

# TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

VOLUME XXXVII NUMBER 4  
ITHACA NY MARCH 1951

## Lincoln-TA Exchange

### APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR 1951-52

Applications for the Lincoln College - Telluride Association exchange scholarship for 1951-52 are now invited.

Gregory Votaw, the present American scholar in the exchange, has written from England that he is endeavoring to obtain other financial means of continuing his studies at Osgord in order to free the position for other candidates.

Candidates for the scholarship should have:

1. at least one year of training under the auspices of Telluride Association or Deep Springs
2. sufficient academic advancement to work fruitfully at the graduate level
3. single status.

Keith A. H. Murray, Rector of Lincoln College, has reported that Lincoln probably will not designate anyone as the English scholar in the exchange for the coming year. This tentative decision has been reached because the Lincoln College committee felt that the present panel of applicants did not provide anyone of the particularly high calibre that Lincoln feels should be implicit in the exchange.

Forms for application are available from Chancellor Johnson, and must be filed with the Chancellor by May 15 for consideration by the Lincoln College Exchange committee and the Convention committee which will make the final recommendation to Convention.

The exchange scholarship plan was organized in 1949 and is further expression of relations between the two institutions which have extended over many years. The scholarships at Lincoln and at Telluride House in Ithaca are for board, room, and tuition, and are normally expected to run for a two-year period, subject to satisfactory performance. The policy of the Association requires that the American scholar in the exchange should be of the highest possible quality.

The present English scholar on the exchange is Peter Parker, who is studying at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell. Parker, who was graduated from Oxford in 1950, intends to return to England this summer, and will not be back next year.

## PREFERMENT NOTICE

All persons who plan to apply to the 1951 Convention for preferment in any form should write the Chancellor at once for information and blanks. Members and non-members alike should mail their formal applications for preferment as soon as possible.

## PROPOSAL FOR BRANCH AT OLMSTED REJECTED QUARTERS NOT AVAILABLE

Negotiations between Telluride Association and the Utah Power and Light Company, which have been actively pursued by direction of the 1950 Convention with the object of relocating our primary branch at Olmsted, Utah, ended unsuccessfully with the receipt early in March of a statement from the Power Company explaining their inability to consider such a proposal under present conditions.

The idea of re-establishing an Association branch in the old Institute Building in Provo Canyon, one-time center of Telluride Institute activities and forerunner of the present Association, has been current in TA circles for some time. It was only last year that, faced with the eventual necessity of moving our primary branch from its present location in Pasadena, discussions conducted with officials of the UP&L Co. gave rise to the hope that a move to Olmsted might actually be feasible.

At the suggestion of the Power Company, an Association committee headed by James R. Withrow, Jr. drew up an 18-page proposal for submission to the Company. It explained in detail the history of the Association's educational work, its present operations, and the program proposed for a branch at Olmsted.

In rejecting the proposal for the present, President G.M. Gadsby cited the increase in the Power Company's activities near the Olmsted Plant and explained that this had forced such a crowding of the buildings in the area (including the Institute Building which is used in part today for the housing of several employee families) that the space was even inadequate for their own use.

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## FAR EASTERN POLICY REPORT

By G. William Skinner

Several salient features of the situation in East Asia should first be mentioned before offering tentative suggestions with regard to American Far Eastern policy.

1) The "immutable East" is a fantasy. The entire region, from North China to Indonesia, is in social and nationalistic ferment, and the concomitant changes are revolutionary in their rapidity.

2) There is now no political alternative to the Communists' New Democracy on the China mainland. The Kuomintang regime, whose power was based on entrepreneurs interested primarily in immediate profit and on landlords concerned only with preserving the agrarian status quo, was completely discredited before its flight to Formosa.

3) The Peking regime is basing its domestic policy on Marxism-Leninism, which in operation precludes many Western goals and values, and its foreign policy on the principle of "leaning to one side," i.e., coordination with the Soviet Union.

4) The clique which the U. S. favored in South Korea maintained its tenuous power by attracting all Koreans with vested interests in various aspects of the old social structure, while the clique in the North favored by the USSR consolidated its power by capturing and directing revolutionary forces.

5) The Bao Dai regime in Vietnam is essentially a French puppet; it can gain widespread support only by taking credit for getting the French out of Indochina.

