous ideas and the division of spoils for the comfort of all concerned. If the Association is to become an active force for something, it will have to set up first of all the principle of belief that man's ideals are founded to some extent in the order of nature, and secondly, it will have to define fairly rigorously what those ideals are. In order to fulfil its purpose, the Association should have some dogmatic faith; what it should be I do not know.

After this harangue, a short personal note might be of interest. Personally, I am not yet quite ready to take the first step and so should, in all sincerity, resign. My views, however, change so rapidly from day to day that any action as drastic as that would be premature. As for the second step, that of defining ends, though I have some leads, I am really totally at sea. I am in the anomalous position of wishing I had a faith, yet not having it, of wishing to be dogmatic, but not being able to be so. If this frank exposition will help to get our minds on fundamental issues, that is a beginning. Others may be able to give solutions.

Preferment

All members who are applying for preferment and are unable to attend convention should mail a complete record of their year's work and plans for the next year to the preferment committee.

W. L. Biersach

Dear Bill,

It will not be feasible to prepare a "short summary of the treasurer's report for publication in advance of the convention," as requested in your kind favor of the 16th. Our financial year does not end until May 31 and usually there are end-of-the-year items which do not reach me for recording until after that date.

The best I can do at this time is to venture an estimate of the amount of the Income for the year—\$40,000, which is approximately \$12,000 less than the expenditures during the year.

As I see the future it is most uncertain what the amount of income will be next year—possibly but little more than the interest we will receive on our bond investments, since the outlook is indeed dark for dividends to be paid on the stocks we own.

Am looking forward to seeing you and the other members at the convention next month, meanwhile I send my kind regards to all.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. BIERBACH

Who's Who

Within a few days, each Association member and Alumnus will receive a formidable looking blank for his vital statistics and other information of Association interest. Doubtless many will justifiably consider this form a tedious nuisance and impertinence.

I receive numerous requests for information concerning various present and past members of the Association. Where was "A" born? Does "B" hold a degree from Stanford? Did "C" help locate Cornell Branch at Ithaca? Did "D" draw up the first draft of the Constitution? What subject does "E" teach at Corvallis? These are types of the questions I am often put to extreme difficulty in answering, due to lack of adequate information. Aside from those persons with a legitimate reason for asking such questions, the Association as an educational institution should have more than the present sketchy information on those individuals who have studied under its auspices. The Association form is brief indeed compared with those of most universities and scholarship foundations.

During the course of a conference with an official of one of the large foundations, I was recently asked numerous questions to which I had no exact answers. What percentage of your Alumni are doing the work for which they were formally prepared? How many of your men belong to honorary and professional societies? In what civic and social and educational activities do your alumni participate? Have you any information to show that your graduates are better prepared professionally than other college graduates? Have you evidence of a

more acute sense of social responsibility in your men than in others? I realize that there is no positive, concrete answer to most of these questions, even with the aid of a 4-page blank form. I have also found it of considerable aid to know a graduate's preparatory school, because it often helps establish contact with headmasters in our search for applicants.

I have in my files some information on some individuals, such as Association offices held, date of admission, war record, etc., and can fill this in if aging memories are growing dim. And it may lighten the laborious task of filling out the form to know that I have to read it.

E. M. JOHNSON

J. A. Boshard

Dear Mr. Kuder:

Replying to your letter of the 16th, I have no particular announcement for the last copy of the News Letter. Although notices of Convention were sent out on the 2nd, so far only six proxies have been returned— from Bob Ald, Charles Gilbert, H. V. Hoyt, Joseph Nunn, Windsor B. Putnam, and Jim Tucker. Of these Ald, Hoyt and Putnam have indicated that they expect to attend Convention. Aside from these I know that Billy Biersach and I will be there but at present have no advice from the other fifty-nine members.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. BOSHARD

Will those members who will not be here for convention please send their proxies to Mr. Boshard (at Ithaca, after June 15).

We have sent post cards to members asking whether or not they plan to attend convention. Will everyone please check off the desired items on the return card and mail it immediately.—Ed.

Notes and Clippings

From New York City comes word that on May 21 Windsor Putnam was married to Miss Mary Frances Stafford.

Lulu and Johnny Whittle are the proud parents of a baby daughter, who has been named Arden.

Back at Cornell for graduate work, John B. Emperor broke into print recently as winner of the Corson Browning Prize.

From the New York Herald Tribune of May 6 we learn that Wallace Cook has been awarded a university fellowship for study in psychology at Yale next year.

A. E. A.

The Purpose and Plan of Telluride Association

The purpose of Telluride Association is to promote the well-being of humanity by assisting mankind to achieve a higher plane of thinking, a truer sense of values and hence, a greater freedom and happiness than it at present possesses. To accomplish this end the Association offers, to its members, the opportunity to further in the way they are best fitted the accumulation, diffusion and application of knowledge.

