

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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TELLURIDE MEN VS.

ATOMIC DISASTER

(Samuel R. Levering)

At the 1946 Convention the opinion was expressed that Telluride men should contribute "beyond the call of duty in their ordinary professions" to preventing the cataclysmic destruction of atomic war. Physical scientists, engineers, doctors, lawyers, professors, business men, etc., all as educated citizens should contribute intelligence, work, and leadership to the solution of this vital problem.

As one member who spends most of his time on the problem of Peace and War, I was asked to discuss in the *News Letter* practical things which Telluride men can now do for peace. I will group them under four headings:—Education, Political Action, Humanitarian Action, Building the Will to Peace.

EDUCATION

Almost all Americans and most people everywhere want peace. But most people are confused, not knowing what is necessary for peace, or how it can be obtained. The confusion is understandable. Here are a few of the "roads to peace" currently offered and supported by "experts": — isolation, hemispheric unity, a United States of Europe, the United Nations, World Government, in the political sphere; dominant national power (through armament, alliances, bases, spheres of influence, etc.), reduction of armament (unilateral or worldwide by treaties or under world government), in the military sphere; capitalism, free trade, equalizing distribution of or access to raw materials, planning, fiscal controls, socialism, communism, in the economic sphere; white or American supremacy, world brotherhood, understanding, changed personal moral and spiritual attitudes, in the psychological and spiritual spheres.

Needless to say, many of these would promote war, not prevent it. Others have little or no relevance. Others would contribute toward peace, but are secondary, much less important than their proponents claim. Others really are vital. Where does truth lie?

Perhaps in a later article I may indicate my conclusions from twenty years of weighing and evaluating opinions and

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DS ELECTIONS

Elections for new officers of the Student Body of Deep Springs placed the following in office: Robt. Albright, President; Edwin Wesely, Labor Commissioner; Frank Young, Trustee; J. N. Garver, T. D. Schultz, and G. R. Varney, Advisory Committee; D. E. Walker, Treasurer; and Robt. Van Dwyne, Chairman of Committee on Applications.

CONVENTION AT ITHACA

The 1946 Convention met at the reopened Cornell Branch, Ithaca, on Monday, June 24, with Pres. Sproull presiding. Those members present at all or part of the sessions were: J. U. Anderson, Arent, Arnesen, F. E. Balderston, W. Balderston, Ball, Barlow, Baxter, Boyne, Burchard, Campbell, Claudy, Cochrane, Cronk, deBeers, Dodge, Duncan, Fairchild, Fellows, Godfrey, Goodenough, Hayes, Henley, Kelly, Kirkham, Kohn, Kuder, Laise, Levering, McConnaughey, McKelvey, Manner, Mansfield, Munts, Murray, Nash, Netschert, Ohlinger, Pace, Palfrey, Pell, Pierce, Raring, Robbins, Sabine, Sadler, D. B. Spalding, W. L. Spalding, Sproull, Sweeting, Tetreault, Todd, Withrow, Wolgast, and Yarrow. All remaining members were represented by proxy, except Ennis, Sibbett, and Wiser. Alumni present were E. M. Johnson, J. G. Laylin, Parker Monroe, C. N. Whitman, and S. N. Whitney.

Officers elected: Sproull, Pres.; Ball, Vice-Pres.; Dodge, Sec'y.; Cronk, Burchard, Todd, F. E. Balderston, deBeers, and Fairchild, Custodians; Skinner and Sadler, Suspension Committee.

Memberships declared vacant were those of Bailey, Rust, Dimmler, Whittle, Roberts, Sibbett, Kleps, Bullen, Scott, Gustafson, Collingwood, and Wellman.

New members elected at this convention were: Baxter, Claudy, Kohn, Dodge, Munts, Nash, Palfrey, Pierce, Robbins, Dieffenderfer, Peterson, Skinner, Gatje, and Whiting.

The privileges of Cornell Branch for the coming academic year were extended to R. L. Arnesen, F. E. Balderston, J. E. Baxter, D. E. Claudy, Barber Conable, J. W. Darley, J. W. Dietrichson, N. T. Dodge, L. M. Grant, Alfred Harding, I. M. Irwin, H. P. Kerr, M. L. Kohn, Gerhard Loewenberg, D. A. McConnaughey, H. A. Madison, K. S. Mahony, Salvatore

Maiorana, J. W. Mellor, Hugh Nash, T. F. Ogilvie, T. R. Palfrey, E. M. Pell, Roy Pierce, P. S. Robbins, G. W. Sadler, G. W. Skinner, D. B. Spalding, A. S. Whiting, and R. C. Wolgast. Prof. Marc Szeftel and Prof. Lucien Wolff were also invited to reside at the Branch this coming year. Dormitory privileges of the Branch for part or all of the present summer were extended to F. E. Balderston, D. B. Spalding, B. N. Netschert, and D. A. McConnaughey.

Cash preferences as follows were granted: W. C. Boyne, \$400.00; D. E. Claudy, \$500.00; W. J. Fellows, \$100.00; W. H. Goodenough, \$200.00; M. L. Kohn, \$250.00; Malcolm Ross, \$2,000.00; G. W. Skinner, \$300.00; W. L. Spalding, \$200.00.

NEW BRANCH

The 1946 Convention broke all precedent in this sphere by not only talking about a New Branch, but in addition providing for the establishment of one during the coming year. For many years it has been generally accepted that any move made by the Association would be in the direction of a primary branch. This year's committee, however, found before it a proposal by C. H. Yarrow which presented a new and novel approach to the question.

Under Yarrow's plan, as adopted by the Convention, the Association will lease for a period not less than three years a house in the residential section of Pasadena, California, owned by the Pacific Oaks School, a non-profit educational corporation run by local citizens. To quote from the Committee report: "In brief, the plan envisages a work-study group of ten students of age 16-20. Several colleges are in the vicinity and students would matriculate at the college best suited to their educational needs. During part of a 3-year career each student would in this plan work in the community. The basic elements of such a program would be study, work, group fellowship and group worship. The plan calls for a full time director and a part time administrative assistant."

It was the consensus of the Convention that Yarrow be designated Director of the new venture, since his work for the past few years has been in that same type of project.

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

D. A. McCONNAUGHEY, *Editor*

F. E. BALDERSTON D. B. SPALDING

*Contributing Editors, this issue*E. M. JOHNSON, *Advisor*Published by Telluride Association
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The proposal of the plan produced much discussion on the Convention floor. There was general agreement that the plan presented an ideal means by which the Association could start a new branch on an experimental basis. Doubt was voiced, however, as to whether this was the proper time for such action in view of the gloomy financial outlook, as presented by the Finance Committee. The prevailing opinion, however, took cognizance of the following points noted in the New Branch Committee report: "(1) the cost is minimal and there is no long-term financial commitment, (2) a director is available, and (3) it is a concrete and definite project."

As the formal inauguration of the project, the Convention passed the following resolutions:

"1. *Be It Resolved* that, the President be and hereby is directed to appoint a New Branch Committee, to function until the next annual Convention; and,

Be It Further Resolved, that said Committee is authorized in consultation with the President, Dean, and the Chancellor of Telluride Association, to enter into negotiations with the Pacific Oaks School of Pasadena, California, directed toward reaching an agreement on the establishment of an educational institution on the premises of said school of the type described in the report of the New Branch Committee accepted by this Convention.

"2. *Be It Resolved* that, upon recommendation of the New Branch Committee and presentation by said Committee of a detailed plan of operation and schedule of expected costs, the Custodians, after consideration of the advice of the Central Advisory Committee, be and hereby are authorized, in their discretion, (1) to enter into and execute, on behalf of the Association, such leases and agreements with the Pacific Oaks School of Pasadena, California, and other persons or corporations, as may be necessary and desirable to make available (for a period not less than three years, subject to termination by the Custodians at the end of any year) for the operation of an educational institution, of the type described in the report of the New Branch Committee accepted by this Convention, facilities on the premises known as Pacific Oaks School at Pasadena, California, and

to provide for the operation and maintenance thereof, and (2) to expend a sum not exceeding \$15,000 for the purposes of such operation and maintenance for the fiscal year 1946-47."