6) The Philbul government of Thailand, while unenlightened and totalitarian in many respects, has widespread popular support.

7) The Union government of Burma, left-wing in political coloring, has gained considerable prestige by defeating the various insurgent groups that challenged the government.

BILL SKINNER has just returned from a year in China under the Communists and a subsequent tour of Southeast Asia. He is Field Director of the Southeast Asia Program conducted by the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology of Cornell University on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Bill attended Deep Springs in 1942-3 and was elected to Association membership in 1946. He returns to the Far East this summer with his bride, the former Miss Carol Bagger.

As of the 15th of March, receipts from the current New Funds Drive totaled approximately \$6,700 of the \$10,000 goal established by the 1950 Convention. Several area reports are still incomplete and the Drive is by no means over, but even if the present rate of new contributions is maintained until June, receipts will probably not exceed \$7,500 in pledges and cash by the opening of this year's Convention.

during the past three years.

8) The Communist-led terrorists in prosperous Malaya do not have widespread popular support, but are aided by the jungle terrain and by the lack of government protection for isolated Chinese farmers, who consequently must cooperate with the terrorists.

9) While the Quirino regime goes the way of the Chinese Kuomintang, the Communist-led Hukbalahaps are gaining effective leadership of the Philippine social revolution.

10) The government of Indonesia, in many ways unequal to the challenge of independence, nonetheless has vigorous nationalist support.

11) Finally, it should be remarked that all of Southeast Asia is a dependent area; only with economic aid from outside can modernization proceed at the pace necessary to satisfy even in part widespread expectations.

Given the situation inadequately summarized here, what course should America take in its East Asiatic policy? There is no point in attempting the impossible. We cannot overthrow the Peking regime nor win its true friendship with the United States, and we cannot create an anti-Communist block of Southeast Asian countries who will stand in the front line against Communist aggression. We can, however, aim realistically at effecting maximum Chinese independence of Moscow and at enabling Southeast Asia to do without Communism and Russia.

As for China, it would appear that the U. S. has little to lose and possibly much to gain by recognizing the Peking regime and not blocking its admission to the U. N. Recognition will greatly increase the reliability of our intelligence and the audience for our propaganda and, above all, will open up new possibilities for political maneuvers to weaken Chinese ties with the USSR. In bargaining with the Chinese, we should make full use of the fact that Formosa is virtually at our disposal (though its fate had best be settled in the U. N.), that we are in a position to end the drain on the Chinese economy resulting from the Korean war, and that we alone can offer enough capital, equipment, and goods to enable China to raise quickly the economic level of its populace. By aiding the Nationalists, on the other hand, we crystalize anti-American sentiment in China and, if anything, weaken the strength of our own position. Even if advisable, reconquest of China by the Kuomintang would be impossible.

Economic aid is the key to our Southeast Asia policy, but it must be administered with certain aims in mind and according to clearly defined principles. We should encourage the production of commodities which bring in foreign exchange and of basic consumer goods which now must be imported in large quantities. Increased production will contribute to a rise in living standards, which should be coupled with a calorie increase in the average diet. Poverty is not so widespread in Southeast Asia as in China, and concrete advancement of the well-being of the various nations is not an impossibly large task. On the political side, we must aim at creating new social groups from which democratic leadership can be drawn. This implies a vast expansion of Western-type but locally-oriented secondary education, and increased opportunities for Southeast Asians to study abroad. Private enterprise in Southeast Asia is in the hands of the Chinese, western capitalists, and natives with large landholdings; all are interested mainly in large, quick profits. For the present, then, aid should be channeled through governments rather than private companies, and these governments should carry out the necessary projects directly. Freely given American aid will almost certainly establish firmly in power the clique at the head of the recipient government. Our aid should therefore be given freely only to governments with nationalist backing and some moral stature, and should be given only on condition of thorough reform to reactionary and unpopular regimes now in power. This means a minimum of conditions on aid to Indonesia and Burma and firm strings attached to aid received by the Philippines and Indochina. Indochina is the hardest nut of all to crack; ideally we should persuade the French to relinquish actual power in the country, allow the major credit for this to accrue to a broadened Bao Dai government, and provide military aid to Vietnamese and foreign forces fighting the Viet Minh. In Malaya, we should give the British all military and economic aid required to put down the terrorist rebellion.

