NEW FUNDS TO SUPPORT ONE ASSOCIATION PLANS TWO SUMMER PROGRAMS IN 1958

By J. Newton Garver

TA member Newt Garver, from Buffalo, New York, is chairman of the board of directors for the 1958 Telluride Summer Programs. He holds the Susan Linn Sage fellowship in philosophy at Cornell for next year.

It seems fair to say that the major outcome of this year's Convention was the firm establishment of the Telluride Association Summer Programs (TASP) as a major operation of the Association. Four factors made this development possible: The increasing success of the programs, the keen competition among high-school juniors for places at the TASP, the gracious cooperation of the Trustees of Deep Springs, and the active support of the program by alumni in the matter of both recruitment and finance.

The success of the program is admittedly difficult to measure. Partly it consists in an increasing number of graduates of TASP being drawn into the Nunn enterprises: one Deep Springer and three current members of Cornell Branch come from the first two Summer Programs; next September three of the newcomers to Cornell Branch will be graduates of the Summer Program, and two of the entering group at Deep Springs will be from among the top applicants of the TASP 1957. Perhaps even more important is the fact that TASP significantly "broadens the field of knowledge" by giving young potential leaders an intellectual experience they would not ordinarily have. Not only does the program maintain rigorous university-level standards, but the topics for study are such as require the sort of responsible thinking and leadership Mr. Nunn sought to promote.

This spring there were about three hundred applications for the Summer Program. The steady increase of interest in TASP among the high schools is itself a measure of the success of the programs. It is also an important factor in assuring us that we can confidently plan to carry on at the high level which should be characteristic of any Telluride operation.

ON THE INSIDE

This Summer Issue of the Newsletter is devoted primarily to news of the 1957 Convention.

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DONALD M. IRWIN, of Washington, D.C., was elected president of the Association at the 1957 Convention. Currently employed as the assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Standards and Statistics, Irwin is also continuing research on his thesis for a Ph.D. from Harvard in Business Economics.

Vice-President WENDELL S. WILLIAMS, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a senior staff member of the Physics Division of National Carbon Research Labs. After completing his Ph.D. thesis in 1956, Williams and his wife spent several months in Europe, where he presented a paper to the Institut International du Froid in Louvain.

DOMINICK J. PAOLILLO, JR., was elected Secretary. (See “Membership,” Page Three.)

Custodian ROGER R. BALDWIN, of New York City, is assistant to the planning manager of the Long Island branch of the Allstate Insurance Company, where he is working on the statistical analysis of operating data. Baldwin is co-author of “The Optimum Strategy in Blackjack.”

Custodian CHARLES J. CHRISTENSON, of Boston, has recently joined the faculty of the Harvard Business School. Last year he was a senior research fellow at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, after two years as a Specialist Third Class revising the depot accounting system for the army.

Custodian ROBERT A. FORTUINE, of Surry, Maine, next fall will enter his second year of medical school at McGill University, Montreal, Province of Quebec. He received his B.A. in German literature from Cornell in 1956.

Custodian THEODORE M. HOFMANN, of Evanston, Illinois, next fall will enter his senior year at Cornell, where he is majoring in medieval literature.

Custodian JOHN W. MELLOR, of Ithaca, is an assistant professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. He teaches an introductory course in agricultural economics, and a graduate course in the economics of agricultural development. This summer he is teaching at TASP.

Custodian ANDREW B. VOTAW, of Philadelphia, is employed as an economic analyst with Alderson & Sessions, marketing and management consultants. He is also taking a graduate course in statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is enrolled as a Ph.D. candidate in economics. Votaw served two years in Korea as Church World Service representative for Korean relief.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

BY DONALD E. CLAUDY

Last June Don Claudy, a lawyer with Covington & Burling of Washington, D.C., completed a two year period as President of TA. The following article is an abridgement of his report to Convention, which discusses primarily the similar roles of Telluride and Deep Springs.

It is with great pleasure that we see Chancellor Johnson sitting here today, fully recovered from his coronary thrombosis of January 10. I speak for us all in congratulating Mr. Johnson upon his recovery.

For many, many years now the Association has carried the memory of the peculiar contribution that can be made to the Cornell Branch by a senior resident whose participation in the life of the Branch over a period of years can lend direction to that institution. For that reason I am happy to report that Dean Sabine has accepted our invitation to consider Telluride House his home. All connected with the Cornell Branch this year have felt the Dean’s stimulation, friendship and warmth. Dean Sabine has known the Association for years; he taught one year at Deep Springs. We look forward with pleasure and gratitude to his long association with Cornell Branch.

We sought again this year to conduct the new funds drive whose income is now taken into account by both Deep Springs and the Association in making up their budgets. The drive this year was not conducted in a fashion commensurate with the needs of either institution. Private contributions to the nation’s universities and colleges has become a regular feature of the educational landscape; so has the rigorous conduct of the necessary solicitation. We cannot afford to let our drive coast.

In the course of the year I was again impressed by the similarity of problems facing Deep Springs and the Association. As the Trustees of Deep Springs and the Trustees of the Telluride Association pursue their paths toward their common goal, I think each group can learn from each others’ approach to the problem.

In the meantime I think we can learn from each others’

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MEMBERS DEBATE PURPOSE AND PLAN AT CONVENTION

At the suggestion of Paul C. Szasz, the 1957 Convention met for an hour and a half as in committee of the whole to consider the purpose and plan of Telluride Association.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Convention at the close of that session, a standing committee of the Association has been established to consider and develop the whole to consider the purpose and plan of Telluride Association.

