TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

VOLUME XXXVII NUMBER 3
ITHACA NY DECEMBER 1950

A Report from the President

TELLURIDE ACTIVITIES IN THE EMERGENCY

Like all other parts of the American educational framework, Telluride Association has to consider how best to adjust its program to the changing circumstances and the changing responsibilities to the community which are associated with education in a partially mobilized society.

One view is that we should continue with our educational work in the usual pattern unless or until the requirements of army service deplete the size of the group eligible for our support too far, at which time we should close up shop, enact minimum provisions for the use of current income funds for the preservation of our property, and leave our educational efforts in abeyance until the end of the emergency. Meanwhile, most of our current income would be accumulated and reinvested. The signal which would initiate this period of inactivity would be the failure of a Convention to achieve a quorum.

Some delicate constitutional and administrative problems are raised by even this "batten down the hatches" policy. Provisions must be made at the earliest opportunity (the 1951 Convention) for succession to Presidency, the Custodians, and other offices, as vacancies occur, for the safekeeping and relocation of documents if necessary, for the maintenance of records, and for the methods to be used in attempting to reconvene the Convention at the conclusion of an emergency period.

Before considering this or other approaches to the question of Telluride operation under full emergency conditions, we should perhaps list the more immediate effects of the present pressure upon our program. First of all, we may find ourselves embarrassed by the limited and declining purchasing power of our investment income as the rate of rearmament spending accelerates and some inflation results. Selective service and other accessions to the armed services, however, will have immediate and perhaps drastic effects on the scope of our educational work. Three Association members have gone into military service since Korea; one reactivated from reserve status in the U. S. Marine Corps, and two inducted under Selective Service. It is perhaps too early to forecast the degree to which Selective Service will reduce the size of the Cornell Branch membership; we are probably safe in assuming that the Branch will remain in operation next year, perhaps with a smaller membership, assuming that full-scale mobilization does not occur. My personal view is that the Association should encourage its younger membership to continue with educational plans already made, unless called by the military, on the theory that well-trained and specialized young men are more valuable to the community, in peace and in war, than men whose education is cut short.

Selective service and mobilization plans will probably make the greatest inroads on the group which is now at Deep Springs and Pasadena Branch. This will be true under the present regulations, both because the deferment of young men past the age of (Continued on Page 2)

NEW FUNDS DRIVE AT HALF-WAY MARK

REPORTS STILL INCOMPLETE

Last-minute tabulations of returns in the 1951 New Funds Drive indicate that approximately $5,000 has been received of the $10,000 goal set by the 1950 Convention. While these figures are by no means complete, and several important areas have yet to report, extrapolation on the basis of last year's figures at this stage of the Drive indicates that, unless fund-raising efforts are decisively increased during the next few weeks, this year's campaign will fall considerably below the minimum figure Convention believed necessary to maintain the Association's present commitments adequately.

However, the Drive is by no means over, and the New Funds Committee has urged all News Letter readers who have not yet been able to do so, to mail their contribution pledges or their checks now to Chancellor Johnson in Ithaca, making all checks payable to Telluride Corporation. The Committee also requests all Area Captains and Solicitors to complete a thorough coverage of the Telluride friends and associates in their areas soon and report the results of their work promptly.

Only an energetic and conscientious effort during the coming weeks will bring us to a successful completion of the campaign; without this effort the Drive is sure to fall short of its goal.

NEW DIRECTOR TO ASSUME POST AT DEEP SPRINGS

Story on Page Nine

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

ROBERT F GATJE EDITOR
ASSOCIATES DONALD J REIS
CHARLES J CHRISTENSØN

PUBLISHED IN ITHACA NY
BY TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION

VOL XXXVII NO 3 DECEMBER 1950

In the October issue of the NL, we reported a credit of $60
an advance supply of envelopes has since set us back 50
and publication costs of this issue will be about 68
but our readers have generously contributed 61
so that our editorial head is above water by a slim $3

We had hoped to publish three more issues costing 230
but this would leave us out $227

Our publication schedule will have to be geared to funds on hand. If you would like us to continue with regular issues of the NL, you can help close our dollar gap with contributions sent to the Telluride News Letter, Ithaca, New York.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
(Continued from Page 1)

nineteen is not certain to be granted beyond the period necessary for the completion of the current academic year, and because the rate of recruitment of able new students, under these circumstances, will be reduced. Passage of a Universal Military Service Bill, which has been proposed by the President, Department of Defense, and by many civil groups, would have its greatest impact upon the age-groups just beyond eighteen years. It appears to me very probable that such a bill will be passed by the next congress.

The adjustment to this could take either of two courses: to abandon education at this age level during the period of the emergency, or to lower the age levels at Pasadena and at Deep Springs. Deep Springs operated with considerable success on this basis during World War II, accepting students who had completed the junior year of high school.

We should not be eager to abandon any part of our educational work unless the students or the money are not forthcoming. However, we should recognize that Mr. Nunn set out a body of educational principles which are directed to the long run. If the available group is too far depleted, and the psychological tensions of education during the emergency become too great, we may be forced to close out our direct educational activities. At the same time, we may see a need for special measures in support of the broad purposes to which we subscribe.

Another approach to this problem is less stringent: it looks to the possibility that some expenditure of current income for educational purposes may be justified even though the membership is so scattered that a quorum is impossible. One worthy purpose is immediately conceivable: Deep Springs, or the Association's Primary Branch, or both, may be able to function with younger age-groups even though Cornell Branch is closed and the active membership is unavailable for Conventions. Specific authority might be granted to the officers and Custodians, or to some broader group, to appropriate funds for these specific purposes and to review those administrative activities for which the Association is directly responsible.

The membership of Telluride Association will shortly receive notice of proposed constitutional amendments and alternative methods of coping with the problems of stewardship if a quorum cannot be raised for some future Convention. I have already outlined one approach to this question: to shut down educational work entirely, and to permit the expenditure of funds only for the maintenance of property.

Beyond this, the Association might be justified in providing support to special educational activities if a full-scale emergency fell upon us. For example, any listing of the major American universities reveals that nearly all of them are presently located in or near our great urban centers. A war would mean bombing or the danger of bombing. Government policy under these circumstances would probably be to dismantle and relocate some of the equipment, library facilities, and valuables of these universities and to set some of their personnel to work on scholarly activity which, despite the critical times, should not be abandoned. The Association could well consider whether to confer authority upon some competent body to expend part of our income for the support of such relocated scholarly activity, even though a Convention could not be brought together.