Propaganda cannot be neglected. My impression is that the American story in the Far East is weakened insofar as it departs from the facts. Unadulterated truth, used skillfully, is sufficiently unfavorable to the Communist cause to enable us to win the propaganda battle hands down; the facts merely require selection, arrangement, and widespread dissemination. Above all we must operate to minimize suspicion of "foreign domination" and "imperialism." Aid programs designed to give immediate benefits to the mass of the people are in the best interests of the United States.

#### EDITORIAL THANKS

The News Letter wishes to acknowledge with thanks the many contributions made to its support during the course of the past year. Recent gifts, notably a check for \$150.00 from the Telluride Alumni Association, have put us definitely in the black. With a normal amount of reader-support in the months remaining before Convention we should be able to cover the costs of this issue and a final issue in May handily.

## DEEP SPRINGS NOTES

By Miles C. Everett

The biggest event of recent weeks has been the arrival of Commodore William G. Greenman, U.S.N. Retired, who is our new director. Commodore Greenman arrived here February 16 with his wife and has spent the last ten days familiarizing himself with our operating procedures. Bonham Campbell is at present on his annual interviewing trip and is expected back about April 1. The search for a dean is about to get under way, and we hope that by next fall we will have a director-dean team handling the administration.

The academic schedule this spring is a heavy one with several men taking twelve hours of work. Dean Ogden, who is teaching a course in elementary psychology and conducting an informal discussion group, is an excellent addition to our faculty.

The English Composition class, under the direction of Ed Loomis has undertaken the writing of a complete history of Deep Springs, and we are busy digging through boxes of records and letters in search of information.

We are looking forward to a visit from Mr. James R. Withrow sometime during the latter part of March. Mr. Withrow was asked by the Trustees to act as chairman of a Survey Committee to examine Deep Springs' financial problem and operating procedures in order to determine what actions must be taken to keep our expenditures within our income.

The student branch of the Survey Committee is planning an analysis of our expenditures for the past year, and their report will be submitted to the Trustees at the May 3 meeting.

The snow survey trip is scheduled for March 3-5 and we have had two ski trips to the Sierra in preparation for it. Bjourn Halversen, Charles Steensma, and Miles Everett will make the trip along with Doug Powell who taught geology here last fall. There is apparently more snow in the mountains than there was at survey time last year, and storms during the past few days have probably added considerably to the pack.

Spring trip plans call for us to depart from Deep Springs about April 5, and to visit Lake Meade, Grand Canyon, Rainbow Lodge, and Zion Canyon, spending about ten days on the road.

The atomic blasts near Las Vegas caused us no damage, but the flashes of light from the explosions were observed several times by dairy boys and others who crawled out of bed at 6:15 a.m. to watch for them.

None of us has had any further word from our draft boards and we are still uncertain as to future arrangements. Mr. Campbell is arranging to see several persons in Washington, D.C., and hopes to return with some definite information for us.

# THOUGHTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

By Gregory B. Votaw

Western weakness in the international conflict of the day is persistently diagnosed as a crisis in leadership. One reason for this crisis is that the role of the opposition in many countries has been to sabotage policy by trying to discredit men -- creating doubts and using these to demand resignations. Once serious doubts as to our leadership arise they create a chain-reaction, leading to a demand for publicity which is inevitably supplied, though seldom with strict regard for facts. Much of this publicity is geared to feed popular suspicion of leadership and further increase the magnitude of the problem.

In consequence, talented men of countries threatened by revolution or invasion have an understandable concern for their future personal security, and it is in these places that older leaders, already too thoroughly compromised to care, are saddled with incredible burdens that would be shared with "new men" in better times. McCarthyism has provided the United States with a similar problem, and it is certainly not too soon to weigh the alleged dangers of sabotage (which we are said to have avoided by myriad investigations) against the cramping of creative leadership. That cramping is an equally potent menace and the most obvious product of recent inquiries.

I would not mean to absolve those who accept positions of authority of their responsibility for creating and preserving not only personal reputation but also a sense of confidence, trust, and I-know-where-I'm-going-ness. Many charges against present policy makers, however, are quite irrelevant to the actual case; I shall suggest below one proper limit to such criticism which we should consider.

