CONVENTION COMMITTEES AIR PROVOCATIVE ISSUES

THE CONSTITUTIONAL WORK REQUIREMENT

BY AL FRIEDMAN; NEW YORK, N. Y.

The constitutional provision that candidates for Telluride membership "shall have done practical work satisfactory to the Association for a period or periods totaling approximate one year" has been a subject of substantial discussion at recent Conventions. After initial introduction to Convention in the Chancellor's Report of 1954, the topic was recognized as requiring formal Association consideration. At the last Convention the Membership heard a detailed and informative report by a committee appointed to evaluate the current status of the requirement and to consider its effect on Association membership and recruitment policies. The need for a continuing study of this effect caused the Convention to establish an interim committee to stimulate further discussion and undertake evaluation of opinion and attitudes on the subject.

The problem raised by the present work requirement in recent years may be simply stated. The requirement has frequently been a stumbling block to the election of desirable candidates for membership who have otherwise met the standards for election. These individuals have exhibited the requisite characteristics of leadership, intelligence, and interest in the Association, but for a variety of reasons found the work requirement as presently construed unusually difficult to fulfill.

Both formal and informal Association examination of the problem has disclosed some of the specific reasons for the difficulty candidates have in meeting the requirement. The following are illustrative. Military service is today inevitable at some point in a young man's life, probably when he finishes his education. As a result, incentive to meet the requirement by suspending education for a time is sharply reduced. Another factor reducing the incentive to use college years to fulfill the requirement is the lengthening of educational background required for many careers, combined with the heightened emphasis on postgraduate study. Thirdly, travel or other non-self supporting educational activities, such as research or special studies, compete for a prospective applicant's available time during the summer months, when the requirement has often been fulfilled in the past. Lastly, the Association's own recently begun Summer Session program for high school juniors presumably will deprive its participants (prospective membership material) of a two-month period during which they might otherwise have engaged in practical work which would have partially satisfied the requirement.

(Continued on page 6)

THE SECONDARY BRANCH QUESTION

BY DICK LOOMIS; ITHACA, N. Y.

Last June, the Association instructed one of its committees to study the possibilities for a new secondary branch. The idea was not new; indeed, the first proposal for a Harvard Branch of the Association was made not in this decade nor the last, but in 1915. The secondary branch question has existed as a recurring minor theme of Association thought and revery, presenting itself pleasantly now and again, but never with permanent effect.

The original plan of the Association allowed for unlimited proliferation of branches. There was, moreover, at the start, material reason to expect branches to be established at other universities than Cornell; for in its earliest years, the Association had members attending several schools: Missouri, Stanford, Purdue, Chicago, Utah, Michigan. These men were regarded as under the tutelage of the Association; they were visited by the Chancellor and Dean, and a careful accounting was made of their academic progress; and they sent along their "Stanford" or "Missouri" notes to the Newsletter. In 1914 Chancellor Noon commented with interest on the fact that a small appropriation invested in scattered "Scholarship men" was yielding better results than the heavy appropriation to Cornell Branch: "A study of the results seems to indicate that the highest efficiency is obtained from such (scattered) scholarships, and that if we should plot a curve, per cent efficiency against appropriation, it would show the highest efficiency from the lowest appropriation. This situation merits study. It may be found best to close the Cornell House entirely or to reduce considerably the members working there." (Convention Minutes 1914, p. 9) In the same year, Dean Thornhill remarked that Stanford was on its way to acquiring a branch; "The four men at Stanford University have done well enough to create a growing tendency to look upon the group as a branch." The Dean was, however, more concerned with the fact that since the closing of Olmsted, the Association had no unit to serve as a central branch where members could be formed in Association ideals before being sent out to study at universities. The search for a central branch was to culminate, for practical purposes, in the founding of Deep Springs. In the wake of the agitation and negotiation for a central branch, discussion of secondary branches flourished. A grand sense of imminent and irresistible expansion invigorated officers' reports during these years, in recommending the "city branch," a species of new branch which would have resembled Pasadena Branch, Dean Thornhill wrote in 1916: "If a Branch of this kind could succeed in one city, it could succeed in other cities, and the growth of the
TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