The committee will differ from the usual Telluride meeting in that its membership is to be entirely voluntary, to assure a maximum of genuinely interested individuals is tentatively planned for mid-January at Ithaca.

Since the committee will need as much time and help as possible, it is hoped that interested members, alumni, and associates of Telluride will contact President Irwin (2747 Ordway Street, Apt. 4, Washington 8, D.C.) promptly.

Opening the debate at Convention with a general challenge, Szasz asserted that “TA is not at present an educationally distinguished or even very useful organization.” As evidence to support this assertion he pointed out that the Association does not now channel, guide, or even keep a record of the educational activities of its members, and that in spite of major recruitment efforts, it cannot attract a sufficient number of students—to say nothing of good ones—to keep the size of its membership from shrinking, to reduce the increasing length of service demanded of each member, and to maintain its standards of membership.

Furthermore, he noted that TA has not been able to sell its program to any foundation, which implies that the foundations have some criticisms or reservations concerning the effectiveness of TA, even though they are desperately looking for viable educational ideas.

TA is now only a para-educational institution, Szasz said—it pays for education, but it does not educate anyone.

This downtrend in the usefulness of TA can no longer be considered a statistical fluctuation in the quality of the students at Cornell Branch, Szasz claimed, but is a fundamental difficulty: the Association has not progressed in its educational plan, but has stood still while the educational picture of this country has changed and progressed. This “standing still,” he said, is perhaps paradoxically a result of the youth of the membership: while a constantly young membership should produce a ferment of vital and current ideas in the Association, instead the counter-attribute in youth of fear of decision has prevented any progress in TA’s program.

What is to be done about this situation? One possibility not open to the Association is to go back to the original purpose and plan as it probably existed in the beginning, for there is no way back—no links with power company branches, no chance of offering scholarships in a depression economy, no uniqueness in making available the now-common B.A. degree, which is no longer the be-all and end-all of education but is now

THREE NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

Three students were elected to membership at the 1957 Convention:

DOMINICK JOSEPH PAOLILLO, JR., of Delhi, New York. A senior majoring in botany in the College of Agriculture, Paolillo has spent one year at Cornell Branch. Paolillo was also designated George Lincoln Burr scholar for 1957-58, and was elected Secretary of the Association.

DAVID ALBERT HODGES, of Bronxville, New York. Next fall Hodges will enter his third year in electrical engineering at Cornell. An alumnus of the 1954 Summer Program, he has spent two years at Cornell Branch.

JAMES GARDNER WEPSIC, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. An alumnus of the 1955 Summer Program, Wepsic is a sophomore in the College of Arts and Sciences, and has spent one year at Cornell Branch.

The resignations of five members were accepted at the Convention:

ERIC M. PELL, GERRARD S. POOK, NORRIS P. SMITH, COENRAAD H. H. TER KUILE, and MORTON R. WEINSTEIN.

A certificate of graduation was conferred on HELMUT W. BONHEIM.

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PURPOSE AND PLAN DEBATE

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almost a prerequisite for doing the sort of work for which the work requirement was originally established.

Even if the Association could go back to imitate its beginnings, Szasz added, perhaps it should not, since TA should not “return” to a program not stated or implied in its Constitution, and the Constitution has little specific to say about many phases of our work that we unthinkingly accept as part of our heritage. As a matter of fact there is no narrow circumscription of our purpose and plan in the Constitution.

Another possible approach, although not necessarily a useful one, is to speculate what Mr. Nunn might do at the present time. His position, Szasz proposed, would no longer be where it was thirty years ago, and where the Association is now; rather, it would be in the van of educational ideas today, because his position at the time of the founding of the Association was in the van of the then-current educational ideas, as evidenced by his concern with granting scholarships and with student responsibility, principles now generally adopted in the educational world.

Having stood still, the Association is no longer in the van, Szasz asserted. Therefore, he said, for TA to follow Mr. Nunn's lead today it should now assume a leadership or pioneering position with respect to an unique educational need.

As an example of what the Association might now do, Szasz outlined four possible alternative pioneering projects in education. First, to use the work requirement as a criterion of selection to attract students who really have had to work; this scheme would not necessarily lower scholarship standards, but it would change the nature of TA—perhaps for the better—in the direction of helping to educate democratically all citizens.

A second possibility would be to provide economic aid for the training of Negro leaders for whom this country has a great and growing need; a third would be to educate leaders from under-developed countries (although a total commitment to this proposal would make it difficult for the Association to remain a self-perpetuating organization).

Finally, TA might help in shortening the high school education of gifted students; for example, high school sophomores might be turned into college freshmen in the relatively sheltered life of Cornell Branch, with proper utilization of Deep Springs and of the TA Summer Program to aid in recruitment and selection, and to ease the transition.

A number of members spoke in the open discussion following Szasz’s opening statement, and the following paragraphs summarize their remarks.

Frederick E. Balderston commented that to find an educational need which we might fill would require an analysis of the educational environment and trends. TA should undertake such an analysis as related to its duties of trust, and to the development of ideal practical leadership.

Newton Garver discussed two defects in the U.S. educational scheme. First, he said, students passively accept knowledge in return for grades. Second, the students' efforts are directed toward fitting into the society, rather than to improving his environment and educating himself. TA does help this latter defect to some extent, by directing the student toward responsibility for his own education, as in TASP; however, independent work and research for a student could be more strongly emphasized.

