

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

VOLUME XXXVII NUMBER 5
ITHACA NY MAY 1951

An Editorial Preview

THE JOB OF THE 1951 CONVENTION

Telluride Association 'in convention assembled' annually considers and determines the policies which will guide the work of the Association in the next academic year. In addition to the perennial chores of preferment, membership, the budget, etc., important as these matters may be, individual issues arise from time to time which force a convention to establish a long-term policy or program. The 1951 Convention will face an unusual number of these problems, whose resolution can be expected to have a lasting effect on our future activities. This editorial hopes to focus attention on some of these matters, and to stimulate some effective pre-convention thought. It is hoped that some of our readers, especially in the alumni group, may, as a result, decide to participate in the discussion of this Convention either in person, by letter, or by representative, any one of which would be sincerely welcomed by the Association.

Our Primary Branch

Pasadena Branch, like any other new and worthwhile endeavor, has presented the Association with a series of problems since its founding in 1946. This year, again, a serious re-examination of the Branch will have to be made in light of several external circumstances which materially affect our ability to operate that institution along the lines envisaged by previous conventions. The draft has made the always acute recruitment problem still more critical and the present plan to admit high school students after their junior year will require exacting convention scrutiny. The unsuccessful results of the Olmsted negotiations again leaves the permanent location of the Branch undetermined. The failure of this year's New Funds Drive, the steadily increasing budgetary requirements of the Branch (by now almost double that originally contemplated), and the fundamental financial troubles of Deep Springs all will require a thorough study to determine how well and on what scale the Association is able to bear the material burden of our present primary educational plan.

New Funds Drive

The Convention will have to give some serious thought to the New Funds Drive in order to determine to what extent the Association can rely on this source of funds in the future. At present it appears that no more than \$8000 will be collected in the 1950-51 Drive, which is \$2000 short of last year's goal (on which this year's budget was based), and falls some \$4000 short of the hoped-for amount of \$12,000. Although the Association has repeatedly suggested a cooperative drive for funds, the Trustees of Deep Springs announced in December an independent drive for the benefit of the school aimed at covering their operating deficit of \$23,000 for 1950-51. Since then both institutions have received a considerable number of comments supporting the ideal of a combined drive which would present a much stronger appeal to our friends and associates. Even so, a study made by a (Cont'd. on page 8)

FORMER DS DIRECTOR HEADS U OF CHICAGO



Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton

Lawrence A. Kimpton, former dean and director of Deep Springs, was elected Chancellor of the University of Chicago on April 13. The sixth chief executive in the university's history, he succeeds Robert M. Hutchins, who resigned last December. Kimpton, who is forty years old, has held important administrative positions at Chicago since 1944, except for a three-year period, 1947-50, when he was dean of students at Stanford University, from which he took his undergraduate and master's degrees in 1931 and 1932.

Following his studies at Stanford, Kimpton obtained a Ph.D. degree in Philosophy at Cornell University. On completing his graduate work in 1935, he was recommended by the Philosophy Department to fill a vacancy in the faculty at Deep Springs, the first appointment of his academic career.

In 1936 Kimpton was named acting director, and during the next five (Continued on Page 3)

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PUBLISHED IN ITHACA NY
BY TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION

VOL XXXVII NO 5 MAY 1951

Telluride friends and associates who have made but not yet paid pledges to the 1950-51 New Funds Drive are reminded that the Association's financial year ends on May 30th, and that all gifts to be included in this year's income and appropriated by the 1951 Convention must be received before the books are closed on that date. Our bookkeeping would be greatly simplified if all pledge contributions were in our hands before the end of this month. Checks should be made payable to Telluride Corporation and mailed to Chancellor E. M. Johnson, Telluride Association, Ithaca, New York.

ASIA FROM ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

By Kurt Bloch

In discussing the salient features of East Asia, there are two possible lines of appraisal. One line would pursue the arrangements made for peace. The other would appraise the situation in its different countries, with due regard to the discrepancy between the splendid dreams of their leaders for the future and the sordid present.

I.