ALLEN E. GOLSON..........................Editor

Thomas Nagel.................................Assistant Editor

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EDITOR'S BOX

A GLANCE AT THE MASTHEAD WILL INFORM YOU THAT WE HAVE MOVED THE PLACE OF PUBLICATION BACK TO ITHACA AND THAT T.J. NAGEL OF TELLURIDE HOUSE HAS JOINED THE STAFF. THE REASON FOR OUR RETREAT FROM SAN JOSE TO ITHACA WAS PRIMARILY FINANCIAL. PRINTING COSTS RAN WELL ABOVE EXPECTATIONS IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING THE CONVENTION ALLOTMENT OF $200 AND NEW FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS OF $100 THE DEFICIT FOR FOUR ISSUES WOULD HAVE COME TO APPROXIMATELY $400. (ACTUALLY WE ALSO BEAR THE COST OF THE LAST ISSUE OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR BECAUSE BILLS WERE SUBMITTED AFTER THE 1955 CONVENTION.) PART OF THE HIGHER COST IN CALIFORNIA CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO TYPING DONE ON A SPECIAL COMPENSATING TYPEWRITER. IN ANY CASE IT WAS DEEMED PRUDENT TO HOLD THE DEFICIT DOWN TO TOLERABLE SIZE BY TERMINATING PUBLICATION IN SAN JOSE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE DEFICIT SUBMITTED TO CONVENTION WILL BE ON THE ORDER OF $260.

New Funds contributions to the Newsletter inevitably seem to fall far short of the yearly need. Two possible explanations may be tendered. Either our readers prefer to contribute to the General New Funds Drive, or our readers prefer not to contribute. It would appear that the former explanation is the more palatable one. In this case Convention ought to recognize the situation and budget enough money to the Newsletter to allow it to operate in the black.

Two articles on controversial Association problems are included in this issue. Al Friedman and Dick Loomis, the authors, are chairmen of committees considering the work requirement and the secondary branches. They hope to stimulate creative discussion of the issues facing their committees before Convention time. The next edition of the Newsletter, which will be in your hands prior to the 1956 Convention, will cover additional important and immediate questions. Committee chairmen and individuals who feel that pre-Convention airing of issues they wish to raise may be interesting and helpful are invited to submit appropriate articles to the Editor before May 1, 1956.

NEW FUNDS

The New Funds Committee had collected $8,714.66 in cash & pledges by March 22 from 170 donors. It is expected that the total will reach ten thousand dollars when the work of the Committee is finished. Of the sum contributed, only $1,205.00 is in pledges redeemable by May 31, the end of the fiscal year of Telluride Association & Telluride Corporation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HASSO VON FUTTKAMER, German Army officer who was taken prisoner in Poland by the Russians, has been repatriated. He wrote the Chancellor on Dec. 11:

"I hope very much this letter will find you at the old place and at a good state of health.

A few weeks ago, I returned to home and family after almost 11 years of Russian prisonship. I saw my wife after 12 years of separation and my son twelve years old, whom I had seen last shortly after his birth. You may imagine what all this and the returning to real life means to me after these terrible and long years behind barbed wire.

It was a great moral help for me in the far Urals to hear that you, Hugh Davy, Wayne Edmister, and some other good old friends from Telluride kept a close contact during those years with my wife and took interest in my fate. Hugh Davy, my old roommate, has helped my wife immensely by parcels and other means to keep up life during these passed years. I shall never forget what has been done for me by real good friends.

My health is quite good, and since I got leave now for one year, as all of us returning now from Russia, I hope, after a couple of months also my nerves and some other small defects shall be fully repaired. Now I'm four weeks at a German health resort with my wife and shall be at Christmas back at Marburg. There are quite a number of plans for the coming year. Of course, I would love to come over to the States and see the old friends, Telluride and Cornell. But I'm not sure if I can manage and afford such a great journey.

