

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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June 1948

CUSTODIANS' MEETING

The Custodians met at Cornell Branch on May 1 and 2 with Sproull, Olin, Todd, and F. Balderston present; this did not constitute a quorum sufficient to authorize financial transactions. Parker Monroe attended the meeting Sunday, and the Permanent Finance Committee and other members of Cornell Branch were present at most of the meetings.

The following subjects were discussed:

Amortization of Bond Premiums—Burchard and Sproull have worked out a plan for amortizing bond premiums—deducting them from income rather than from the principal of the trust. If we did not amortize bond premiums, part of our principal would in effect be expended as income. This is bad practice, and probably unconstitutional as well. Bond discounts, in accordance with conservative policy, will not be similarly amortized.

Cornell Branch Maintenance—M. L. Kohn, Treasurer of Cornell Branch, brought to the attention of the Custodians a deficit in the \$1500 Cornell Branch Maintenance Account due to the final payment of \$884 for dining room chairs, which was overlooked by the 1947 Convention. An adjustment will be made out of Telluride House Maintenance Reserve.

Timing Plan Fund—Olin reported on the present market value of the TPF. Stocks were 51.8% of the total fund.

Stocks—Todd reported on chemical stocks. The Custodians expressed an interest in a switch from duPont to Commercial Solvents. F. Balderston reported on the banking industry, and the Custodians set up a tentative schedule for getting out of bank stocks.

Bonds — Much information was gained from a discussion with Parker Monroe. The possibility of a switch of some of our funds from Governments into higher yielding corporates will be investigated.

Income — The Permanent Finance Committee reported that our income during the past year would be about \$69,500. This \$9000 increase over the estimate made last year is largely due to a dividend on Telluride Power Company stock. The income estimate for next year is \$64,800.

Dunham Award

Alfred Harding has been awarded the 1948 Thomas S. Dunham Memorial Award for "the most distinctive and valuable" contribution to the work of the Branch during the past year. He was elected by the Branch membership on May 24.

CORNELL BRANCH

Five members of the Branch have recently been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity. They are: Charles Burkhart, Norton Dodge, Lindsey Grant, Alfred Harding, and Allen Whiting.

Kenneth Mahony has won the Pemberton Cup awarded each year to the best public speaker at the Branch. The award was made at the annual public speaking banquet held May 18. Resident professor of law, David Curtiss, was toastmaster. Many Cornell faculty members associated with the House in past years attended, drank beer, listened and laughed as residents read poems about one another.

Spring house party was held on the weekend of May 22. Thirteen women invaded the second floor of Telluride House from Friday afternoon to Sunday evening. Chaperons for the affair were Professor and Mrs. Harrup Freeman and Mrs. and Mrs. Pedro Pi Sunyer of New York City. House activities included a cocktail party and open house on Friday, a picnic at Professor Freeman's cottage on Cayuga Lake Saturday afternoon, a formal dinner and dance at the House that evening, early morning breakfast and dinner on Sunday. The many campus events crowding Cornell's traditional Spring Day weekend furnished extra excitement for the especially ambitious.

Several Branch members will be leaving Cornell permanently after June graduation. Donald Claudy, for instance, sails July 16 for Europe. There he will be one of the first American students to participate in a three weeks summer session at the University of Heidelberg. The program includes both German and American students and is sponsored by the American Military Government.

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DEEP SPRINGS NOTES

by Roderick Robertson

Now that the annual Spring Trip is over, all thoughts at Deep Springs have turned toward the Convention of Telluride Association to be held here in late June. A working committee of Bradford Judd, Labor Commissioner, and Bob Henderson, acting as representative for the Association, have general plans completed which follow closely the plans utilized at the 1940 meeting. For housing, the green shed will be converted into a dormitory and every available space in the main building and the cottages will be pressed into service. For the more hardy, adequate camping space and facilities will be available. Of course, our late spring has not yet brought relief from cold nights, but by June our expert weatherman assures us we will enjoy the balmy breezes of summer.