None of us is wise enough to foresee what kinds of effort might be justified under a broad reading of our duties as Trustees. The closing down of all activity would probably be the safest course in that it would prevent any possible abuse of the Trust by some small group upon whom responsibility might devolve. On the other hand, such abandonment of educational expenditure might go counter to the real responsibilities which we should like to try to exercise. It may be that we can set up adequate restraints on the residual group which would have to make particular decisions.

We are no doubt correct in assuming that the 1951 Convention will meet as scheduled. These issues should be discussed thoroughly between now and then, and decisive action should be taken at that Convention.

F E Baldwin Jr
President

"JACK" TOWNSEND

Ralph Hunt "Jack" Townsend, 59, died on November 21 in Santa Monica (Calif.) Hospital after a long illness.

Townsend was a Constitutional Member of the Association and worked and studied at the Olmsted, Boise, and Claremont Branches between 1910 and 1917, after graduation from the Park City (Utah) High School. He studied electrical engineering at Purdue University 1913-16. At Purdue he participated in baseball, track, and wrestling; he was in the military band, the symphony orchestra, the glee club, and was musical director of the Harlequin Club.

Townsend did the pioneer work in accoustics for the Brunswick company and invented the process of electrically recording sound on disc records which revolutionized the phonograph industry. He spent most of his life in developing, operating, and supervising the use of sound-recording equipment. He was responsible for Brunswick equipment and studios in the U. S. and Europe; he later became Sound Director for Paramount; and subsequently was supervising engineer for RCA Photophone West Coast Studios.

Townsend is survived by his widow, Anna Paul Townsend; by Ralph H., Jr.; and by one daughter, Mrs. Betty Blanchard.

LOUIS A. SWEENEY

Louis A. Sweeney died on Sept. 7 at the Veterans' Hospital in Tucson, Ariz., according to a letter from the Director of the Hospital.

Sweeney wrote to the Chancellor from Ward 6, Room 159, on August 24, ".....I am a Charter Member of the Telluride Association. I was with Mr. L.L. Nunn for many years. However, during the past few years I have been completely out of touch with any of the members, especially the old-timers. I have lived most of the time in Los Angeles, with the exception of four and a half years in the Pacific during the last war.

"I do not suppose school has started yet, but if you can give me any information regarding some of the old-timers or have a News-Letter, I would appreciate it.

"Regards to all the boys."

The packet of back-number NLs and the letter of response were returned marked, " Deceased." VA regulations prohibit release of information regarding a dead veteran without the consent of his next-of-kin, and no information is yet available on Sweeney.

Sweeney was born in Jackson, Mich.,Aug. 26, 1895. LLN sent Sweeney to the old Procter Academy in Provo to polish off the eighth grade in 1910 -- LLN and Doc Nightingale signed the report cards -- and he began work for the Telluride Power Co. on July 1, 1911, at Olmsted. He was with the 176th Aero Squadron in Europe during WW I, but nothing is known of his military service in WW II.

PASADENA BRANCH NOTES

By Harold Fishman

A highly successful work term is drawing to a close at Pasadena Branch, and the rather static atmosphere that pervades the Branch toward the end of a work semester is rapidly changing to one of anxious contemplation of Christmas at home. A few weeks "with the folks" at this time of the year helps to bolster morale, and it is a considerable factor in promoting the success of the succeeding study semester.

A few very interesting courses are already scheduled for the academic term beginning January 29. Dr. Floyd Ross of the University of Southern California will present comparative religions, Edwin Sanders will once again join our faculty and teach both creative writing and the second semester of the history of English literature, Mike Yarrow will offer political science, and Alice Bergel, French. Faculty members have not yet been appointed for courses in geology and the history of art.

Need we mention that one of the main topics of discussion at the dinner table these days is the draft? Since the last issue of the News Letter, Bill Williams, one of our students, enlisted in the Air Force, and Rod Robertson, DS alumnus and TA member residing at the Branch before returning to Cornell in the spring, was drafted. The draft-exempt status of PB students during the work term is in question, since the law provides for deferments only for "full-time" students, but we are seeking to establish right to deferment under a World War II policy which included students in a co-operative work-study program.

One of the more recent activities in the life of the Branch is the bi-weekly student work report. Each Branchman presents his oral work summary, and questions and discussion of the report and related material follow.

The semi-annual inter-student evaluation program is also in full swing. Each member is asked to rate each other on a number of factors considered indicative of success in the Branch. Evaluation summaries will be compiled and presented to the student body early next semester.

The evening of November 30 occasioned the 1950 Reunion of the Los Angeles Alumni. Approximately thirty-five alumni, members and friends of the Association enjoyed the excellent dinner at the Commodore Hotel, in Los Angeles. Reports were received from Bonham Campbell, Mike Yarrow, and the student body chairmen of Deep Springs and Pasadena Branch. Considerable interest was expressed in Joe Nunn's suggestion of closer contact among the alumni group of Los Angeles and vicinity. We hope that next year a greater number will be able to take advantage of this annual affair.

CORNELL BRANCH NOTES

By D. Jeffery Reis

An Alumni weekend planned for November 18-19 had to be canceled for a dearth of Alumni. It had been hoped that these affairs, which proved themselves so successful last year, would continue as a Branch function, but the disappointing response this fall has left doubts as to the success of such events in the future.

Other social activities, however, have been more fortunate. Among the more notable events were a Thanksgiving dinner held for Ithaca associates, a musical presented by a faculty chamber music group, and a talk by Vladimir Nabokov, Cornell professor and author, on his student days at Cambridge.

The usual pre-Yuletide activity was in evidence during the past few weeks. The mantlepiece was once again filled with greeting cards from friends and Alumni. Included in Mr. W. L. Biersach's was a gift of $100 for the Branch, greater part earmarked for the library, and the remainder to benefit the News Letter.

A party for underprivileged Ithaca children was given by the Branch in conjunction with a local sorority at the Northside Settlement House. Refreshments, gifts, and games made for a wonderful afternoon. A larger Christmas party, however, was given at the Branch on December 16 for the whole Ithaca contingent of friends and associates. The house, resplendent with traditional Christmas trappings, was filled with caroling and chatter.

Campus activities have kept many Branch members occupied. The model United Nations, a parliamentary replica of that organization, boasts six house members: Paul Szasz, elected president of the General Assembly, represented Nicaragua; Curtis Karplus, the U.S.; Peter Parker, the Union of South Africa; Joel Cogen, the United Kingdom; Charles Christenson, Poland; and Kamol Janlekha, his native Thailand. The Dramatic Club's revival of "Once Upon a Hill," an original musical, has James Bostwick in one of the leading roles, Donald Reis as musical director, and Robert Gatje as designer of the sets.