As a rule we like to think of ourselves as freer to render decisions than we really are; this is especially true of foreign affairs, perhaps because we so long enjoyed the luxuries of isolation. The light in which we have come to regard our social theories and political ideals has induced us to feel such a freedom. Ideals are such a very vital part of a free discussion of domestic issues that the public considers them equal forces and motivations in international negotiations. This is the point I wish to stress here: ideology is unfortunately not properly subordinated to such facts as geography, a duller but more vital aspect of international relations. Recently we have assumed that we can escape the narrow limits of geo-power politics by substituting considerations of ideology. Let me explain with an example.

It is a bit annoying, even for one who

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GREG VOTAW is continuing his studies in history as the first Association representative at Lincoln College, Oxford, under the auspices of the exchange scholarship. A student at Deep Springs from 1945 to 1947, he completed his undergraduate work at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1950. Greg has been a member of the Association since 1947.

has fairly "liberal" views on the question of race relations in America, to hear the issue discussed among Englishmen. Their tendency is to forget that this is a matter with which the British government can hardly concern itself. While we may find new ardor for social reform in the consciousness that world attention is focused on us, this cannot form the basic spring of policy in these purely domestic issues. The exact details of another country's internal social policy cannot be the basis for our relations with it; our international agreements in other cases too must be based on our opinion of matters these agreements involve rather than a mystic bond of international, socialist, capitalist or liberal brotherhood. I fear that this concept is today a mere relic of an age which assumed great freedom in determining international policy. Today's unity of ideals of the community most directly influenced by "the ideals of the French Revolution" may be quite accidental. As sources of international agreement they are useful in only very exceptional instances and are the first considerations to be sacrificed.

Of course, the Soviet Union does use the "ideological weapon" most effectively -- propaganda and lies have done the Stalinist regime some temporary good, but these weapons of falsification we must surely reject as untenable in the long run and intrinsically evil where our own consideration of their use is concerned. In matters of foreign policy, which are today of even more desperate importance than domestic issues, discussion must be left free, for our present culture is built on the belief that truth can only be reached through the free competition of ideas.

One of the best "ideas" which runs around foreign policy discussions is collective security; I am inclined to think it the only likely way toward peace under present circumstances. But here again ideology is not the most certain blessing. If 50,000 casualties of U.S. forces in Korea alone are the result of a policy based on loyalty to the principles of collective security, but with no roots in the Korean problem as such, they represent an idolatrous waste in the name of an ideology, a misleading fetish. I wonder if any ideal justifies ravaging another man's country. I seriously doubt that destruction of North Korean industry from the air and a scorched-earth policy in the South, solely in the name of "collective security," can indicate a wise policy on our part.

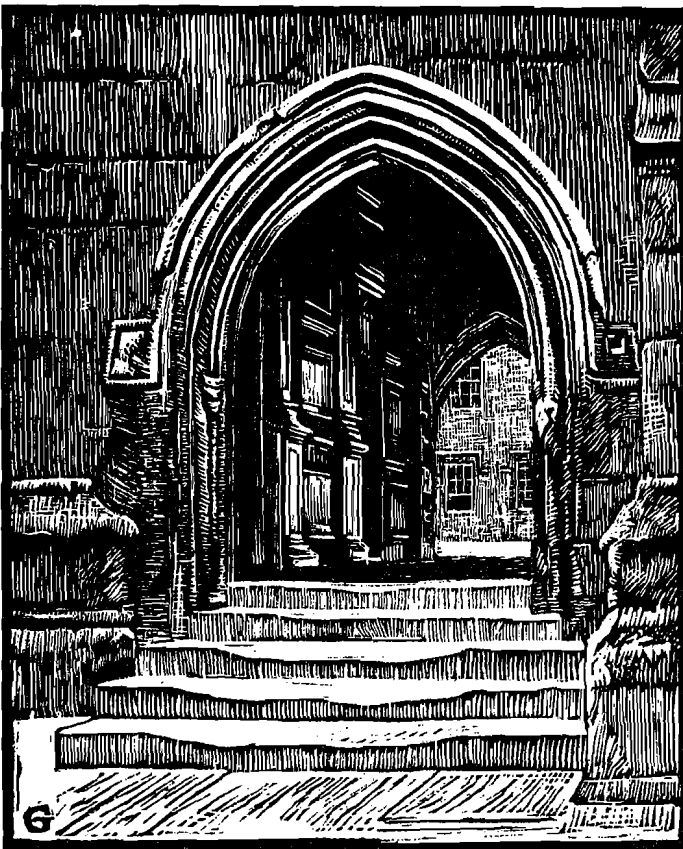
True collective security has in mind a territory and a government to be secured, not simply the liquidation of "enemy armies." The willingness of the United States to defend certain commitments, no matter how vague and strategically awkward, may have given heart to Western Europe for the present restoration of military strength. But the way in which the Korean war has been carried out, the policies which the phrase "collective security" has justified, give second thoughts and fresh doubts to the citizens of many a European. Seoul who, in the event of war, might also become recipients of similarly explosive "security" thanks to the U.S. Air Force. Pure idealism and pure realism are equally brittle;