In very simple terms, then, the purpose and plan of Telluride Association is to help mankind through the medium of a carefully chosen group of men, the members of the Association.

The purpose of Telluride Association—as expressed in the constitution may, I believe, be fulfilled in the pursuit of any branch of activity, whether it be medicine, law, business or other, so long as that pursuit is followed to the point where some useful contribution may be made to the world.

In order that I may use more or less specific terms and thereby express myself more clearly I shall, in the following paragraphs treat, as I see in one field of endeavor, the application of Telluride principles and ideals.

Mankind today, we believe, is burdened and confused with the complexities, demands, and many conventions of modern civilization; and many of the nation's best minds are lost to humanity in the blind pursuit of science and in the accumulation of wealth.

There is a sharp contrast, it seems to me, between the progress during the last century in scientific research and that in the art of living, in human welfare and advancement. Great improvements have been made in commerce, in transportation, chemistry and industry of all kinds, and many men have acquired large fortunes in the development of these and other fields. On the other hand, we are living in a period of world-wide depression. A huge wheat surplus and near-starvation are existing side by side. We have labor-saving machinery and wide unemployment. Surely, then, there exists in the world today a great need for the carefully guided cooperation of humanity, the co-ordination of our various industries, the control of production and consumption. The State and the world need men who will devote their time and energy to the balancing and combining of the forces of humanity, and to the correlating of the multitude of factors that influence labor and industry in our present civilization. They need still more a large group of men who will work in harmony with their fellows, men whose sole purpose will not be the acquisition of a fortune or of fame, but to whom self-interest and the interest of humanity will be inseparable. I believe that these are the men that Telluride Association wishes to develop.

If the Association were to throw its

entire strength into the bettering of our immediate conditions the good accomplished would be small and would probably pass with this generation. The Association can, however, develop men for this and future generations and through them accomplish a large and enduring good. This, to me, is the plan of the Telluride Association.

In more detail: the Association is selecting and training a group of men of high ideals, proven ability and serious purpose with the intention of giving them a broader view, a truer and more philosophical outlook on life than that given by the ordinary college or university education. The Association grants these men scholarships which enable them to become proficient in their chosen field and also maintains a house at Cornell University where members attending Cornell may live. The men in the house obtain stimulation from contact with each other and have the opportunity to meet and become acquainted with a large number of the educated and distinguished men who visit or reside on the Campus. The house also provides the opportunity to the men to enjoy and appreciate music, literature, and the finer things of life.

Telluride Association, then, it seems to me, offers to a member every advantage in acquiring a thorough education. The member in return pledges himself to live in such a manner that success to him will mean welfare and happiness to others, and that his life will be an attempt to contribute some definite good to humanity.

I wish to become a member of the Telluride Association because I believe in its principles and avowed purpose, and because I should like to take part in the work for which it was formed and in the furthering of its ideals. I believe that granted the opportunities of a membership I should be able to make my life fuller, and more worthwhile, both to humanity and to myself.

HAROLD E. ATKINSON

The Purpose and Plan of Telluride Association

The clearest expression of the purpose of Telluride Association is found, as written by Mr. L. L. Nunn himself, in the preamble to the constitution of Telluride Association. "To promote the highest well-being by broadening the field of knowledge and increasing the adoption as the rule of conduct of those truths from which flows individual freedom as the result of self-government in harmony with the Creator." Telluride Association, like Deep Springs, makes every effort, by providing suitable environment and stimulating thought and character-building activities, to motivate its members' lives with unselfish service. To gain this end, it aims to help its members attain a sense of relative importance and an humble self-reliance. In this day of exploiting commercialism, these institutions strive to neutralize the efforts of profiteers by sending forth

into all fields capable men who wish to serve. These men, ingrained with a feeling for true liberty, spread among their fellows concepts of freedom and law which, as accepted more widely, will make for widespread peace and happiness. To be effective, each man must feel his responsibility to mankind and intelligently direct his effort toward making improvements in his field that are of more than personal value. Further, he must be alert and have energy and tenacity with which to accomplish the ends his broad vision, intelligence and sense of relative importance prompt him to seek. Courage and fearless independent thinking coupled with these will enable him to overcome strong opposition. His receptive mind must accept or reject only after careful consideration, and he must be positive when decided. Such men Telluride Association aims to develop.

