

Hester

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

Orville Sweeting

Monthly Publication of Telluride Association

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I T H A C A, N. Y.

May, 1934

Deep Springs: Preparatory?

28 Perkins Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.
April 21, 1934.

Dear Editor,

Deep Springs has expressed a wish to take stock of itself. It has requested of its alumni their appraisal of its principal values, and their suggestions as to its future course.

This inquiry comes at an opportune and vital moment in the life of Deep Springs. The School has recently been much revived in its alertness to the founder's aims, due to the initiative of Mr. P. N. Nunn, to whom the School owes a heavy debt of gratitude. There is, however, one phase of Deep Springs' recent development which I feel should be carefully considered before it becomes taken for granted. That is its shift away from any preparatory work to early college work exclusively. I cannot too strongly express my conviction that the purposes of the founder must necessarily be less well served by the permanent continuance of such a change.

L. L. Nunn set forth as the purpose of Deep Springs, to contribute a group of men who should hold high abilities in trust for the social good. I suppose most of us would agree that it is by three main methods that Deep Springs seeks to attain this end: 1. Scholastic training. 2. The inculcation in its students of an intense loyalty to the social well-being. 3. Practical training in the exercise of a cooperative responsibility, in order that the men may not turn out impractical idealists. The last two are the most important, and the most peculiar to Deep Springs.

In my opinion, Deep Springs can give each of these three experiences to a student of preparatory age much better than to one of college age, and I believe that the Deep Springs curriculum should offer the last three years of preparatory work only.

First, as to the scholastic. Perhaps just now, as an emergency measure, Deep Springs' doing early collegiate
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All members who will not be able to attend Convention for all of the sessions should send their proxies to the Credentials Committee at Ithaca. The response of everyone is necessary to insure a quorum at the coming Convention.

The Arrangements Committee of the 1934 Convention wishes to remind alumni that their presence is of great importance at conventions. Convention convenes at 10 A. M., Wednesday, June 13, 1934 in Ithaca. All alumni who plan to attend will kindly communicate with the Committee at Ithaca.

Codes

N R. A. Washington, D. C.
April 5, 1934

Dear Editor,

After spending two and a half years in that den of iniquity, Wall Street, I have joined the throngs moving to the new Mecca of Americans: Washington. Would you, therefore, kindly change my address from the Chase National Bank to the N.R.A.

My work is with the Division of Economic Research and Planning, where we try to keep tabs on the movements of wages, prices, and production, and offer suggestions for the codes. But don't blame the codes on us, since our suggestions are not always adopted.

I have had a glimpse of Jack Schravessande acting as floor committeeman at a Costume Ball, and have seen quite a lot of Jim Holmes and Jack Laylin. This leaves only Sam Levering and Clyde Bailey, I think, to complete a Telluride Club of six.

Yours,
Simon Whitney

R. S. Grandy

Alumni of the same vintage as Clayton Grandy may wonder who this R. S. G. may be. The News Letter is credibly informed that he is Robert Stratton Grandy, born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 1934. The proud father has not yet furnished us with the exact date.

Finance Committee

Budget for 1933-34

Steward's Salary	\$ 1,800.00
Manager's Cont. Fund	800.00
Treasurer's Salary	900.00
W. L. Biersach, Agent	2,500.00
Chancellor's Salary	3,400.00
Chancellor's Expenses	500.00
Convention Expense	1,300.00
Research Fund	200.00
News Letter	100.00
Cornell Branch	12,000.00
Deep Springs	10,000.00
Scholarships	2,800.00
	\$36,300.00

The above appropriations were made at last convention for use during the current year. Probably no considerable amount of the total is unused and will be returned to the Reserve account this year. We may therefore take this as a fairly accurate statement of the cost of Association activities for the past year and use it as the basis for formulating a budget for the year 1934-35.

The first group of the above items can be classed as the overhead expense of maintaining the Association. None of these can be omitted from our new budget, and we can contemplate no reduction in their amount. On the contrary, previous conventions have pared these down so drastically that when revision is in order, it will be upward. This applies especially to the salaries of our officers. Last year's convention effected a considerable saving by reducing Convention Expense to the figure listed above. We cannot reasonably hope for any further reduction in this item.

The Research Fund to be administered by the Chancellor has not been used. The News Letter appropriation will again be necessary if the general lack of response to the editor's plea for contributions is indication of what we may expect next year.

The items remaining represent the main Association activities: Cornell Branch, Deep Springs, and Scholarships. Mr. Olsson's genius for economy has again been demonstrated this year in the operation of Cornell Branch. From the \$12,000 appropriation we have been able to purchase a new furnace, and there are still some funds available for permanent
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TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION
ITHACA, N. Y.

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Deep Springs Correspondent—
RALPH N. KLEPS
Assistant Business Manager—
DONALD D. MATSON

M A Y, 1934

Cornell Branch Notes

The past few weeks have shown a decided increase in Branch activity, both in entertainment of guests, and in extra-curricular participation by members of the House.

Continuing a tradition of some years' standing, we once more had the privilege of entertaining the Messenger lecturer. Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington was our guest during April while he delivered twelve lectures on "New Pathways in Science."