An item of recent interest at Cornell Branch was a strike of Cornell University maintenance employees. There was discussion within the Branch concerning the advisability of taking a collective stand. Membership, however, decided against such action in line with the longstanding policy against comitting the Association or the Branch on a controversial political issue

Under authority of the 1950 Convention, the Branch has reconsidered the proposed repeal of the by-law prohibiting the use or possession of intoxicating beverages by house members, except on certain pre-determined dates. In order to estimate the effect of this Amendment, the Branch has decided to suspend the by-law until February.

Another item of house action was the granting of Branch preferment to Robert Bull. Bull, whose plans for travel abroad were squelched by new draft quotas, comes to Cornell's College of Agriculture after two and one-half years at Deep Springs.

The Branch has been host to several University guests. Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, recently Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, remained at the house for several days, as did Dr. Jens Clausen, Stanford plant pathologist and Messenger Lecturer at Cornell. Two philosophers, Dr. Delsai Suzaki, noted Japanese authority on Zen-Buddism, and Dr. J.O. Urmson of Christ Church College, Oxford, also resided at the Branch during their Ithaca visits.

Among the Alumni who visited recently are Roger Dann, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Scott, Paul Reyneau, and Paul Swatek. Roger Dann came up for the Cornell-Yale weekend, whereas the remaining quartet were here for the Dartmouth weekend. The Custodians met on December 9th at Cornell Branch.

DEAN R.M. OGDEN OF CORNELL TO TEACH AT DEEP SPRINGS

Dr. Robert M. Ogden, Professor-Emeritus of Psychology of Cornell University, will teach at Deep Springs during the spring term which opens on January 28.

Doctor Ogden was graduated from Cornell in 1901 and received his doctorate in 1903 from the University of Wurzburg. He began his distinguished teaching career as an assistant in psychology at the University of Missouri in 1903. He retired from Cornell in 1945. He was Professor of Education at Cornell, 1916-39; he was Professor of Psychology from 1939 until retirement. From 1923 until his retirement, he was Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences at Cornell.

Doctor Ogden plans courses in elementary psychology during his term at Deep Springs. He has discussed Deep Springs with Dean Sabine and Doctor Sale, both of whom have recently taught at Deep Springs. His administrative and teaching duties have made him familiar with Deep Springs, and he has expressed interest and pleasure over his coming work. Mrs. Ogden will accompany him to Deep Springs. They plan to drive by the southern route to the Coast with Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sibley, old friends and University associates.

DEEP SPRINGS NOTES

By James L. Barkenquast

Director, draft and the budget are the biggest problems before us this term as we look for an answer to the question, "How long can Deep Springs continue to operate?" Having observed the spirit of the Student Body, of the faculty and of the administration this fall, I feel that I can safely be optimistic about Deep Springs' reaction to these problems.

The Board of Trustees at its November meeting agreed that a director for Deep Springs must be found by May. Several candidates are at present under consideration for this position.

On the financial question, the Board took definite action regarding this year's estimated $23,000 deficit, establishing a committee to make recommendations on setting the Deep Springs financial house in order. One immediate result has been the decision, made however regretfully, to ask all guests and visitors to reimburse Deep Springs for room and board. We are sure that alumni and friends will understand that we wish in no way to weaken our hospitality, but have instead simply been forced to cut expenses up and down the line. Exceptions to these changes will be made, of course, for all guests here on academic or institutional business.

One aid in the considerations of the financial situation has been an analysis of the budget made by the Student Body Budget Committee. The increasing influence of this committee on institution spending has been commended by the trustees, who urged the group to continue analyses such as the one presented at the November meeting in the future.

The Student Body on the whole has shown a commendable interest in the problems of the current budget. I feel that this interest has enabled many members, especially the new men, to appreciate Deep Springs more realistically and more sincerely.

Correspondence between students and their draft boards has been at a minimum so far. Just how the draft or the proposed UMS will affect the school is hard to predict. Deep Springs recognizes the problem; that is about all it can do until national deferment policies are announced.

The applications program will, of course, have to be accelerated if the three-year program is to continue under the draft. Although the trustees have again expressed their insistence on a three-year plan, a rapid reduction of the Student Body through conscription might well force them to revise their stand.

CORNELL BRANCH REVISITED

By Dean Dexter S. Kimball

It is very pleasant indeed to be again a guest of the Telluride House, and it has been quite a few years since I enjoyed a similar privilege. It is particularly pleasant to be again closely associated with "Johnny" Johnson (may he live long and prosper), who was a member of the House during my former stay. Naturally, I had a certain degree of curiosity as to possible changes in the social atmosphere and other changes which may have occurred in the interim. It was my pleasure to be acquainted with Mr. Nunn and to have discussed some of his educational ideas with him. It will be remembered that all of the original Telluride men at Cornell were engineers, and a fine lot of men they were. So long as I was actively engaged in teaching, I kept more or less in touch with the House, but on retirement I naturally lost many close University contacts. Hence my curiosity.

Well, I have not been disappointed. I find the same high scholarship, the same active participation in University activities, and, more important still, a fine friendly feeling among the group. This is especially pleasing as the group is quite international in character, and such friendly conditions make for tolerance and breadth of view. I believe Mr. Nunn would be satisfied with the results of his benefaction.

I am, of course, much interested in young men. That has been a large part of my life's work and I have followed with pleasure the careers of many of my former students. And as I sat one evening looking on the Telluride group, I could not but speculate, with a prayer in my heart, what this troubled world held for each of them, and who among them will rise to great heights. For scholarship and learning are not enough in themselves; there must go with them those fine human qualities which are always the hall-mark of greatness. Lastly I hope that they will have the pioneering spirit of Mr. Nunn.

"How few men venture out beyond the last
Remaining mark upon the well-known trail.
'Tis he who has the courage to go past
This sign who cannot in his mission fail.
He will at least have left one mark behind
To guide some other bold exploring mind."

DEXTER S. KIMBALL is well known to more than a generation of Telluriders, both as Dean of Sibley College of Engineering, from which post he retired in 1936 after almost forty years on the faculty, and as a guest of Cornell Branch in 1922-23. Despite his retirement, the Dean, who is now 85, has continued active work in his field. He served in the Office of Production Management in the pre-war defense period, and still gives an annual lecture series at the Naval Academy.

