

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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DEEP SPRINGS NOTES

February 1, 1941 by Earle D. Mason

Deep Springs reconvened Monday, January 13 at six P. M. Members of the faculty and student body seem to have taken good advantage of the month long vacation. Refreshed faces, tales of vacation doings, and an evident anxiety to return to work lead to this conclusion. A full spring semester program should satiate these ambitious ideas.

The labor committee and ranch management have numerous projects on their docket. Most important is the construction of a new livestock feeding system. Nearly all of the domestic animals will be quartered at the lower ranch, where corrals, chutes, feeders, and water tanks are being built to accommodate them. Old chicken men will rejoice in hearing that at long last a water system is being installed at the stock yard with a side line to the pig pens. This system will be used primarily for fire prevention and stock watering. New lawn systems for the Museum and New Cottage will add much to the appearance of the upper ranch. A green lawn coupled with extensive shrub and flower planting by the inhabitants should complete the landscaping of the Cottage, and thus render it the best looking house in the Valley. A large plowing and planting project is being discussed.

We have had an exceptionally fine winter to date. Above normal snowfall in the White Mountains insures sufficient water for irrigation next summer. Range conditions and pasturage at the Lake look promising; so far no heavy snow on the valley floor has made it necessary to feed cattle on alfalfa. Range cattle sales for the year have been concluded, gross receipts total \$9,525.00.

At the suggestion of the Board of Trustees and a certified public accountant, a general inventory of property is being taken at the ranch. Livestock, tools, linen, and machinery are being accurately counted. This work is being directed by the student body budget committee.

Early spring recreational activities will feature a four day trip to Death Valley. Frequent Monday excursions to local places of interest are also being sponsored by the entertainment committee. Excellent skiing conditions are drawing members of the faculty and student body to the higher mountains. A full length motion picture will be rented and presented by the photographic committee sometime in February. At present *Grand Illusion* and *The Private Life of Henry the Eighth* are being most seriously considered. Lecturers in physics, chemistry, philosophy, and history are expected to visit the ranch during the next few months.

Our community was increased by one upon the arrival of Mark Gorrell on February 10. We are greatly enjoying the company of our two youngest Deep Springers. Dean L. A. Kimpton and the applications committee are busily planning the Dean's spring trip. Many

(Continued on Page 4)

THE HOPE AND REALITY OF THE SOUTH-AMERICAN STUDENT

By José Encinas

Today it has become fashionable, even profitable, to write about South America. One reads of the Nazis in Uruguay, the Japanese in the Panama Canal, or the Italians in Peru, as though South-American news were systematically covered by police reporters, rather than by social analysts. Unduly neglected in the headlines and tabloids is the subject of this present paper, the student generation of South America.

With a preliminary warning against specious popular analogies, likening Latin-America to the United States or to various European countries, let us consider just what we mean by the "reality and hope" of the South-American student. By reality we simply mean the actual social, political, and intellectual conditions which surround him and of which he is a vivid expression; by hope, that which he expects from himself and his friends for the South-American nations.

To illustrate the social and economic milieu of the South-American youth I suggest the following figure: Imagine yourself at a fair in an amusement place which offers to take you back to past ages. There you see not only cities similar to New York and Paris, but others like early Manchester, Renaissance Padua, Medieval Madrid, or Moorish Cordova. One who has gone from the leading coastal cities of South America into the interior will readily agree that he has already been in the suggested fair.

And this goes for the social customs, economic relationships, political set-ups, and to a lesser degree intellectual issues, as well as for the merely urban aspects. Thence it is that the village and the town lad differ more in kind than in degree. The present discussion will be limited to students acting under conditions more or less similar to those of this country.

The academic organization in most of the Spanish-American countries has been largely taken either from France, Germany, or Spain, although in some specific cases it has suffered fundamental changes due to concrete and urgent indigenous problems. A university is a place for exclusively intellectual or scientific training—and very often political activities. But sports, social events, and all the paraphernalia of the American university are absolutely lacking.

Thus the university has little or no influence upon the student's social life. In South America we students live at home, bring to the class-rooms the social, political, and intellectual background of our homes—in short, we influence the university, rather than being influenced by it. Our outlooks, with some notable exceptions, change little throughout our university years. In this sense it is that our campuses are not places where contemplative reasoning is to be found. As a South-Amer-

(Continued on Page 4)

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TRENDS IN CONVENTION APPROPRIATIONS

By Robert Sproull

The chart at the right portrays the appropriations voted at the 1930 to 1940 conventions of Telluride Association. The column labeled "Total" represents the total appropriations less grants to Deep Springs. These appropriations are divided, somewhat arbitrarily, into three classes: Cash scholarships, operation of Telluride House (including repairs, redecoration, and Steward's salary), and non-educational appropriations.