Crossing from England on the same boat with Professor Eddington was Mrs. William L. Bragg, who came for the remainder of the term to join her husband. Our dismay at losing Professor Bragg as a Branch guest was partially offset by the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Bragg for the few days previous to their moving to the Belleayre. It is seldom that guests have won so warm a place in the hearts of Branch members as have the Braggs. We hope that this will be only their first of many future visits to the House.

Several lecturers were entertained during the past two months. In the middle of March Professor and Mrs. Camillo von Klenze spent a few days at the Branch. Professor von Klenze is from the University of Munich and talked here on "New Currents in the Intellectual Life of Europe and America."

Professor William C. De Vane and his wife were here from Yale, where Professor De Vane has been connected with the English Department. We learn with pleasure that he has changed his allegiance to Cornell and will begin his duties here next Fall.

Chiefly through the efforts of Jack Burchard and Tom Fairchild, a Student Conference on War and Fascism was held on April 20, 21, and 22. The two outstanding lecturers to participate were Nathaniel Peffer and the Honorable William E. Sweet, ex-Governor of Colorado, both of whom were Branch guests while in Ithaca.

Morgan Sibbett entertained friends from Provo, Utah, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. King, on April 18. Earl Ohlinger's brother paid us a brief visit in May.

Several alumni have dropped in to tell of the good old days. Percy Clark was here for lunch on April 18. Ted Jarrett was with us a fortnight later.

John Beaumont, whom many remember from their Deep Springs days, drove through Ithaca on April 29. On the same day Sam Levering appeared. We prevailed upon Sam to stay overnight and had the promise of his presence at Convention, in spite of his heavy duties in his government work.

Of the Branch members, Paul Reinhardt is in the brightest limelight at the present time. Elected editor of the Cornell Daily Sun he holds a position of influence long sought after by previous House members. He followed this honor by his election to the Board of Managers of Willard Straight Hall, and by his election to Quill and Dagger. With Jack Burchard he was one of three representatives from Cornell to the Hampton Institute, a negro college in Virginia to which various eastern universities sent delegates to gain a better understanding of educational institutions for colored students.

Orville Sweeting was also elected to an editorial position on the Cornell Sun Board.

Allen, Booth, and Sheridan spent a few pleasant days during Spring vacation in traveling with the rest of the Glee Club to Washington, New York, Atlantic City, and Baltimore, where they gave successful concerts.

Nearly a third of the members of the House participated in another musical presentation when a huge chorus, the New York orchestra, and soloists gave "Elijah" in the Drill Hall on the fifth of May.

Don Booth and Ted Rust entered the finals of the Fuertes Prize Public Speaking Contest, in which Don carried off second prize of twenty-five dollars, his subject being "The Future of the Railroads in the United States."

Friday, April 27 was a big day for Lee Davy, who at that time became a full-fledged Doctor of Philosophy in Organic Chemistry. Lee and his family have moved to Kingsport, Tennessee, where he has been engaged by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Sibbett and Arént entertained the local high-school during a forty-five minute assembly early in May. Arént

forecasted the next war, and Sibbett, aided by lantern slides, revealed the danger of climbing the Grand Teton.

Saturday, May 12, was especially designated on the Hill as Cornell Day, a day on which many alumni returned, and on which they sent or brought prospective students to the University. The Branch had the pleasure of entertaining seven Deep Springs candidates, and also two alumni, McRea Parker and Harold Cole.

Words cannot adequately describe the House Party which was held on the first week end in May. To put it mildly, it was a howling success. Former promoters of such affairs would pull in their ears with envy and remorse to see how, on so grand a scale, such a party could be thrown with such low expense. The girls were imported from Washington, New York, Shanghai, Rochester, Milwaukee, and numerous other points, including Manchester, England. For we cannot class Mrs. Bragg as just a chaperone. She was indeed the gracious hostess, the charming guest, the good friend, and general life of the party, helping all to enjoy themselves, and contributing always to the gaiety of the occasion. The Friday night formal dance was conceded to be one of the better ones of the year on the Cornell campus.

Saturday's smaller informal dinner-dance was equally a success. The weather during the whole week-end was perfect, so that nothing more could be desired. But then there is an end to all good things, and Sheridan's remark on Sunday probably reflected the opinion of all: "House parties are lots of fun to plan for, you have a swell time while they're going on, and you're darned glad when they're over." —E. C. R.

Scott Issue Renewed

The following excerpt from a note from Irvin L. Scott both speaks for itself and attests to NEWS LETTER accuracy (see prediction of January's number):

"Julia Chandler Scott
Born April 8th at 5:30 P. M.
Weight, stripped, 6 lbs. 6 oz.
Height, variable
Eyes, blue
Lungs, plenty
Color, white
Her favorite color, yellow.

Her first statement: "It is my firm belief that we are definitely on our way to complete recovery."

Deep Springs: Preparatory?

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work is justified. With a low depression budget, all the members of the faculty cannot be experienced teachers. The students must work out a great deal for themselves, under the guidance of some able and generous young Telluriders. And college students can do this better than high school students. But if and when Deep Springs ever regains an income adequate to maintain a proper faculty budget, that lone justification for doing college work will disappear. In better times Deep Springs has furnished an adequately taught preparatory curriculum, with a wide enough variation of subjects. To give twenty men all the subjects they want requires fewer different courses in preparatory work than in early college. And even though all the subjects the men want be not available, in a preparatory course it is not so vital a matter as in early college. The importance of particular bodies of knowledge, as distinguished from mental training, is relatively less pressing in the preparatory stage than in early college.