SHOULD A LOYALTY DECLARATION BE

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT: YES!

For a full year the University of California has been in academic turmoil brought about by a decision of its Board of Regents. On April 21, 1950, the Board by a vote of 21 to 1 decreed that university employees and faculty must sign a declaration of loyalty to the United States.

The declaration, contained in employment contracts, read:

> And (I) also state that I am not a member of the Communist Party or any other organization which advocates overthrow of the Government by force or violence, and that I have no commitment in conflict with the regents' policy of excluding Communists from employment in the university.

That was the extent of it.

Over 9,900 academic and non-academic employees of the university, including 99 per cent of the faculty, signed the declaration. Earlier they had voted overwhelmingly to exclude Communists from employment by the university.

But 62 refused.

The whirlwind of controversy raised by the refusal of these 62 faculty members to sign that simple declaration is unequalled in our state's academic annals. In 17 years of public life, including 12 years as a Superior Court Judge, I have seen nothing to equal the professors' bitter determination to avoid it.

After a year's wrangle they broke ranks--some signed, some resigned, while six were excused from signing because of religious convictions publicly expressed. The number of dissidents dwindled to 20. These have sued the Board of Regents in the California Courts seeking a decree holding that the Regents acted without right in their ruling that the professors must sign the loyalty declaration (not oath). This litigation is now pending in the District Court of Appeal.

In the short space given me here I cannot, in an effort to show its need, thoroughly trace the history of The Oath as it has become known, (though I would underscore it was no oath at all, merely an affirmation made as a condition of employment). Instead, I will tell of an incident, hitherto unpublished, which will serve the same purpose.

In 1948, General George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, was a guest on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. In the absence of Governor Earl Warren I acted as official host to the General, just returned from his abortive trip to China. You will remember he had undertaken it in the vain hope he could solve the Chinese riddle.

As he slowly drove toward the campus he became encircled by students and others emitting catcalls and waving placards. Some of the cards denounced the General's efforts, while others lauded communism.

These were American boys and girls, young men and women, mind you, some still in their teens. I feel they could have hardly understood the ramifications of the China problem or the gravity of their act.

Then why did they do it? Where had they got the desire to vilify a man who was openly opposing communism, who had proved through a long life's service his single-minded purpose of maintaining the greatness of America? Obviously somebody had taught them. The question is WHO? From whom do students learn?

Since 1940 the university has had in effect a policy in opposition to the employment of communists on the university faculty. That policy has been inadequate. Today, three former members of the faculty are being held in contempt of Congress. They refused to answer the same old questions relative to communism.

Those who opposed the signing of this affirmation did not do so in open support of communism. Everyone knows the overwhelming sentiment of our people in opposition to any softness toward it. Instead they used what I believe are specious arguments.

They said to ask professors, above all other people, to disavow communist connections was an "invasion of academic freedom."

Fundamentally, the disavowal is over something of far greater importance.

The real question is whether educators, under the cloak of academic freedom, shall be free to poison the minds of American youth with the fallacious doctrines of a foreign despotism.

To permit this would be to sanction, not only academic license, but an insidious and, in the end, deadly attack upon American ideals and institutions. They spoke mightily of their rights but nowhere of their responsibilities.

To buttress their arguments stories were circulated to the effect that the non-signers had been "cleared" of communistic taint.

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT was re-elected Lieutenant Governor of California in November as the candidate of both major parties. Knight became an Association member in 1916 while he was attending Stanford University. He stayed at Cornell Branch while studying at Cornell Law School. In 1936 he became Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, an office he held until his first election as Lieutenant Governor in 1946. He is an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

REQUIRED OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS?

That is not true.

The Board of Regents has Un-American Activities reports on 12 of the 62 non-signers, each showing bad records of communist front affiliations. That these records have never been made public (and as far as I know, never mentioned publicly until now) is due to the affection the regents hold for the university; not through compassion for these 12.

Another of the arguments offered in defense of their stand had to do with "political qualification." This point was made in an effort to show the declaration as "unconstitutional." They asserted the one qualification for a professor is competence and that no political beliefs should be considered in his employment. All of which implies that the Communist party is a regular political party in the United States; the persistent line of the People's World and all of its followers.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Communist movement in the United States is a conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence. To say that adherents to such a belief are entitled to the same rights as those who profess the tenets of, say, the Republican or Democratic party is, again, specious.

We might as well set up a Thieves Party and have done with it.

I have never been able to see any justifiable reason for favoring these dissident professors. They are no better than those who signed.

To me it will always seem a small matter to ask that those who are responsible for the education of our youth be made to declare their loyalty to our country. Read the affirmation again. Is there anything in it you, as an American, would not willingly sign? Certainly not.

We had no idea, of course, when first we proposed an oath of allegiance (later modified to the affirmation) such a furor would be raised. As Americans, we realized the communist influence in our schools all over our land was growing. We had hoped to have our country's greatest university lead in declaring its loyalty. We had hoped to give encouragement to free men and in so doing quench a fire insidiously lit by the Kremlin.

We have succeeded but not in the clean, clear way we had hoped. The affirmation is in effect. But our quenching, while dousing the fire, resulted in a smoke screen which, for a time, threatened the university's very structure.

However, we shall be very certain it does not threaten us again for we are prepared to repulse efforts to rekindle it.

JOHN W. OLMSTED: NO!

The loyalty oath controversy at the University of California began some eighteen months ago and is not yet settled. Recent developments include the action by which the Board of Regents has made the new State non-communist oath compulsory, rather than optional as it previously had been.

If oaths alone can ever make the loyal citizen and teacher, the University should thus be fully secure. For, as matters now stand, everyone on the staff has already signed (as an annual requirement) both the traditional California oath to support the state and federal constitutions, and the Regents' special loyalty contract adopted last April as a rather bitter-tasting substitute for the earlier controversial loyalty oath. The constitutional oath, moreover (nostalgically, the section of the Constitution of 1849 which prescribes this oath closes with the words "and no other oath shall be required"), has never been refused by any member of the faculty; indeed, it has been welcomed, though not too frequently, lest its full import be cheapened.

A further recent development has been the hearing before the Appellate Court of an action brought by a group of faculty members dismissed last August for refusing to sign the special loyalty contract. No charge of communist tendencies or sympathies was ever brought against any of these men, all of whom had in fact been carefully screened by a responsible committee of their colleagues. Discipline, not communism, was the basic issue. Hence, alleged violation by the Regents of established rules of academic tenure will be a crucial point in the decision which is promised for February 1.