It is easy to see that the educational program is commanding a continually smaller fraction of our total appropriations. During the period 1935-1940 the total appropriations increased from \$29,800 to \$37,200; in the same period, appropriations for the direct educational program remained sensibly constant, but appropriations for operating expenses increased by more than 50%. In other words, our educational program is no more active (in terms of dollars spent on it) now than it was in 1935, while the increased earnings of the Association have been almost entirely absorbed by increased cost of management.

It is not my contention that the effectiveness of our educational work can be measured in dollars and cents. However, if instead of increasing the cost of management we had put \$4,000 or \$5,000 more into the training program, we could make this program considerably more secure or more effective. We could use this money to sponsor research, publications, or lectures. Cash preference committees, which pride themselves on their strictness, could so modify their standards as to enable a larger fraction of the membership to afford advanced study at schools other than Cornell. If funds were available, we could easily expand this educational program by the creation of new primary or secondary branches. If expansion were not immediately feasible, we could insure the continuation of our program by turning back more of our income into the trust fund.

During the period under survey there has been considerable talk of expansion of the work of the Association, but the mounting item of "non-educational" expense has cut more and more deeply into our income, rendering expansion without increase of earnings practically impossible. The situation is most dramatically presented in the 1940 appropriations, in which \$16,500 was appropriated simply to keep the trust alive and furnished with members, and only \$20,600 was expended on the direct educational effort. It costs us almost as much to manage our foundation as we spend on the productive work of the foundation! In 1940, \$6,000 was appropriated for Deep Springs; disregarding "earmarking," most of this can be considered as contributing to the direct educational work of Deep Springs. But even considering this

Deep Springs contribution, 40% of the 1940 appropriations were for non-educational expenses.

There is probably good reason for nearly every dollar of the appropriations for administrative expense; for instance, a large fraction of the increase of this expense in 1940 was caused by quite justifiable convention expense. It is not my purpose to criticize individual expenditures, but to call attention to the disturbing, if not alarming, proportion of our income which is absorbed by management. We have heard a great deal in recent years about the lowering of our income and the necessity for "tightening our belt"; lower security yields and the possibility of a severe business depression constitute an important threat to the usefulness of our trust. Perhaps as great a threat as this is the present tendency to spend an increasing fraction of our income on non-educational expenses. If our income were suddenly cut in half (which is apparently quite possible), the Association would find itself in the anomalous position of an educational foundation with no funds to spend for education. If we do not wish to destroy the effectiveness of our educational plan, we must not spend the bulk of our income merely for administrative purposes.

CONVENTION APPROPRIATIONS

	Total*	Scholar- ships	Telluride House	Non-edu- cational
1930-34 average	\$35,166	\$7,078	\$15,460	\$12,628
1935	29,761	4,200	14,600	10,961
1936	32,353	5,760	15,500	11,093
1937	38,710	6,160	18,900	13,650
1938	39,000	7,950	16,100	14,950
1939	34,450	5,400	14,900	14,150
1935-39 average	34,855	5,894	16,000	12,961
1940	37,160†	4,225	16,400	16,535†
Increase of 1940 over				
1930-39 average	9%	—35%	4%	38%

* Exclusive of appropriations for Deep Springs.

† Exclusive of New Branch Contingent Fund and Burr Memorial Fund.

BRANCH GUESTS

The most recent guest at Cornell Branch is Professor Charles A. Moore of the University of Hawaii, who is at Cornell for the spring term as an exchange professor. Dr. Moore went from freshman through Ph.D. at Yale where he combined baseball with oriental philosophy. He has been in the philosophy department at the University of Hawaii since '36, returning last September to teach a term at Duke University before coming to Cornell. The professor was not fazed by landing at Cornell Branch in the aftermath of house party, and Branch members have found him an extremely interesting and enjoyable guest. Dr. Moore will stay at the Branch until spring vacation.

Dr. Imre Ferenczi stayed over night at the Branch while in Ithaca, speaking on "War and Man Power." Dr. Ferenczi, a Hungarian by nationality, was an expert on population trends with the International Labor Office for a number of years. Professor George Calhoun of the Greek department of the University of California was the guest of the House for several days during his lecture visit to Ithaca. Parker Bailey paid another visit to the Branch during the first week of February, and Jim and Mary Withrow were in attendance as chaperones at the Junior Week house party.

NEW MEN AT BRANCH

Pedro Pi-Suner has been invited by Cornell Branch to live at the House for the Spring term of 1941. Prior to his entrance into Cornell last September, Mr. Pi-Suner had studied at the University of Barcelona, (of which his father was a professor and member of the Board of Managers until the outbreak of the Spanish war) and at the Universities of Toulouse, Paris, and Caracas, (Venezuela). He has spent two years in the study of Law, one in Medicine, and is at present registered in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell. For fifteen months he served as an officer in the Spanish Loyalist army, leaving Spain only after the fall of Barcelona. It is his hope that if and when the present political set-up of Spain is changed, he will be able to return home to aid in the reconstruction of his country.