Concerning the possibility of educating Negro leaders, Garver noted that the special problem in the U.S. is lack of facilities, and that to run, for example, an all-Negro Cornell Branch or TASP might appear discriminatory.

James R. Olin suggested that since the war TA has felt a compelling nervousness to do something different, and has therefore established such projects as Pasadena Branch, TASP, the Lectureship, merit awards, and the like—all of which are now defunct except TASP. This nervousness is a sign of a lack of direction, he stated, and should be countered by deciding on a direction for TA's educational operations, analogous to the direction achieved in the area of financial operations by the timing plan and other fixed policy. To achieve such direction, he said, TA should find a program that fills a definite

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

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present Dean, have made greater strides than has the Association in relation to its Cornell Branch. Deep Springs, like the Association, is wrestling with serious financial limitations.

Concentration upon what has proven so beneficial to the Association in the past invariably raises the matter of relations between Deep Springs and the Association. This is so because our membership and Convention attendance are always changing and we seek to assure ourselves that we are properly discharging our trust.

In operating our respective trusts, it has often struck me that we invoke too often a doctrinaire, definitive set of criteria by which to judge each others' efforts. And of course the absence of control of the other institution rankles.

Telluride Association and Deep Springs were established as separate entities. The productive periods of mutual cooperation have invariably been times when each respected the fact that the other was autonomous and guided by men whose interests were in broad outline consistent with the common purpose. I am certain that Deep Springs is now being operated according to this principle. This is a hard principle to follow. But I think it is the only correct one if the Association is again to be in a position fully to benefit from Deep Springs.
CONVENTION HOLS DISCUSSION ON PURPOSE AND PLAN

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need and then stabilize that program, preventing deviation from it until results can be achieved.

Also there is a practical need for TA to find a direction in which it can attract foundation support, Olin added, before it slips to the financial position of Deep Springs, which may be too far gone to recover.

Brandt Kehoe suggested that the fields of mass education and of educational methods are primary areas of education need. Not larger classes, but a change of program such as educational television is necessary to combat the problem of the growing school population, he added.

Alumnus Bonham Campbell asked if Szasz’s statement that TA had stagnated while the rest of the educational world has caught up with us was really accurate; perhaps instead TA has merely drifted into the mainstream of educational thought. One way to pull out, he suggested, might be to pioneer in vocational and technical education. Vocational education, he noted, shares with TA the philosophy of participation on the part of the learner in his education, as in the old work program ideal.

Norton T. Dodge stated that the originally unique features of TA—practical work, scholarships, and group living as in the English colleges—are no longer unique. He suggested that TA might find some suitable new ideas abroad, just as Mr. Nunn found the now commonplace living unit system abroad.

The problems of schools of education and of training high school teachers might be a further field for pioneering, Dodge added.

Allen E. Galson contended that any program we might adopt on the college-training level might soon be superseded by the efforts of others with superior financial resources. For example, he said, the training of Negro leaders will soon not be unique, and Cornell Branch training would not necessarily help them very much. Therefore he suggested that TA concentrate its resources on meeting educational needs on the high school level: on improving standards, accelerating the education of gifted students, educating minority groups, training teachers, or the like.

William J. Vandenberg Heuvel expressed the opinion that the founder of TA had in mind the development of leaders, and not the development of new educational institutions. Calling for TA to redefine the goal of leadership, Heuvel suggested that the experimentation of the Association with numerous projects puts the emphasis in the wrong place.

Michael J. Moravcsik said that the “nervousness” of the Association is really just a display of concern for educational matters and of willingness to experiment and explore. However, he reminded the group that while a discussion of ideas for programs in the abstract is valuable, TA must not lose sight of the necessity of effective implementation of the program. Noting that since the Association has a great deal of inertia, it is difficult to change its course, Moravcsik suggested that what TA needs is a workable mechanism for producing thoughts and proposals that will suit our needs.

Roland C. Ball, Jr., indicated that on the practical plane most of the projects suggested have a difficulty concerning the self-perpetuation of TA. These projects, if adopted, should be a total commitment for TA and not just a frill, he stated, but who would “we” be if we devoted ourselves to one of the suggested projects, he asked. The result could only be an all-Negro TA, or a TA of vocational workers or high-school teachers, or the like.

Even if the present TA is not, as Szasz asserted, an “educationally useful organization,” it might well be questioned whether TA would even have the potential for becoming educationally useful if it were to perpetuate itself in any of the manners suggested.

Donald E. Claudy introduced a new note into the discussion by questioning Szasz’s initial assertion. TA is not lacking in unique educational qualities, he claimed, and he stressed the educative value of the operation of TA to its members. Citing such responsibilities as TASP faculty selection, finance, creation of an environmental condition favoring education at Cornell Branch, and the like, Claudy claimed that the operation of TA is the educational program to which TA is devoted—“it is what makes TA worthwhile.”

Emphasizing the necessity of self-perpetuation, he stated that “what we do is less important than who does what we do.”

Szasz said that the training of TA members to run TA is an inefficient operation, if it be the only educational use of the Association; he added that we should not run a useless program just in order to learn how to run it.