This summary may suggest why a brief narrative history of such a complex and wide-ranging controversy is almost impossible. Readers of the News Letter who want a relatively moderate faculty version of the affair, and one which is factually accurate, will need to read the article by my dismissed colleague, John Caughey, "A University in Jeopardy," in Harper's Magazine for November, 1950. In the limited space available here, I shall try to consider the question of special loyalty oaths for university faculties and other teachers in more general terms. The unfortunate experience of the University of California will, however, be much in view by way (Continued on page 8)

JOHN W. OLMSTED is a constitutional-member-elect of the Association. The Olmsted power station and Institute in Provo Canyon were named for his father, who was an engineer with the Telluride Power Co. from 1899 until his death in 1904. Dr. Olmsted attended both the Los Angeles and Berkeley divisions of the University of California, and studied history at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar. He is currently Professor of history at the University of California at Los Angeles.

OLMSTED ON LOYALTY OATHS
(Continued from page 7) of illustration.

My central thesis is simple. I believe special or exceptional oaths of any kind, and for any group, to be contrary to our authentic American tradition; unwise and impolitic in their inception; divisive and destructive in their operation; and ineffectual in their results. I further believe that the present danger from communism is not primarily communist ideology (that will fall to its own dead level), but communist tactics. A corollary to this view is the belief that communist organisation and operations, including those aimed at or involving students, faculty members, and "classified" or restricted university research programs, are basically the work of professionals who constitute the spearhead of the communist apparatus. Accordingly, it seems to me, the vital job of detecting and checkmating such activities should and must be left to the professionals of our various security agencies. How can this possibly be an appropriate hunting ground for amateurs armed with oaths?

Yet many today seem to feel that the nation would somehow be more secure if all teachers, or university teachers, or at least the teachers of some universities, were required to take a special oath of the "I an not and have not been" variety. Now as far as I can see, only a definition which equated "communism" with everything left of old-guard Republicanism could possibly support a charge that the rank and file of American teachers are appreciably contaminated by this "ism." A few will undoubtedly have been touched. But any fair appraisal will certainly reveal the profession as a whole to be as sound and loyal as any group in the country. One would think the desirable object in such a case would be to get rid of a few bad apples without damaging or demeaning the others in the way in which, in present circumstances, insistence upon a special oath of loyalty for a particular professional group must necessarily do.

Those who favor such oaths appear to rely on three principal arguments. Two, at least, have a somewhat hollow ring. The first, which is more convincing, rests on the affirmation of the special position of trust and responsibility held by teachers. All will grant the validity of this proposition. But surely its logical implication is that far greater care than at present should be exercised in the recruiting, training, and appointment of teachers -- including correspondingly generous compensation once they are appointed. For, if to begin with, teachers were all men and women of unusual character, integrity, and intelligence as well as of really solid education, not only "loyalty" but a number of other problems which currently beset our schools would largely take care of themselves.

A second popular argument is less the expression of insight than of ignorance and hysteria. It rests on the curious belief that there are "reds" behind every door, in every public office, and certainly in every public school. (Why such favoritism toward the public as against the private school?) Accordingly, something must be done, and quickly. This something is characteristically the special oath.

The third allegation is more damaging. It is the charge that those who teach in our schools and universities have by their teaching indoctrinated or at least produced the young communists or fellow travelers now found in virtually every student body. This variant of McCarthyism is, of course, almost impossible to combat directly. It is the type of extreme exaggeration which only a solvent common sense and an insistence on positive evidence will in the end expose. Meanwhile it may itself be more of a threat to our security than that which it claims to expose. For once we come to suspect the loyalty of an entire administration, government agency, or profession, a most vital line of defense -- our unity based on confidence in the integrity of the individual citizen -- has been seriously breached.

The arguments against special loyalty oaths for teachers or other groups seem to me more convincing. First the question of practical effectiveness: just what can a special oath accomplish in the exposure of communism, particularly that of the subtle, hidden kind? If a person does not feel himself bound by a positive affirmation of allegiance, why should he feel more obligated by a negative abjuration of "communism," even were this term susceptible of rigorous definition, or by the specific abjuration of Communist Party membership? Fear of possible prosecution for perjury hardly seems an effectual deterrent in such cases.

At the University of California, my impression is that neither the original loyalty oath of 1949 nor the special loyalty contract of 1950 has yet brought to light a single communist in the ranks of a very large faculty. Allegations of communistic affiliations or activities have not stemmed from the operation of the oath but from the reports of state and national Un-American Activities Committees. And with all their fanfare, these bodies have turned up as suspects chiefly a few small fry, not one of whom, so far as I am aware, could accurately be labeled a member of the faculty. (One figure frequently thus identified in the press was a wartime employee, under Manhattan Project supervision, of the essentially autonomous Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley -- like Los Alamos an obvious object for communist penetration.) But newspaper headlines take no account of such nice distinctions. Neither, apparently, do those who consider such revelations proof that a loyal and distinguished faculty is riddled with communism.

The consequences of imposing special oaths on faculties or other groups are as powerful an argument against them as their practical ineffectiveness. Inevitably such measures breed suspicion, recrimination, and division, rather than unity and confidence. This and more has been the aftermath at California. There a long tradition of mutual respect, good-will, and cooperation between faculty, administration, (Continued on page 10)

TELLURIDIANA I

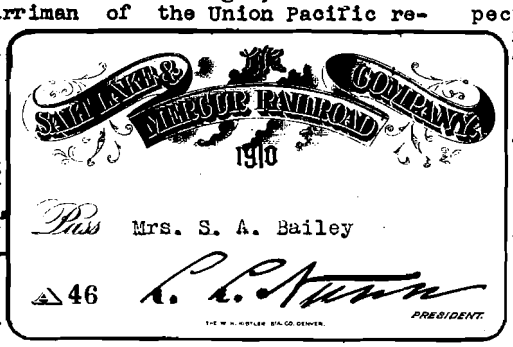
THE SALT LAKE & MERCUR LINE

In hopes of starting a new NL department devoted to tales, short and tall, of the Nunn-enterprises in wilder and woolier days, we start the ball rolling with the saga of the SL & MRR and hope that our readers will supply us with further items in the future.