As matters of peace generally, international stability in East Asia requires an appraisal of military factors. The area now lacks a military backbone of strength, previously supplied by the Indian army under British command. Worse still, disappearance of Western control has removed all principle of unity and harmony. India is split into two hostile states. Burma is fighting an unending civil war designed to provoke the hostility of India and to invite the aggression of China. Indonesia has launched a campaign of oppression against all its minorities. Indo-China may fuse into a nation, in self-defense against Chinese attempts at conquest, or, lacking adequate support, may return to its pre-French status as an appendage of the Chinese Empire, which is now battling to validate its ancient claim to Korea.

Any policy which talks vaguely of a New China with whom a status of "live and let live" could be obtained, forgets that the Peking regime is basing its whole policy on Hegelian reaction in a translucent Marxian disguise. Recognition of Communist China would mean a bow to aggression, and, worse still, admission that contempt of human rights, persecution of Christianity, and violation of international law are minor blemishes which shrewd practitioners of Realpolitik had better ignore. We once risked war with Japan for the sake of lawful international order. In recognizing Red China the United States would acknowledge that Cordell Hull was in error, that General Tojo and Adolf Hitler were the protagonists of a New Order in which force pre-

KURT BLOCH read Bill Skinner's article on Far East Policy in a copy of the March News Letter given him by TA-man Gary Sadler. This article sets forth an opposition point of view. Mr. Bloch is an associate editor of Barron's, whose editor, John Davenport, is a Deep Springs graduate. Prior to joining Barron's, Mr. Bloch had served as an associate editor of Fortune and the Far Eastern Survey and spent four years in China as an economic advisor to Dr. T. V. Soong.

vails, and that the warmakers of Moscow and Peking are their worthy heirs deserving American support.

In Eastern Asia only the Philippines is fully conscious of this situation. Having been liberated by Spain from its Moslem conquerors, the Commonwealth approaches issues of war and peace with more realism and with greater respect for international law than any other Asiatic state.

All the other countries do, of course, profess their love of peace. But this "love" is generally ineffectual. The greatest "peace-lover" of Asia, India's Premier Nehru, has engaged in one military adventure after another since his assumption of office, until his "brigandage" (to quote the Manchester Guardian) bore fruit in the great 1951 Indian famine. Having practised war ever since he has been able to do so, he now stands in the forefront of those who advocate "peace" with Communist China, because he has forgotten that peace among nations depends on good faith.

Once mutual confidence is lost, peace is at best an armed truce, at worst what we have learned to call "appeasement." American policy will have to decide whether it is possible to secure an armed truce with Communist China. This writer believes it will prove impossible; the probabilities favor a long drawn-out war spreading beyond Korea. The Eighth Army in Korea is the vanguard of a great international force whose task it will be to keep peace in Asia. Thanks to the negotiations carried on by John Foster Dulles, this force may now be developed with the help of a Pacific defense pact. If a combination of the Eighth Army, our forces in Japan, the Chinese forces on Formosa, the Philippine armed forces, the French-Vietnam army in Indo-China, the British forces in Malaya, and the military potential of the Australasian Dominions can be secured, Eastern Asia will gain the defensive strength without which peaceful construction must come to naught.

II.

Hoping for such a diplomatic and military development, the thoughtful American citizen may turn his attention to United States foreign economic policy in that area. Whence comes the great discrepancy between East and West in economic welfare?

Western history will prove a better guide than Asiatic studies. In the sixteenth century the reformation and the renaissance dawned on Western man yielding him two great endowments: liberty of the mind, and liberty of the person. It was liberty of the mind

that permitted modern science; it was liberty of the person that permitted the private citizen to apply science to the production of wealth.

The difference between Western and non-Western civilization lies in this concept of liberty. This is the "know-how" without which even modest economic progress will never be accessible to the East. In India ancient superstitions persuade the people to save the lives of locusts and to keep their country over-populated with unproductive cows. In Burma the government refuses to act on unpropitious days selected by soothsayers. In Indonesia the government eagerly pursues the idea of an amoral secular state omnipotent in the lives of its denizens, without true citizenship or civil liberties. In all these respects the government of the Philippines, its shortcomings notwithstanding, is far ahead of its contemporaries; so is the government of South Korea. However deficient the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek may have been, it tried to evolve civil liberty, and it was free of an organized travesty of judicial procedure similar to the murder orgies of the Peking regime. Anyone who talks lightly of what the Chiang regime meant had better study its work before the Japanese invasion, when Chinese citizens enjoyed a modicum of respect for their rights and liberties for the first time in history.