BUDGET

The following budget was adopted by this Convention for the fiscal year 1946-47:

Manager's Contingent Fund	\$ 1,000
Treasurer's Salary	900
W. L. Biersach, Agent Account	1,250
Administrative Fund	2,000
Convention Expense	2,500
Chancellor's Salary	4,800
Chancellor's Expenses	2,500
Dean's Salary	3,000
Dean's Expenses	1,000
News Letter	150
Pamphlet	500

Total

.....\$19,600

Operating Expenses:

Cornell Branch

.....\$20,000

C. B. Replacement Reserve

..... 3,000

C. B. Maintenance Reserve

..... 2,000

Bernt Olsson

..... 1,500

Total

.....\$26,500

Cash Preferment

.....\$ 3,950

T. S. Dunham Award

..... 80

G. L. B. Scholarship

..... 300

Total

.....\$ 4,330

Deep Springs

.....\$15,000

Total Operations

.....\$65,430

Capital Expense:

C. B. Dining Room

.....\$ 4,000

C. B. Painting, etc.

..... 6,500

Deep Springs well

..... 8,000

Total

.....\$18,500

Total Appropriations:

Operations

.....\$65,430

Capital

..... 18,500

.....

.....\$83,930

Pacific Oaks

..... 15,000

Total

.....\$98,930

was made its President.

Mr. Water's first service with the Company was as the engineer in charge of the construction of a plant on the Malad River in Idaho later sold to the Idaho Power Company. He then moved to Richfield, Utah, to take charge of the Telluride properties in southern Utah, which have been built up to their present proportions under his leadership.

Mr. Waldo's first connection with the Company was at Provo, Utah, which was then Telluride headquarters. In addition to his duties as President, he will continue to direct the legal affairs of the Company, but his duties as Secretary will be assumed by Mr. W. L. Biersach who is also the Treasurer of the Company, an office he has held since its organization, and who is now its oldest employee in years of service. The other officers of the Company are F. C. Noon, Vice-President, and Paul P. Ashworth, General Manager. The members of the Board of Directors, besides Messrs. Waters, Waldo, Noon, and Biersach, are Mr. E. P. Bacon, Mr. H. W. Sanders, and Mr. R. R. Irvine, Jr.

TELLURIDE HOUSE REDECORATED

Telluride House survived the Marine occupation with no greater catastrophe than a broken water pipe embedded in the concrete floor of a third floor bathroom. In general, damages were limited to marked up and dirty walls and ceilings, a mirror missing here, a window cracked there, and footprints in the most unlikely places. Our tenants were very conscientious about applying a fresh coat of wax to "the deck" every week, doubtless beneficial in preserving the wood, but it all had to be painstakingly removed (with putty knives) by the luckless scholars who arrived a few days before spring registration. The fabric wall covering of the living room was restored to almost pristine freshness by the local dry cleaners. The only major redecoration undertaken this spring was of the guest suite, which was done over in an even lighter tone than that previously used.

At the moment, the House is permeated with strong fragrance of fresh paint—the third floor south rooms being done in a light, bright blue; the center suites in "French grey"; and those of the chilly northern exposure in a warm peach. We still await the pleasure of the University concerning the replacement of the intramural phone system, the coils and condensers of which were found useful in the construction of home-made crystal radio sets.

Prior to the beginning of the "spring term" Mr. E. M. Johnson and a representative of the University went through the

**TELLURIDE POWER COMPANY
OFFICERS ADVANCED**

The advancement of two of its veteran officers by action of the Board of Directors of Telluride Power Company has been announced by Paul P. Ashworth, General Manager. H. B. Waters, who has been President of the Company since the death of Mr. P. N. Nunn in 1939 and who was its Vice-President and General Manager prior thereto, was advanced to the newly created office of Chairman of the Board, and H. R. Waldo, secretary and General Counsel of the Company,

House from top to bottom, and a detailed estimate of the University's liability was arrived at. After some further juggling, the figure of \$2,324.65 was settled upon, for which sum the Association has received a check. This, together with the \$4,000.00 rent per annum, approximately covers the \$10,500 appropriated by Convention for redecoration.

There has been talk of modernizing the dining room for many years and several plans have been evolved. But somehow, no action has ever been taken. After two years of marine occupation, redecoration was considered a necessity by the Convention in June, which appropriated \$4,000 for that purpose.

The marines tried to take good care of the dining room; in fact the plate glass entrance door was kept so highly polished during the war that one of the forty marines who slept in the dining room did not notice the door was closed and dashed right through the glass on his way to an early morning formation. The wall covering has peeled off in many places and a partition which crossed the center of the room defaced the walls and ceiling.

Those readers who were present at the 1946 Convention will recall architect Earl Ohlinger's excellent designs for the dining room modernization. A few of the suggestions incorporated in this design will not be carried out due to expense, but all the important changes called for are to be made. The work, which is to be done this summer, includes a new wall covering, up-to-date fluorescent lighting fixtures, radiator covers, new furniture, metal valances and new drapes, refinishing of floor and repainting of the woodwork. Those of you who have shouted across the table to make yourself heard at convention will welcome the installation of acoustic tile on the ceiling, also called for in the plans.

TA MEN vs. DISASTER

(Continued from page 1)

evidence in the field of peace. For the purpose of this article, I'll raise only a few questions:—Can we have peace by isolating ourselves, or is peace indivisible? What is likely to be the result of the present arms race and general struggle for power between Russia and Anglo-America? How should the atomic bomb be controlled? What chance is there of peace in a world of competing sovereign nations?

These and other questions are vital. Telluride men and other citizens first should inform themselves through reading and study, attendance at international relations institutes, etc. In addition to a good newspaper, I would recommend reading at least the following books,

pamphlets, and publications:—

1. "One World Or None," by Atomic Scientists, McGraw-Hill, \$1.00
2. "America's Strategy in World Politics," by N. J. Spykman, Harcourt, Brace, \$3.75
3. "The Balance of Power," by E. V. Gulick, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, 25 cents
4. "The Anatomy of Peace," by Emery Reves, Harpers, \$2.00
5. "How to Think About War and Peace," by Mortimer Adler, Simon and Shuster \$2.50
6. "Acheson-Lillienthal Report," National Committee on Atomic Information, 1749 L St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., Free
7. "World Government News"—Monthly publication, 31 E. 74th St., New York, 21, N. Y., \$1.00 per year

The first states the problem clearly. The second is an unabashed defense of power politics, and contributes greatly to understanding present world politics. The third shows how power politics always leads to war. The fourth and fifth make the case for world government, of which international atomic control as described in the sixth would be a part. The seventh is an excellent running commentary on events related to building world government.

As Telluride men inform themselves thoroughly on the problems of building peace, they will find many opportunities to help to educate their communities and wider circles. Speaking before civic clubs, schools, church groups, etc., is a necessary way of reaching people where they are. Forming or participating in discussion groups is another method. Writing for newspapers, periodicals, etc., also is valuable. Radio speaking is another opportunity. Organizing institutes or forums in the local community, to which expert speakers are brought, is very helpful.

There is no Telluride man who cannot participate in this vital process of public education.

POLITICAL ACTION

The immediate decisions determining whether we shall have war or peace will be made by national governments, and particularly by the government of the United States. Citizens working for peace should do all in their power to get our government to adopt wise policies and actions. For example I have visited many Senators and Congressmen to talk over vital peace issues. I have also written letters and gotten others to do so. I have taken active part in political campaigns resulting in the victory of men who understand the problem of peace and will work and vote for peace, and the

defeat of men who would support policies leading to war. The most effective approach I have found is to assume that the Congressman wants peace as much as you do, and then to educate him by raising questions and bringing out additional points he has not thought of. Telling him how to vote or threatening to vote against him is very bad strategy. Of course if a man is hopeless, as was Senator Reynolds in North Carolina, for example, the only answer is to do everything possible to defeat him.

For effective political action, it is necessary to take active part in organizations working for the same end, and to enlist the support of other organizations for your cause. For example, I believe that the United Nations should be supported and used, and that it also should be changed as rapidly as possible into a federal world government. Therefore I have helped to organize World Federalists, USA, and World Federalists of North Carolina to work for these goals. I have also helped to get these goals approved by the American Legion of North Carolina, by the Disabled American Veterans of North Carolina, by the Five Years Meeting of Friends of America, etc. I also cooperate with the Committee on Atomic Information, which is working for effective international control of atomic energy.

I would suggest the following as immediate steps by which Telluride men could work effectively for peace:

1. Support full participation by the United States in United Nations.
2. Support changing United Nations in the direction of Federal World Government.
3. Support *civilian* domestic control of atomic energy, and *world* control much as suggested in the Baruch proposals, but stressing laws applying to individuals and enforced against individuals by an international FBI.
4. Support the British loan.
5. Support appropriations for UNRRA and other relief and reconstruction abroad.
6. Support United States acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction by the World Court.
7. Support use of United Nations for control and reduction of all kinds of armament and international abolition of conscription.
8. Oppose militarization of the United States, the "big stick policy," and peace-time conscription.
9. Support the Taylor Resolution for Federal World Government.
10. Join World Federalists, USA, 31 E. 74th St., New York 21, N. Y.