Would you be so kind and send me in the future the Telluride Alumni News and also a list of addresses of the members. To you, dear Mr. Johnson, and to all Telluriders that might remember me from 1932-33, my best wishes for a merry Xmas and a happy New Year." Address: Marburg/Lahn, P. Ehr, von Steinstr. 14, Germany
STAFF FOR THIRD TASP COMPLETE
BY JOHN LINDENBAUM, BOSTON, MASS.

The Telluride Association Summer Program for 1956, the third consecutive program that we will have held for high school juniors, promising to be marked by experienced and imaginative leadership as well as a rather unique educational curriculum.

The staff of three boasts two teachers of previous TASP experience. Dr. Charles Brickley, Chairman of the Department of History at The Putney School, will direct the program, as he did in the summer of 1955. Richard Loomis, of DS and CB experience and currently teaching English at Cornell, will represent Telluride Association on the faculty. Loomis served as the "Telluride man" on the faculty of the initial program held in 1954. The selection of two former faculty members does not represent an attempt at solidification of the form and content of the program or an abandonment of the policy of experimentation which characterized the first two sessions. Rather, it is hoped that the cumulative experience of the past two summers, in the hands of gifted and flexible teachers, will indicate the most fruitful avenues of further experimentation.

The third faculty member is a newcomer to Telluride activities. He is George Austin Malley, who is presently a fellow in the Department of Government at Cornell University. Malley was born in Scotland and received a degree in Library Science (Fellow of the Library Association) at Glasgow University. He has had extensive lecturing experience with the British Information Service, after service with the Royal Air Force and travel in Europe and Asia, he came to the United States in 1950 and received a B. A. with High Honors in History from the University of Rochester in 1954. As a Woodrow Wilson Fellow, he received his master's degree in International Relations from the University of Pennsylvania (thesis subject: The Indian Communist Party).

The subject of the summer course will be Conflicting Ideals of Communism and Democracy. It will include a survey of the political tradition which underlies Marxist Communism on the one hand, and liberal democracy on the other. The theories of communism and democracy will be explored and contrasted in the light of the underlying political philosophies and contemporary interpretation and implementation in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

One of the most interesting aspects of the course, which more than justifies the overworked Telluride adjective, "unique," will be the integration of literary material into a seminar whose main concentration is in the fields of history and the philosophy of government. The program, then, will again have the interdisciplinary quality present last summer when a historian, a philosopher, and an economist occupied the faculty posts.

An active recruitment program for the 16 high school juniors who will form the student body has been in high gear in many parts of the country during the past month with the active participation of Telluride Association members, associates, and alumni.

NOTE FROM DEEP SPRINGS

Results of the Student Body elections: George Rinehart, President; John Maubey, Labor Commissioner; John Hays, Student Body Representative on the Board of Trustees; Ed Keonjian, Bill Turpin, and Ray Randolph, Advisory Committee; and Jeff Johnson, Flag Raiser.

Two members of the third year class left at the end of last semester. Bill Greer enrolled at the University of Tennessee and Lawrie White entered Pomona College. The three remaining third-year men are planning to apply to the Association and Cornell University.

The recruitment drive is in full swing. One candidate has already been invited, and more are under consideration. The Trustees are optimistic about prospects for next year.

--George Rinehart

CORNELL BRANCH NOTES
BY WILLIAM SIMPSON

(TH.E AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IS ONE OF THE TWO LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD, EXCHANGE SCHOLARS RESIDING AT THE BRANCH THIS YEAR.)

Bearing in mind the editor's request for something out of the run of normal branch notes, it occurred to me that it might be a good thing, for a change, if the house was asked to see itself as others see it. So here are the comments kindly provided by two friendly observers on the campus. They are both seniors, and sufficiently familiar with Telluride to give what I think is a fair appreciation of how the house stands in relation to the rest of the campus.