Further, Deep Springs makes a mistake to expect a first-rate man to retard the completion of his formal school and college education in order to go to Deep Springs. Such delay happens in many instances either because ranch work restricts the time for class work, or because of an inadequate variety of college subjects offered. I once asked the advice of David Starr Jordan on spending an extra year on my college freshman studies, which attendance at Deep Springs a third year would have necessitated. He almost laughed at me in his shaggy, good-natured way, saying, "No, boy, for heaven's sake, put the extra year on at the end; not now!" Deep Springs may be well worth a year's delay, but that is beside the point, for the delay is unnecessary. If Deep Springs should confine itself to preparatory work, every man ought easily to be able to do a year's worth of scholastic work each year, and find a sufficient range of subjects. There would thus be no occasion for delay.

The second phase of the Deep Springs plan—the fortification of its students' idealism and loyalty to the social well-being is likewise better adapted to the younger boys than the older. This phase of Deep Springs is an emotional experience, more than

it is an intellectual one. The idealism that is meant to come of a man's Deep Springs experience is not a set of concepts, but a lasting mood or attitude. What Deep Springs aims to give a man, quite obviously, is not so much any set position he may develop on whether capitalism must stay or go, or on what is the social function of art or medicine, for example, as it is the beginning of an intelligent approach to these questions, and above all an intense devotion to finding ultimately solutions for some of them, when he is better qualified, and to furthering the adoption of his solutions. Indeed, if it were definite concepts on social problems that Deep Springs ought to give its men, the older they were the better it would be. But at the impressionable age of 14 or 15 or 18, that attitude of enthusiastic responsibility to society can be more readily stimulated than at the somewhat more crystallized age of 17 or 18 to 20.

Furthermore, the majestic solitude of the Valley must have a good chance to reflect itself in a real increase in the subjective richness of each man. And the character of tender years is bound to drink in from the desert's isolation more of that tranquil richness and self-reliance that the founder intended, than is the older character, which is more fully formed already.

Then, finally, there is the practical training of running the little Deep Springs society and doing its work. The more seriously the fellows take it—the more completely they throw themselves into it—the more they will get out of it. Their discharge of ranch and student body functions ought to seem to them to bear a definite relation to their larger social responsibilities of the future. And their Deep Springs tasks cannot really seem vital enough to them unless they are young. A man of college age must justly be expected to transcend the dairy barn floor a bit for more classical Bucolics, or the job of tool custodian for the structure of the atom. It is only on the younger men, then, that the ranch and student body work can have its full effect.

In exchange for that valuable period at Deep Springs, a fellow must necessarily forego a period of schooling in some institution of the conventional type. And who will not agree that part of high-school is much better foregone than part of college? A man who comes from the desert to a college campus in the middle of his college course cannot help missing

in large part a splendid opportunity to try out and develop further—in a community of people superior on the average to those he will meet later on outside—the fiber in him which Deep Springs has strengthened. It takes all four years even for a man of superior ability to unfold himself in the worth-while extra-curricular opportunities of a campus—like journalism, dramatics, debating, student politics—and to develop more than a superficial acquaintance with the really stimulating personalities to be found among the faculty and students of his university. Here is an additional stage of practical training—and of pure happiness—which the Deep Springs man according to the present plan of the School must lose a large part. For a number of reasons already stated, it is unnecessary that he lose it. Deep Springs need not invade the college field. And this makes the loss of those campus years inexcusable.

Lastly, I mean to raise no doubt that Deep Springs, even as it is right now, justifies itself. I am sure it does so, vastly, in the life of every man who experiences it. But it would attain its founder's purpose far more still, my feeling is, if it should abandon college work. So it is to be hoped there will be not merely a return to "Deep Springs, Preparatory and Collegiate", but the establishment of a Deep Springs purely preparatory in scholastic curriculum, and, as always, much more than a prep school in its deeper aspects.

Yours sincerely,
Wayne Bannister

San Diego, Calif.
May 6, 1934

My dear Bannister:

Your letter of April 21st. to hand enclosing carbon copy of your contribution to the forthcoming News Letter criticising Deep Springs for poaching upon "college" ground, and admonishing it to abide within strictly conventional "preparatory" High School field. You would thus restrict Deep Springs to the flat level of the prevailing Highs, or to competition with thousand and one private "Prep" institutions (for profit) which dot the continent. You would then rob it of all justification for existence. It could not compete with the larger and better-equipped institutions in their aim at the one objective, that of college entrance, and that by methods of efficiency in quantity pro-

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duction. Its only distinction would be its "no charge." You would make it a mere charity school.

To justify its existence and expenditure of its founder's estate, Deep Springs must be unconventional, original—must foster novel and creative methods along untried paths. Fundamentally it must be a *venutre*, audacious for success, but hazarding failure. Its founder was no timid conservative, but a pioneer in every aspect of his makeup, and all his "letters and documents" for Deep Springs' guidance abound with that sentiment in his educational out-look. Deep Springs welcomes—more, is greedy for helpful criticism; but criticism, to be applicable, must lie along the channel of its function. It must be constructive, not destructive.