11. Join (or support) Federation of American Scientists and National Committee on Atomic Information, 1749 L St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Peace requires understanding and respect between peoples of different nations. Hate, distrust, and desire for revenge are the seed-bed of war. Now when countless millions lack the bare necessities of life, it is helpful to build bridges of understanding by taking food and other necessities to those needing them so desperately, and by helping them to re-establish the basis for self-support.

The citizen's job here, first, is to urge our government to support UNRRA generously, to provide needed credits for certain foreign nations, and to provide ample food through military government or otherwise for Germany and Japan. Second, we should support all food conservation measures suggested by our government to enable food to be sent abroad, and should urge our government to go further in obtaining supplies for feeding abroad, including setting aside supplies at the source, as was done for the army, restoration of rationing if needed, etc. Third, we should contribute personally to meeting human needs. This includes abstaining from eating critical food items, and collecting and sending food, clothing, soap, etc., abroad through UNRRA or private agencies such as the American Friends Service Committee, the United Church Relief Council, etc. Fourth, for some of us it means, as it did for my brother, getting a leave of absence from a job here to go abroad and administer feeding and reconstruction.

BUILDING THE WILL TO PEACE

If we are to have peace most people must want peace. "Why of course," you say, "everybody wants peace!" True, but how many want peace deeply enough to pay the price of peace or to spend a large part of their time and means to build peace? Peace means brotherhood, being willing to sacrifice some personal or national advantage or comfort or prestige for the benefit of men of all countries, races, and religions. Wanting peace passively will not bring it, nor will intellectual realization that peace is desirable and necessary if our civilization is to survive. Burning, heartfelt conviction that peace is supremely worth working for, living for, and if necessary, dying for, is the necessary basis for lives which will be most effective in bringing peace.

Telluride men can work effectively for peace by taking active part in those institutions and groups which build firm convictions for peace. In my experience churches and religious groups are the most effective. This is no accident, since

the basis of the Judeo-Christian faith is the universal brotherhood of all mankind, willingness to sacrifice for the good of others, dedication of one's life to the service of God and one's fellowmen, and belief in the possibility of human improvement. It is no accident that the nucleus for effective peace work comes from dedicated religious men and women.

Working in churches to further personal acceptance of basic religious faith, and to further its practice in living, is valuable work for peace.

CONCLUSION

Any Telluride man can work for peace through education, political action, humanitarian action, and building the will to peace. If we are to have peace our government must take the lead boldly in bringing war under effective international control. It will do this only if American citizens educate their representatives and urge effective steps toward peace. The time is short and the issue in doubt. Whether we have peace or atomic disaster may even depend on the weight which Telluride men place in the balances during these crucial years.

CUSTODIANS REPORT

"In December 1945 Lt. J. R. Olin's military duties prevented him from continuing to serve as Custodian and in accordance with Resolution #13 of the 1945 Convention he was replaced by S. R. Levering.

"Two Custodians' meetings were held in Washington, D. C., one in New York City and one in Ithaca. Parker Monroe and numerous other friends and members of the Association have attended and actively participated in these meetings.

"The principal financial activity of the Custodians, of course, concerned the administration and operation of the Timing Plan (see article on Timing Plan). . . . Approximately \$75,000 of stocks were sold in September when the Dow-Jones Average exceeded 175; U. S. bonds were bought with the proceeds. Springfield Fire and Marine stock was sold and the same amount of Hartford Steam Boiler bought. The San Jose Building and Loan certificates were sold because of low yield and Dominion of Canada bonds purchased with the proceeds. Stock rights accruing to our investments in Monsanto and Philip Morris were sold. A broker's offer to sell to us 10,000 shares of Telluride Power Co. 2nd Preferred stock was not acted upon by the Custodians.

"A total of \$2,000 was authorized by the Custodians to be transferred to the Trustees of Deep Springs for investigations and permanent improvement of the Deep Springs water supply; the remainder of the \$10,000 contingently authorized by the 1945 Convention was not trans-

ferred. The Custodians could not agree that the economics of the proposed well had been studied sufficiently to justify appropriation this year. . . . S. R. Levering conducted a detailed and helpful survey of the water situation at Deep Springs in May, 1946.

"A total of \$13,540 was authorized by the Custodians to be transferred to the Trustees for the operation and maintenance of Deep Springs.

"After receiving advice from the Judiciary Committee, the Custodians agreed to transmit to Mr. Malcolm Ross the \$2,500 authorized by the 1945 Convention for the study of industrial race relations. Since the Fair Employment Practices Committee continued throughout the life of this authorization, Mr. Ross did not request the grant and it was not used.

"The Custodians implemented the desires of the Central Advisory Committee in starting Cornell Branch. Preferment was granted as recommended by the Committee and appropriations for the rehabilitation and operation of the House were made. The privileges of the Branch were extended to, and accepted by, Professors Murphy and Szeftel, Messrs. Balderston (F.E.), Cornelison, Dodge, Escobar, Mahony, McConnaughey, Pierce, Robbins, Spalding (D. B.), and Mr. and Mrs. Todd, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray. \$2,000 was appropriated for rehabilitation, but only a few hundred dollars has been used. \$7,500 was appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Branch during the spring term.

"Upon the recommendation of the Chancellor, \$200 was granted to Deep Springs alumnus Stephen Hay for study in Switzerland."

SUGAR STAMPS

To permit the staff of Cornell Branch to do extensive canning this summer, men who are expecting to be residents of the House next year are urged to send Sugar Ration Stamps #9 and 10, if they can spare them, to Mr. Peter Peters, the chef. These are supposed to be used only for canning and preserving anyway.

If enough sugar at five pounds per stamp can be accumulated, the canning of vegetables and fruits on a sizable scale will be an appreciable saving of expense for the Branch. Food costs will of course be abnormally high, and this will help to relieve the budget pressure.

Also, House members are reminded that they should hang onto the September first sugar ration stamp, despite all blandishments of mother and cook. This stamp provides the sugar supply for most of the Fall, and any Branch member turning up without it will be considered a vagrant, punishable by sugarless coffee for eighty-five consecutive mornings.

FACULTY GUESTS

Professors Marc Szeftel and Lucien Wolff have been invited to live at Cornell Branch during the coming academic year.

Dr. Szeftel has an extensive background of study in Europe and the United States, having received a degree in Law from the University of Warsaw, in History from the University of Brussels, and in Sociology from Columbia. During the war he was interned for two years in a Vichy French labor battalion, where, serving as interpreter in connection with the camp infirmary, he was instrumental in arranging the escape of a large number of the prisoners. After three unsuccessful attempts he contrived finally his own escape, and made his way to New York, where he joined the New School for Social Research. Since coming to Cornell last September he has taught classes in Modern European and Russian History. During his residence at the Branch this last term he has participated fully in all House activities, and has been untiring in his efforts to stimulate discussions on topics of general interest.

Dr. Wolff, to quote from a newspaper article, "is chancellor of the University of Rennes, France, and was dean of the faculty from 1941 to 1944. Because of his prominence in Rennes he was held as a hostage by the Germans during the war and narrowly escaped with his life. After his escape, he served as a liaison officer between the Third U. S. Army and the civil population in France. Educated in England and France, Dr. Wolff received the Doctor of Letters degree at the Sorbonne in 1910, the M.A. at Cambridge in 1912. After holding various teaching posts he became professor of English and of American civilization at Rennes. He was visiting professor at the University of Buffalo in 1936 and again in 1939. At that time he also lectured at Cornell. Among his publications are scholarly studies and popular volumes on Keats, Meredith, and Rosetti. He has translated into French "As You Like It," *Kipps* (H. G. Wells), *Diana of the Crossways* (Meredith), and is the author of numerous articles in French reviews." He comes to the Branch with the warm recommendations of Professors Bishop, Mason, and Ogden of the Cornell faculty.

HAROLD MEANS BERKLEY

Harold Means Berkley, 58, Utah Power & Light Company Production and Transmission department employe, died on June 16, following a long illness. He had been a Power Company employe for more than 20 years.

WHITNEY DISCUSSES PLAN TO INCREASE TA INCOME

We see from the Finance Committee's analysis that over the long term we shall hardly have \$10,000 a year to cover both cash preferment and contributions to Deep Springs, in addition to any new branch that may be established. It is plain that we shall have to curtail drastically not only expansion plans, but even our present work, unless we can cut down our expenses of operation or increase our total income.