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The average student's impressions of Telluride:

"The imposing brick building flanked by Wee Stinky Creek looms austerely in the minds of most Cornell students. Inside it are the dedicated future leaders of business, diplomacy and society who, presumably, are being groomed for their future positions by practicing the ancient art of oratory, discussing the world situation in serious, subdued tones, and waving their heads in time to a Beethoven quartet. The function of the house seems to be to cultivate these future leaders, to provide an atmosphere for higher learning, and to encourage more exacting intellectual achievements by competitive and group living. However, Telluride should improve campus leadership by providing it with a center and an example as well as by supplying leaders from its own membership.

"Notwithstanding these real contributions, the house has distinct limitations. For instance, the strong and unwarranted emphasis on grades goes so far as to have members submit their marks to a student committee which passes judgement upon them. Are these numerical excellences limited to formal marks, or are the same standards passed on the state of the laundry, closets, and table manners? For an association which prides itself on its well- rounded membership the overall participation in university activities is by no means out-
SECONDARY BRANCH QUESTION (CONTINUED)

Association would be maintained. A chain of branches might be established in various parts of the United States or of the world, and the Association might become a real national or international organization. (1916, p. 33) It was a proposal for one of these city branches which may be regarded as the Association's first notion of a Harvard Branch. In 1915 Chancellor Noon reported that Mr. Arthur D. Little of the Little Chemical Company of Boston was interested in the "alliance" with the Association: "...he would be willing to take two or three men, recommended by the Association, and give them training in the chemical plant at Boston." Similar arrangements could, the Chancellor believed, be worked out with other companies. The men participating in the program would have an opportunity for study as well as practical work: "...the Association might grant two or three scholarships to Harvard or other schools in the vicinage. A course of study might be established and operated, not as the Cornell Branch is operated, but still in a very satisfactory way with small expense to the Association." (1915, pp. 18-19)

Although no city secondary branch was established, the Stanford group showed in 1915 solid likelihood of developing into a regular branch. It was regarded, in consequence, as a suitable center for "grouping" Association men. "Much better work can be done if the Association men can be kept closer together," wrote the Chancellor, and proceeded to sketch a specific proposal for an Association house at Stanford. The Stanford Branch was finally organized in 1916, but its existence was small and brief. According to Dean Thornhill, it "had some difficulty in knowing what to do," and before it could think the matter out, U.S. entry into the war cut its life short.

In 1917, Mr. Nunn got Deep Springs going; Dean Thornhill went there as the Association's contribution to the school and applied himself to making Deep Springs a proper central branch for Telluride Association. His subsequent reports to the Association include no reference to city or university secondary branches; a real central branch was sufficient preoccupation for him.

The war's effect on Association ambitions is indicated in Chancellor Noon's report in 1920. Whereas in 1914 he had been willing to consider closing down Cornell Branch in order to increase the number of "scholarship men," he now proposed a strict limiting of Association activities to Cornell Branch and Deep Springs: "The appropriations for outside scholarships have not produced any remarkable return. In most cases the scholastic work has been fair, in one or two cases excellent, but the scholars were scattered and, therefore, not much in touch with the organization as a whole or its individual members. Next year, for financial reasons, except in very exceptional cases, such schools should be transferred to Cornell if the house is operated, or no appropriations made for them." (1920, p. 10)

The Association continued to talk about a new branch, often wishfully and impractically, sometimes dispiritedly. In 1923, with tried patience, Chancellor Noon remarked: "The suggestions as to a so-called branch have been exceedingly general and hazy," (1923, p. 13) but for twenty years, the only kind of new branch seriously considered by the Association was a primary branch. Not until 1940 was there raised at Convention a specific recommendation for a secondary branch. Throughout the forties, that suggestion walked in and out of committee reports, like a friendly but gauche visitor who cannot find the right place to sit down. Often, when a committee advised consideration of a secondary branch, Convention rejected the project; committees which were actually charged by Convention to investigate secondary branch possibilities would balk at the task and either omit all reference to it in their year's report or, with a short sentence, dismiss it as an idle inquiry. There is not space here to chronicle these changes; at all events, the inquiries of the Forties yielded no practical result, despite the fact that handsome offers of assistance were made to the Association by universities such as Harvard, Chicago, and Northwestern.