What started as an innocent attempt to authenticate a pleasant little anecdote has ended with the NL in possession of a minor library of information regarding this remarkable railroad, from which we have made a few choice selections. For most of the fact and fancy quoted we are indebted to alumni Arthur D. Smith and C. Lucius Laudie. Smith served for eight years as Vice President and General Manager of the line (Mrs. Smith has always claimed that his title was as long as the road); Laudie succeeded him in that post and went on to serve as Receiver of the road when Mercur had become a "ghost town" and the line was eased out of existence in 1914.

It seems that as one by-product in the process of building his electric power empire, L. L. Nunn found himself president one day of the Salt Lake and Mercur Railroad, a standard guage line which used fourteen miles of tortuously twisted track to cover the eight mountainous miles which separated Fairfield and Mercur, Utah (the "Salt Lake" in its title seems to have been naught but wishful thinking). With an eye to reciprocation of the courtesy, LL is supposed to have sent free passes on the line to the presidents of all the major railroads of the day. (He also issued them to many of his associates - see cut.)

Annual passes were exchanged, but the famous E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific replied, thanking him for his kindness, though, having investigated his RR and finding it to be only 14 miles long, Harriman saw no need to return the favor. To this LL responded with the observation that although his road might not be so long as the UP, it was just as wide!



Either the truth or humor of this statement seems to have struck home and the Union Pacific was thereafter represented in the inch-thick stack of passes with which LL continually impressed "pinheads" and conductors alike whenever he traveled by train.

From an article entitled "The Most Crooked Railroad in the World" which appeared in Leslie's Weekly (a popular magazine of the day) on May 7, 1903, we glean the following:

"The curves of the track are so numerous and abrupt that, were they all in the same direction, an engine following the road would describe a complete circle twenty-five times.

"Everything on the railroad must accommodate itself to the crookedness. The engine is peculiarly constructed so that it can round narrow curves as well as climb hills. Its drive-wheels, instead of being propelled by the usual parallel rods of the ordinary locomotive, are turned by a cog mechanism, and are placed on a pivot like the front wheels of a freight truck.

"The train seldom attains a speed greater than twelve miles an hour and runs no faster down-grade than up-hill. The trip from Fairfield to Mercur can be made more quickly in a buggy or on horseback than by rail. And the railroad train on its afternoon journey is re-inforced by a stage-coach. The train runs from Fairfield to Manning, half the length of the line, and then stops. If there are passengers for Mercur they are transferred to the stage. The brakeman of the train drives the team of the stage-coach. But this crooked railroad is a very busy one, with its engines always puffing somewhere along the mountainous route.

"There is one other railroad in the West distinguished for the number of its curves, and that is the 'Short Line' extending from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek. But it is not nearly as crooked as the Salt Lake and Mercur."

NAVAL OFFICER NAMED DEEP SPRINGS DIRECTOR

Commodore William G. Greenman has been selected by the Trustees of Deep Springs as the new Director, according to word received just as the News Letter was going to press. Commodore Greenman will assume his new duties shortly after the first of the year, when he will leave his present post as Director of Naval Petroleum Reserves.

Greenman, 62 years old, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He was commissioned an ensign in 1912, and advanced through the grades to his present rank. At various times he has served as aide and flag secretary to the commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, secretary of the academic board of the Naval Academy, and inspector of Naval Petroleum Reserves in California. During the war he commanded the USS Astoria at the battle of Savo Island, served as first commander of naval bases in the Solomon Islands, and as chief of staff to the commander in the Marshalls and Marianas. He is the recipient of the Legion of Merit and a number of other awards.

With the selection of a Director, the Trustees will continue their search for a Dean to supervise the academic functions of Deep Springs.

PERSONAL NOTES

Robert Simpson and Miss Helen Elizabeth Schaeffer were married in Sage Chapel, Ithaca, on Dec. 11. A 1950 graduate of Cornell Law school, Simpson has passed the New York and the California State Bar examinations and is associated with the law firm of Gibson, Dunn, and Crutcher, Los Angeles.

Dr. Simon N. Whitney, Professor of Economics at New York University, and an Associate Economist for the Twentieth Century Fund, has been commissioned by the latter to write a book surveying the influence of the antitrust laws on American industry. The Whitney household, recently moved to Scarsdale, N. Y., now includes three little red-heads: Eunice Elizabeth - 7 ("Beth" to a generation of DSmen); Simon Newcomb, Jr. - 3; and Roger Sherman - 1.

Edwin Wesely does sales and sales promotion work with a firm of publishers' representatives in New York City. In his spare time he works with the Democratic State Committee as its Upstate College Chairman, with the local branch of ADA as Chairman of the Community Service Division, and with the civilian wing of the Police Dept. called the Coordinating Council, in an attempt to provide youngsters of the neighborhood with something better to do than roam the streets. This Council work was with PAL, the Police Athletic League. During the city campaign of last year, Wesely worked with Robt. Wagner, Jr., in his race for the Borough presidency, handling fifteen speaking engagements weekly.

Physicist Robert Mansfield continues his geophysical work in Venezuela on a 1½-million-acre concession. He finds this job specially interesting because he is working out the subsurface geology of an area about which practically nothing is known. He writes, "We have probably five million dollars worth of data already stored in the one room we have available for our work."

Dr. Bruce Netschert begins work in early January as Mineral Economist with the Foreign Minerals Region of the Bureau of Mines in Washington, D.C. Netschert has completed 1½ years as staffman in the Dept. of Business and Economics at Duluth Branch of the Univ. of Minn. since he received his doctorate at Cornell.

Born: Bruce James Netschert, at Duluth on Sept. 16. Weight, 7 lbs. 5 oz., No. 1 of the Bruce Netscherts.

Dr. Gino Gorla has been invited by the Egyptian government to teach private comparative law at the Law School of Farouk I University in Alexandria. His 15-year-old son is with him, and Mrs. Gorla will join him in Dec.

Born: Kathryn Henderson, on Oct. 24, No.1 of the Robert Burr Hendersons, Long Beach, Cal.

Sherlock Davis is General Counsel for the United States Cuban Sugar Council. Barr Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Timothy Henderson sends his greetings to his Telluride contemporaries. He writes, "All is not well here in S. Africa. Unfortunately we have this narrow nationalistic, isolationist government in power which is doing the country untold harm both within its borders and without. The interracial bitterness which has developed since the assumption of office is cruel -- white against white, black against white, black against coloured. In this multiracial land this is a sad affair. Tolerance and understanding is fast going. No saying where it will end, except that there is bound to be much strife and hatred. This often causes me to think of the friendly, happy atmosphere that prevailed in the Cosmopolitan Club at Cornell, but then there were no politicians to stir up trouble!" He wrote on the eve of "a fortnight's holiday spooring lion, elusive brutes."