In a period when the whole price level is pressing upward, it is idle to talk about any over-all cutting of expenses. Nor is there much hope of enlarging our investment income beyond the two or three thousand dollars which may result from some dividend increases in the next year or two and some reinvestment of funds now in short-term, low-yield securities. A trust fund like ours, invested with due regard for safety, is caught in a vise between relatively fixed income and rising costs. It will so remain until that never-never day when public opinion demands that, not only employes, but also security holders—including those of public utilities like Telluride Power Company—shall receive higher incomes to cover rising costs of living.

The present trends have to a considerable extent a political origin, but the politics involved are bipartisan. The last defeated candidate for the Presidency declared strongly that he would protect farm prices and wage rates from declining and would prevent interest rates from rising. Under this state of things, only a remarkable rise in productivity which would keep the price level down could keep the operations of institutions like ours from gradually shrinking. Our only defense is to increase the money value of our income to offset its decline in purchasing power.

Such a defense can come through securing gifts either to our trust fund or direct to income. Which method is more logical?

Gifts to the trust fund would normally come out of the accumulated savings of the donors; but such savings are already in a squeeze such as that which affects our own capital. More significant, these gifts would have to be invested at low rates of return, say 3 per cent on the average. To secure an annual income of \$15, we would have to call from the donor the sacrifice involved in a gift of \$500. I submit that there are few of our members or graduates or friends who would not far more willingly give us \$20 or \$25 a year than \$500 all at once.

In brief, we should secure our gifts

from the places where the money is actually going, not from where it used to be. In the last decade the total of wages and salaries paid out in the country has easily doubled. Many of you know that the starting pay of a civil servant, a lawyer, an engineer, is far above what it used to be. Salaries are also higher, although not so much so, for those further advanced in their careers. Many of our own men are benefiting from these higher pay scales and can, therefore, better afford than in the past to make an annual contribution from earnings. The whole network of causes which has hit the Association has helped them.

I realize that others are in professions where the rise in earnings has lagged behind the cost of living. This must be so for many income-recipients, since the scarcity of civilian goods resulting from the war means that some of us have to reduce our consumption. Those whose incomes have not climbed as fast as that of others cannot be expected to make as large contributions. I cannot believe, however, that the rise in average income of Telluride men as a whole has lingered very far behind the average for the country, or has failed to outstrip any rise in income of endowed institutions such as the Association itself. Once the scarcity of goods is overcome, higher prices than before the war will be primarily due to the vast new purchasing power exerted in the markets, and it would be ironical if its members and graduates shared in such purchasing power, and the Association remained outside its benefits.

In summary, the only logical way in which an endowed institution can maintain its operations when earnings are high and interest rates are low is to rely on contributions from its supporters, especially those whose earning power is greater as a result of the new economic situation, and such contributions should by-pass the whole process of capital investment. In these days, this process acts like a sieve, from which only a reduced trickle of income gets back to the interest receiver.

I am not enthusiastic myself for appeals to foundations and wealthy men. If our work is valuable, we are the ones who should support it. Do we care as much about Telluride Association as the graduates of Cornell and many other schools show that they do about them through their contributions to Alumni Funds? That is our \$5,000 question.

T.A.'S TIMING PLAN

The Investment Timing Plan adopted on the recommendation of the Custodians by the 1944 Convention of Telluride Association was designed to give a long-term

pattern to stock and bond purchases and in the words of the Finance Committee's Timing Plan Appendix, "to assist the human judgment of the Finance Committees and the Custodians in the management of investments by providing predetermined points in the level of the market at which shifts would be made between stock and bond holdings." This was intended to "counteract the bullish tendency to hold stocks for a few more points in a rising market and the equally unsound bearish tendency in a falling market to attempt to guess the bottom point before buying stocks."

The Fund amounted to \$499,292 at the start of the Plan's operation, and increased to \$583,987 by March 31, 1946. According to the Finance Committee analysis, this increment of 17.1 per cent is about one half the Dow-Jones Industrial Average's increment of 34.7 per cent, or what might be expected of a fund kept half and half in stocks and bonds.

Association-held securities excluded from the Fund are those of Telluride Power Co., Big Springs Power Co., Utah Fire Clay Co., Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., and New York Title and Mortgage Co. Additions to trust funds and annual plow-back of income are also excluded from the Plan, but all other security holdings are subject to it.

Fixed-income securities such as high-grade bonds and Savings and Loan Association certificates fall into the "bond" classification, and other securities—chiefly common stocks—comprise the "stock" group.

Transactions under the Timing Plan fall into two groups. First, transactions are required to maintain the ratio of the market value of the stock group to the market value of the bond group within certain limits; (a) "when the Dow-Jones Industrial Average is within the range 115 to 175, stocks and bonds each represent 50 per cent of the total Fund. Adjustments are made whenever stocks become less than 45 or more than 55 per cent of the total . . . to provide as nearly as practicable a ratio of 50 per cent bonds, 50 per cent stocks immediately after the transaction. (b) When the D-J Average is below 115, the stock group is to represent 60 per cent of the total and adjustments are to be made whenever stocks become less than 55 or more than 65 per cent of the total; and (c) when the average is above 175, the stock group is to represent 40 per cent of the total and adjustments are to be made whenever stocks become less than 35 or more than 45 per cent of the total.

"Second, when the Dow-Jones Average moves from one range to another, the ad-

justment transaction required in the new range shall be postponed until the average has moved approximately five per cent beyond the division point, and the transaction required in the reverse direction is to be postponed by the same amount, providing a total "spread" between sale and re-purchase of stocks of approximately ten per cent of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average." The Custodians adopted this modification of the original timing plan at the January, 1946, meeting, as a corrective calculated to prevent losses previously sustained in transactions called for by shifts from one range to another in the Dow-Jones Average. The Custodians also agreed at this meeting to shift the original top limit of 200 to 235 on the Dow-Jones Average because the previous range of 25 points was too narrow, especially in view of the first modification.

Finance Resolution #15 of the 1946 Convention provides that when the fund returns to the range calling for 50 per cent stocks and 50 per cent bonds, the Plan shall be permanently stabilized at this ratio, irrespective of further movements of the Dow-Jones Average, "by eliminating the provisions for conversion to ratios of 40-60 and 60-40 when the Average rises to 184 or falls to 109."

The Custodians are also authorized to adopt the use of the Federal Reserve Board Index Rule (of Industrial Activity) in postponing adjustments of the nominal stock-to-bond ratio when the index is falling at an excessive rate. This, as the Finance Committee report says, "is based upon the observation that the leveling off of downward trends of the Index anticipates corresponding behavior of stock market price indices. The effect of the postponed refinement, therefore, is to lower the average cost of stocks in the Timing Plan Fund." Resolution #9 gives the Custodians authority to use this Index "if, after appropriate study, (they) establish to their own satisfaction and that of the Permanent Financial Advisory Committee that the rule is valid and feasible for application to the Timing Plan."

Transfers of holdings *within* the stock and bond groups can be made at any time under the Timing Plan. As the Finance Committee Appendix states, "the operation of the Timing Plan and the improvement of the portfolio are separate problems and must be kept distinct in decisions leading to sales or purchases of securities."

A general blueprint for investment is justified first by the necessity for conservatism in the handling of trust funds such as these of the Association, and by the need to avoid compounding our errors by random transactions.

The various ranges of the Dow-Jones Average at which we were to change percentage holdings of stocks to bonds from 50-50 to 60-40, or whatever, were established because it was felt wise to counteract the tendency to buy stocks at times when the risks of collapse are great or to sell when the market is low. During a period of rising prices, therefore, we would force ourselves to sell stocks as the general level passed from one range to another, and we would buy back when the decreasing price trend warranted this.

This system of varying the percentage holdings of stocks to bonds rests on a number of assumptions. We have to assume, first, that the Dow-Jones Industrial Average reflects the position of our own securities and of the general securities market. Next, the best we can expect is that buying back the same stock or a comparable one after the DJIA has risen from one range to another and fallen back again will leave us in the same relative position: nothing gained and nothing lost. But if the Dow-Jones Average has been thrown off by some reaction peculiar to one of its twenty component stocks, our securities might be in a much different market position. If they are higher, because more stable, the time we are obligated by the plan to buy them back—as our high-grade stocks are likely to be—then we lose by repurchasing at a price higher than the selling-point of the first transaction in the cycle.

There is a further difficulty: in a period of rising costs and probable boom conditions, to reduce the percentage of our stock holdings—which have a good income yield in times like these—is to rely on the income of bonds, which is lower percentage-wise and lower still when judged in buying power against the high price level.