The interrelationship of liberty and economic progress is nothing new. All the "classical" economists were advocates of liberty. While they contrasted favorably the individual's selfishness and its results with the abuse of the "national interest" by foolish and/or corrupt officialdom, they were essentially moralists and libertarians who respected greed as little as any civilized person.

The message of the "classical" economists holds as true today as in the 18th century, when the Founding Fathers, imbued with their liberalism, wrote the Declaration, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. As their heirs we should hitch our foreign economic policy to the guidance they offer. Governments that despise liberty and trample on international law and international obligations ought not to be granted any aid.

Personal liberty requires economic protection. Although some American historians have glorified "soft money" as the historical slogan of radicalism, democracy, and populism, every time "hard money" has won a victory it has meant a triumph of liberty. A stable currency is the prerequisite of a stable society because stable money permits the poor and the near-poor to save and to match their resources against those of the hereditary rich.

Inflation-ridden societies everywhere, in East and West, tend to freeze the distribution of wealth and power. Their governments turn into hordes of authorized and privileged speculators, showering favors on their hangers-on and assuming emergency powers for the persecution of their opponents. Inflation is diverting attention from productive tasks to those of manipulation. Honest "pay-as-you-go" gov-

LAWRENCE A. KIMPTON
(Cont'd. from page 1)

years gradually assumed more and more administrative duties, eventually being named Dean-Director by the Trustees. During his administration he did much to raise the academic standards of the school, extending the sources from which faculty members were drawn, and greatly enlarging the pool of secondary schools which provided candidates for the Student Body. He also initiated a vigorous program of capital expansion at Deep Springs. Among the subjects which Kimpton himself taught during his stay in the valley were English, German, Logic, and Philosophy.

In 1941 Kimpton left Deep Springs and the chain of circumstances began which ultimately brought him to the University of Chicago and to a high administrative position with the Manhattan Project, which constructed the atomic bomb. In recent years, while serving as vice-president in charge of development at the university, he has maintained a close contact with the Telluride group in Chicago and has several times been a guest of Cornell Branch.

ernments on the part of recipients surely ought to be a condition of any foreign aid grant.

That principle which has now been associated with American aid to the Philippines should also govern aid to other nations. Once it has been adopted there will be no need to channel aid through governments. This writer anticipated Point IV in 1942 when he suggested that the United States subsidize education, public health and agricultural development in post-war China. The widening of this proposition to include all kinds of so-called "productive" projects, initiated and operated by corrupt and tyrannical governments, should appeal every thinking citizen.

On the contrary, all foreign aid should emphasize aid to individual and corporate enterprises. The World Bank, by establishing modest investment banks for the benefit of private enterprise in Turkey and Ethiopia, has put up signposts for future development elsewhere. Even where foreign aid is channelled through governments for a time, there is no earthly reason why it should stick to their fingers. Any sensible public project will not be national in scope but local. By associating a multiplicity of local governments with its ownership and management, the bane of centralized mammoth government can be avoided.

Once American Southeast Asia policy has been rescued from notions which advocate despotism in the name of liberalism, this country may be able to apply proper principles of civics and economics in every country that deserves aid. But in the long run the United States can scarcely indulge in the luxury of taking care of every country's budget deficit, of permitting its aid to be frittered away in senseless bureaucratic and military ventures, of nurturing governments that despise the principles and methods which alone can help them attain the objectives which they profess to desire.

TELLURIDIANA II THE NOISY DAYS AT BOISE

The editors compiled the following saga with the much-appreciated help of H. R. Waldo and E. M. Johnson.

Before Mr. Nunn's Beaver River Power Co. entered the Boise territory, the residential customers were paying 15¢ for electric current to the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Co. One morning a Pullman car full of members of the Association exploded unexpectedly in Boise, and by noon the entire city had been covered on a house-to-house basis to sign up customers on a 9¢ rate. The campaign was carefully planned, and each man had in his pocket a map of a section of Boise and a bundle of blank contracts. Practically everybody in town signed up. It was easy to convince the housewife of the difference between 15¢ and 9¢ - but it was more difficult to get current to a meter on her back porch.