It is clear from Association history that without a local group of members actively interested in forming a branch and adequate funds to provide a living unit for them, no new branch is possible. In the past, the Association came nearest to starting a secondary branch when there existed a small concentration of interested members at Stanford; later plans, however sound in theory and however much encouraged by university administrations, did not make even a start.

Whether a new secondary branch can be established at the present time or not, Association members will want to consider what means may be taken to encourage and guide future proposals. They are equipped for considering the matter not only by the Association's abundant experience of the difficulties of starting a secondary branch, but also by the Association's long and hardy ambition to make a success of that venture.

BRANCH NOTES (CONTINUED)

Standing. In general, the campus leaders do not come from Telluride nor do they participate in its functions.

Despite campus apathy towards Telluride, there seems to be a marked impression of snobishness and pseudo-intellectualism, the "holier than thou fraternity," as a characteristic of the House. This does little to dispel the Bohemian stigma which individual Telluride members cultivate by their arrogance in class, and by their air of condescending superiority towards professors. A professor once said that he always felt like saying, "So what? Whenever a clean-cut young man peremptorily announced that he was a member of Telluride Association..."

Members of the House seem to think it beneath their dignity to associate actively with other students. After all, if Telluride is to lead the campus the campus must know about Telluride. If the campus is to know about Telluride, then Telluride must be a part of Cornell and the allegiance of its members must be first to the University and then to the House. This might help to dispel the im-
COMMODORE WILLIAM G. GREENMAN


PRESERVATION THAT Telluride attempts to be a university within cornell.

"We hope that it will not be taken as presumptuous if, in closing, we offer some suggestions. Have open coffee hours in which the members of the House would take a break with students who complain that there are very few places where they can go for good conversation. Have 'members' who would not live in the House, but might be invited to closed functions and thus feel more akin to the activities of Telluride. Have a closer separation between Telluride House on the Cornell campus and Telluride association and the power stations in Utah. We feel sure that Cornell students would like to know Telluride, but, being typical human beings, are not going to make the first move."

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There we have it. What our critics have to say about Telluride may or may not be true. By way, perhaps of redressing the imbalance, I should like to add a few random impressions of Telluride as seen from the inside. Englishmen always expect America to be a larger, and let us admit it, newer and therefore inferior version of the mother country. As a student of American history, I know now that it is wrong to expect this. I should not have anticipated Telluride House to bear any resemblance to Lincoln College. But I did. Hence the shock of arrival. Instead of retiring quietly to one's room, to absorb the novel atmosphere, one was besieged by a crowd of interested and very friendly faces. Before the day was over, a process that in Oxford would have taken a term had been completed.

Then house meetings - those sometimes in-terminable, occasionally hilarious, and usually exasperating occasions, which yet perform an essential and valuable function. Here I saw the general will at work, particularly on election night, when after the 8th ballot, for a member of the advisory committee, which I am told, is nothing extraordinary, you could see opinion gradually coalescing just as Rousseau would have hoped. If the discussion of small points sometimes seems to move in even-widen ing cirlces, important decisions are reached after being intelligently discussed, and there is no denying the responsibilities of house members, or the way in which they are faced. Public speaking strikes me as being just as difficult to arrange as it is to do well. Criticisms of delivery are this term no longer being made during meetings. We hope that this will make members more conscious of what is being said, rather than how, with greater interest by all concerned - which, after all, is the prerequisite to the success of anything.