Granted the necessity for a plan to minimize the temptation to rely on fallible judgments, the best course appears to be to make the fewest possible number of assumptions with respect to future movements. By adhering to the principle that we maintain stocks and bonds at the 50-50 level regardless of the movement of the market, we assume only that there will be fluctuation. And in the interest of conservatism, we do not try to guess whether our portfolio can be correlated with the fluctuation of the Dow-Jones Index or any other index. By agreeing to postpone our transactions until the percentage of stocks to bonds (or vice versa) changes by five per cent of the total, we assure that on the completion of any one cycle of sale and re-purchase, we will gain by about ten per cent of the Fund's holdings less the incidental cost of the transaction.

ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

President Sproull has made the following committee appointments:

Council: S. N. Whitney (Ch.), E. M. Johnson, H. C. Mansfield, S. R. Levering, J. G. Laylin.

Committee to Cooperate with the Trustees of Deep Springs: R. W. Anderson (Ch.), R. M. Gorrell, R. B. Henderson, A. W. Kelly, J. B. Tucker, Jr.

Judiciary Committee: F. J. Rarig (Ch.), J. L. Murray, E. B. Henley.

New Funds Committee: J. R. Withrow (Ch.), R. C. Ball (V-Ch.), D. E. Claudy, E. M. Johnson.

New Branch Committee: V. W. Cochran (Ch.), R. G. McKelvey (V-Ch.), H. C. Mansfield, A. E. Arent, C. H. Yarow.

Permanent Financial Advisory Committee: Parker Monroe (Ch.), F. S. Laise, S. R. Levering, S. N. Whitney.

Permanent Finance Committee: N. T. Dodge (Ch.), F. E. Balderston (Custodian-in-residence), M. L. Kohn, Roy Pierce, G. W. Sadler, R. C. Wolgast.

Redecoration of Telluride House: E. M. Johnson (Ch.), E. W. Ohlinger, D. B. Spalding.

Retirement Plans: P. H. Todd (Ch.), E. M. Cronk, Ray Munts.

New Funds Committee. The following resolution of the War Memorial and Endowment Committee was adopted by this Convention: "BE IT RESOLVED, that the President is hereby directed to appoint a New Funds Committee, consisting of three members of the Association and of the Chancellor of the Association; said committee is directed to prepare a plan for annual contributions to the Association and to put such a plan in operation prior to the 1947 Convention. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall be charged with all of the endowment problems of the Association."

Council. (See article on Purpose and Plan.)

Retirement Plans. The following resolution of the Finance Committee was adopted: "BE IT RESOLVED, that the President appoint a committee to study retirement plans for Association employees, and that this committee report a satisfactory plan or plans to the 1947 Convention."

PURPOSE AND PLAN

The Report of the Committee to Appraise the Work of the Association in Furthering its Basic Purposes aroused a storm of discussion on the floor of the Convention. In the hope that it may serve a similar purpose among members and friends of the Association who were unable to attend Convention, the report is

herewith reprinted in full.

* * *

Among the resolutions submitted by this committee, the following were adopted by Convention:

1. *Basic Purposes or Goals.*

Our Constitution defines our purpose: "To promote the highest well being by broadening the field of knowledge and increasing the adoption as a rule of conduct of those truths from which flows individual freedom as a result of self-government in harmony with the Creator."

In general, we have supported the purpose of "Broadening the field of knowledge," but have often neglected concern with truths basic to human relationships, and particularly have done little effectively to increase their adoption.

Our purposes need to be specific, with sharpened focus on vital present needs of humanity. Eternal principles must be applied to concrete crises. We believe that the greatest need at present is in the field of human relations; that individuals, communities, and nations may live together in mutual respect, understanding, helpfulness and peace. This involves the basic freedoms, of speech and religion, from fear and want. Permanent peace; a society including both liberty and economic security; democracy in political, economic, and social institutions and practices; economic and educational betterment of all men everywhere—these are the crying immediate necessities of our times.

2. *Contributions by Association Men Towards Achieving These Purposes.*

Has the contribution of the Association toward achieving these purposes, as an Association and particularly through its alumni and members, been satisfactory? As the best test available we have obtained all available information on the fifty-one men elected to membership during the years 1921 to 1930 inclusive. We recognize that our information is not complete. However, since it is likely that important contributions would be known, we do not believe that fuller information would materially change our conclusions.

We chose the period 1921-1930 because these men have had time to make real contributions and are now in the prime of life. Also, Deep Springs had been established and members were chosen not because of connection with a commercial enterprise, but on much the same basis, theoretically, as at present. Mr. Nunn directly influenced the earlier men during this period, as he lived until 1925.

Of the fifty-one men, twelve at present are making what was considered a valid and valuable contribution "beyond the call of duty in their ordinary professions";

Six more had done so in the past. About one-third had made a considerable contribution, as far as we could determine. Two-thirds had not. There is some interest in the fact that forty-two per cent of those elected 1921-25 had made, or are making, real contributions, and only twenty-eight per cent of those elected 1926-30. It is very likely that Mr. Nunn's personal influence and advice, including his strong emphasis on public service by Telluride men, may account for at least a part of this difference.

While direct comparison of 1921-30 with the period 1931-40 is not possible because of the difference in age and other factors, our examination indicates that the later period is likely to be less favorable than 1926-30 and much less so than our getting away from Mr. Nunn's ideals 1921-25. Perhaps this is an example of and the need for their rediscovery.

Regardless of differences over details, we believe that the Convention will agree that our record is not satisfactory.

3. *Reasons for Failure.*

Our contribution has been disappointing because we have succumbed to and assisted the pernicious trends in our society instead of combating them.

1. We have not escaped the *materialist success philosophy* of the age. Although we have frequently criticized this trend intellectually, our efforts have not been basic enough to help our graduates avoid the pitfalls. We still place high value on social prestige, status, property. These items sometimes stand in the way of more important values.

2. The climate of opinion, particularly at Telluride House, has been one of *conformity to convention*. Persons with a crusading zeal, a rebellious spirit, have had their ears pinned down. Instead of giving men encouragement to swim against the stream, we have indicated that it was not the polite thing to do.

3. We have given no *practical basis for idealism*. Work at Deep Springs does not give much impression of the hard realities that an idealist must face. One must earn a living for himself and family and this is most easily done by conforming to conventional patterns. We have made no determined effort to assist our young men to discover the ways in which a person may make a living and still live up to his ideals. For example, we have applicants who come now with great idealism of purpose and say they want to go into the State Department. An analysis by our elder statesmen of the possibilities in such a career would be helpful. To work for material success requires strategy and persistent effort. There are plenty of bureaus and clubs to help. Do we supply equal help to men striving for successful

living in conformance with our ideals?

4. We have not given our graduates a sufficient sense of *continuing support* and *fellowship* in their efforts to serve society in the vanguard. The most important turning points in one's career are frequently those which involve loss or gain of economic security. The pressures of ordinary society are all one way. Can we supply the sustaining and supporting hand of a like-minded group?

5. We have not given any support for *religious foundations of idealism*. Instead we have held up the false god of *intellectualism*. Our intellectualism has been based on the theory that knowledge is virtue, when it is only a tool that can be used for good or ill. We have stressed academic standing as the "minimum requirement," but since other measures of promise are vague, we tend to make this the most important item. Our branch life has laid supreme stress on intellectual brilliance, ability to reason, sophistication. We have practically built a wall to keep out a whole area of supremely important insights that come from religion. By mental processes we can analyze and criticize, but we cannot live and act. Men do not do altruistic acts because of intellectual assent to an idea, but because of deep conviction that they should do so. Men have come to us with firm religious faith. In our attempt to make sure that they are rid of intellectual prejudices and illusions, we have subjected them to the rigors of analysis and ridicule. In other words, we have criticized, denied and scorned a most important basis from which flows unselfish and committed lives.

This is not to say that all persons need a religious base in order to live a life of service. It is not to say that religious ideas do not need the searching scrutiny of intelligent criticism. It is apparent, however, that we have thrown out the baby with the bath water. Our record indicates that we would have been overwhelmed by any strong fascist movement in this country. Not so much overwhelmed as *absorbed*. Such movements cannot be resisted by words and discussions alone, but only by lives that are totally and aggressively committed to higher ends.

4. Future Improvement in Furthering Basic Association Purposes

The problem is how the Association can make a more valuable contribution in the present and future. We suggest seven possible ways.

(a) The Association should sharpen the focus of its purpose to current needs.

(b) Our purposes should be applied more specifically as criteria for membership.

(c) The activities and contributions

of present members and alumni should be a concern of the Association and reviewed by the Association.

(d) Each Convention should review, discuss and restate our purposes in terms of present human needs.