Your thesis seems based upon three false premises, namely: that "preparatory" and "college" denote entirely separate and distinct fields corresponding to equally distinct and separable mental equipments and emotional subsidies; that "idealism" and "the intellectual" pertain to entirely different periods and developments—that the latter bears no part in the formation of "lasting mood or attitude"; and that a distinct mental and spiritual fault separates the "impressionable age of 14 to 16" from the "more crystallized age of 17 to 20" (sic). These premises are true only to very slight degrees, if at all.

Your thesis does not treat of real education at all. It treats chiefly of the quickest way by which to grab a college diploma, most generally useful as a passport into the sacred precincts of the top-lofty. Real education, as the derivation of the word indicates, and as held by educators from Dr. John Dewey down, is neither a bit of parchment, nor years upon a campus, but an evolution both mental and spiritual; a process, gradual and continuous from birth to full manhood.

Your article professes loyalty to the founder's purpose and then you formulate that purpose into a statement of your own wording which you translate into your propositions number 1, 2 and 3. If sincere why do you not accept one of the founder's own statements of his purpose such as contained in his letter of June 1, 1922, namely:

"Deep Springs is endeavoring to add its mite to the creation of a class devoted to the country's needs and to be a pioneer in a method of

education which, if successful, should become general. Students should expect to remain not less than three years, preferably four, and to do while at Deep Springs the first two years of college work."

Deep Springs is trying in its small way to assist a few youngsters to become clear-headed thinkers; to help them through the difficult transition from the nonchalant period of boyhood's blind acceptance of current standards into the more challenging and self-reliant stature of mature judgment and manly sense of responsibility, and it is attempting this by way of preparation, *not* for college, but for life whatever that life may unfold, whether college, business, or a potato patch. The founder frequently has stressed that Deep Springs was no place for the ordinary-minded student; that the vast majority of people prefer the conventional and commonplace;—to stick to the common path through life; fill their thoughts with the customary interests; achieve such success as is commonly heralded; live in a home like the "Jones" only a bit more so, and generally live and die with the conventional herd. He once expressed his purpose for Deep Springs as that of a RETREAT where promising young men who were built that way, might find an environment which would yield them opportunity to develop the yearns of their spiritual natures. (Unfortunately I can neither recall nor find his precise wording.) Almost every one of his many letters breathes a purpose contrary to the conventional—a purpose extra-ordinary, of an extraordinary institution, of extraordinary methods, conducted in extraordinary manner, for a very few young men of extraordinary point-of-view.

That you could have written your article at it stands, glorifying the glamor of the campus life, stressing the urgency of hurrying into college and calling the years at Deep Springs "wasted" shows beyond question that the founder's whole concept has entirely escaped you and that the Deep Springs which you attended yielded you nothing of the purpose of its founder, or of the spirit of the Deep Springs of today.

Sincerely, P. N. Nunn

Hokum Dead

A recent letter to Olof Swenson from Mrs. Ed Hokum, at 2105 N. Highland Avenue, Hollywood, tells what is news to us: that Ed Hokum died last May.

Carnes On Support

April 18, 1934

Dear Parker:

Here at last is an item for the News Letter. Annabeth Wilson and I were married at Phoenix, Arizona, last Saturday, April 14. The ceremony was performed by H. D. Ross, Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, in his chambers at the Capitol, and we then spent a day at the Niagara of the West, the Grand Canyon.

My job is about the same. An average of thirty clients a day come in for interviews, and it's a rare week that I don't have two or three court appearances, which is giving me an amount of brass and gall that you wouldn't have suspected when I left Ithaca. Last week I had a case which exactly fitted the textbook requirements for construing a deed absolute on its face as a mortgage, and which went through like a charm. The plaintiffs, who were suing in ejectment, blew up in court and started calling the judge names, but calmed down when he threatened to commit them for contempt.

Convention this year will of course be entirely out of the question on grounds both of finances and time, but I should prefer not to be graduated immediately. If I can't make it next year I shall ask for my elevation to the alumni, but I hope to be able to attend in 1935 and make myself heard.

In the last News Letter the self-support provision was laid open to discussion. In my opinion the provision is a salutary one, and should be rigidly enforced. Perhaps the founder hoped for different results from those I hope for. He probably intended to emphasize initiative, resourcefulness, and responsibility. To these I should like to add the benefit of friendship and comradeship with the workingman and the invaluable asset of an intimate knowledge not only of the qualities of the common man but also of his limitations, and I feel that the founder must have hoped for that result as well. Perhaps a year of work would not produce such a result, but I know of no other way in which it could be so much as attempted. I would therefore suggest, if any change be made other than to enforce the present provision, that the doubtful points be clarified as follows:

1. Exclude Deep Springs attendance from the acceptable employment, and require that the applicant shall have been in fact self-supporting for

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Finance Committee (Continued from page one)

maintenance expenditure. Every year however, the need for certain permanent improvements is drawn more forcibly to our attention. A permanent roof for the House should be provided for soon. A recent shot in the arm to the amount of \$300.00 is not a permanent cure for the defects of our plumbing system. It is difficult to see how the figure for the operation and maintenance of Cornell Branch can be reduced if adequate attention is to be paid to its maintenance.