Despite the fact that the students will be hard pressed on the work program both with arrangements for the Convention and with haying which will be in full swing, it is hoped that they will only have to work the usual four hours a day, leaving plenty of time for associating with the men and work of the Convention. There is also a secret hope that some T.A.'er might find a spare afternoon to bale hay or weed the garden. It is just a hope, however.

The Student Body piled into the old stake truck (with a new motor) on April 11 and started off in a chilly snowstorm for Zion Canyon, Utah. Two full days were spent there hiking and taking pictures. From there, the group, which included Bob Henderson, went on to spend a few hours at Bryce Canyon and a few minutes at Panguitch, Utah where greetings were extended to the Telluride Power Company. At Kanab, a local carnival gave lonely Deep Springers an opportunity to exercise their long-unused manly charms on the local young women. Grand Canyon was the next stop, and, not content to view the scenery from the rim, the entire gang trudged down the steep trails to the bottom of the gorge to spend two lazy days hiking, reading, eating and sleeping. Boulder Dam and Las Vegas rounded out the itinerary, and the

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TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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THE AGE LEVEL

The composition of Cornell Branch is a question which deserves some consideration before that sticky moment in Convention when someone discovers that the House is filled with nothing but lawyers and graduate students in English, with few vacancies remaining. A random survey of old News Letters indicates that the Branch has usually been balanced fairly evenly: about half in the junior-and-senior category, several each of sophomores and freshmen, three or perhaps five graduate students, and one or two lawyers. The Spring 1948 Branch is more advanced, academically speaking, than the average of pre-war years: seven juniors, ten seniors, five sophomores, three law students, eight graduate students, and one freshman.

Most of the greybeards are in the House because of the dislocations of the war, but it seems that a Branch of this sort may, consciously or unconsciously, become Association policy even when all is normal. Such a policy has several disadvantages. Older, more advanced students are usually more interesting, poised, and experienced; they more easily make a good impression on committees and Convention. But the Branch is often hardly more useful to them than a boarding-house. There is also a limitation on the usefulness to the Branch of maturity and advancement; this function can be fulfilled by relatively few older students.

This argues for a Branch composed primarily of undergraduates, with enough grad students to give some maturity and intellectual experience without squeezing the entire House into their pattern. Numerically, this might mean six or seven out of a House of 32. It would also follow that TA-men, and especially DS-men, who have been at the Branch for undergrad work would not necessarily continue there for graduate studies.

It is of course unwise to create an unyielding rule. Some assume the role of the aged in the Branch before the end of their junior year, others remain both receptive and active while writing their theses. But despite differences in individuals there can be a general Association policy in matters of this sort, and it would seem that this policy should lean toward a more youthful Branch.

DEEP SPRINGS

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stake truck pulled into the ranch just in time for breakfast on April 22.

The trying time of spring planting is about over. The new ranch manager, Glen Jones, has proven himself a capable and energetic leader. With the able assistance of Merrit Holloway, cowboy, and Edward Pitts, irrigator, he has been able to build up a new spirit among the students, a spirit manifesting itself in added interest in the ranch activities. Glen worked out with Bonham Campbell, Bob Henderson, Merrit Holloway, and others, an all-inclusive 10 year plan for ranch operations. Within the plan come the regulation and care of the cattle herd, the purchase of new equipment, and the scientific planning and rotation of crops. We have been fortunate in securing Mr. Jones from the government service where he worked on conservation and grazing projects.

To fill the place of Norm Dalle, mechanic, who left us in April to go to Alaska, Jack Howerton has been hired. The Student Body and the whole community were sorry to see Norm leave; as a parting gift, the students presented him with a fine wind-breaker jacket.

Because of the generosity of the Board of Trustees and several individuals, we have been able to have many more lecturers this term than for some years. Dean Elliot of the U.S.C. Law School came during March to give a lecture on "The Lawyer in the Atomic Age." Mr. R. Besig of the Northern California Civil Liberties Union delivered two inspiring talks on his work in defending the rights of citizens. Another highlight of the term was the series of lectures by Charles Titus of U.C.L.A. on politics and backgrounds for 1948. Last week, Mr. Drayton Bryant, former Deep Sprniger, delivered two talks on public housing which exciting a great deal of thought and comment. Mr. Bryant has been connected with pub-

lic housing in the Los Angeles area.