what we seek is the reconstruction (or appreciation) of that alloy which is our true nature.

I end with another plea that we use our right of criticism with a restraint which will preserve it, and with the warning that we tend to assume an unreal degree of freedom in foreign policy, especially tending to err in making ideological points. Mistakes in foreign policy can only lightly strain a thin tissue of goodwill before war breaks through. Within a nation there are procedures which with patience may redress wrongs; in international affairs blunders can seldom be undone or so simply reversed.

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## THE HALL PASSAGE, LINCOLN COLLEGE



This lovely two-centered arch with its moulded jambs forms a part of the front quadrangle of Lincoln College, essentially completed by about the middle of the 15th century. The archway is in the East Range of the quad, and leads into the famous Hall which still preserves, in perfect condition, the original timbering of the roof. The archway also leads down its well-worn steps to another hall, Deep Hall - a noble name for the cellar excavated in the 1640s, and three centuries later opened as the first college bar in Oxford.

## CORNELL BRANCH NOTES

By C. Michael Karplus

Acting in accordance with power granted it by the 1950 Convention, Cornell Branch voted to repeal the long-standing article in its By-laws restricting the use of liquor by its residents at a House meeting February 26. Those who opposed the Advisory Committee's recommendation for repeal restated the dangers of encouraging cliques in the Branch and warned of future difficulties should the composition of the group fall below present standards. The majority, however, expressed confidence in the Association's ability to control the caliber of House membership and pointed to the success of the experiment conducted this winter as evidence that the Branch does not need special rules to assure responsible behavior. The By-law in question has been suspended since early last term without any noticeable ill effects.

The following is an excerpt from the Advisory Committee's report:

Since in all other matters the conduct of Branch members is governed by their ideas of mature, responsible behavior... we think it consistent with our conception of individual... responsibility that these ideas apply to alcoholic beverages, the use of which does not differ in kind from other actions to which these standards are continually applied.

The vote in favor of repealing the article referring to liquor was 20 to 5.

High spot on our social calendar since the Junior Weekend house party was an open house at the Branch following a recent performance of HMS Pinafore by the Cornell Dramatic Club. Among House members who contributed to the production were Bob Gatje, who designed the sets, assistant director Warren Seulowitz, and stagehands Chuck Christenson and Mort Weinstein. Our most renowned Savoyard, Rod Robertson, who provided much of the original stimulus for the show, sent his congratulations from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Over a hundred people, including the entire cast of the opera, participated in the party.

Guests at the Branch this semester have included Dr. Louis Guttman, an expert on public opinion in Israel; Mr. Harry Gersh, a prominent union leader, who gave a special talk at the House on "Labor and American Politics;" and Aman Bill Skinner, who described his experiences in China during the first year of the communist regime. Mrs. John Martin of the Music Department entertained with a piano recital at the House early in February.

Alvin Friedman '52, in his second year of residence at the Branch, was recently elected editor-in-chief of the Cornell Daily Sun, the campus daily newspaper.

House officers elected for the spring term are Don Claudy, president and Don Lambers, vice-president, who, with Coen terKuile and Dave Werdegard, make up the Advisory Committee. Dick George will serve as treasurer, while Charles Lem is the new Branch secretary.

## FUTURE OF TA BRANCHES DISCUSSED AT ITHACA MEETING

### MOBILIZATION CAUSE OF UNCERTAINTY

The problem of keeping open the two Branches during the mobilization period was considered by a rump committee of Telluride members and residents of Cornell Branch during the Custodians' meeting the weekend of March 10. The purpose was to offer advice to committees and individuals who may have to take action before Convention meets in June.