The feature about Telluride which has impressed me most, and, I think, its greatest privilege, is the opportunity it provides for meeting the faculty and guests of the University. The receptions have been memorable. Senator Case engaging the whole of the Govern-
WORK REQUIREMENT (CONTINUED)

Sensing the difficulties raised by the work requirement, recent conventions have tended to follow an informal approach when required to pass upon desirable membership applicants who might fall by the wayside if the work standard were stringently applied. This approach has consisted of qualifying and water-down the standard imposed by the constitutional provision. Few of the candidates presented to recent conventions have offered what would seem to be the strict spirit of the requirement; a full year of self-support in a responsible job which gives reasonable promise of developing the maturity and independence the requirement was designed to provide. Candidates from Deep Springs probably approach closest to this ideal, as do occasional older candidates who have left college for several years to work and then returned. In general, convention has considered the requirement fulfilled by the large majority of desirable candidates who meet the "approximately one year" standard by holding odd jobs during the academic year and the summer months. Serious evidence of self-support for an extended period has not been demanded, for common understanding recognizes that it could not be produced. Nor, apparently, have past conventions undertaken extensive inquiries into the nature of the work submitted to fill the requirement. Instead, compliance with the letter of the constitutional provision has almost uniformly been considered satisfactory.

Association discussion of the work requirement in recent years has not questioned the desirability of practical work as a means of developing maturity, independence, and the habit of financial responsibility. On the contrary, the idea that practical work further these qualities has been the starting point of all investigations. As noted earlier, the issues raised have centered more on the practicality of continuing the requirement in its present form. Some thought has been given to broadening the requirement to include activities such as research and travel in addition to practical work. Also suggested has been the adoption of a flexible time period for judging work submitted to meet the requirement. Conventions would thus evaluate membership applicants individually from this standpoint to determine if the amount and kind of work presented in each case had developed the desired attributes. A flexible standard of this sort would recognize the possibility of a given candidate's ability to develop the valued personal traits during a work period less than one year.

In considering the issues raised by the work requirement association members and alumni should take stock of the fact that the constitutional provision demanding the period of practical work as a pre-requisite to membership is of long standing. While recent years have indicated new problems in applying the requirement, study of its operation during the many years of the association's existence is needed as well as an understanding of its applicability under modern conditions. All in all, closer analysis of the requirement's purpose and function in the light of the association's history and future growth is called for. Such a careful evaluation will require the aid of each member and interested alumni.

In the near future, the work requirement committee plans to survey the membership and a representative group of alumni to secure opinions on the variety of questions raised by the operation of the constitutional provision. In addition to providing discussion and thought, such a poll will afford a sounder basis for determining the path future conventions ought to follow. It is suggested that members and alumni replying to the survey would be substantially aided by a re-reading of the chancellor's report in the 1954 convention minutes and the reports of the work requirement study committee and the purpose and plan committee in the 1955 minutes. Independent expressions of opinion are also solicited and would be welcome for their possible freshness of approach. Communications may be sent to:

Stephen Rabin
155 Metropolitan Avenue
New York 62, New York

PERSONALS

Electrical Engineer Jean Bourgeois is export chief of his corporation, which is affiliated with the I.T.&T.; he travels a good deal--the Philippines and Iran last year--and likes his work. He has one daughter, Beatrice, now two years old. He has beds at 60 Ave., de Beuville, Paris VII, for telluridors.

Edwin M. Cronk began work on Jan. 7 as first secretary at the American Embassy in Seoul, Korea. He has been working on Japanese and Korean economic affairs in the Department of State for almost five years. Mrs. Cronk and the children (6, 8, & 11) accompany him, and the children will attend a small missionary school in Seoul.

Donald Baker is in Caracas, Venezuela, working with the law firm of Dr. Ramon Diaz & Asociados, a correspondent attorney of the Chicago law firm of Baker, McKenzie and Hightower. Upon graduation from the University of Chicago Law School in June, 1954, Baker began work with the Chicago firm of which his father is the senior partner. This firm specializes in foreign trade work. After a few months in Caracas, Baker will begin work with another correspondent attorney in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Pete MacDonald has just begun work at the American Embassy in Tehran in connection with the refugee relief program. For the past 18 months, MacDonald has been vice-consul at the U.S. Consulate in Tabriz.
PERSONALS

Dr. Morrison Carstairs, Cornell Branch 1948-49, wrote: "I have returned to psychiatry after dickering with social anthropology for some years; presently deputy director of the Medical Research Council's social psychiatry research unit at Maudsley Hospital, London, married in Cambridge in 1950; two children (a pigeon pair) about to be reinforced by a third." The Carstairs have a "guest divan" for Telluride travelers and expatriates at 51 Ruskin Park House, Champion Hill, London S.E. 5. Telephone: Brixton 9095.