Deep Springs continues to need all the help we can give, financial and otherwise. Unless we are to reverse a policy adopted several years ago and acquiesced in ever since, we are committed to an appropriation of \$10,000 more or less, without which Deep Springs will probably be unable to operate. The question which presents itself to all of us is what will Deep Springs plan for the following year, when we are no longer able to permit our expenditures to exceed our income through the happy device of appropriating from our New Branch Fund. If we are unable to outline a complete answer, at least the implications of this question should be clear to all before the adjournment of this convention.

The award of cash scholarships for the last year was based on merit and the inability of the student to continue school without the assistance thus provided. It will be years before we can again return to the first basis alone, and the difficulties in applying the second test are evident to all. There are many deserving members who at considerable sacrifice to themselves have refrained from asking for scholarships. There are undoubtedly some who have had to restrict their plans for further education more than we would wish. It is to be hoped that perhaps scholarships can be extended to more members this year. It is the delicate responsibility of the Preferment Committee to determine where the need is greatest.

Last convention adopted the wise policy of fitting the budget to a conservative estimate of our prospective income for the coming year rather than to that of the year previous. For the year 1932-33 our income was approximately \$33,000, and there will be no considerable increase this year. Ten per cent is to be reinvested according to our constitutional require-

ment, meaning that we cannot wisely appropriate more than \$30,000 for our Association expenses. Even to spend this much would mean that our entire donation to Deep Springs must come from the rapidly fading New Branch Fund.

One reply to this might be to say that this is too conservative, since the complete return of prosperity in another year or two will bring with it an annual Association income of \$55,000 or \$60,000, such as we used to enjoy. In the meantime we should not be too hesitant about dipping into our reserves. That is what they are for.

We may as well face the facts. Mr. Biersach offers little hope that the year 1934-35 will show any considerable betterment for us. A brief survey of our situation discloses that our income will not again exceed \$36,000 or so until either of two things happens. The return to a paying basis of about \$100,000 worth of New York Real Estate bonds and investments trust certificates, which cannot be expected in the immediate future, would increase our income by several thousand dollars. The return of Telluride Power Company and Utah Fire Clay Company to a dividend paying basis, and this alone, will again place us in a position where we can feel that we have sufficient income to meet our needs. When these stocks were paying dividends at six per cent, they contributed annually over \$21,000 to our income.

We can expect no dividends from Telluride Power Co. this year, nor perhaps until favorable settlement of the silver question brings increased mining loads. Utah Fire Clay Company enjoyed an improvement in 1933, but failed to break even by \$10,000.

In short, perhaps we are fooling ourselves when we think of our current income as a temporary condition. It may be that the Association must adapt its program to incomes of \$33,000 to \$37,000 for several years to come.

There remains to be mentioned our investment policy for the coming year. Fortunately perhaps, the amount of money which we must plan to invest is quite small. There is the possibility, however, that any amount up to the total of \$72,900 may be paid to us by the Pacific Coast Building Loan Association, and it is necessary to plan for its reinvestment, should this occur. The Finance Committee would like to direct the attention of all to this prob-

lem and will heartily welcome all suggestions or opinions.

—J. H. B.

Deep Springs Questionnaire

Excerpt from a letter accompanying a questionnaire that is being sent to all Deep Springs men whose addresses we have:

"Now that sixteen years have passed since Deep Springs was founded, we feel that an estimate of the effectiveness of Deep Springs training can be secured. The enclosed questionnaire is being sent to all former students in an effort to determine what effect their Deep Springs experience had, and we hope that the information will enable us to analyze and evaluate the influence of Deep Springs, thus indicating means to increase the worth of the present work."

The return envelopes even have stamps, which shows our confidence in the cooperation of everyone. A high percentage of returns is necessary if the questionnaire is to be a success, and we hope that all will help us by answering.

—W. Fellows

Consult D. S. W.

March 29, 1934

Dear Editor:

You ask for personal notes for the next issue of the News Letter.

This sheet gives the data. On January 1st I ceased to be Chief Engineer of Consolidated Laundries Corporation, and opened my own little consulting office.

Business is by no means brisk, but the wolf has not crashed the door to date.

When any of the group need the service of a *real* engineer, one well versed in the economics of the problem, let him kick the wolf away and enter my door.

Cheerio,
Dave Wegg.

Obituary

Mrs. Edith R. Waters, 53, wife of Herman B. Waters, general manager of the Telluride Power Company, died in Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 15, 1934. Mrs. Waters was born in Oakland, California, and graduated from the University of California. She was married to Mr. Waters in 1908, and had lived in Salt Lake City since 1918.

Deep Springs Notes

March 22, 1934

Dear Editor:

Probably the most noteworthy occurrence at Deep Springs in the last few months was the unfortunate decision on the part of Mr. Milton H. Wright not to remain until the end of the term. We all appreciate the work that he has done for us, and wish to convey formally what we have tried to express personally—our sincerest thanks for the time he spent with us. Mr. Wright felt that his work had reached a point where it could be carried on more or less under the momentum he had given it, and decided to go back once more to his own work as a student.