A spot-check indicated that, of the present Cornell Branch membership, 19 expected to reapply for preferment. Of these, however, all but eight are subject to the draft this summer, and several have already received induction papers. Of the eight who are certain to be able to return, three are foreign students and the rest are deferred because of reserve status or physical conditions. If present conditions continue, Cornell Branch should be adversely affected by the draft only for the next two years, when students drafted this summer would be able to return. Under these circumstances, it was considered wise to attempt to keep the Branch open.

Considerations affecting the exact make-up of Cornell Branch were gone into in some detail. There was general agreement that continuity of Branch program required a healthy proportion of Association members and second-year guests in any Branch and that, since this group will be severely limited in size next year, we may expect to plan on a Branch much smaller than has been usual in recent years.

The problems facing Pasadena Branch are more severe. Recruiting has become increasingly difficult for several reasons: prospective candidates are interested in military training programs, which offer them the opportunity of finishing their college work before entering the armed forces, or they want an accelerated program which will permit them to finish as much of the college education as possible before being drafted.

Several solutions were considered: affiliation with the military training program of a nearby educational institution, or lowering the age level of the Branch by admitting high school seniors. The first suggestion was considered both impractical and undesirable. The plan for lowering the age level would permit students to finish their work at the Branch before they would be eligible for selective service or UMT, and would also give the Association a stronger hold on these people for the period of their education after they leave the armed forces.

The problem is complicated by the fact that the Branch must shortly sign a lease for a new location for next year. Terms of the lease will have to depend to some extent on the likelihood that the Branch will be able to remain open in view of the draft situation.

## PASADENA BRANCH NOTES

By Richard Ruopp

The Branch launched into a new study term on January 29 with a student body of eleven and a teaching staff of six, following what was for most a refreshing and profitable vacation. In addition to the faculty mentioned in the January NL, we have added two excellent men to our teaching staff: Robert P. Sharp of the California Institute of Technology, and Roger Barr of the UCLA Extension.

Public speaking and physical education are two interesting activities of the Spring term not part of the basic curriculum. The first is offering a diversity of programs at the Wednesday night meetings -- prepared speeches, extemporaneous talks, newscasts, play readings, and speeches of a technical nature. The second is the result of a student body decision of last December favoring organized athletics. Arrangements were made with the Pasadena YMCA to hold instructed gym classes on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The period consists of exercises followed by such sports as basketball, volleyball and swimming.

Extensive plans are being made for the spring field trip from April 5 to 15. Under the auspices of the cultural committee, this excursion promises to be one of the highlights of the term. After much research and discussion the following itinerary was thought the most interesting and financially feasible: we shall leave Pasadena in the early morning of the 5th to spend the night at Lake Mead, with Las Vegas and Boulder Dam as added features; on to Zion National Park the next day with Saturday in the Park; then to Bryce National Park in the evening; drive to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon for Monday night; into the Canyon from the South Rim on Wednesday; Thursday evening and Friday at Oraibi (Hopi country in which Mike spent a summer); Wupatki, Sunset Crater, Oak Creek Canyon and back to Pasadena by early Sunday.

New Branch officers were elected in December. Harold Fishman was chosen chairman, Allan Lyons vice-chairman, Phil Green secretary. The treasurer is appointed yearly, so there will be no further change until next September. An important committee recently founded is the charter committee. Its purpose is to form a set of governing principles affecting the Branch, pursuant to the Telluride constitution, and this group is actively engaged in drawing up a preliminary draft.

Richard Feynman, formerly of the Cornell Physics Department, and now engaged in research at Cal Tech, was a guest for dinner and public speaking on February 14.

Two new men joined us in January: Donald Rose from South Pasadena and Ronald Sukenick from Brooklyn.

The Attorney General has approved the Branch for foreign students, and in the process accredited the school, so that some of our worries regarding the draft are now alleviated.

## PERSONAL NOTES

Five TA tosspots met in early December at a pub called The Pillars of Hercules on Greek Street off Soho Square in London. The potsmen: Charles Burkhart, Morris Carstairs, Anthony Geiss, Wm. Skinner, and Gregory votaw. Skinner was enroute home from two years of interrupted field work in China; Carstairs was preparing for his marriage and mid-December departure for another year of anthropological field work in Rajputana, India. Votaw left to spend the holidays in France, and Burkhart to work for a time in Dublin at the National Library with the George Moore correspondence.