Dr. Robert Richtmyer is an associate professor in the Institute for Mathematical Sciences of NYU and the scientific director of the AEC Computing Facility, NYU. He lives in downtown Manhattan, six blocks from UNIVAC, which he helps run.

Capt. Charles McGinnis of the Corps of Engineers and Miss Shirley Meyer were married in November. McGinnis is currently executive officer of the Beach Erosion Board, and his residence is 2129 N. Pierce St., Arlington, Va. He was graduated from Texas A&M in 1949 with a B.S. in civil engineering. After a 3-year hitch in Germany, he was assigned for a time to the Engineer Test Unit and was then selected to attend the 9-month Advanced Engineer Officers' Course at Ft. Belvoir, with subsequent assignment to the office of the chief of engineers.

Dr. Allen Whiting, home from two years in the Orient on a Ford grant, is teaching at Michigan State on Soviet Russia, the Far East, and international relations. He is also consultant to the Rand Corporation and will do full-time research for them during the summer. The Historical Files have received the October 1955, issue of Far Eastern Survey with Whiting's Communist China and "Big Brother" and the January, 1956, issue with his National Reforms in Sinkiang. He has contributed to the files his Dynamics of International Relations, written in collaboration with Ernst G. Haas of the University of California, a 557-page volume published by McGraw-Hill in their series in political science.

Morgan Sibbett is in Tehran as a participant in the Iranian Seven-Year Plan Organization which is charged with development in agriculture, health, industry, communications, and other areas, financed by the annual 200-million-dollar income from oil. Sibbett is working in the industrial economics area within the plan organization along with technical experts supplied by the International Bank. Mrs. Sibbett will join him in the early summer after spending some time in the Low Countries with her family. Sibbett writes that he recently spent a pleasant evening with Pete McDonald of the American Embassy staff at Tehran.

Paul Joseph Bogotay, Jr., 23, a senior in the College of Architecture at Cornell, was drowned on March 7 while trying to shoot the floodwaters of Ithaca's Six Mile Creek in a canoe. Bogotay attended Pasadena Branch 1951-52, and entered Cornell in the autumn of 1952, living at Cornell Branch for the following two years. He won the Dickinson Prize for the highest academic standing in the first-year class in the College of Architecture. He is survived by his parents, Prof. and Mrs. Paul J. Bogotay of Ohio State, his brother Todd, a freshman at Harvard, and his sister Ellen.

ARTHUR JOBSON

Arthur Jobson, 79, died of a heart ailment on Dec. 7, 1954, in Marceline, Missouri. In his retirement, he was a well-known contributor of columns, articles and reviews to Missouri newspapers, and he was active in such organizations as the Missouri Historical Society. Jobson received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering at the University of Missouri in June, 1906, and for the following six years worked for Telluride Power Co. He was engineer and assistant superintendent during the construction of the plant at Battle Creek, Utah, and foreman in charge of pressure-pipe installation at the Beaver Plant. He did engineering work at Omstead, Bingham Canyon, Bear Lake, and Bliss, and subsequently worked for Utah Power & Light Co., and the Phoenix Construction Co. He was a captain in Army Ordinance during World War I. Jobson is survived by his widow, Lulu Hummel Jobson, two daughters, two brothers, one sister, and seven grandchildren.

Howard Graessle has retired to Corona del Mar (323 Pointeetta Ave.), California. On the coast since 1924, Graessle worked at Trona with the American Potash and Chemical Corp. until 1938 when he and an associate started their own engineering concern, dealing in material-handling equipment, mainly conveyor lines. Graessle sold most of his interest in the company upon his retirement in 1952.