The inertia of the Association, he said, arises from a very strong desire to preserve the present identity of the Association. We need now to make the choice of what we want the new clientele of the Association to be, but we need not fear that we will in any real sense lose our identity merely by changing our selection criteria to select students of other races, etc., or of particular interests (e.g., high school teachers) as long as it remains a high quality group that will perpetuate the format of the Association.

Gregory B. Votaw said that major changes of program are not really changes of program, but changes of people. However, he asked, if just running TA is not a value in itself, what use would turning TA over to Negroes, for example, be to the new clientele? If we are looking for a new “we” to inherit the Association, he

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said, we may favor turning the future of the Association over to members who have a good background of practical work.

Michael Cohen said that this very discussion is an indication of the uniqueness of the Association, in terms of its interest in change in direction and composition of the group; however, he noted, the Constitution does not require us to be “unique.”

The most important question, Cohen said, is whether or not TA fulfills a function for which there is a need. At Cornell, he said, TA is fulfilling a real need through Cornell Branch, even if it is not a daring and new educational experiment. Of course, Cornell Branch could provide a better atmosphere if we concentrate on attracting superior people to the Branch.

Opening membership and preferment to women might improve on the quality of TA members, and at the same time extend the educational opportunities of TA and Cornell Branch into a new field.

John W. Mellor said that he too believes that running TA is an educational experience (cf. Claudy); however, he said, the value of this experience is not at its maximum if our programs are not directed and polished to the fullest, but are just changed yearly. He said that we need to find ourselves a good program, and then work with it for a productive length of time.

Richard Dolen suggested that there had been some confusion in the use of the word “experiment” in the discussion. When Mr. Nunn endowed TA, Dolen suggested, he did so not as an experiment, but from a conviction the organization he was endowing was established in the true sense of the word “experiment,” trying to fulfill some essential elements of education. We could perhaps reinforce the experimental nature of Cornell Branch today by emphasizing the educational atmosphere of the Branch, even to the point of running it as a community of scholars, engaged to a unique degree in informal study.

Ernest S. Tucker, III, said that what we must try to do is to assay the role of TA in the future American society, and the requirements of the TA man in that increasingly complex society.

Tucker drew an analogy between the work of TA and the work of building a window. In building a window you have a fixed frame, he said, and in that frame the window has to fit, work, look good, and provide illumination. Likewise, in building a man TA has a fixed frame—the frame of society—and the TA man must fit into society, work, illuminate society, etc. Just as a carpenter evaluates the frame before building a window, so the Association must evaluate society before designing schemes to build a man to fit it.

Martin Washburn opposed Claudy’s point and stated that “the fulfillment of TA lies in its program, not its operation”; TA should function for society, he said, not for the personal education of its members through its operations. Citing Pasadena Branch, he asked if TA had become so limited by its finances that it could not move, and was restricted to its mere operations as its prime goal.

TA, he said, must be willing to accept a loss of identity (cf. Ball) if that is the means by which its purpose can best be fulfilled; just so, he suggested, did Mr. Nunn surrender his identity by transferring his power through endowment to a group which would make good use of it.

Donor noted that the accelerated or integrated high school-college program was the only suggested project which seemed at first sight to meet all the objections and reservations raised in the discussion.

Szasz, in conclusion, emphasized Moravcsik’s reminder that a specific plan with a feasible implementation must be found. He moved that the debate and its subject matter be referred to a standing committee of the Association, to consist of such members and associates who volunteer their participation, with a Chairman to be appointed by the President of TA, and that the minutes of this debate be sent to all TA members. This proposal was accepted unanimously.

(The preceding article constitutes the distribution of the minutes of the debate to all members; it was compiled from the notes of ex-Secretary Theodore M. Hofmann and of current Secretary Dominick J. Paolillo, Jr.)

TWO TASPS PLANNED FOR 1958

(Continued from Page One)

compatible; at least one would have to be sacrificed. Since there were a certain number of members willing to sacrifice each one, but not a majority anxious to sacrifice any one point, an impasse was reached.

At this point, Dean C. N. Whitman and other members of the Convention worked out the plan which was adopted: to look to the friends of the Nunn institutions to finance a 1958 Deep Springs Summer Program, and thus to permit the Association to provide significant support from its current income for the normal activities of Deep Springs as well as for Cornell Branch and the Ithaca Summer Program.

The decision to hold a Summer Program at Deep Springs is 1958 will follow a review of this year’s program. The program is off to a good beginning and there is every expectation that it will be a success.

More than ever before the New Funds Drive this year will be a joint drive, and more than ever we are confident that associates of the Nunn enterprises will recognize its value.
Gentlemen:

I recently distributed among you a written request that you give intense thought and attention during the remainder of the school year, to the subject of Law, Liberty, and Purpose.

A complete comprehension of these three subjects would make much of the ordinary scholastic work of college superfluous. Ultimate Purpose is complete within itself.