The new stake truck, a 1948 Ford, arrived from Provo along with some equipment from the Power Company to be used in the construction of a power line to the new well.

Bonham Campbell recently returned from an extensive tour through the East and Middle-west where he sought candidates.

It is with sorrow that the community learned of the death of Howard Hedgespeth, former mechanic at Deep Springs. Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whitney and two students attended the funeral in Bishop.

In closing these notes, the Deep Springs Student Body extends its hearty and sincere invitation to Telluride Association. We hope the Convention will be a success and that each one attending will enjoy his stay.

PERSONALS

Frederick H. Bird has written a series of three articles appearing in March issues of the "Chicago Daily News" and exposing the deplorable conditions of Chicago's city jail.

Allen H. Welch writes from Columbia, Missouri: "I returned from Korea in time to enter the University of Missouri last fall, as a sophomore. I received full credit for my South Dakota State College work under the Army Specialized Training Program. I have entered the University college of Education, majoring in social studies, with a minor in English. My intention is to correlate my Education work with the Naval Reserve Training Officers' Corps."

Births: David Proctor Hayes, fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hayes, San Francisco, California.

Robert Bruce Aird, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert B. Aird, Mill Valley, California.

Former Branch resident Jan Dietrichson from Oslo, Norway, now studying at Cornell, won the Corson French Prize for a winning essay on "Andre Gide: Works and Main Ideas on the Background of His Life."

Joseph H. Sundstrom of Salt Lake City died of a heart ailment in his home on May 17. Born in 1887, Mr. Sundstrom worked with the Telluride Power Company before and after its purchase by Utah Power and Light Company.

ARNESSEN WRITES FROM PARIS

"Eight months in Europe have given me the inevitable desire to stay another year. It took a good six of them to learn French, find out where to get in line, how to cut the red tape which the French wind more intricately and elegantly than we.

Academically, those first months were lost. You feel obligated to go to the theatre, visit the monuments, and talk with everyone you can. This last is by no means difficult here, as the natives seem to enjoy conversation. As reminiscences weave about in my mind, I try to avoid the urge to write a travelogue. France is beautiful, indeed, and Paris is a fascinating city. After you've lived here a while you have the feeling that you're coming home every time you return. But other people have written all that in more colorful language than I can.

I have had one vague feeling, however, that approaches confession when it comes out in black and white; a malaise at being taken for an American here—heresy and treachery! No, I'll be glad to return to my own country, though I admit that the dream is a bit like that of a child before Christmas—a great evergreen tree covered with Philip Morris, Carling's Red Cap, and bottles of pasteurized milk. Yet, I had a chance to pick from the tree in Belgium a while ago, and it was surprising how soon the charm faded. The stores were so full of baroque Easter eggs in chocolate that you couldn't eat any, and the surplus of electricity made the Boulevard Auspach in Brussels look too much like Fifth Avenue.

The trouble is, that most of the people, when they learn you are American, hold you responsible for a host of uncomplimentary phenomena, like Dupont de Nemours, David O. Selznick, Kathleen Winsor, Dick Tracy, and the atom bomb. They're surprised that you don't chew gum but are confident that your financial resources are unlimited. You often meet a reaction which is epitomized in Si Whitney's joke about the Russian official whose reply to an American engineer, surprised to find no trains in the new railroad station was, "Vell, vot about the Negroes in the Sout'?" Perhaps they are not to be more condemned than the New Yorker who thinks that everybody in Texas wears a six-shooter.

There is a more disquieting side to it than that, because the United States, by virtue of her political and fiscal position, is the leader of the western

world. More than half the films now playing in Paris are American, simply because they can be imported more cheaply than they can be produced here. (You may agree with me that the ratio of chaff to wheat in this lot has long since passed that ordained in Nature by the Creator.) Belgium, as a result of her post-war credits, has become a little U. S. Everyone smokes Camels, buys the *Reader's Digest*, and drives a Chevy. Of course you can take the attitude that they don't have to go to the movies if they find them infantile, and no one is forced to absorb the philosophy of the R.D.