The Graessles have two sons, both career men in the Navy. The older son got his engineering training during the war and is a lieutenant in the Navy Engineer Corps. The younger, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1954, is a lieutenant (j.g.) aboard a destroyer based at San Diego.

On October 1 the American Red Cross appointed Frederic S. Laise manager of its Midwestern area with responsibility for the activities of the Red Cross in the 16 Midwestern states, from Michigan to Colorado, and from North Dakota to Texas. The area office of the Red Cross is in St. Louis, Missouri.
MORE PERSONALS

JAN DIETRICHSON IS IN BUSINESS IN OSLO AS ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF GYLDENDAL NORSK FORLAG ("VERLAG"), NORWAY'S LARGEST PUBLISHING HOUSE. HE FINISHED HIS "CAND. PHILOL." DEGREE IN THE HUMANITIES TWO YEARS AGO (ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO THE PH. D.), AND HAS HAD SOME TRAINING IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SALES MANAGEMENT, AND PUBLICITY. IN THE SUMMER, HE TEACHES NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE TO THE STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOL. HE PLANS MARRIAGE IN MAY WITH MISS FROYDIS MIDTTOMNEE, CURRENTLY STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF POITIERS FOR HER DOCTORATE.

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DR. L. F. AUDRIETH, ON SABBATIC LEAVE NEXT YEAR, SAILS FOR EUROPE IN FEBRUARY WITH MRS. AUDRIETH AND SON TONY. AFTER SOME WEEKS OF TRAVEL, THE AUDRIETHS WILL SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN WEISBADEN SO THAT AUDRIETH MAY VISIT A NUMBER OF GERMAN LABORATORIES. SPECIFICALLY, HIS PURPOSE IS TO MAKE A SURVEY OF THE TEACHING OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY IN EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES AND TO LEARN MORE ABOUT RESEARCH IN THOSE FIELDS OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY IN WHICH HE IS MOST INTERESTED. HE HAS BEEN INVITED TO LECTURE AT BEIRUT, ISTANBUL, INNSBRUCK, VIENNA, HEIDELBERG, MUNICH, BERLIN, AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

THE AUDRIETH DAUGHTERS WILL JOIN THEIR PARENTS IN JUNE, AND THE FIVE AUDRIETHS WILL TRAVEL EXTENSIVELY UNTIL THE END OF AUGUST. KAAREN IS A FRESHMAN AT DE PAUW, AND ELSA IS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION OF GULF PARK COLLEGE.

IN 1947, AUDRIETH WAS VOTED BY FELLOW-SCIENTISTS AS AMONG THE "TEN ABLEST CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS" WORKING IN THE U.S. IN EACH OF TWENTY SPECIALIZED FIELDS.

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THE ASSOCIATION HISTORICAL FILES HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:


FROM EDMUND ZALINSKI, V.P. OF JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., A COPY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE, IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

FROM MRS.RALPH H. TOWNSEND A BRONZE TYPE-T INSULATOR WATCH-FOB MADE BY HER LATE HUSBAND WHILE HE WAS A STUDENT AT OLMS TED. THIS INSULATOR IS ONE INCH LONG, HANDSOMELY TOLLED AND FINISHED, AND IS OF THE SORT MADE AND WORN AS PINS OR WATCH-FOBS BY EARLY TECLURIDERS. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THERE ARE OTHER SPECIMENS NOW EXTANT.

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THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, ESTABLISHED BY EISENHOWER IN 1950 WHEN HE WAS PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IS A PROGRAM OF CONTINUING CONFERENCES OF REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS. THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSEMBLY IS TO THROW IMPARIAL LIGHT ON THE GREAT PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT THE UNITED STATES SO THAT ITS CITIZENS MAY BE ABLE TO TAKE EFFECTIVE STEPS TOWARD SOLVING THEM.

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