Viewing the progress of a large excavation, with great quantities of cement, sand, gravel, and construction stores of all kinds at hand, you might ask the owner what he is building. If he replied, putting in some very heavy foundations, you would naturally ask the purpose of the foundations. If he replied that he had not thought of that, that he did not know whether the foundations would be used for a factory, a power plant, or what not, with surprise you would remind him that foundations should be adapted to the superstructure. If he insisted that he was not interested in that, that he was just intensely interested in building some very massive solid foundations, you would think him mentally unbalanced. Yet his condition would be similar to that of a man who proposes to be a Doctor, Lawyer, Architect, or what not, and does not push the inquiry "Why" to the ultimate. Should the answer be, "to help mankind", (which would not be a sincere statement in many cases) the question would follow "How". Should the answer to "How" be, "by helping the patient or client to accomplish what he desires", the question is merely pushed one step further back; why does the patient or client desire what you are attempting to help him to obtain, which if accomplished might prove ruinous to him. There is no stopping place until you reach the ultimate unchangeable Purpose of loyalty to the Eternal and Infinite. The old Westminster catechism asks, what is the chief purpose of man, and replies, to honor and glorify God and Enjoy Him Forever. No attitude is ever arbitrarily required. Moral law exists in the very nature of things. Moral law is not a creation or enactment of God, it is that condition which was never made and could not and cannot be altered.

The Prophet says, To everything there is a season and a time for every purpose. A time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to mourn and to meditate, and a time to dance. And again he says, Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth while the evil days come not nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

And a verse of Longfellow's comes to my mind:

"I remember the gleams and the glooms that dart
Across the schoolboy's brain,

The song and the silence in the heart,
That in part are prophecies and in part
Are longings, wild and vain.
And the voice of that fitful song
Sings on, and is never still;
A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long, thoughts."

Gentlemen, this is the time to laugh, as well as the time to meditate and to get a clear grasp of the subjects, Law, Liberty, and Purpose. I have defined these three in the sheet which has been distributed among you and if you have not had time to consider them, I hope you will do so tomorrow. I wish to add to said sheet the following.

All value is based upon feeling or sensation, mental, moral, or physical. All obligation is based upon value. Christ's command was, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; not more, not less, because thy neighbor is of similar value as thyself. Man's supreme purpose should be to put a just value upon all things and treat all things accordingly without regard to what we call "ownership."

The Purpose of Deep Springs is to secure in its members complete renunciation of self as the supreme end; the dedication of self and all one can ever become, all one has and all one can ever acquire, to a just administration of the various values of the universe. In other words, taking the oath of allegiance to the intrinsic values of the universe, and treating all accordingly. Considering and treating God and his Government as of infinite value. This necessarily implies recognition of, and obedience to, Law, and the enjoyment of the highest Liberty.

These facts will not be grasped without an effort but this place was selected away from society's bustle to induce mediation along such lines.

—L. L. Nunn
In looking back at my remarks about the meetings of the Ford Foundation at Telluride House that were published in the last issue of the Newsletter, I see that Mr. Netschert’s remarks are altogether justified. I would like to assure him, however, that those meetings concerned the possible influence of Telluride on the Ford Foundation, not an influence the other way round. There is no movement on foot to soften the standards required by the Association—at least if there is (as I sometimes suspect during our annual deliberations on membership and preferment), I am not a party to it. Telluride should certainly be highly selective. But it is another question whether the sort of education L. L. outlines in the letter reprinted on this page would succeed with average students also.

—J. N. Garver

To the Editor:

I have been an admirer of Telluride Association ever since my first contact with it during the mid-thirties and of its principles, ideals, traditions and purposes. Therefore, it is with something of a shock that I read of the possible influence of Ford Foundation thinking upon the future of the Association. There has never been any doubt in my mind that the Telluride program is the kind of program which the Foundation should support to the fullest. But the “misgivings voiced about TA’s hyperselectivity . . . .” indicates that someone somehow has “missed the boat” with respect to Telluride. Hyperselectivity is the only basis upon which Telluride has cause for its continued contribution to higher education or for that matter to “secondary” education . . . . If anything the selectivity should be more rigid than ever as a protection against the presently popular “common man” vogue of pseudo-liberalism. I am with President Hoover’s stand that we should seek out “Uncommon man” if our kind of society is to survive.

Of course it must be remembered that attainment of “A”’s or “B”’s could mean only a satisfactory reflection of “what the teacher said” instead of a measure of how much self discipline and inner growth the recipients have achieved, or are capable of achieving. Considering the present “educational crisis” in secondary education, “A”’s and “B”’s are easier to get, even to the point of boredom on the part of superior students. To consider the “C”’s under such trend would be sheer folly, except from a school of superior standing. It has never been my impression that Telluride was interested in “the bulk” but rather the opposite. It may be the purpose of Ford Foundation to cater to “the general”; that is their privilege. The question is: should Telluride allow itself to be so influenced. I hope not.

I hope Telluride will continue to be an oasis for the individualist, the intellectual entrepreneur, the self-starter, the self disciplined, the well-tempered, the thinker; those who may join as boys and come out men. They are those who will be able to carry on the traditions of the Founder. The imperfections of selection must continue to be the calculated risk. To add to that risk by lowering the standards of selection is to invite disaster. Without an “ideal” there can be no adequate standard; and the ideal must always be higher than the attainable; Ford Foundation to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Win. Netschert, M.E.

Big Pine, California
May 20, 1919

Gentlemen:

[Two introductory paragraphs are omitted; one indicates that this letter is a statement for Deep Springs students, applicants, and their parents, while the other outlines Mr. Nunn’s early educational experiences.]