(e) Better implementation of our purposes should be the subject of formal discussions at Telluride House; of articles in the *News Letter*; and of further analysis of Telluride men and other comparable groups such as Rhodes Scholars, Phi Beta Kappas from Cornell graduating the same years, etc.

(f) The Association and the House should change their attitudes toward idealism, religious motivation, and the dynamic urge to work effectively for our purposes. Intellectualism should be kept within bounds. There is little or no place for cynicism, nihilism, or the cult of futility in the Association. The Association and the House should encourage and respect the activities of members and others working for the Association's purposes and should not subject these activities to ridicule and cynicism. This, of course, does not mean that intellectual inquiry and sympathetic criticism of untenable beliefs or attitudes is not useful and desirable.

(g) The Association should take definite stands on vital current issues.

"1. *Resolved*, that the Association considers that efforts, both public and private, to promote the following goals implement a basic purpose of the Association.

a. Building of character based on usefulness and willingness to serve humanity.

b. Building for world peace through education, enlightenment, and efforts to establish an effective democratic world government.

c. Furtherance of the democratic way of life in all institutions and practices, political, economic, and social.

d. The economic, educational, and moral betterment of all men everywhere.

e. Furtherance of basic freedoms, economic security, and human dignity for all men everywhere, and

Resolved Further, that Association candidates, members and alumni shall be expected to work toward a solution of these and related problems.

"3. *Resolved*, that a committee, to be known as the Council, is hereby established, to consist of the Dean who shall act as Chairman, the Chancellor, and three others to be appointed by the President from among the members and alumni of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Council to present to candidates, members and alumni of the Association its views on current, urgent problems in

the field of human relations; and to suggest methods for their solution by which members and alumni can contribute. The Council shall render a report of its conclusions and activities to the ensuing Convention.

"6. *Resolved*, that provision for consideration of the basic purposes of the Association and their implementation be made in the agenda for next Convention.

"7. *Resolved*, that the implementation of the purpose of Telluride Association and comparison of the contribution of Telluride men with other groups shall be the basis for active discussions at Telluride House, in the *News Letter*, and elsewhere."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Dr. R. J. Oppenheimer, war-time director of the Los Alamos project, was a guest of Cornell Branch for the first two weeks of May while at the University as Messenger Lecturer for the Spring Term. His lectures were received with the attention deserving of a man who personally was in such a knowledgeable position with respect to atomic development.

The Branch was grateful for Dr. Oppenheimer's visit. His breadth of interest in intellectual and social matters brought unusual response from the members. An appreciation of the integrity and personal stature of their visitor left the Branch with a sense of privilege in this acquaintance.

The following is a digest of a lecture given by J. Robert Oppenheimer for the Messenger Lecture Series at Cornell University on May 14, 1946. This digest was prepared by the Association of Scientists of Cornell University, Rockefeller Hall, Ithaca, New York.

Within a few weeks the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission will meet. If their meetings are successful there will come out of them some sort of charter or set of treaties. If these are any good, if they follow proposals which have hope of effectiveness, they will require ratification by the Senate of the United States, because they will involve a partial abrogation of our national sovereignty, a giving up of what may appear to be at least a temporary security; a loss in our monopolistic position of technical advantage in the field of atomic energy. At that time, and in the period leading up to that time, it is of the utmost importance that the officers of the Government feel that they have behind them an informed and enlightened and courageous citizenry.

You may think it odd that I should be talking to you about a subject that is, in

a way, a problem of statecraft. For that I have only two apologies. One is that I had the privilege of working on these questions with a board of consultants to the State Department. The five of us had rather different backgrounds; and although we felt we were not qualified to discuss many of the more finely diplomatic aspects, the agreement that we reached, the intercourse and interchange of ideas that went into writing our report, gives me some confidence that the views I am presenting are not purely personal views. For another thing, it may be permitted that men who have no qualifications in statecraft concern themselves with the control of atomic energy. For I think that the control of atomic energy is important, in part, because it enables us to get away from patterns of diplomacy which are, in some respects at least, unsatisfactory as a model for the relations between nations, and to set up instead a working relationship between the peoples of different countries, which has in it some promise for the future. I may start by reviewing some elements of the problem.

I don't need to review the arguments for seeking international control. Every American knows that if there is a third war, this country will be mortally wounded, maybe fatally wounded. Every American knows that if there is another major war, atomic weapons will be used, and that the problem we are dealing with is the problem of the elimination of war. This is an important thing to keep in mind, because we must ask of any proposals for the control of atomic energy, what part they play in reducing the probability of war. Proposals which in no way advance the general problem of the avoidance of war are not satisfactory proposals.

It is necessary to keep in mind that the field of atomic energy has some pretty solid foundations; for instance, in the uniqueness of the raw materials, in the general character of the operations required to make explosives. It also has elements of change, and no system can be any good which is predicated on the view that ten years from now people will be doing exactly what we are doing today. Any organization which attempts to cope with this problem must be capable of adapting itself to such change when it occurs.

The next thing is this: there are constructive uses for atomic energy, for power, for research, none the less important because they come to us in the form of questions to answer, of work to do, and not as fruit ripe to be shaken from a tree. Although we see the future rather dimly, one thing we are sure of:

the technical developments of the beneficial uses of atomic energy are inextricably intertwined with those which provide the basis of atomic armament. The ease of diversion to armament makes the uncontrolled development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes a great potential threat to security.

Among the political points we need to keep in mind is that one must not allow a situation to develop in which the threat of atomic warfare and the rivalries inherent in any struggle to maintain superiority in the field of atomic weapons can persist and be in themselves a source of war. Another major requirement is that what we do in this field (and it is going to have to be something which is hard to do), shall at least establish a pattern which is capable of extension and which, if extended, will cement the world and not cleave it apart. But the main point I want to make about the control of atomic energy is that one can set up a system of control that will work in a human and in a technical sense. One reason is the novelty of the field, the absence of vested interest or entrenched national or private interest. Another reason is that the subject is one of the most extraordinary common concern, and the overriding importance in this field of those interests which the various nations have in common, is one of the points which make this a field in which to make progress.

What are the methods by which one might control atomic energy? I think that no one would seriously argue that the world today is such that a convention saying, "We will not make atomic weapons," would have much value. This is a sad fact. It rests on the lack of community and fraternity between peoples and the terrible strain that fear and suspicion will put on such conventions. So people have thought of methods of reinforcing such conventions. One such method is usually called inspection, and the idea is to leave all of the development of atomic energy in the hands of nations but superimpose on this a corps of refined policemen, who are supposed to see that no illegal enterprises are being carried out. But if we have only this, then I feel completely desperate about the attempt to build such a cops-and-robbers scheme into anything really effective because the robbers always have the advantage of knowledge, skill, and incentive, and the cops are always dumb cops. If you examine what it takes to make inspections effective, you come to the conclusion that the inspecting agency must be a research agency, a development agency, and an operating agency. And this means something quite different from

a national operation on which an international inspection has been superimposed.

Now about the retaliatory approach, in which an international agency will be able to punish with atomic weapons any state which starts, or even looks as if it were going to start, atomic warfare. In the first place, this doesn't go to the heart of the matter because it does not stop nations from doing things which are dangerous. It relies on the very geopolitical balance we are trying to get away from. And experience shows that you cannot count on all other nations ganging up on one which takes actions contrary to the general interest; that very broad cleavages occur, differences of opinion, vacillations, and that you do not have that effective operating unit which enables you to put your finger on the transgressor and say, "We will punish him." Also, atomic weapons are singularly unsuited as police weapons—they are too much a weapon of total war. Thirdly, if you have atomic weapons, then they are some place and can be seized, and this is a seizure which pays off in aggression immediately.

These things led us to the following sort of proposals: We said, "Let us take the fact that this is a field in which useful things can be done, but are hard to do; let us combine in a single agency developmental and regulatory activities and make an international organization responsible for developing atomic energy, for getting what good there is out of it, and in the same activities and at the same time protecting the world against its destructive uses." This is easy to say. What does it mean? It means that all those critical activities which are or may be essential from going from the mine to the weapon are not to be conducted by nations or by nationals. They are not even to be conducted under license by a company or a national atomic energy commission. Things like the mining of uranium and thorium, the building of power plants which may make fissionable materials, the separation of isotopes to get explosive materials, these jobs are too easily diverted, too trigger-happy to be left in national hands. They must be undertaken internationally so that the body which is trying to protect the world against these dangers will know more about the dangers and about the possibilities than other people. You never get experience in mining uranium by sitting at a desk talking about how other people are mining it—you've got to get into the field and get your hands dirty. The economics and sociology of mining and of power plants, safe design, strategic balance to make diversion and seizure an

unappetizing business—these are things you cannot do by regulation; you can only do them by operation.