The race to build a 100-mile line from the Malad River to Boise, to build a steam turbo-auxiliary station, to construct underground and overhead distribution systems, and to assemble vast amounts of materials on a financial shoe-string was one of the epics of the early days of the Association. Idaho did not enjoy the blessings of a utilities commission, and Boise soon found itself with two complete and parallel electric systems, each trying to cut the other's throat. One of the dramatic moments was when dignitaries of City and Company, with a fringe of Pinheads, met at the station to watch an old-fashioned 40-w. carbon bulb glow with the first electricity generated by the new system. At one crucial stage of line construction, beavers are alleged to have chewed off power poles, once at ground level and once, playfully enough, through the middle.

The affair of the current theft of the Great Shoshone and Twin Falls Water Power Company took place in May of 1913. Both companies had distributing systems in Mountain Home and the competition was as keen there as it was in Boise. The Great Shoshone Company had advertised about how small and inadequate the Beaver River Power Company facilities were and spread a good deal of talk about the superiority of their facilities and equipment and the greater dependability of their service. However, "Pride goeth before a fall."

One afternoon some trouble in their system resulted in an interruption of several hours in their service to Mountain Home. One of their busy customers did such an artistic job of kicking that the local manager of the Great Shoshone Company took the risk of connecting him temporarily to the Power Company Lines without saying anything about it. When the local manager of the Power Company discovered this he reported it immediately to the Boise office. This was too good an opportunity to overlook so the men let the connection stand but got some witnesses to secure proof of what happened. Great Shoshone got the customer back on their lines as soon as they were able to restore service.

A statutory provision in the Idaho Code made it a misdemeanor to steal electric service by means of any unauthorized connection to a utility system. The Power Company men swore out a complaint against the Great Shoshone Company and proceeded to play it up in the newspapers as proof that the Great Shoshone service was such that they had to resort to stealing current to keep their customers supplied. A week or so later the matter was tried in the County Court at Mountain Home. The result was a fine of 100 dollars levied on the Great Shoshone for stealing what they demonstrated was not more than about 10 cents' worth of current. But this court action was good for some more newspaper stories as well as providing a snappy rejoinder anytime the boys tried to run down the dependability of Beaver River Power Company service.

Another colorful incident of those days in Idaho occurred just before the 4th of July when the Great Shoshone people moved a crew of men onto the upper grade on the upper Malad river where the Beaver Power Company boys were getting ready to build a flume and proceeded to run them off the grade. They claimed that the grade was on ground belonging to them. They set up an armed camp and a barricade to prevent the Pinheads from regaining possession of this property. The Great Shoshone men were subsequently gotten off by court order and eventually the claim to the ground involved was made good. It was apparent that the Pinheads had been expected to resort to violence to regain possession of the disputed property.

Boise swarmed during the first summer of construction with up to 70 Association members. They hiked poles, installed meters, sold appliances, peeled poles, did all sorts of robust work that had little connection with the clock. Spirits were high, and there was felt by all a swaggering sense of achievement. The Idaho-Oregon people did not take all this without objection, and conflict ranged from high-level strategy by Messrs. Nunn, Bacon, Suhr, Waldo, Waters, etc., to imaginative sabotage and tooth-shattering fracas on the Pinhead level on many a back porch. It must be recorded, too, that the young women of Boise were that summer given a tremendous rush that left them pensive-eyed indeed.

The Boise Branch of the Association was at 140 Main St. in the handsome Brady mansion. Dean Thornhill directed what formal and informal study could be squeezed into a day. Theory and practice in public speaking joined hands in an enduring clasp. Education came to the members in terms of personal and group responsibility for a great task, in terms of maturity and self-reliance. Mr. Nunn was a frequent visitor, and he drove himself hard despite his bad health. He encouraged a great deal of cultural and social activity, and men like Senators Borah and Smoot, and many other financial, political, and social leaders of the Inter-Mountain area, were frequent guests of the Branch. Bang-up formal parties in the community, unfamiliar with evening clothes except at the inaugural ball, attracted much attention and was even good publicity for the Company.

A SORT OF FAREWELL

By Peter Parker



Originally, Ezra must have realized that he could do only two things with his Hill. First, easiest and most obvious, he could establish there the perfect honeymoon resort. Second, and most fantastic and bold, he could found the loveliest university in the country. Nothing could have pleased a Britisher more than his resolution by achieving a compromise of the alternatives. Life on the Hill has settled down as blissful bits of both.