A project was recently brought to a conclusion which has been under way for some time. An arrangement was completed by Dean Crawford by which Deep Springs has become technically a branch of the Inyo County Library. In this way it has been possible to secure for use here many books which would be unavailable in any other way. The books are from the California State Library and may be kept for four weeks with a possible renewal. Postage one way is paid by the state and thus the return postage is the only charge. In this way it has been possible to obtain many books for philosophy and history which our own library does not contain. This policy has been criticized as bringing Deep Springs into close contact with outside institutions, but considering the benefits gained and the fact that our taxes entitle us to such service, it is felt that this connection is one of the most valuable that could be made.

Thanks go to Professor George L. Burr for the copy of *St. Augustine's City of God*, which he sent to fill in a very noticeable gap in our library. To Professor Hulme of Stanford we are indebted for a copy of his book *History of the British People*. We wish to thank Simon N. Whitney for the autographed copy of his book *Trade Associations and Industrial Control*.

The Student Body has had delegated to it another job due to the dismissal of the cowman that was employed to help Mr. MacKenzie. Students are now going to do a good deal of the riding for the ranch, which is another step forward in the program to make student labor as efficient as possible. The general workers are now in the midst of endeavors to get

the ground in shape and seeded as soon as possible. Two more checks of alfalfa are being put in this year, with the hope that it will be possible to support it with the available water.

—R. N. K.

April 28, 1934

Dear Editor:

The thing which stands out in most Deep Springers' minds right now is the recent highly successful trip to Death Valley. The trip was made, as usual, with the Dodge and International trucks, and there were sixteen along: thirteen members of the Student Body, Dean Crawford, Mr. Yarrow, and Mr. Heapy. It took eight days, from April 8th to 15th inclusive, and represented an even more varied itinerary than usual. Going in the north end of the valley, we stopped a while with Scotty, where we enjoyed his inebriate hospitality. Mr. A. M. Johnson, who was at the castle, welcomed us warmly and acted as a guide for a part of the group. Furnace Creek and Shoshone were the next two stops, with tours to Dante's View and Ryan along the way. At Shoshone we loafed for almost three days, spending most of the time in a splendid swimming pool. Leaving there in the afternoon, we drove through Death Valley again by night and camped in Wildrose Canyon, just above Panamint Valley. From this point a few fellows, including the faculty representative Mr. Yarrow, climbed Mt. Telescope to get the thrill of the finest view of the Valley. The rest of the group spent some time in looking over the ghost town of Panamint. The final day's run was from Panamint Valley to Deep Springs, through Trona and up Owens Valley.

Splendid weather, with it not too hot (that is not above 120) in Death Valley, added much to the trip. Mechanically both cars functioned perfectly, and all went off according to schedule. Death Valley Scotty, a little the worse for wear, entertained us royally and gave us many a laugh while we were there. In other words, "successful" is a weak way of describing the Spring Trip of 1934.

Compared with the spring trip, most of the other news seems rather tame and unimportant, but that is purely relative. We enjoyed having Dr. Karr, of U.C.L.A., here for four days during which we concentrated on public speaking which is his specialty. Those who were at Deep Springs three years ago may remember Dr.

Karr from his visit then. His work was as helpful this time as before, and it was with reluctance that we let him go. We also had the pleasure of seeing Father Meehan for a few hours on one of his flying visits. However, it was enough to prove that he is still active, and we elicited a promise for possible future trips. Just prior to spring vacation Commander Byrant spent about a week with us doing intensive work in foreign affairs. Also, along the scholastic line, Dean Crawford has been able to persuade Mr. Paul Pfeutze, a very able man, to take over the history work during the rest of the year. We were exceptionally fortunate to get Mr. Pfeutze.

Continuing a precedent set a while ago, the Student Body spent another day at the lake. This time the purpose of the trip was to tear down the pier which extends into the lake and bring back some valuable two by sixes. This lumber will be used around the ranch for much needed corrals.

The spring elections of the Student Body will be held on Saturday May 5th and the usual air of expectancy pervades the atmosphere. Trustees will meet on May 11, and the year is practically over. But all of us are even busier than usual, what with papers due and books to finish, so the time should pass even faster. But I think we can all say, as I've heard it said "It's been a good year."

P. N. Nunn Looks Back

Received for the Association files was a copy of a paper by P. N. Nunn, about which he says: "The Engineering Council of Los Angeles has drafted me to address a sort of 50-year celebration upon early-day experiences in the power game, and to prepare it in writing so that it can be duplicated in some manner."

Confining himself to the activities of the Telluride Power Company, Mr. Nunn starts his entertaining history in 1890 and follows through the activities at Telluride, Provo, Madison River, and Great Bear Lake. Difficulties with transmission, transformers, technicians, public sentiment, legislation, and the weather are all touched upon, with the inclusion of several illuminating anecdotes.

—C. J. B.

Received for the Association files: Print of the Transmission Lines and Distribution System of the Telluride Power Co. from L. R. Fournier.

Carnes on Support

(Continued from page four)

a period of twelve months in the aggregate.