As far as research is concerned, most of this seems of a kind that has no essential danger in it. At least it is not my view that knowledge is the source of this danger. The source of this danger is weapons. There is only one field in which we felt it desirable that there be a monopoly in research, and that is in atomic explosives. I think the reason for that is obvious—there is no reason why a nation should explore this if it does not wish to use it. We thought then that it was not only possible but really most desirable to leave quite open to national or private exploitation research in everything but atomic explosives. Research on radiations, on power, on the industrial and medical uses of tracers and of radiation. We thought that it would be a great advantage if these things were left free for competition, under a system of licensing and inspection, because this will give an intercourse and a valid technical connection between the technical people who are part of the international authority and the technical people who are not part of it. This, then, is the pattern we had in mind. The setting up of a genuinely international development authority, entrusted with the dual function of rapidly developing the beneficial uses of atomic energy and of being responsible for preventing its abuse.

Now the questions of what this authority might look like, how it is set up, what sort of procedures it has got to follow—these are extremely complicated, and there are two kinds of considerations involved in the process of arriving at agreement on them. One is that if it is to live it must have powers and knowledge adequate to do its job, and it must get these soon enough to be able to take the necessary steps to make available to mankind with a minimum of delay the benefits that lie in this field and to enable it to assure people that there is not going to be any surprise use of atomic weapons. These are general interests, and I don't think there is any difference between any nation and another in the spirit in which they must try to see these things carried out. But there is, of course, the special position of the United States. We know things that are not known elsewhere; they will be found out, but for the moment we know them and most people elsewhere don't. Anyone who is concerned about the security of the United States would like to see us hold on to these things as long as possible because it gives us a reassuring feeling. We know it is not worth a great deal, but it is worth a little. On the other hand, any

other country coming to this problem would like to see us get rid of these things as fast as possible. So I think one has to distinguish very clearly between considerations which are essential for the workability of the plan of international control, and those which may make this plan more or less acceptable to one nation or another. There are many problems we must explore, but I think it is meaningless, at the present time, to lay down a schedule which would fully protect the United States and be ideally suited to the securing of our own national interest, because this is the job which the U. N. Commission must undertake. The Commission must attempt to find some workable compromise between the conflicting national interests. In doing so it must come back again to the fact that, although these interests do conflict, these are trivial things compared to the overwhelming common interest in getting the security we are after.

The authority can remove from the world the fear which you don't know today, but which five or eight years from now you would otherwise know in the most terrible form, a fear that any day now an attack with atomic weapons may be coming. It can thus remove one of the most frightful causes of war itself. Mark my words, if there is no international control of atomic energy, the next war will be fought to prevent an atomic war, but it will not be successful. But there is more than this. The Authority can go ahead with the uses of atomic energy. It will bring together men of various nations in a common constructive effort in which they will find out how to overcome their national differences. And once you have started on a job like this it is clear that it is a natural for many of our other problems.

You may ask, "What is going to happen now?" Well, there will be a meeting of the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission. Here there will be a discussion, and there will be many very tough problems. If, as a result of these discussions, there is something to agree on, that will have to be worked out in the form of a treaty or charter. The putting of this into effect is something that requires ratification and if the United States accepts that, it will in effect be saying, in an ordered way, in a way we have considered and find prudent in the light of the overwhelming importance of the security we are after, we are going to give up certain advantages we possess today, which we are sure we would lose anyway, but which we are now scheduling to lose probably faster than we would otherwise lose them. We are going to give these up. We are going to make it a crime for

an American or the Government of the United States to mine uranium or to process plutonium. We are going to leave these things, as are all other nations, to an outfit which has the security of the world at heart. It is quite clear that this is a long road but it is also quite clear that it will call for a spirit rather different from that that has animated most international discussions in which the separate national interests have been the overwhelming thing.

Down in the New Mexico desert where we set off the first atomic bomb, one of the security officers was reported to have said when the bomb went off, "The long hairs have let it get away from them." In a sense this is right, because it is not any longer a problem which any small number of specialists can contribute to solving. It is a problem for the peoples of the world. One thing I hope I have conveyed to you, and that is that the long hairs wish to be reckoned as people.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

At present writing, the special scholarships and awards administered by Telluride Association are as follows:

Telluride War Memorial Scholarship consists of a four year tuition scholarship granted by Cornell University, together with a one year preferment at Cornell Branch. This is to be awarded to a freshman entering the University, who is to be selected by the Branch Undergraduate Guest Committee. Salvatore Maiorana has been designated the first recipient of this scholarship.

The Huffcut Memorial Scholarship is an annual award of the privileges of the Branch to a foreign scholar, selected by the Branch Graduate Guest Committee. It is contemplated that the name of this scholarship shall be rotated each year among the four alumni and members of the Association who gave their lives during World War II; and it is hoped that the Huffcut and Hoyt scholars may come from the Far East, and the Bannister and Bedell scholars from Europe and Africa. The first holder of this scholarship is to be Nathaniel Tablante, sent here from the University of the Philippines.

The George Lincoln Burr Scholarship, the funds for which were donated largely by former pupils and friends of Professor Burr, consists of one year's tuition and Branch preferment for some outstanding student at Cornell University or entering freshman of exceptional promise selected by the Branch Undergraduate Guest Committee in conjunction with the Graduate Guest Committee. John Mellor has been designated the George Lincoln

Burr scholar for the coming year.

The Thomas S. Dunham Award, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dunham in memory of their son, is awarded to the student selected by Cornell Branch as having made the most outstanding contribution to Branch life during the previous year. In as much as the Branch has been in operation only one term since the war, and as there have been only eleven student residents, no award was made this year, and the money was appropriated to the Branch library funds, for the purchase of books and records.

PERSONAL NOTES

Harvey Gerry writes of his experiences in Africa and Italy. ". . . I was to go ashore with the combat troops at Bougie as liaison officer. As it developed, I landed in the town ahead of the troops as an emissary, not knowing if the French were going to resist, and made contact with the French Commander. . . . We cooked up a formula whereby the pride of the French was preserved and outside of a little sniping there was no gun fire. While ashore the Germans sank the ship I had come out on. . . . My next mission was to fly to Tripoli with several French colonial officers and join the Eighth Army in the campaign through Southern Tunisia. My job was to get into the towns as soon as they were taken, install the French administration, and generally act as liaison between the British troops and the French civilian authorities. . . . Later I was in charge of the Military Government detachment that landed with the Eighth Army near Syracuse in Sicily, and acted as Military Governor of the Syracuse Department. Our next job was at the time of the landings at Reggio, Calabria, across the Straights of Messina, where our regiment took over Military Government of the Toe of Italy. I was the uncrowned King of the Toe for a month! That was in September of 1943. . . . In August of 1944 I went in with the assault troops at St. Tropez, acting as Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs matters, my principal job being liaison between the late General Patch and the French General commanding the Resistance forces. . . . My final assignment was as Chief of a Military Mission to the French First Army which I joined in Alsace. I went on into Germany with the First French forces, acting as advisor on Military Government. The end of the long and interesting trail was at Lindau near the Austrian border. . . . I got out of the Army in December and after a short vacation started again with the National City Bank of New York as an Assistant Vice President." Address: 37 Fenimore

Road, Scarsdale, New York.

J. A. Whitecotton writes from 54 Rue de Londres, Paris: "You may or may not be aware of the fact that I went into North Africa late in 1942 and spent the major part of 1943 and 1944 in that area, except for occasional trips to New York, and since then have made two trips to Paris where I am now located again, at least temporarily."

Robert C. Washburn, Editorial Director of Employee Publications for the Ford Motor Co., writes to ask if there are any Telluriders qualified in both journalism and labor relations who would be interested in such work, possibly as plant editor. Address: Ford Motor Company, 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Michigan.

Cpl. Barney Childs, Hq. Btry., 3rd Regt., RTC, Ft. Knox, Ky., is dividing his time between regimental supply and a correspondence course in English Literature. ". . . at present, having survived Beowulf, I am involved in the Tudor drama."

W. B. Culbertson reports that his two sons, one a tail gunner and the other an aerial photographer (Hiroshima, before and after), both came through the war safely. He plans to spend the summer in Utah, for fishing and rest.

Ralph Kleps, Chief of the Division of Administration Procedure of the State of California, writes (13 June): "I want to report the following items in order of importance: (1) a daughter, Pamela Wadsworth Kleps (3rd child), born March 13, 1946, in San Francisco; (2) a new address, 3223 East Curtis Park Drive, Sacramento, 17."