I shall return home dissatisfied on one score only, that the scenery and the zest of the Cornell campus cannot be described as they deserve. They must be seen and shared to be understood. And the chance for this experience is provided by the present scheme of the Lincoln-Telluride exchange.

"Exchange" is usually such a forbidding word; it strikes almost a biblical bargain -- a scholar's eye for a scholar's eye, a scholar's tooth for a scholar's tooth. Also, with its mechanical accent, it seems quite indifferent to the human difficulties of adjustment which face a foreign student in a strange system of study, and which, in fact, take up a great deal of his time. From many cases of my knowledge it would be fair to state the general law that no student should visit an American University for the first time. However, for me "exchange" has developed friendlier connotations. I can say truthfully and thankfully that the value of my year's work has been enormously enhanced by having Telluride as my home base.

Of course, I did not come here merely to work. I came to make friends and to be influenced by people and things. Ambushed with other newcomers to the House by a rather solemn set of orientation meetings, I wondered at first whether Telluride would have time for such secondary priorities. ("Not only does this building look like a power house," it occurred to me as the President rapped his gavel on someone's improper point of order, "it is a power-house.") Soon I discovered that not only is the internal business of the House set off by a frenzy of activities on the Hill, but also that it is in its business principally, in its struggle for survival, that the house derives its strength and defines its character newly every term; and there, that the members derive and define their friendships. So it is that I have made many friends and memories.

I must not wander off the campus, like a character in a Tudor farce: "Exit Jockey, saying any thing." Particularly, I want to say my

PASADENA BRANCH NOTES

By Richard Ruopp

The spring field trip was carried out with great enthusiasm as planned. Highlight of the first day was our first contact with Deep Springs as a group. We met on the shores of Lake Mead and later assembled in Boulder City for combined recreation. This brief meeting gave us a better understanding of the Deep Springs program and the general sentiment was strongly in favor of projects which will tend to bind the two institutions more closely in the future.

The academic term is rapidly drawing to a close, and we feel that it has been a very successful one. Plans for the summer study term are well under way. A life-science course and philosophy are planned as six unit classes, while mathematics will fill three units. Faculty is still tentative, but we hope to make definite commitments soon.

The problem of a Branch location has been temporarily settled through the acquisition of property in Los Angeles under a year's lease. The building is quite adequate and is also equipped with kitchen and linen facilities besides regular furnishings. The grounds, on the other hand, leave much to be desired in the way of recreational space. The fifteen bedrooms in the main house will give us more than enough space to house the student body and resident faculty.

We have twelve applications on file already this term, and prospects for more. It is gratifying to note that applications to PB are in excess of any past year.

Competitive student body athletics have not been too successful as of late. We were beaten by a Hopi basketball team 74-17 on a gravel court during our trip, and on May 6 the faculty and friends trounced us 26-10 in softball.

Fred and Judy Balderston were with us for a few days last week. We held a group discussion with Balderston, Bob Henderson and Joe Nunn, in which we discussed various aspects of The Branch program and problems. The Advisory Committee is meeting on 12 May to discuss the same issues and to formulate the Convention report.

thanks to all those who made my year at Telluride House possible and so pleasant. Although, no Lincoln man is coming over to take my place this year, let us pray that our reciprocal scheme is developed into a solid tradition, a blessing on both our houses. I hope that Mr. Votaw has had a rewarding time. For me this has been a year of grace.

I leave feeling as one should feel, as one feels going from an excellent banquet, as I have so often felt, rising from one of Joe's symphonic feasts - wanting more.

CORNELL BRANCH NOTES

By Curtis M. Karplus

For the first time since 1937, when we captured the softball championship, a House team has come out on top in an interfraternity competition. Credit for breaking this victoryless spell goes to the Telluride crew, captained by Coen terKuile, which handily outsped all opposition in a special race held on Beebe Lake as part of the festivities during Spring Weekend. As usual, the weekend was devoted to a house-party, highlighted by a semi-formal dance which was attended by a large number of our faculty friends. Alumni Earl W. Ohlinger and John Mellor and their wives acted as chaperones for the weekend.