2. Subject the nature of the employment to close scrutiny, and likewise the source of the job, in order that mere nepotism should be discouraged and emphasis placed on the desirability of the applicant's obtaining the job without too much parental or avuncular assistance.

3. During times of unemployment allow the substitution of unpaid social service in the nature of settlement work, boy's work leadership, and so forth.

4. Allow the substitution of an unremunerative apprenticeship of one year in any manual or mechanical trade, provided the applicant present evidence that he shall have acquired such skill as may reasonably be expected after such a period of apprenticeship in such a trade, but exclude such training if received in any educational institution.

5. Require either written statements or preferably affidavits from the employers for each item of work performed, rather than taking the applicant's word.

As to the first point, I have no specific criticism to offer of the work done at Deep Springs, and I recommend it as an excellent ancillary method of accomplishing the same result, but I find it difficult to believe that four hours a day of the kind of work done at Deep Springs is the equivalent of holding down a job, and if there is any merit to my proposal of looking to a familiarity with the mental processes of John Doe as one of the primary objects of the scheme, it seems obvious that no progress is being made in that direction.

Should an industrial plant be selected as a new branch, I should approve heartily. There seems to me to be a vast difference between work done outside of school and a school which keeps outside of working hours.

Best wishes to all. Annabeth and I are keeping house at 1229 Hendricks Ave., San Diego, and the latch key is out.

Cordially,
Duane J. Carnes

"Abe" Ashley vs. Hot Air

Chancellor Johnson has kindly shared a letter from "Abe" Ashley, from which we take the following excerpts:

7 Girard Pl.
Maplewood, N. J.
May 10, 1934

"Dear Jawa:

" . . . I am sorry to have given you such a scant account of Dan Lindsay's activities but the truth is that there is very little at hand. He left these shores for darkest Africa last August. Since then he has been keeping us in the dark . . . His chief interest is in keeping the gold cool so the miners can mine it. They say that he is close to doing it. There are also many other infant industries in South Africa which need their weather improved and Dan'l is the man to do it for them . . .

"*I am enclosing a check for \$2 for the News Letter.* (Italics are editor's) . . . My family now consists of Mrs. Ashley; Joanne, aged 5, . . . David, 3, . . . and George, 2 . . . Right now the whole family is enjoying the Missouri drought, leaving the house in unwanted calm. I have been with the Carrier Engineering Corp. ever since college days, helping to "manufacture weather" for products and people. My present position of Director of Research for the company is really a misnomer. Actually I have to do with the development of new equipment, new engineering methods and new methods of application . . . In the past year or so we have developed half a dozen or more complete air conditioners, several refrigeration machines, fans, heaters, controls, sound absorbers. . . Part of my job is to "sell" new ideas to the management of new products to the sales force and I find my Telluride speaking training an invaluable aid to this end. In fact, I credit it directly with being the instrument for "putting across" some key ideas . . . I hope to see you in June.

Yours,

Carlyle M. "Abe" Ashley"

(Included in the letter was a complete list of maxims for those in practical experimentation, for which we refer you to its promulgator.—Editor.)

Cone at Salem

A letter from Bill Cone, dated April 25 at Salem, Oregon, holds the following bits of general interest: "Catherine Harriet Cone, our fourth daughter, arrived at Salem the afternoon of April 19. At the present time I am residing on my father's farm near Salem until I can land another job. I spent two years supposedly as chief engineer and general superintendent for the Southern Utah Power Co., formerly Dixie Power Co. At the end of that time I was so thoroughly fed up on the situation there that I quit the middle of December and moved out here.

" . . . I saw Fournier once in a while while at Cedar City. Dean Clark is running a drugstore at Hurricane, Utah. He had a very serious time with an appendix last summer but the last time I saw him he was on the mend. Dean Tucker used to drop in . . . I saw Mr. A. L. Woodhouse in Oakland on the way here . . . Since I have been up here I have seen Maguire in Portland, Fat Othus at Corvallis, and Val Hoyt on his way through Salem . . . Paul Ashworth surprised me by dropping in on me about ten weeks ago for a few minutes . . . Please give my best to any of the old bunch you may see . . ."

P. B. on the Organ

Harold D. Smith, university organist, played Parker Bailey's *Toccata-Ricercata-Finale* on April 19, at his regular fortnightly recital. This work, composed in the summer of 1933, is dedicated to Edwin Arthur Kraft, organist and choirmaster of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio. It is based on the chorale, "Singt dem Herrn ein Neues Lied." Mr. Kraft performed it for the first time at his twenty-fifth anniversary recital last November.

As the News Letter goes to press, we hear that an earlier work of Bailey's will be performed at the Cleveland Museum of Art by organist Arthur W. Quimby, in connection with the annual May show of Cleveland artists and craftsmen. This work, *Symphonic Variations* on a Sarabande by Chambonnières, was written in 1929. It, too, has been heard at Cornell. Organist Smith played it three years ago, and during Professor Smith's semester in Europe in 1932 Professor Warren D. Allen, visiting organist from Stanford University, also included it in his repertoire.

—E. C. R.

New Yorkers Greet Chancellor

Friday, April 6, saw a dinner held in the Fraternities Building in New York in honor of one of Chancellor Johnson's infrequent visits to the big city.