The experience gained during these years showed that no single system could be efficient which attempted to meet the needs of all classes. It also emphasized the importance of individual training to prevent a mind superior in one respect from being held back by one inferior in that particular respect, and demonstrated that, while a majority of American boys might get fair results from the common schools, those capable of greater accomplishments were often stifled or forced into unprofitable or objectionable activities and compelled to enter technical courses less developed mentally, morally and spiritually than they would have been had they received more individual attention from competent teachers. Able fathers often have sons of great possibilities, but in our busy country they seldom have time to give them much personal attention; and real education, which is the evolution of character and preparation for life work, is not so much a matter of curriculum as it is the training of the mind, the development of the power to master subjects completely in one’s own strength rather than to master them in school with the assistance of teachers. Such education is best secured by the living together of mature and immature intellects, the developing of wisdom as well as the imparting of knowledge.

The plan of associating practical work with mental development also proved of great benefit and therefore has been adopted at Deep Springs . . . .

Entertaining the ideas above expressed, [the writer of this letter] established Deep Springs two years ago and is giving it his personal attention . . . . The plan which includes high grade scholastic instruction is very costly, but he believes that no price is too great to pay for the proper development of high grade material.

—L. L. Nunn
REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR

By E. M. Johnson

The Convention has before it a proposed constitutional amendment to shorten the period between the date of filing a formal application for membership and the earliest date the candidate can be considered for membership. The one year prescribed by the Constitution has been no insurance against error in admitting members, and I think a shorter period would not multiply our errors.

We shall find more perplexing, more difficult, the consideration and decision on the proposed constitutional change relative to our work requirement. We are all familiar with the changes in American society since Mr. Nunn founded the Association. It would be virtually impossible today to induce business organizations and unions—and even state legislatures—to permit young men the maturing responsibilities we assumed without question in Mr. Nunn’s projects. I should be the last to deny the fine education experience we shared: The esprit de corps, the stir of concrete achievement, the dedication to common ends and spiritual aims. The stirring experience made a memorable imprint on our lives, but it was an experience which time and change deny our young men today.

Despite their maturity and experience, those earlier members never had the exacting responsibilities of administration and trusteeship which your present members share. To you today, membership in the Association is, in my opinion, the educational equivalent of the practical work of your predecessors in trust. The responsibilities of membership you face are exigent, exacting, maturing, and a member who today meets these requirements bears the stamp we expected to find in our older members.

I am certain that Deep Springs in three years has never left the deep imprint of maturity on its young men which was so common among the earlier Telluride Branchmen, and I am certain that it never can. It does fine and memorable things for the mind and spirit, and occasionally for the backbone, but real maturity and a sound sense of responsibility are not noticeable in most students who for the last time climb over Westgard Pass, and we realistically should not expect it.

I have tiresomely repeated at Conventions that membership in the Association is in itself a training in those qualities which Mr. Nunn emphasized at the old Branches. The world needs today these noble qualities all the basic qualities the Constitution assumes are cultivated through the disciplines of practical experience.

This article is an abridgement of Chancellor Johnson's annual report, which this year discusses such matters as the work requirement and the role of TASP alumni in Association affairs.

Numerous Telluride associates, from post-doctoral scholars to participants in the 1956 Summer Program, have once again been granted fellowships and scholarships which, when the returns are complete, will this year in dollars closely aggregate the entire annual income of the Association. This is not surprising, of course; and in a practical way, it supports in college numerous associates who merit aid which the Association could not conceivably afford, yet it leaves them free to participate fully in the intangible benefits of a group with common interests, purpose, motives, and dedication. One rapidly-growing group of these associates is the able and promising men who have attended our Summer Program. They are widely scattered across the country in schools, and most have evinced a lively interest in Telluride Association.

It is a disappointment to me that the Convention has evinced too little interest in this group, with special reference to Association membership, merely because they do not live at Cornell Branch and attend Cornell University. Already, through visiting high schools and interviewing candidates, some of these Summer Program men are of more service to the Association than are some who hold membership in the Association.

I know that Branchmen must get their formal education; I know that they are pressed administratively, though this often is the lack of foresight and planning; I know they are harassed and badgered by minutiae—like most of mankind. They never seem to devote themselves wholeheartedly and with youthful ardor to anything, such as burning causes, or even to the worldly gaieties of which the balladmonger sings. They don’t seem to have fun. The few receptions I have attended this year seemed to me on the stolid side, somewhat perfunctory and joyless. I am not an advocate of primrose pathways and grape-leaves on the brow, nor of exclusive and singleminded pursuit of multiple women, but it would appear reasonable that a Convention, once in a triennium captiously or through error, might invite to Cornell Branch a lad who could quaff deeply from several intellectual bowls, serve maturely on six committees, and still with the joyous heart have himself some un-intellectual, uncomplicated fun. The following Convention could throw the fellow out.

I could never hope to respond individually to the hundreds of associates who through visits, telegrams, phone calls, flowers, liquors, books, and ribald reference to the nurse-patient relationship kept me entertained and warmly encouraged while creeping around a rather difficult corner. I am grateful for all this friendliness.
DEATH NOTICES:  L. L. VINCENT, JAMES OTHIS, R. TILLMAN

Constitutional-Member Louis L. Vincent, 75 died on July 5 at a hospital in Manila, Philippines, after an illness of two months. Vincent was at Olmsted from 1903-1907, where he was a station attendant and did other jobs connected with inspection, reports, and construction. He received his degree in E.E. at the University of Missouri in 1910, and in M.E. at Cornell in 1911. He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering society.