This year's Pemberton Cup for excellence in Public Speaking was awarded to Bill VandenHeuvel at the Public Speaking banquet May 2. True to tradition, Bill filled the huge "thunder-mug" with beer, then valiantly drank it down (see cut). Bill, by the way, has been elected editor of next year's Cornell Law Quarterly, of

which Don Claudy has been elected business manager. Al Friedman of the Sun is, our other editor-in-chief,

while Curt Karplus is currently serving on the editorial board of the Cornell Review.

Varsity track star Flash Gourdine, flutist Joel Cogen, set designer Bob Gatje, and Donald Reis, who is Chairman of the Student Council Curriculum Committee, are other House members who have been active on the campus lately.

Nine high school seniors, candidates for house preferment for next year, visited the branch during the weekend of May 8-9. Acting in accordance with authority given to it by last year's convention, a committee of Ithaca Association members granted the privileges of house residence for the academic year 1951-2 to one of these men, Gordon Davidson of Brooklyn, New York.

Among other recent guests of the Branch have been: Professor Emil Staiger of the German Literature Department, Zurich University, the Goldwin Smith lecturer; Sir James Duff, an official of the Commonwealth Fund; and Professor William Albright, Chairman of the Department of Semitic Studies at Johns Hopkins University, who delivered a series of Messenger Lectures on archeology and showed movies of his most recent expedition in a special Sunday evening talk at the House. Another highly entertaining Sunday evening was provided by Dean Dexter S. Kimball, one of our resident faculty guests. Dean Kimball, whose personal recollections about Cornell go back before the turn of the century, showed slides, and told many amusing anecdotes tracing the growth of the school from "Ezra's cow-pasture" to the institution of today.

DEEP SPRINGS NOTES

By Miles C. Everett

Spring has come to Deep Springs and with it has come mild weather, green fields, and the Spring meeting of the Board of Trustees which was held May 4-6. Only five members of the Board -- Messrs. Biersach, Laylin, Monroe, Roodhouse, and Waldo -- were present and this group together with the Student Body Representative, Mr. Campbell, Director Greenman, and President Balderston of TA, considered and passed a budget totaling \$80,710. Of this amount approximately \$9000 is to be spent on deferred maintenance. Estimated income for the fiscal year is \$67,418, leaving an estimated operating deficit of \$13,292. This is about \$10,000 lower than the present year's deficit.

Student morale is high after a very successful spring trip during which Bonham Campbell, Merritt Holloway, and eight students visited Grand Canyon, Rainbow Lodge, and Zion. Chuck Steensma and George Robinson made a valiant effort to reach Death Valley on horseback during the interim, but were forced to abandon the venture at Willow Spring where three of their four horses escaped and headed for home. A student crew remained on the ranch during the trip and handled necessary interim work.

Again this year Deep Springs received a small number of applications from prospective students. We are fortunate in that among the few men being considered there are several who we think are first rate. The Student Body at present has only fourteen members since the departure of Bjourn Halvorsen last month, but we are hoping to have a full crew of twenty-one men to start the fall term.

Our classwork continues to be stimulating and demanding. A portion of the English Composition class recently invaded the Inyokern Naval Base to examine a canyon in which there are thousands of Indian etchings. Those who made the trip are busy comparing field sketches and writing descriptions of their observations. Many of us are engaged in writing final papers for our psychology course and the usual end-term cramming scramble has begun.

Professor Robley Williams and his family visited us over the weekend of May 12 and especially those of us who were here during the summer of 1949 enjoyed renewing our acquaintance with him. He discussed the application of the electron microscope to the field of biology in a highly interesting talk to the community.

Five students -- Jim Barkenquast, Miles Everett, Don Noel, Roger Pierce, and Bill Romell -- are planning to be in Ithaca for Convention this June. We are all looking forward to meeting the members of the Association and discussing our problems and interests with them.

PERSONAL NOTES

At this writing, two TA-men have received U. S. Government Grants for study abroad next year under the terms of the Fulbright Act. John Mellor will be studying agricultural economics at Lincoln College, Oxford, while Robert Gatlé continues his architectural studies at the Architectural Association School in London.

Wendell Williams spark-plugged a brilliant production of both "Trial by Jury" and "Ruddigore," in a galaweekend of Gilbert and Sullivan at Swarthmore College on April 13-14, as musical director of both shows. Singing under his busy baton were Steve Hay, Bob McCarthy, and Jack Nachmias.