Dr. John Newell, with the State (Mass.) Biologic Laboratories, is head of the human blood fractionation work. They process for use in medical work the plasma from blood which has not been used by the blood banks within three weeks.

The first issue of TELLURIDE TOPICS, published by Telluride Power Co. at Richfield, appeared in Jan. The 4-page paper carries news concerning the Company and individual employees.

The leading article concerns the retirement of Emron C. Wright, Supt. of the Salina Division, announced at a testimonial dinner on Jan. 19. The Company presented Wright with a GE clock-controlled radio and in a testimonial letter commemorated his 46 years in the electric industry, and his contribution as a citizen in the community. Wright got a good editorial pat from TOPICS.

The story of the fog-ice storm of Dec. 26 and 27 in the Delta and Milford areas is carried on page 1. "Whole sections of rural extensions were down at times when the ice on the wires would build to the size of a man's arm..... Three crews kept going night and day. Linemen worked faithfully around the clock to keep the power supplied to their customers." The editorial on the work in the storm is captioned "Beyond Call of Duty."

Constitutional-Member Howard E. Snedaker, "lost" for many years, has written to the Chancellor that he went to Milwaukee in 1920 directly after graduation from the Univ. of Iowa. He writes: "Worked with Chain Belt Co. for 14 years, then with Haskins & Sells, public accountants. For the last 10 years, have been employed by the State of Wisconsin in the Employment Service." Home Address: 1731 W. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee 3.

Allen Whiting (whose marriage on May 27th of last year to the former Miss Alice Conroy, Cornell '48, somehow escaped previous NL announcement) passed his final orals last October and is now working on his Ph. D. dissertation at the Russian Institute, Columbia University. Its title: "Soviet Policy and the Chinese Revolution, 1917-1924."

Albert Votaw began work in Nov. for the City News Bureau, a news-gathering service run by the Chicago newspapers.

## NEWS OF ALUMNI MEETINGS

### Washington, D.C.

TA & DS associates in the nation's capital met on March 2nd at 6:30 P.M. in the Metropolitan Club. The host, DS Trustee John G. Laylin, and Bonham Campbell, Asst. Director of Deep Springs, reported on conditions at the school, this year's recruitment situation, and problems which Director Greenman will face in future operation. James Holmes acted as impromptu toastmaster after dinner and, in the high tradition of TA-DS public speaking, tagged the following for 3-minute speeches: Albert Arent, James Baxter, John Burchard, Edwin Cronk, John deBeers, Stephen Hay, Frederic Laise, Bruce Netschert, Frederick Reinhardt, and Harvey Wellman. John Edgerton and Robert Joyce had been present earlier but were not, unhappily, able to stay for the subsequent nourishment to body and spirit.

### Chicago

Telluride associates had a dinner-meeting at the Chicago Athletic Club on February 21st at which problems and policies of TA and DS were discussed. Those present: Norman Barbour, Fred Bird, Bonham Campbell, Wallace Cook, Donald Hazlett, Fenton Howard, E. M. Johnson, Austin Kiplinger, Anderson Pace, and Albert Votaw.

### New York

As the NL goes to press, a dinner-meeting of Telluride associates is scheduled to be held at the Cornell Club of New York City on March 29th.

Albert Bush-Brown has been given a fellowship for three years in the Society of Fellows at Harvard (Junior Fellow, S. of F.) to do only research and writing without any courses or exams or degrees. He writes: "The freedom is wonderful, and our weekly banquets at Eliot House with all the visiting celebs are unbeatable. As a member of Adams House, I am scouting for TA possibilities." Bush-Brown taught last year at Princeton in the Department of Art and Archaeology.

David Fraser Bush-Brown was born on July 22, on Cape Cod. Weight: 8.5 lbs.

Pere Pi-Sunyer is working in the Research Dept. of the Banco Central de Venezuela and is in charge of a course in labor relations at the University in Caracas. He is making tentative plans to work for his master's degree at Cornell in the fall in industrial and labor relations. With his credits from New York, he can get his degree in two semesters.

Lt. (j.g.) Max King Morris is flying a jet fighter -- Banshee -- with the Navy on overseas service. He wrote on Dec. 20: "Went up to Rome for a few days and visited Arthur McTaggart -- had a fine time talking over old times at Telluride back in 1942. He is with the Embassy up there, and having a marvelous stay, apparently."