Vincent went to Manila in 1912 on an engineering assignment, expecting to be there only a few weeks, but he remained in the Philippines for the rest of his life, with only two visits to the U.S., the second visit in 1955. He worked for the Manila Electric Company, 1912-1916, and for the following 25 years he was Chief of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with the Manila Bureau of Public Works where he engineered several hundred projects in the way of waterworks, sewer systems, light and power systems, quarries, and industrial power plants. In his later years, as a public service, he was an engineering consultant to the City of Manila and to the Government of the Philippines.

He was a principal promoter of the Philippine Power & Development Company which serves electricity to a score of towns in three Provinces and has real estate holdings of many thousands of acres in Laguna Province. He owned a chain of warehouses and participated in the control and ownership of at least two other corporations in the Philippines.

During the War, Vincent was interned by the Japanese between the fall of Corregidor and the liberation of the Islands. He suffered greatly during his imprisonment.

The Chancellor has been notified by the executor of Vincent’s estate that Telluride Association is one of the beneficiaries. The probation of the will takes place in Manila on August 31, and only then will the Association be advised of the extent of its bequest.

* * * *

James Carey Othus, a constitutional member of the Association, died April 28 in his home at Portland, Oregon. He was 65.

After receiving a degree in mechanical engineering from Cornell in 1917, he joined the staff of Oregon State college, where he taught for 22 years prior to World War II. He joined the Kaiser Shipbuilding firm in 1942, but returned to teaching in 1947, when he joined the faculty of the University of Portland school of engineering.

Survivors include his widow, Marguerite Park Othus; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

* * * *

Richard Nolan Tillman, a member of the Association, died July 4 when he fell from the Cascadilla Bridge on College Avenue at Ithaca. The coroner designated his death a suicide. He was 22.

Tillman had just completed his fourth year of engineering physics at Cornell. He had lived at Cornell Branch for the preceding three years, and held an Alfred Sloan scholarship.

He is survived by his father, Berry Tillman, Sr., of Englewood, Colorado; his mother, Mrs. Florence Miscoll of Minneapolis, Minnesota; a brother; and two sisters.

* * * *

Joseph Smith Clark, pioneer Utahan and father of the late Association member Oliver R. Clark died in Salt Lake City on July 10 at the age of 103. Mr. Clark was well known to many older associates. He was born in a log cabin in Farmington, where his parents settled in '48. He is survived by five sons and daughters, 25 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, and 20 great-great-grandchildren.

MARRIAGES

Anneliese Sprecher and J. Newton Garver were married in April in Syracuse. TA member Garver holds a Susan Linn Sage fellowship in philosophy at Cornell for next year. He is also circulation manager of the Philosophical Review.

William Fownes Hamilton II married Lynne Maris McKelvey on June 21 at Pasadena, California.

Dr. Theodore D. Schultz married Fraulein Almut Mueller-Thuns of Bad Godesberg, Germany, on June 15 at Birmingham, England. TA member Schultz has been doing graduate study in the department of mathematical physics at Birmingham on a National Science foundation fellowship; he will continue his study in England during the next academic year.

Marie Kathleen McCarthy and Mark Sexton were married on April 4 in Salisbury, Maryland.

Barbara Brookfield and Jimmy Jal Oomrigar were married on August 17 in Denver, where TA member Oomrigar is employed with the Plymouth Oil Company.

REGISTRAR ANNOUNCES AVERAGES

The University Registrar recently announced the undergraduate averages at Cornell for the academic year 1956-57. Telluride ranked first among fraternities and associations with an average of 84.88; second was Young Israel with 81.15. The all-University average was 77.02, the all-men’s average was 76.25, and the fraternity men’s average was 75.90.
INNOVATIONS AID BUDGET DEBATE

Two innovations marked the budget debate at Convention this year. At the outset, Convention heard the report of Budget Officer Richard Dolen, which set out alternative budgets based on preliminary figures, in order to apprise members of our approximate financial position. Thereafter the Finance Committee put the budget through two readings—the first for debate and committee instruction, the second for debate and final vote.

The following budget was adopted for the fiscal year 1957-58:

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>From Income</th>
<th>From Unappropriated Income Reserve</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cornell Branch Operations</td>
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<td>Telluride House Replacement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telluride House Maintenance and Renovation</td>
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<td>$2,725 $1,953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lectureship</td>
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<td>Cambridge Dinner Program</td>
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<td>Advances in Aid</td>
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<td>Dunham Award</td>
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<td>Other Awards</td>
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<td>Chancellor's Salary</td>
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<td>Pension Plans</td>
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<td>Treasurer's Salary</td>
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<td>Administrative Fund</td>
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<td>Convention Expense</td>
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<td>Telluride House Summer Session Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deep Springs</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

$73,687.19 $4,791.64 $1,953

WORK REQUIREMENT UNCHANGED

Considering two proposed amendments to the constitutional membership requirements, Convention rejected any change in the one year practical work requirement, but approved an amendment of the one year application filing period permitting Conventions to consider for membership a candidate who had submitted any application for preferment to a previous Convention.

The accepted amendment inserts after the word "shorter" in Article III, Section 1, the clause "or, alternatively, shall have submitted to a previous Convention some other written notice of his intention to apply for membership;". A clarifying by-law passed by Convention repeals Article I, Section 3 of the By-Laws and substitutes for it a new Article I, Section 3, permitting a Convention to construe as written notice of intention to apply for membership any application for preferment to a previous Convention.