A few of the country's best fitted young men, brought together in the company of older members, absorb an unselfish idealism. This association with a group large enough to permit individual growth, yet sufficiently small to remain unified is an essential of the plan. By insisting on fundamental rules of conduct this group encourages cooperation. Recognition of one's own defects replaces any tendency to scrutinize others' faults. Every educational advantage is given the member. Realizing that, to be effective, one must maximize his inherent capabilities, Telluride Association places no restriction upon the work pursued by the member. Further opportunity for character growth is assured in a fundamental section of the constitution that perpetuates democratic administration of the trust. This provision makes each member responsible for Telluride work, preparing him for a larger trusteeship later on. Mr. L. L. Nunn did not maintain that all human affairs can be administered democratically. Too often those who voice controlling opinions are unacquainted with the determining factors of their problems and so cannot decide wisely. However, the vital interest and close touch each member has with Telluride work insures intelligent administration. No other form of government could make possible the training afforded by meeting the problems which concern the perpetuation of this institution.

For those who were so unfortunate as not to know Mr. L. L. Nunn, his writings, emphasizing the development of the whole personality, provide a most valuable educational inspiration. His statements of Telluride goals impress one with the attempt to practice a doctrine many before have held only ideally. It remains for the members to make the plan succeed. If Telluride men fail to feel their purpose strongly enough to make personal sacrifices for it, no eloquent statement of the high ideal will save the institution. Although human limitations prevent the perfect operation of this ideally pictured plan, it is within the power

of a few of America's able, energetic and virile young men to make Telluride Association a power for improvement in this world. To feel intensely its guiding ideals of self-devotion to human welfare should be their highest aspiration.

CHARLES L. DIMMLER, JR.

Applicants for Membership

This is a list of applicants who probably will be considered for membership at this convention. The men whose names are starred had submitted the required essays by May 28.

Carl G. Allen, D. S., Williamsport, Pa.
John V. Allen, Calumet, Mich., Public high school.

*Harold D. Atkinson, Branch Guest, 1930-31, Cleveland, Ohio.

Walter Balderston, D. S., Chicago, Westown School.

Glen O. Camp, D. S. faculty, Berkeley.

*Hugh W. Davy, D. S. Branch Guest, 1931-32, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Byron W. Daynes, School of Medicine 1929-32, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

*Charles L. Dimmler, D. S., Berkeley, Calif.

*David Durand, D. S., Ithaca, N. Y.

*Arthur D. Hasler, Brigham Young Univ. 1927-30, Provo, Utah.

Charlton J. Hinman, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

*Armand W. Kelley, D. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Elliot Marr, D. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

*Donald D. Matson, D. S., Altadena, Calif.

Wendell Morgan, D. S., Brigham Earl W. Ohlinger, D. S., Chicago, Ill.
Horace Peterson, Branch Guest 1931-32, Pomona College, Pasadena, Calif.

*Erik K. Reed, D. S., George Washington Univ., Washington, D. C.

Paul H. Reinhardt, Branch Guest 1930-31, Oakland, Calif.

O. Byron Rendahl, Stanford Univ., Twin Falls, Idaho.

John A. Ross, Willamette Univ., Salem, Oregon.

*Edwin C. Rust, D. S., Berkeley, Calif.

Roy W. Ryden, Jr., D. S., Memphis, Tenn.

Archle M. Schwieso, Colorado Univ., Denver, Colo.

David D. Withrow, Branch Guest 1931-32, Columbus, Ohio.

D. Wegg

Dear Editor,

I continue as chief engineer of the largest and most successful laundry group in the world, and that word "continue" is a meaty one these days! While I see some of the old crowd from time to time, such visits are far less frequent than I wish. I am hopeful of getting to Ithaca for a few days this fall. Come to see me when you are in New York—this means each of you, one and all.

DAVE WEGG

Cornell Branch Notes

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Singer of the University of London were guests of the Branch for a week early in May. Charlie Schaaff and Bob Aird dropped in on Spring Day, May 21. Parker Monroe paid his first visit of many years on May 24, bringing with him Mrs. Monroe, who had never before seen the Branch.

President Harvey Mansfield visited the Branch over the week-end of May 6. We learned from him that the report of his brother Bob's South American expedition was premature. Bob is still in Washington and will be with us at Convention.

Julius Brammer has been elected to the Order of the Calf, an honor bestowed by the Law School upon the leading scholars of the senior class.

Bill Kuder and Al Arent were among the five speakers chosen for the finals of the Woodford Public Speaking Stage. Kuder's subject was, "Schools for Scholars," and Arent's, "No Compromise with War." Shortly thereafter, Bill celebrated his election to associate membership in the Dramatic Club, and Al his winning of the third prize in a national editorial-writing contest, in which 251 college editors competed.

Professor Warren D. Allen of Stanford University, guest organist at Cornell this semester, played Parker Bailey's *Symphonic Variations* at his final recital of the season.

P. B.

J. B. Tucker

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the University class-room, and strictly scholastic advancement is not the purpose of Deep Springs, as I see it. Excellent instruction and laboratories may be had at a thousand high schools and colleges.