## MORE PERSONAL NOTES

Paul Ashworth has been awarded a 30-year service pin by the Boy Scouts. Ashworth began his work with the Scouts in 1917. He is a former member of the Salt Lake City Council Executive's Commission, Chairman of the Fishlake District of the Utah National Parks Council of Boy Scouts, and a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts.

Gilbert Miller, Resident Manager of Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. at Pocatello, Idaho, reports completion of a third furnace at their twelve-million-dollar plant. Miller's phosphorus operation makes Westvaco the biggest single power consumer in Idaho, using 50,000 KW continuously.

John Stoner's undergraduate honors thesis at Harvard is "Congressional Control of the Atomic Energy Commission." He has applied for admission to the Law School, and, the Navy willing, has still two years of NROTC ahead.

Alumnus Ernest R. Anderson is the current subject of a series of articles on interesting people of Southern Utah, appearing in the Richfield Reaper. Hobbyman Anderson makes radios, violins, clocks, and other devices. His latest is a grandfather clock, completely handmade from its 72 gears to its Honduras mahogany case.

Pvt. Roderick Robertson and Pvt. David Cole of the Medical Corps at Ft. Sam Houston won first place with their psychiatric comedy skit in a search-for-talent show. This team will appear in future variety shows.

Robert T. Ross reports from Lausanne that he is in the midst of his anatomo-physiological medical studies and begins in March the 3½ years of clinical work required in Switzerland of doctors.

J. Conrad Nelson, an attorney for the New York Central at Detroit, has been teaching at Detroit College of Law. For the past two terms he has taught personal property law to first-termers and is to take over the course in public utilities offered to seniors.

John Ebaugh is instructor of science and mathematics, employed by the Vallejo (Cal.) Unified School District and stationed at Mare Island Apprentice School. The work is naval shipyard training for civilian government mechanics and key men.

Rhodes Scholar Barney Childs is at Oriel College, Oxford, and finds England "wet, damp, slimy, cold, full of boiled cabbage and pos-eurs." He expects to appear at Cornell as a graduate assistant in English come next September.

## W. E. ANDERSON

Word has been received of the death of W. E. Anderson in Long Beach, Cal., in Feb. He was born in Manti, Utah, in 1885, and was educated in Utah and at the Univ. of Chicago. He spent most of his life in Utah as a banker and was a Telluride Alumni Charter Member. He is survived by Mrs. Anderson and one son.

## EDWARD BENNETT

Edward Bennett, 74, consulting engineer and former chairman of the electrical engineering department of the Univ. of Wisconsin, died on Jan. 11. Bennett went to Olmsted in 1905 and worked in the experimental laboratory of the Telluride Power Co., with special interest in the development of lightning arresters and sectionalizing switches. He did station design and research on long-distance transmission for the Company. He joined the Wisconsin staff in 1909 and was active in many educational and professional societies. In 1949 the Wisconsin Utilities Assn. awarded him its Citation of Merit. Professor Bennett is survived by Mrs. Bennett, one son, and two daughters.

## FRANCES CLUFF BONNETT

Mrs. Frances Cluff Bonnett, 85 died on Dec. 16, at her home in Pleasant View, Utah. Mrs. Bonnett was the widow of David J. Bonnett, and mother of Doctor Earl C. Bonnett and of Mrs. Leo J. (Vivian) Farrar. She is survived by five sons and daughters, five grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren. Mrs. Bonnett was buried at Provo, her birthplace.

## MARY JORGENSEN BOWMAN

Mrs. Mary Jorgensen Bowman, 69, died in Salt Lake City on Dec. 14 after a long illness. The mother of William J. Bowman, she was for 13 years treasurer for Sevier County. She is survived by four children, seven grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Funeral services were conducted in Richfield by Bishop Pearson.

## WILLIAM D. HARKINS

Dr. William D. Harkins, 77, retired professor at the Univ. of Chicago, died on March 7. Doctor Harkins was the guest of the Cornell Branch the first term of 1936-37 and kept a warm interest in the Association. He was a great teacher and researcher, one who helped to make the departments of chemistry and physics at Chicago so well known. The basic conception of the H-bomb was stated in 1915 by Doctor Harkins, and he foresaw accurately the harnessing of atomic energy.