Lindsey Grant writes: "Hong Kong is really quite a peaceful place. From the States, it must appear to be an insect insecurely perched on the vast and hostile flank of a continent, but, when you're here, it's Home, and it seems correspondingly ample. Unlike Saigon, where grenade-throwing seems to be the favorite outdoor sport, Hong Kong is well policed and, on the surface, calm. This despite the fact that I can see Communist-held islands from my living-room window, and occasionally hear the sound of gunfire when Commie shore batteries, out of sheer cussedness, choose to open fire on a passing British merchant ship. People seem to be able to adjust quickly, almost complacently, to the imminence of danger, and the possibility of attack is now, after first jitters, much less a subject of interest than is the very tangible decrease in trade. Although there is a small and strident Chinese Communist press, most of the Chinese here appear to be more interested in trimming to any wind than in preaching loud, doctrinaire Communism. I think that the recent reign of terror on the mainland has gone a long way in convincing local Chinese that a Communist government is no ticket to Utopia. Last Chinese New Year's Day one merchant, with fine impartiality, put out the British, Chinese National, and Chinese Communist flags side by side."

LeRoy M. Pharis was appointed on March 17 to the Utility Board of Provo City, Utah. He began his public utility engineering career in 1907 with Telluride Power Co. in the Bear Lake and Bear River areas and later became Asst. Chief Engineer for the Company. He was Hydraulic Engineer for Utah Power & Light Co., Chief Engineer for the Minn. Power & Light Co. at Duluth, and from 1933-47 he was VP and Genl. Mgr. of the Shanghai Power Co. He was interned for a year during the War. When he returned to the U.S. in 1947, he became administrative assistant for Ebasco International Corp. in New York City. He retired in 1949 and now makes his permanent home in Provo.

Pvt. Robert G. Van Duyné, with an outfit in the Pacific area, has been assigned to company headquarters to do administrative work.

L. R. Edwards has accepted the position of Asst. Adjutant General for the State of Utah. An officer in both WW I & II, Edwards retired as Lieut-Colonel last November.

President Truman on May 3 appointed Fred H. Bullen to the new Wage Stabilization Board, as one of the six members to represent the public. Since 1945, Bullen has been executive secretary of the New York State Board of Mediation; from 1942-45, he was with the National War Labor Board as senior mediation officer and as disputes director and board chairman for Ohio, W. Va., and Ky. One of Bullen's recent jobs was that of temporary umpire between the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Ford Motor Co.

Edmund L. G. Zalinski returns on July 1 to the N. Y. Life Insurance Co. as Asst. Vice-President in the Agency Dept., in charge of the Field Training Division. His entire business career had been with this Company until 1947, when he resigned to become Managing Director of the Life Underwriter Training Council, and in 1949, Executive Vice-Pres. of the Nat'l. Assn. of Life Underwriters. Zalinski is a graduate of Cornell and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, holds a doctorate with honors from N.Y. University, and is a Chartered Life Underwriter.

Utah Power & Light Co. held its 14th Veterans Club banquet in Salt Lake City on March 26. John F. Rowe, Eureka district representative, received a diamond-studded pin for 45 years of service, and William L. Cone, associate engineer, received his 30-year pin.

Lt. Col. Robt. LaT. Cavanaugh of the Army Medical Corps at Wm. Beaumont Army Hospital at El Paso read a paper in April before the U.S.-Mexico Border Public Health Association in Los Angeles. Subject: The Role of the Local Laboratory in the Diagnosis of Rabies.

Richard Ryan became Sports Editor in Jan. for the Monterey (Calif.) Peninsula Herald.

Allen S. Whiting, graduate student at Columbia University, has been awarded a Social Science Area Research Training Fellowship for the 15 months following June 1. The stipend: \$3,575.00. Among other things, Whiting will finish his intensive study of Chinese and complete his doctoral dissertation, "Sino-Soviet Relations, 1917-1924." Mrs. Whiting is a research assistant at Coronet.

VITAL STATISTICS

Born: Tatiana Hunt on April 4, No. 1 of the Marc Szeftels, in Ithaca.