The student who finishes the three year Deep Springs course will have had a semester's experience and responsibility in each of the following:

- (1) Milking, feeding and breeding a herd of cows.
- (2) Feeding, breeding and caring for the chickens, horses, sheep, bees and pigs of a sizable ranch.
- (3) Operating a laundry serving thirty or more persons.
- (4) Repairing and operating automobiles and machinery.
- (5) The general work of plowing, harrowing, cultivating, irrigating and harvesting farm land with widely diversified crops.
- (6) The operating of a boarding house and quarters for thirty people.

The important part of it all is that the responsibility of operating the entire place is in the hands of the boys, with a minimum of supervision. They elect their own officers who assign the different men to their respective departments which shall occupy them for a semester. The student body realizes the responsibility and accepts it. In turn the boys know that they have their work cut out for them—

they take pride in their respective jobs—and the whole outfit is conducted in a way that looks to me (who admittedly knows nothing about it) like a first class farm.

I can hardly see how we could expect any Branch, in the aggregate, to get a fraction of the results which are coming to us from Deep Springs. I make this statement after having been one of those old members who has strongly urged more Branch life, and who still believes that this is the most effective part of Telluride training; and I now believe, when the time comes, that we should have other Branches.

Deep Springs is continuously eliminating those who cannot meet Deep Springs, and our, requirements. Deep Springs, to that extent, is doing the work of Telluride Association. For this reason—not to mention the more important reasons connected with the interwoven history of the two institutions, I consider that the Association could not more effectively spend a reasonable amount of its money than by making sure that Deep Springs can carry on.

I am advised that Deep Springs is in acute financial difficulties on account of the general economic situation and that there is some question as to whether regular work can be continued there. I realize that the income of the Association will be curtailed—but I certainly hope that the Association may be able to give to Deep Springs at least the help given in the past. The needs are much greater now than in the past.

As I remember it, there has been a fund set aside by previous Conventions for the establishment of a new Branch. I have not talked with Mr. Biersach to know the exact situation but I can see no objection to using a portion of that fund which was set aside to create a new Branch—to save an existing Branch.

Mr. Editor, you asked me for an article—and I've given you a magazine. I apologize.

With best regards, I am
Sincerely,

JIM TUCKER

H. Sharp

Dear Bill,

Last fall I enrolled in the Graduate School at Columbia University, and have for the past many months been studying American literature. I am a candidate for a Master's degree, and my thesis has the sonorous title of "The History of the Nature Essay in American Literature." Some day I hope that it will develop into a book, since nothing that I can find has ever been published that adequately covers the field.

Yours,
HUNTINGTON SHARP

P. S.—As a side issue—and I almost forgot to add this—I have been reporting Sunday sermons for the New York Times!

I. Railey

(Continued from page one)

to encourage its members to study in at least two universities, especially where the student does graduate work. Many of those who take undergraduate work at Cornell do not pursue their graduate studies elsewhere simply because of the serious financial sacrifice involved in leaving Telluride House. I think the Association should mitigate this financial difference as much as possible, and should actively encourage those who do their undergraduate work at Cornell to do their graduate work elsewhere, and vice versa. It has been suggested that proof of financial need, as well as proof of merit, be made a requirement for preferment. This is a difficult question, and I do not see how we can change our past practices very much. To put on the preferment committee the detective work of finding out just how much a man has, and how much more he needs, is out of the question. I hope that those who do not need preferment will remember the plight of the Association and not apply; where application is made, I think we must assume that the need exists.

I believe that the expense of holding the convention should be reduced to meet the reduced capacity of the Association to pay. How this can be done after the travelling expense has been incurred, i. e., at convention, without imposing a serious hardship on a few, is a knotty problem, but probably not insoluble, and I think the solution should be energetically sought.

The appropriation to Deep Springs should be reduced in proportion to our other appropriations. To abandon Deep Springs entirely at this trying time would cost us a great deal in many ways; but it appears that we simply have not the money to give as much as formerly, and Deep Springs should not expect this source of its income to remain fixed when all others are drying up. Apparently the trustees have faced the issue in a resolute and realistic manner and will be able to manage satisfactorily. I regard most of the recent developments there as healthy rather than otherwise. It will greatly simplify the work of the convention if there is available for its use the best possible estimate of income and expenses for Deep Springs for the coming year; what it is planned to do with the money now available, and what more could be done if the amount were increased.

A word as to the L. L. Nunn biography. It cost a good deal in time and money, and whatever its defects, it contains a great deal of interesting information not known to most of us, and not available elsewhere. It should be published immediately, in decent though not necessarily elaborate form for the members and friends of the Association. It would be very easy to hide behind the present shortage of funds and pass the buck for another year, but I hope this will not be done.

Yours sincerely,
ISHAM RALEY