Dr. G. Otis Whitecotton, medical director of Alameda County (Calif.) institutions, was designated president-elect of the Association of California Hospitals at the recent meeting in Santa Barbara.

Rct. David C. Cole (US55071924) began his military career on Dec. 13 and has been sent to San Antonio with the Medical Corps.

Born on Christmas Day: Thomas Claflin Mansfield, third son of Dr. James and Sally Mansfield. In Boston.

OLMSTED ON LOYALTY OATHS

(Continued from page 8) and Regents has been shattered, faculty morale seriously depressed and both Board of Regents and organized alumni badly divided. Public relations have been gravely damaged, as has the standing and the good name of the University in the academic world. Moreover, the only persons to be dismissed through the operation of the non-communist loyalty contract have been 32 men from an original group of 62 who alone of all the faculty had been, as previously indicated, carefully investigated and cleared of any imputation of communism! Can such things as these possibly be the fruit of a sound and constructive policy and procedure?

Possibly there is an even more fundamental objection to special or exceptional oaths. For manifestly these do violence to our deep-rooted though occasionally forgotten conviction that guilt and responsibility, like freedom, are individual, not collective nor associational. We should be closer to our authentic ideas and ideals if we recognized that the imputation or presumption of disloyalty should never attach to any group, -- professional, national, religious, or racial -- but only to individuals. From that high standard we departed tragically in the treatment of the Japanese and Nisei of the Pacific Coast following Pearl Harbor. The special loyalty oath tends similarly to degrade and to convict before the public an entire group or profession. To resort to its use is not only to put one's faith in a bending reed. It is also to violate a great American principle.

Cut Here and File with your copy of the October Directory

DIRECTORY OF TELLURIDE ASSOCIATES, SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE DIRECTORY ISSUED OCT. 15, 1950
(Other Supplements will be issued from time to time. Notify Chancellor of any changes.)

ANDERSON, F. G., Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
BARKLEY, B. O., Deep Springs, Cal.
BARTSCH, H. G., 1456 Belmont St., Washington.
BEAL, CAPT. H. E., W/Dir. of O & T, Mitchell A. F. B., New York.
BEAL, Dr. P. G., 1304 Franklin, Santa Monica, Cal.
BOOTH, H. D., 6 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y.
BRYANT, D. S., %Philadelphia Housing Authority, 42 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BRYANT, Baird (Ens.), USS Gainard (DD296), FPO, New York City, N. Y.
BULL, R. L., Cornell Branch.
BULLEN, F. H., 50 Rockledge Rd., Apt. 1-B, Bldg. 17, Hartsdale, N. Y.
BUSH-BROWN, ALBERT, 7 Hilliard Pl., Cambridge, Mass.
CERF, DR. W. H., 444 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
CHAFFIN, C. E., 1342 E. 9th S., Salt Lake City 5
CHAO, KUO-CHUNG, 26 Fayette St., Cambridge, Mass.
CLUFF, B. R., 180 W. 1st St., N., Richfield, Ut.
COLLINS, N. R., Divinity Hall No. 34, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
CONABLE, B. B. (1st Lt. USMCR), Hq. Btry., 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, N. C.
CRICHTON, Mrs. L. N., 1 Parsonage Hill Rd., Livingston, N. J.
DANN, R. H., MGM, Contract Dept., Washington Blvd., Culver City, Cal.
DARGER, Mrs. P. S., 1121 - 2nd Ave., Salt Lake City 3, Utah.
DARLEY, J. W., Jr., Morris B-41, Harvard Business School, Soldiers Field, Boston 63, Mass.
DAVIS, SHERLOCK, 1300 - 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
DEAL, J. M., 8214-42 N. E., Seattle 5, Wash.
DOUGLASS, GAEL T., 552 Beale St., Bakersfield, Cal.
ELLISON, G. F., Occidental College, 1600 Campus Rd., Los Angeles 47, Cal.
ERICKSON, E. S., Jr., 1322 Riverside Dr., Kynlyn Dr., Wilmington, Del.
FAIRBANKS, Mrs. R. P., 8418½ Fountain Ave., Los Angeles 46, Cal.
FELDMAN, J. J., 4901 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 15.
FEYNMAN, Dr. R. P., Dept. of Physics, CalTech, Pasadena, Cal.
FISHER, H. J., Deep Springs, Cal.
FISHER, T. L., Bountiful Lumber & Supply Co., Bountiful, Utah.
FJELSTROM, G. A., Kellog Star Route, Green Valley Ranch, Oakland, Ore.
FULLER, L. B., 1107 E. South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.
GORLA, DR. GINO, Université Farouk I, Faculté de Droit, Alexandria, Egypt.
GRANGER, DR. B. I., Dept. of English, Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.
HALVORSEN, B. H., Deep Springs, Cal.
HARRIS, D. B., 38 Joy St., Boston, Mass.
HAYDEN, J. B., 27 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.
HINMAN, DR. C. J., Bx. 173R, RD 3, Alexandria, Va.
HOENICKE, E. H., 1511 Rugby Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.
HONAN, PARK, 4 Midland Gardens, Bronxville, N.Y.
HOWARD, F. L., 1540 Walter Ave., Northbrook, Ill.
HOYT, MRS. J. D. H., 99 Highland Ave., Buffalo.
JAMESON, HENRY, Jr., 309A Richards Hall, Harvard Univ., Cambridge 38, Mass.
JULIN, J. R., 1907 Lincoln, Evanston, Ill.
KEIGLEY, R. B., 60 Alannah Ct., Palo Alto, Cal.
KIMPTON, DR. L. A., Vice-Pres., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
LAVATELLI, DR. L. S., Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
LAWRENCE, L. D., 620 Hacienda Dr., Monrovia, Cal.
LEWIS, J. W., 10857 Wilkins Ave., Los Angeles 24
LOTT, M. R., 2525 Aiken Ave., Los Angeles 64.
LUNDBERG, F. L., Bx. 125, Hardin, Mont.
MacDONALD, J. F., 27 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.
MASON, DR. E. D., 411 Oakhurst Dr., Beverly Hills, Cal.
McALLISTER, D. H., 6516½ Orange St., Los Angeles 48, Cal.
MEYER, D. B., Lowell 24, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MORGAN, DR. W. A., 2965 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Cal.
MORRIS, C. L., 263 Milbank Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
MORRIS, ENS. M. K., 448 Normal, Springfield, Mo.
MORRISON, IRA, 860 S. Main St., Salt Lake City.
MORROW, A. R., 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.
NETSCHERT, DR. B. C., Foreign Minerals Region, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.
OGAN, E. A., 306 Lake St., Chowchilla, Cal.
ORTENBURGER, L. N., 511 Wilson St., Norman, Okla.
PETERSEN, G. M., Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
PIERCE, R. N., Deep Springs, Cal.
PORTER, W. D., Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinominy, Japan.
PRITCHARD-JONES, HUGH, %Scratby, Holyhead, England
RABIN, STEPHEN, Deep Springs, Cal.
RANDALL, R. L., 4605 Canyon Rd., San Pablo, Cal.
RAY, H. E., 4782 Panorama Dr., San Diego 16.
REID, R. C., 1250 N. Harris St., Hanford, Cal.
ROBERTSON, RODERICK (Rct.56-070-892) Co. I, 63rd Inf., Ft. Ord, Cal.
ROSE, W. K., 2325 Carleton St., Berkeley, Cal.
SABINE, DR. G. H., 503 Triphammer Rd., Ithaca.
SCHAUMANN, DR. HERBERT, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
SCHUTT, R. C., 204 Cascadilla Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.
SCOTT, R. T., Rue Caroline 8, Lausanne, Switzerland.
SEDER, J. W., 2012 Chestnut St., Wilmette, Ill.
SIMPSON, C. R., Jr., 1220 Carnell Dr., Los Angeles, Cal.
SKINNER, G. W., 1288 Holman Rd., Oakland 10, Cal.
SLAVIK, J. L. J., 310 College Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
SMITH, A. K., Deep Springs, Cal.
SPRING, J. B., 208 Willow Lane, Decatur, Ga.
SPROULL, DR. R. L., DEPT. OF PHYSICS, ROCKEfeller Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
STEENSMA, C. F., Deep Springs, Cal.
STELZENMULLER, C. V., 5 Grove Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.
STONER, J. D., Kirkland B-44, 80 Boyleston St. Cambridge, Mass.
TOWNSEND, Mrs. R. H., 2216 Overland Ave., West Los Angeles, Cal.
TUCKER, E. S., III, Deep Springs, Cal.
TWELVES, Mrs. PAUL, 335 S. 2nd E., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
TYLER, Mrs. ELIZABETH, Big Pine Creek, Cal.
VOTAW, A. N., 1315 E. 53rd St., Chicago 15.
WAINA, W. F., Jr., Deep Springs, Cal.
WALDO, C. E., Lander, Wyoming.
WALDO, DR. J. F., 672 8th Ave., Salt Lake City.
WALKER, D. E., 5103 Ingleside, Chicago 15, Ill.