But when we look at grimmer matters, like the partition of the world's oil supply, and find that the U. S. produces 60% of it and Russia 10%, you wonder what right we have in the Middle East, which should normally supply its own economic and geographical region. The engineers and social scientists, given control of the situation, would no doubt drastically reorganize the present distribution. The assumption we are now operating on, however, is that very little of the 38 million tons of naphtha the Russians have prefigured for 1950 will go into the cars of private motorists in Prague, and that if they are allowed free rein, Red Army tanks will soon be rolling across the hills of the Alsace. That implies that Standard Oil and the U. S. Congress with a similar freedom would liberate more of Iranian production to the enjoyment of life, and allow the Czech press to say what it liked about Messrs. Gottwald and Benes. And under the existing choice, I must pick Standard Oil and Senate Taft. But they are no longer in the position of the trader selling fire-water to the Indians. As a nation, we are responsible for the actions of all our representatives abroad, and as the strongest and richest we are morally obligated to assume the largest burden in the reconstruction of the world.

The European Recovery Plan will engender a bevy of problems which must be carefully watched. Its political complexion can no longer be glossed over; that we are buying opinion is not an idle partisan accusation. Further, anyone who is not a hopeless dreamer will realize that we cannot hope to be repaid the expenditures the plan entails, and it is reasonable that a taxpayer thinking of his own future interests would wish to see in the plan a donation of temporary aid in expendable products which will not enter into future competition with American commerce.

This, of course, is not viewing European needs with a charitable eye, not to mention the necessity of world-wide economic balance for peace. What France, for example, does not need is Campbell's Soup. Canned milk in reasonable quantities is required to ameliorate the infant diet, but what they really need is cows. Similarly with industrial products: the average age of French industrial machinery is 12 years, which, with a small allowance for the efficiency of the French worker, puts production per machine at about one-fourth of our own. What they want, then, is first machines, and later raw materials. Our business as a public is to watch the political pressures of manufacturing interests to see that their foresighted regard for future markets does not vitiate the work of the E. R. P.

The rehabilitation of displaced persons is another subject that one feels a little more realistically here. I have a good many friends from one Balkan country or another, marking time here, working or studying, with no prospect of returning to their homes. None of them could return at the moment, and I don't know any who want to. And they are among the fortunate, living unpestered in France, a country still much freer than our own. The failure of the U. S. to do anything about the thousands of others so far is shameful.

An American abroad feels sometimes like a Roman citizen—which he can take either of two ways. I favor the attitude that power implies responsibility and that the moral influence of our political and financial leadership should inspire us to start sweeping our own doorstep like mad.

For the present, my own studies have carried me into the Middle Ages, which, of course, I discover are not as dark as they say. At Christmas I was able to visit Switzerland and Italy, and this summer I shall be in Belgium for six weeks and then in southern France. I have found the academic freedom of the French educational system to be quite a test, though it was my fondest dream before I left. If there is one thing that is being impressed on me more than anything else, it is the difference among peoples. A Frenchman and an Englishman do not think in the same way; and then the Slav is another breed. Our common misinterpretation of Thomas Jefferson and early training in the brotherhood of man tend to blind us to this reality. One begins slowly to understand the political ferment.

REPORT FROM PASADENA BRANCH

by Phil Howard

Many things have been occurring around the Pasadena Branch at Pacific Oaks which might interest the readers of the Newsletter. As the group completed its first year as an educational unit we all felt the need of some sort of evaluation program. No existing program with which we were familiar seemed to satisfy our needs, so we formulated one, out of odds and ends. We elected an evaluation committee composed of Lois Bailey, Walter Coppock, and Mike Yarrow, and they drew up what might be called an evaluation standard: a list of the directions in which growth was to be hoped for, such as intellectual, emotional, artistic, etc. Each student then evaluated the progress of each of the other students, using this list as a guide, before the evaluation committee. The committee will present each member of the group with a summary of the student opinion concerning him. It is hoped that in this way the individual students, apprized of their strengths and weak spots, will be better able to improve their relationship to the group as a whole.