Fenton Sands, whose home is in New York City, is the most recently installed undergraduate guest at Cornell Branch. Sands is a junior in the College of Agriculture where he is majoring in agronomy. After completing his academic work he plans to serve as an agronomist among small farmers in the South.

ETHNOLOGY

Dr. Julian Steward of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute has recently completed an investigation which indicates that the Navajos migrated to our southwestern states from northern British Columbia. For years it has been known that the Navajos and the Indians of northern British Columbia were of common racial stock, but Dr. Steward's work is the first to establish Canada rather than the southwestern states as the original home of the group.

HUFFCUT

After only a semester of residence at the Branch, Bob Huffcut, thumbing his nose at the Draft Board, has left for the Philippines, where he will serve as Secretary to High Commissioner Sayre.

ARCHIVES

President Robley Williams has added to the Association files *A Self-Recording Direct-Intensity Microphotometer*, a study prepared in collaboration with W. Albert Hiltner. (Vol. XIII, No. 3, of the Publications of the Observatory of the University of Michigan.

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Alumnus Edwin C. Jarret was transferred on 25 Nov. to the Chicago offices of the Equitable Life Insurance Society as Office Manager for the Director of Agencies in the Central and Western Departments.

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Alumnus Dr. William Jarrett has been commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve and expects assignment to the 2nd Medical Corps Area.

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The Deep Springs Student Body has presented to the Association a rare picture of the 1926 Convention, the first held at Deep Springs. This addition gives the Association a complete series of Convention pictures.

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Member Ralph Kleps began work in December as law clerk for Chief Justice Gibson of the California State Supreme Court.

DEEP SPRINGS CAMPAIGN NEARS COMPLETION

The Cottage Fund Committee has received cash contributions amounting to \$4,827.35. The Committee plans to wind up the campaign by March 1. Those who have not already contributed are urged to do so, and those who have filed pledges are urged to discharge their pledges by that date if possible.

The Association is quite anxious to increase the number of the Alumni, members and friends of the Association who contribute. For that reason it is desirous of securing additional contributions regardless of their size. A larger number of contributors would make this campaign the community project which it really is.

If you wish to contribute or make a pledge, please write to The Endowment Committee, Telluride Association, Ithaca, New York.

HOUSE PARTY

Cornell Branch broke with recent tradition in holding the first Junior Week house party since the palmy days of '29. On the day following the last day of exams, eighteen fair damsels descended upon the Branch from Rockford to Balch and from Radcliffe to Brooklyn. The Thursday night formal dance at the Branch was a thoroughly enjoyable affair with some 180 guests in attendance. The Junior Prom was the order of the evening on Friday night, and a "cabin party" was held in the Dutch Saturday night when a heavy snow made it impossible to go out to the Mt. Pleasant Lodge as planned.

G. L. BURR PUBLICATION

Roland H. Bainton, of the Department of History, at Yale University, New Haven, is writing a memoir on George Lincoln Burr for a forthcoming volume of Professor Burr's essays. Professor Bainton has asked that Association men who knew Professor Burr contribute letters and memories that might be useful in the preparation of the Bainton article.

JACOB SCHAUB

Last April 22 Jacob Schaub died at his home in Westfield, N. J. Mr. Schaub, who came to this country from Zurich, Switzerland, had enjoyed a long acquaintance with many friends of the Association.

His connection with the Telluride group extended back to the first days of the construction and operation of the Logan Canyon plant of the Telluride Power Co. The technical advice which he freely offered was of great value in the construction of the Logan plant.

Mr. Schaub was amazingly versatile and made an outstanding record as a chemist and inventor. In addition to his work in electric power transmission he developed the Eastman roll-back plate holder, now in general use in plate cameras, and at the time of his death was engaged in simplifying the technical processes of color photography. He also invented a solidified alcohol for fuel, known as Theroz and later as Sterno. During the 25 years he was connected with the Bayonne plant of Best Foods, Inc. Mr. Schaub invented a margarine coloring wafer and machines for processing and packaging margarine, mayonnaise, and other foods.

Surviving Mr. Schaub are his brother, Eugene Schaub, and his son, Stanley Schaub, who also are close to many members of Telluride Association.

DEEP SPRNGS NOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

new schools will be visited. While it is still very early, prospects for new students seem to be good this year. A new mechanic, John Kimball, has assumed control of the garage work and general maintenance and repair projects. A gift of seventy-five gallons of cement paint by James Withrow is being used extensively in this work.