Ward Fellows reports (14 July) that he has just preached his second sermon as pastor of the Galewood Congregational Church, "an 'L' shaped one story building, white painted brick on the outside. . . . The interior of the sanctuary is in white and mahogany, with a shallow chancel, altar, and maroon dorsal curtain. . . . we function almost as a community church, having people from various denominations." Address: % Mr. Robert Stock, 1821 N. Nagle Ave., Chicago 35, Ill.

Col. Morgan Sibbett won the Legion of Merit for his work in maintaining cordial relations between Soviet representatives and the War Department in various assignments between the spring of 1942 and autumn of 1945. The citation states in part, "His impartiality, initiative, diplomacy, and devotion to duty facilitated in a great measure the success of military Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union." Since release from the service, Sibbett has been working with the UNRRA in Minsk.

Kurt Bergel has contributed to the archives his article on "Childhood and Love in Rilke's Fourth Duino Elegy," reprinted from the February 1946 issue of the Germanic Revue.

Dr. Charles L. Dimmler, out of the Army, is taking a year's training in pediatrics at Children's Hospital of the East Bay, Oakland, Calif. He plans to begin practice in pediatrics and children's surgery around the turn of the year.

Pvt. Robert Gatje, Co. B, 4th Bn., ASFTC, 2nd Platoon, Ft. Belvoir, Va., writes (25 May): "Army life has been neither enjoyable nor particularly unpleasant so far. Jack Seder was here for a few days when I first arrived, and hope to see J. G. Laylin in Wash., D. C. on leaves later."

Ens. Lindsey Grant (5 June) laments the drop in morale and quality of personnel aboard the U.S.S. Jeffers since its return to the States. "About all that can be done is to wage a dispirited battle against corrosion. . . . The skipper is holding me in for an extra month, so discharge won't come until the seventh of August."

Lt. Col. Frank Monaghan it is reported in a War Department press release (June 7) has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation ribbon in recognition of, "his skillful and successful work in assembling an outstanding group of historians for a special project of importance for the effective prosecution of the war. Major Monaghan was charged with making all arrangements, of planning and directing the work of the historians and with the preparation of their report. These duties were executed in an exceptionally skillful, diplomatic and efficient manner." The project was ". . . a study of the effect of the war upon Germany and the ability of the Nazi war machine to hold up under increasing Allied pressure. . . . Their report, classified as secret, was presented in January, 1944. It was a remarkably accurate forecast of the things that ultimately came to pass."

Superior Judge Goodwin J. Knight, candidate for the Lt.-Governorship of California, received, in the June primaries, the largest number of votes on the Republican ticket, and the second largest number on the Democratic ticket, totaling more than either of his opponents. Judge Knight, Legionnaire and Republican, pledged himself "to the progressive and wide development of California and the happiness and well-being of its citizens. This is an office to which any citizen may well aspire, for it calls for services which, if honestly, intelligently, and energetically rendered, can contribute to the general

welfare and security of the people." He has served in the Los Angeles County Superior Court since 1935, having been re-elected in 1936 and 1942 without opposition.

Maj. T. C. Koo wrote (April 26) from Montreal, Canada, where he was serving as a representative of China at a meeting of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization "on the technical problems of international air transport practice." Since then T. C. managed a brief pre-convention visit to Cornell Branch, prior to his return to China.

Frank E. Dusenberry, Hyrum pipe line foreman, was accorded special recognition when he received his fifty-year service pin. John F. Rowe, Eureka district superintendent, received the pin for forty years service.

Mrs. Ludwig Thomsen died of coronary thrombosis on July 12, 1945. She had suffered a major operation a year and a half before that and was never strong afterward. She is survived by Mr. Thomsen who resides at Oberlin, O.

Lt. Charles E. Ennis of the Royal Canadian Airforce plans to arrive in the States in early Sept. and will resume his work at Cornell Law School, interrupted when he volunteered in 1941. Of his recent activity Ennis writes: "But as there was then nothing to shoot at, the Canadians decided to use me as a 'Legal Officer,' a curiously obscure term that rather smells of Judge Advocacy. And as such I have been employed for the past year, working on Summaries of Evidence and Courts Martial." Ennis and Jean Marion Murray Bisset, a Scottish girl, were married on April 30. The bride spent one year in VAD's, four years as an ambulance driver in the ATS. She has "very blue eyes."

Roy W. Ryden, Jr., writes (Aug. 8) "Back in May of 1941, I came down to the Canal Zone as a mechanical engineer to work for the Mechanical Division of The Panama Canal, which in effect is a Government-owned shipyard, repairing Government and commercial vessels and maintaining the Railroad and floating equipment of the Panama Canal. Late in 1942, I applied for a commission in the Naval Reserve and, finally in Nov. of 1943, the commission came through. Rather than send me to Alaska or some other nearby point, the Navy kept me right here in Balboa, assigned to the

Industrial Manager, whose duties were to repair and service Naval vessels transiting the Canal. After nearly two years of that duty, during which time I received the exalted rank of Lt. (jg), I was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and assigned as Asst. Hull Supt., on the construction of the new Aircraft Carrier PRINCETON. Finally, last Dec., my points caught up with me, or they decided they could win the peace without my further assistance, and accordingly I was released to inactive duty and I am now at my old stand in the Mechanical Division. This time, due to numerous changes, I have been assigned as the Personnel Supervisor of the Division which promises to be quite an interesting job. We have upwards of 2,000 employees in the Mechanical Division alone, and shouldering their problems offers quite a field for some of the psychology and philosophy I attempted to absorb at Deep Springs." (Box 1751, Balboa, Canal Zone).

Janet Ruth Sweeting was born at 4:14 a.m. on July 10, the first child of Orville and Mary Sweeting. Weight: 7 lb. 6 oz.

Bruce Granger completed his doctorate in the Dept. of English at Cornell and begins work this autumn as Instructor in English at the Univ. of Wisconsin. Thesis title: Political Satire in the American Revolution (1763-1783).

The Telluride Power Co. Victory Picnic will be held at Upper Beaver Station on Sept. 8 to honor more than a score of the Company's returned veterans. Cliff McShane will welcome the group to Upper Beaver, and Company President Waldo will make the response. Music, games, food, sports, and special feature numbers will make it a spacious day for 200-300 TPCo. friends. The annual Pole Hiking Contest is expected to set some new records. The Editor dizzily shrinks from the thought of Babe Fournier hiking up a power-pole in six seconds flat, and it is hoped that somebody will divert The Babe's attention to the food or maybe a little music during the contest.

Dr. Walter Cerf begins this autumn to teach in the Dept. of Philosophy at the Univ. of Minn. (219 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis).

Herman C. Dennison is back from the wars and at his old job with International Business Machine Corp. He writes that the most important thing that has re-

cently happened to him is his marriage with Joan M. Mitchell of New York City. (88 Cactus St., Providence 5)

Robt. T. Scott will begin his final year of pre-medical work this autumn. At UCLA. He hopes to enter Cornell Medical School next year. (313 Acacia Rd., San Gabriel, Calif.)

Lt. Stephen Hay writes (July 21), ". . . I was transferred to the European Theater Intelligence School, where I studied Russian language and liaison subjects for two months, and am now instructing the next class. While on leave between classes, I passed a week in London and managed to persuade the over-crowded School of Economics and Political Science to accept me for a general course there next fall. So my first official studying will begin there in Oct. and will be financed by the GI bill—following my discharge in England. I plan to attend the summer semester at Geneva in '47 before returning to the USA for a senior year somewhere. I am quite tickled with the possibilities for general and specific education in England: general as far as learning to speak the King's English, understanding the British, watching them transfer to a planned economy, and observing international trends (and Russia) from the best vantage point in the world today; specific as far as studying sociology with Mannheim, listening to lectures on political science (Laski), economics, and social anthropology at the best school for such things on this side of the water."

Two Branchmen stick by their books during the summer at Telluride House: David Spalding and Barber Conable, in architecture and law respectively.

Ithaca will have a heavy TA population next year outside Cornell Branch. The following—all married—will live in their own homes: John Murray, William Spalding, Bruce Netschert, George Skinner, Dr. Robert Sproull, and Charles Ennis. Carlos Escobar, Henry Jameson, and Fred Bird will attend Cornell and reside outside TA House. Dr. John Niederhauser and Charles Dickinson are, of course, old residents.

Summer visitors at TA House are: William Bowman, Daniel Lindsay, Bernt Olsson, Robert and Mrs. Washburn, Carroll Whitman, Frank Whitman, and C. H. Yarrow.