Born: Steven Wiser on Jan. 31. No. 3 and second son of the Arthur Wisers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Hansen celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Logan, Utah, on March 11. Hansen, now retired, spent 42 years in the electric industry.

THE 1951 CONVENTION group of associates in (Cont'd. from page 1) Washington has concluded "that the sum total of funds available to the Association and Deep Springs from income and this year's contributions is insufficient to meet the minimum objectives of our 'family activities.'"

Recruitment

The problem of recruitment has always been very crucial to the Nunn Institutions, for the success of our program depends ultimately on the quality of the men being trained. The present uncertainties of the draft and possible UMS have a particularly unfortunate effect on the recruitment activities of the primary institutions because most students seek the security of large institutions, preferably with ROTC, in which reasonable competence will place a man at the top of his class and thus assure him of deferment.

Cornell Branch also faces a problem which may become more acute if the primary branches become inactive or reduce their enrollment. This year in particular, there is a marked dissatisfaction with the number and qualifications of the candidates being considered for campus and freshman appointments. It is felt by some that a steady decline set in some time ago, and that a major improvement and expansion of our sources of candidates is essential; some concern has been expressed about the relatively large proportion of New York City men now living in, or applying to the Branch, to the detriment of our usual valuable diversification. Convention will have to provide some effective mechanism whereby candidates can be secured in large number, from a broader geographical base, presumably through the efforts of our members, alumni, and friends around the country.

Timing Plan

It is expected that this Convention and its Finance Committee will give some serious thought to the Timing Plan and particularly to the present 50-50 stock-bond ratio on which it is based. This distribution was adopted originally as a reasonable compromise between the higher income and greater capital appreciation of common stocks, and the better security and steady yield of bonds. The re-examination of this principle is prompted in part by the undisputed need we have for the extra \$5,000 to \$10,000 of income that we could expect to gain by shifting a substantial proportion of our present government bond holdings into stocks.

The principal consideration, however, is the realization that bonds simply do not provide us with that protection from the effects of inflation that would permit us to maintain our activities even at their present level. Although it is realized that stocks are but an imperfect inflation hedge, any money invested in bonds is subject to a considerable, steady depreciation which is not completely covered even by our 10% plowback. The present high level of the common-stock market, and the original plan to maintain the Timing Plan fund

intact for study for at least ten years (from July 1944) will probably preclude any immediate, large-scale shift of funds; nevertheless convention will have to give serious consideration to the various aspects of the acute financial situation which faces not only TA and Deep Springs, but all similar endowments.

Emergency Provisions in the Constitution

Convention will again be faced with the task of designing a set of emergency provisions to enable the Association to continue operations if world conditions make it impossible to hold annual, full scale conventions. The drafts of a number of proposed amendments were sent to all Association members last December. These amendments would: (1) Enable the President to change the date of convention or to reconvene an adjourned convention if emergency conditions make that advisable; (2) Provide for emergency conventions with limited powers, meeting with reduced quorums and more liberal proxy provisions; (3) Liberalize and change the restrictions on the use of funds if no convention is convened; (4) Re-enact most of the emergency provisions adopted by annual resolutions during the last war. Convention will have to decide whether to adopt some or all of the above proposals as amendments, by-laws, or simple annual resolutions according to the degree of permanence and strict legality of operations desired, and balancing the importance attached to continuity of operations against the principle of an annual examination and determination of the affairs of the Association by a full-quorum convention.

MORE PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. Herbert Reich of the Yale staff was appointed in June, 1950, as a non-service member of the Panel on Electron Tubes of the Research and Development Board. This work takes one or two days weekly of his time. He continues his writing and editing and directs a Navy-sponsored research project.

Melvin Kohn, graduate student at Cornell University, has been awarded a Research Training Fellowship by the Social Science Council for the 12 months following June 1. The stipend: \$2850. Kohn will work in Elmira, N.Y., on his doctoral dissertation, "The Analysis of Unpatterned Situations in Inter-group Relations" - provided he can get a draft deferment.

ADDITIONS TO TA HISTORICAL FILES

From Dr. H.C. Mansfield, "The Uses of History," reprinted from Public Adm. Review, winter 1951.

From J. G. Miller, "Elemental Phosphorus and the Commercial Importance of the Molecularly Dehydrated Phosphates," a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of AIMME in St. Louis in February.