Student body officers for this semester are: President, James Olin; Labor Commissioner, Howard Turner; Student Body Trustee, Earle Mason; and Advisory Committee, David Richardson, Ted Kirkham, and Daniel Torrance.

THE HOPE AND REALITY OF THE SOUTH-AMERICAN STUDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ican student is considered an adult at 18 by our society, he does not only have his say at home, but he passionately believes that most of the systematic thinking has either already been done, or is superfluous in view of the immediate, pressing problems which he thinks his age forces him to face. The natural outlet for this conviction is political activity.

The reason for this course is twofold. First, most of the university students come from a rising, although so far politically uninfluential, middle class. These groups are highly conscious of the problems of the contemporary world. And they are very well read—it would be a surprise to the American student to find that South-American university boys at 18 or 19 can intelligently refer to the works of Spengler, Mussolini, or Marx. Their upbringing has made them highly socially conscious. They would like to see several improvements in their countries: more schools, a truly effective democracy, more adequate academic organization, etc. Rightly or wrongly, they realize that there is only one way to achieve these goals: by having political power. That is why so many times students have intervened in political strikes and out-and-out uprisings.

Secondly, this political mindedness of the South-American student may be blamed upon the whole cultural background in which he lives. Political issues are moral issues, and probably few communities emphasize personal and social ethics as much as do the South-American. Not that all South-Americans are practical moralists, but merely that the value judgments used in our countries cover a wider range than they do, for instance, in the Anglo-Saxon countries. So the South-American student is brought up under the systematic teaching that the social good is to be considered above all else.

Besides this impact there is lacking a strong tradition in either logical or scientific thinking. Excepting the Jewish-Arabian philosophers, the Hispanic culture can offer only highly sensitive, if perhaps not mystical thinkers, and a complete collection of God-inspired poets. Into this background, which avoided rational systematization and balancing of arguments, today's political mystic orders have found a very appropriate set-up.

Highly politically and socially minded, handicapped by a premature maturity, and eager to do "great things," the South American youth is perfectly conscious of the world's disaster. They have never hesitated. If the American correspondents had paid attention to the

students' meetings and read the students' papers they would have wired to the United States (if permitted to do so) that the Spanish American younger generation was with Spain for democracy, with Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, France and England. The whole point is that the American correspondents in South America think that a students' meeting is what it is in this country. And he is wrong, for in their functional importance they are totally incomparable.

Latin Americans love to talk about the "spirituality" of their land, the proud independence of their tradition, and the *elan* which colors their actions. All this is strange, if not all too extravagant for the Anglo-Saxon, whose cold, analytic empirical *Weltanschauung* astonishes and perplexes the Latin. It is Don Quixote and Robinson Crusoe and not, as one over-enthusiastic Uruguayan writer put it, Ariel and Caliban. On the basis of a true and firm democracy the merging of the creatures of Cervantes and DePoe (without ceasing to be what they were) will actualize—so South-Americans expect—the hopes for a real and truly New World.

BAILEY COMPOSITION PLAYED

On Sunday 2 February, 1941, Richard Gore, Cornell University organist, played the *Toccata-Ricercata-Finale on the Chorale, Singt dem Herrn ein neues Lied* by Parker Bailey. Mr. Bailey came to Ithaca to hear it played, and visited the Branch over the week-end.

GOLDWIN SMITH

The Treaty of Washington, 1871 is the title of the book which Goldwin Smith has recently published. This work is concerned primarily with the influence of the Washington treaty upon Canada and the British empire, but it also throws side lights on American imperial policy. The idea for the book sprang from Dr. Smith's doctoral dissertation which he wrote at Cornell. Goldwin Smith has been with the history department of the University of Iowa since 1938.

Professor Philip E. Moseley, History, has been given leave of absence from Cornell this year and will make an exploratory study of dictatorships for the Social Science Research Council. He is an authority on the Balkans, Russia, and the Near East. His place has been taken by Dr. David Harris, who has been appointed acting associate professor of History for this year.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Markham Hudson (Sarah Patterson Shiras) announce the birth of a son, Barclay Markham Hudson, Jr., on January 7th, at the Lying-In Hospital, New York.

Charles and Mrs. Brunelle have a daughter, Cornelia VanDyck Brunelle, born 27 Nov., 1940.

The Robert Gorrells of the Deep Springs staff have a son, Mark Gorrell. Born 10 January.

Carl Stephens Laise was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Laise of Washington, D. C., October 1, 1940.

NECROLOGY

Lafayette Holbrook died in Salt Lake City on New Year's Day at the age of 90. Mr. Holbrook, Senator Smoot, and the Nunn brothers were among the incorporators of the old Telluride Power Company. Mr. Holbrook was well known to many of the older Association men.