The two proposed amendments were discussed separately. At its third session, Convention resolved that the one year work requirement be applied to all membership candidates applying to the 1957 Convention, regardless of any subsequent amendments during Convention. This action was taken in order to prevent decisions being influenced by the qualifications of any particular candidates applying to the 1957 Convention.

However, the application filing period was not considered to be controversial, but simply a technical device to assure sufficient acquaintance with a membership candidate by the Association. Convention acted on this amendment before membership considerations, and applied the amended provisions to candidates applying to the 1957 Convention. Two candidates who had been granted preferment at the 1956 Convention, but who, through an oversight, had not been informed of the old one year filing period thus became eligible to apply for membership at the 1957 Convention. One was admitted into membership.

The defeat of any proposed amendments to the one year work requirement concludes two years of consideration of this issue by the Association. The Work Requirement Study Committee, established by the 1955 Convention, after considerable correspondence and a Newsletter article, during the 1956 Convention reported out the amendment rejected at this Convention. There was another article in the past year's Newsletter summarizing the pros and cons of the suggested amendment.

It is possible that the work requirement will receive further consideration, as suggested from the floor of this year's Convention, when the reconstituted Purpose and Plan Committee considers the goals and programs of the Association.

In particular, one amendment proposed at the 1957 Convention but out of order because of the constitutional notification requirement may get some serious thought; it would change the work requirement to read: "Shall have done practical work, including some period of self-support, satisfactory to the Association."—D. B. G.

BIRTH NOTICES

Mr. and Mrs. Hank Booth report the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Anne, on June 30. "Betsy" weighed in at 7 lb. 11 oz.

TA member David C. Cole and his wife report the birth of their son, Harold Link, on June 12. Born in Saigon, Vietnam, Harold weighed 9 lb. 5 oz.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Grundmann report the birth of a son, Christopher Alan, last December.

Andrew Maitland, the first child of the Michael J. Moravcsiks, was born on April 28. His weight was 7 lb. 8½ oz.

Kevin and Margaret O'Connor report the birth of their first child, Elizabeth Joan, on April 13. She weighed 7 lb. 13 oz. O'Connor, a foreign graduate guest at Cornell Branch in 1955-56, is now back in New Zealand with the Rangeland Research Institute.

Steven, son of the Ragnar L. Arnesens, was born on June 4 in Madrid, Spain.

The Erik K. Pells report the birth of their second child, Kristina Holly Pell, on June 12. They also have a son, Bartley George, who is nearing the two-year mark.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Joseph Wesely report the birth of Adrienne Lee Wesely on June 17.
CONVENTION BRIEFS

The Cambridge Branch Committee reported that it had conducted about 20 dinner meetings of Telluride associates in the Boston-Cambridge area on a more or less weekly basis throughout the year. Emphasis at the dinners was placed on informal personal inter-action of the group, rather than on formal speeches or programs.

The committee reported that “it is strongly felt that the dinner program well served the purposes of the Association in providing stimulating social and intellectual exchange for a sizeable group of its members and alumni, and in integrating the recruitment program for the Boston area.” Convention agreed with the committee, and appropriated $150 to help defray expenses of the program for next year.

A second function of the committee was to investigate the possibilities of a Telluride living unit at Harvard. The committee reported that because of the long-established house system at Harvard, the establishment there of a Telluride House like Cornell Branch would neither be feasible nor particularly useful at the present time.

“It was felt,” the committee stated, “that perhaps the most practical course to establishing a Telluride House at Cambridge would be the election of a man named Telluride to the presidency of Harvard University.”

* * *

When the 1956 Convention established a Cornell Branch Consultation Committee to visit Cornell Branch for discussion of problems at the invitation of the Branch President, some concern was expressed that this committee might put undesirable pressures on the Branch.

Now, after a year of operation, the committee has met with nothing but praise and enthusiasm from all sides. As the Branch President reported to Convention, “This committee accomplished its purpose in admirable fashion through personal contact and informal discussion with Housemembers.”

The committee itself reported: “Your committee was glad to have the opportunity to visit the Branch during the regular academic year. There were no critical problems presented to the committee; hence, the experience older Association members might have contributed to their solution was not needed this year. The presence of the committee, however, may have contributed to a better understanding of some problems facing the Association.”

* * *

Convention this year awarded the Lincoln College Exchange fellowship to David B. Goldey, of Brooklyn, New York. Goldey received his B.A. from Cornell this June. He is majoring in history.

The George Lincoln Burr Scholar for 1957-58 is Dominick Joseph Paolillo, Jr.

The Freshman Award Scholar is Nicholas K. Hooper, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

JOHNSON UNDERGOES OPERATION

The Newsletter is pleased to report that Chancellor Johnson has recovered very well from a serious operation he underwent on July 11.

Johnson returned home from the hospital in early August, and is now active again, handling most of his correspondence at home and visiting the office about once a day.

Despite his splendid recovery, his operation is of course a reminder to the Association of its obligation to find a successor for the post of Chancellor in the not-too-distant future. While recognizing there is need for dispatch, however, Convention instructed the Chancellorship Succession Committee “to place consideration of quality well ahead of any need for speed in filling the job of a permanent Chancellor.”

It also stated that the committee could “feel free to make arrangements for a part-time Chancellor . . . and to define the job in the way most useful for attracting a suitable Chancellor.” Last year the committee had found that it was somewhat hampered by being restricted to looking for a full-time Chancellor.

The committee itself reported: “Your committee was glad to have the opportunity to visit the Branch during