Along a somewhat similar line, the need has been felt to make the work periods, which are an integral part of the plan of the Pasadena Branch, more significant not only to the student who is employed in a particular field, but also to the rest of the student group. Inasmuch as many persons, both inside and outside of the group also thought that there should be more group activity during the work periods, than just routine business meetings each week, the two aims were combined so that each person's job is discussed before the group, commencing with a presentation of the physical aspects of the work, and leading into the less obvious and sometimes more permanent values, social and otherwise which could be derived from the position.

Several trips have been taken by various members of the group, the most outstanding one, judging from the numbers of men who went along, was a week-end excursion to Ensenada, a flourishing town in Baja, California, which promises to be even more flourishing, now that gambling has been legalized there. We camped on the beach, dispatched innumerable postcards home bearing Mexican stamps, explored the town generally,

and reluctantly admitted being tourists.

Other members of the group have made most interesting trips to witness the strike at the DiGeorgio Ranch in Bakersfield, and to the Tenny Un-American hearings in Los Angeles, and have made valuable reports to the group upon what they have observed.

We now have eleven members. The latest to be accepted is Art Emlen, who was previously doing overseas rehabilitation work for UNRRA and the American Friends Service Committee in Italy. We are hoping to get five more members in June if well-qualified applicants are available.

Our summer program is now well formulated and a first faculty meeting has been held. We are happy to have Kurt and Alice Bergel in language, drama, and history courses. Robert Ross, professor of psychology at John Muir College here in Pasadena, will conduct a course in the Psychological Foundations of Personality.

Jack Phillips, a graduate student at U.S.C. who has been resident at Pacific Oaks will conduct a course in philosophy, and Ed Sanders of the Pacific Oaks staff will help with English Composition. Mike Yarrow is to teach an economics course. The program seems well-rounded and we are looking forward to it with anticipation. We plan to run the semester from June 1st to Sept. 18 with a week out for convention.

CORNELL BRANCH

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Later in the summer Claudy will spend two months traveling about Europe. In October, with a scholarship from the University of Zurich, he will begin a year's study of international affairs in Switzerland.

Graduating from Cornell Law School this month, Barber Conable aims to gain legal experience working with a Buffalo law firm.

Lindsey Grant plans to take the State Department Foreign Service exams next September. During the summer he hopes to take preparatory work at George Washington University.

With a degree in Far Eastern studies, Alfred Harding will leave for China soon after Telluride Convention. In China he will study at Peking National University, probably for two years.

Herbert Madison, first Telluride man to graduate from Cornell's newly created Industrial and Labor Relations School, plans to find work in the labor relations field.

William Rose will spend the summer working on his Ph.D. thesis in English literature at Berkeley, California. Next fall he will take up his teaching post on the faculty of Williams College, Massachusetts.

Allen Whiting will be at the International House, University of California, studying Russian this summer. In the fall he will either remain there to learn Chinese or go to the Russian Institute at Columbia University.

Gerrard Pook has been selected chairman of the Willard Straight Art Committee for next year. Charles Burkhart was elected secretary of Book and Bowl, Cornell literary society, when it met at the Branch May 20.

Some of our guests during the past month and a half have been:

Stephen Spender—British poet and critic.

Robert Fawtier — fellow of the French National Council of Research, **Membre de l'Institut**, now touring US colleges.

Marjorie Hope Nicolson—professor of English at Columbia University Graduate School, Messenger lecturer at Cornell.

Lucien Wolff—former Branch resident and professor of French literature at Cornell, now teaching at Berkeley, California.

Alexander Passerin d'Entreves—Serena Professor of Italian Studies at Oxford University.

George F. Keck—leading Chicago architect.

The emphasis now being placed on active participation in campus affairs is indicated by the following figures. During the past year the Branch membership has included twelve presidents or chairmen of campus organizations, one student council member, one member of the senior class council, an editor of the "Cornell Law Quarterly," six workers on the "Cornell Daily Sun" staff, two of them in an executive capacity. Despite some duplication in these statistics, they should clear the Branch of any past charge of being an "ivory tower" existence.

Additions to Historical Files

All Manner of Men, a study of the racial crisis in America, by Malcolm Ross.