WENSEL, H. T., Jr., 5029 W. Point Loma Blvd., San Diego, Cal.
WESELY, E. J., 107 Post Ave., New York City 34.
WHITNEY, DR. S. N., 17 Dunham Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.
WINSHIP, C. H., Jr., 80 Broad St., Plattsburg, N. Y.
WITHROW, DAVID, 5 Green Acres, Verona, N. J.
WRIGHT, R. J., 13539 Cherrylawn Ave., Detroit 4, Mich.
YOUNG, F. W., Co. H, 63rd Inf. Reg., Ft. Ord, Cal.
YOUNG, HERBERT, Supt., Oneida Station, Utah Power & Light Co., Preston, Idaho.

The following are "lost."

Abbott, J. B
Alexander, W. D.
Anderson, W. E.
Arthaud, Mrs. Paul
Bachrach, B. C.
Barrett, Maurice
Barton, M. R.
Beebe, G. B.
Behrs, H. L.
Bergh, B. P.
Blair, F. E.
Bradley, E. K.
Burnett, E. C.
Cadman, Mrs. Paul
Carr, R.
Carter, R. C.
Campbell, R. M.
Caward, J. H.
Chamberlain, N. K.
Chapman, C. C.
Clark, J. W.
Eddie, Chas.
Edwards, Geo.
Elliott, J. C.
Elmer, C. J.
Evett, R. D.
Fath, Joseph
Fitch, A. C.
Fletcher, R. L.
Gabele, T. W.
Gardiner, J. S.
George, Thurland
Goodwin, H. L.
Goodwin, Lawrence
Goodwin, P. A.
Green, R. C.
Gutzwiller, E. C., Jr.
Hack, Wilbert
Haury, H. A.
Hayes, George
Heinrich, E. W.
Hewitt, Richard
Horsfall, W. P.
Hutchinson, Mitchell
Hutton, L. H.
Ink, J. B.
Jarrett, Dr. W. A.
John, H. B.
Johnson, Mrs. O. V.
Karr, W. N.
Kuhlmann, Dr. Rudolph
Laney, R. W.
Lanz, Dr. Henry, Jr.
Laurens, F. L.
Leabow, R. D.
Lumpee, Frank
Lumpee, L. P.
Mason, W. M.
McCarty, F. E.
McDaniels, Clarence
McFarlane, E. A.
McHale, W. A.
McGinnis, C. I.
McKay, Mrs. N. A.
Merrill, I. R.
Miller, J. C.
Mirkil, Hazelton
Moore, R. L.
Morris, R. G.
Mulliken, C.
Myers, John
Nelson, J. L.
Nightingale, Mrs. L. G.
Ogden, Jonathan
Perkins, H. B.
Peters, F. L.
Pijoan, Dr. Jose
Pinilla, E. H.
Pinkosh, Michael
Pittinger, H. H.
Redhead, Frederick
Ritter, H. B.
Roy, R. L.
Ryden, R. W., Jr.
Sanford, R. K.
Selig, R. J.
Sexson, J. K.
Sherwood, Frank
Shirk, D. H.
Shroyer, J. C.
Simmons, Bruce
Simmons, G. J.
Smith, H. D.
Snedaker, H. E.
Spooner, F. W.
Squires, J. C.
Stein, R. W.
Stillman, D. S.
Stobridge, R. M.
Stutz, Jos.
Sullivan, R. P.
Sutherland, Donald
Tanner, Talma
Thomas, A. T.
Toole, W. H., Jr.
Trelease, Wm., Jr.
Upholt, Henry, Jr.
Valarida, Nestor
Van Wagoner, J. S.
Wallick, B. B.
Wells, J. B.
Wheatley, R. W.
Wrench, M. C.
Wright, Mrs. M. H., Jr.
Young, E. I.