Seventeen people attended, including a breathless visit from Irvin L. Scott, who was at that time, and for nearly two days more, an expectant father. Named from left to right, as they were gathered around the flowing keg after dinner, those present were: Bruce Simmons, Irvin L. Scott, Jim Mansfield, Ray McKelvey, Wally Cook, Bob Dann, Roger Dann, Huntington Sharp, Bill Layton, Charles Brunel, Paul Reyneau, Gilbert Miller, Windsor Putnam, Julius Brauner, E. M. Johnson, John Newell, and Bob Cavanaugh.

Chancellor Johnson reported on his recent trip to Deep Springs and points between, and general discussion rivaling Convention in importance continued into the early morning hours. Diligent querying on the part of your reporter brought the following items:

Roger Ellsworth Dann was born on March 21 to the Roger Danns.

Paul Reyneau is now running the Employment Service at the Cornell Club in New York.

On April 2 Scotty's Persian Room in the Plaza Hotel opened with a flourish for the benefit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. About two thousand attended, the press received the bar quite well, and an advance notice was printed in the April issue of Vogue magazine.

Bruce Simmons announced that "about a year ago, as a result of reverses and business closing up, and, having an affinity for decoration and fine arts, with little capital I started manufacturing furniture. After one year I have made no money but own my own plant."

And finally, Gilbert Miller wished to reply to Charlton Himman's letter from Oxford in an earlier issue by explaining that it is no longer necessary to build a brewery on the Trent. "Call on the Warner Chemical Company," said he, "and they will sell you synthetic Burton salts."

General opinion was that the gathering was the most successful yet held in New York, from every standpoint.

—C. J. B.

Address Changes

The following new address have been received:

Bill Cone, Box 201R3, Salem, Ore.
Wallace Cook, 52 Morton St., New York City

Robert H. Dann, 34 Orchard St., Manhasset, Long Island

N. B. Dinkel, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco

Wayne C. Edmister, 1369 La Porte Avenue, Whiting, Ind.

R. F. Hamilton, 2327 Grape St., Denver, Colo.

John B. Ink, United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. G. Laylin, Room 270, U. S. Treasury Bldg., Washington, D. C.

S. R. Levering, 3110 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Robert Mansfield, Dept. of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism, 5241 Borad Branch Road, Washington, D. C.

T. G. Moore, 4400 N. 26th St., Milwaukee, Wisc.

Gilbert Miller, %Warner Chemical Co., 1002 Chrysler Bldg., N.Y.C.

John Newell, 207 East 19th St., New York City

Hasso Von Puttkamer, %Weise, Stolp in Pommern, Birken Allee No. 1, Germany

H. R. Ray, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Bruce Simmons, 333 East 53rd St., New York City

F. W. Spooner, 6258 Avery St., Detroit Michigan

Dr. Julian Steward, 2310 Channing St., Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. Otis Whitecotton, County Hospital, Alameda County, Oakland, Calif.

Corporation Secretary Withrow

The first meeting of American Group, Incorporated, whose membership is made up of those with whom Jim Withrow worked in Russia last year, saw said Tellurider elected to the position of secretary of the corporation, which was formed to continue filming activities in the Soviet.

—C. J. B.

Spring Elections

A "stop press" flash comes from Deep Springs, giving us the results of the May 5 Student Body elections, for offices to be held until next December: President, Bill Henley; Labor Commissioner, Ralph Kleps; Student Trustee, John DeBeers; Advisory Committee, John Waldo, Robert Ross, and Paul Swatek.

Employment Plan

For some years, various members and Alumni have discussed the possibility of Alumni and other friends of our Association providing work so that applicants for membership might fulfill the constitutional requirement of self-support. Seldom do we find a high school applicant who has had a year of self-support or the training that self-support implies, and Deep Springs obviously cannot supply to the Association the number of men needed. There is at present no possibility of a new branch. Of course, we have been supplementing the supply of men from Deep Springs by taking as new members college undergraduates, but many of these are undesirable through lack of proper training, and many cannot meet our constitutional requirements until they are ready to be graduated.

During the spring, I have written to 32 Alumni who are employers or who are so connected with enterprises that they might give a year of full-time work to one or more Telluride Association applicants. Of course, I expected little or no favorable response this year, and I was right. None I have yet heard from can take a candidate this year, due to general unemployment, but there are four promises to take men a year from now. One Alumnus thought the plan not so good and offered the alternative of increasing membership at Deep Springs or opening a new branch.

The plan in general is for an Alumnus to take an applicant and to give him a year of full-time work. The applicant must stand on his own legs, must do a man's work in competition with the world, or get fired. The Alumnus is to see that the young man has his chance to work and to develop the self-reliance, the self-control, the sense of personal responsibility, and the maturity which we wish him to have. Two Alumni have volunteered to do personal supervision of evening study with instruction in mathematics and physics.

I propose that these candidates carry on a regular reading program during the year. When they begin their year of work, I know that I can place each of them under the direct personal supervision of one or more Alumni, who will suggest background reading in various fields, preferably in the social sciences and literature. With supervised reading and written reports, these men should be able to do during their year of work a deal of study.

—E. M. J.