New Funds Drive Lags, Donations Needed

By THEODORE HOFMANN
Vicepresident, Telluride Association

Despite gratifying response to the last Newsletter article, the current Telluride-Deep Springs New Funds Drive continues to lag behind the average of the past several years. The number of contributors is keeping pace with last year, but the average size of each donation has decreased by about 10 percent. As of last count we had received $6,043 from 102 donors.

These donors represent only about 20 percent of what we consider our potential total. To reach the rest I have recently sent out a second general solicitation letter, an innovation this year. Later this Spring, members of the Association will write personal letters to potential donors. I hope too that this article will serve as an encouragement to those who have not yet given to help us meet our financial needs.

There have been two special fund drives this year, the drive to support our alumni running for Congress and the E. M. Johnson fund. Perhaps these drives have caused some of our donors to reduce their contributions to New Funds, but we hope that most will regard them as extras, and will still support the New Funds Drive generously.

As I have stated frequently, the financial needs of Telluride and Deep Springs are great this year. Both institutions are short on reserves, and both are unable to meet current operating expenses out of current income alone.

A very successful New Funds Drive is necessary to fill the gap between income and expenses. At the present rate, however, New Funds contributions will not be sufficient to fill the gap. If, therefore, you have not given already, I hope that you will respond generously to my letter or this article, and will help us make the Drive at least adequate, if not an overwhelming success.

Because what is needed is money to support our operations as a whole, no specific activity has been singled out as a target for contributions. Any donor may of course earmark his contribution for a particular activity, such as the summer programs, the Newsletter, or the Deep Springs library; or he may designate it for the exclusive use of one institution or the other. In the absence of an earmark, contributions will, as usual, be divided equally between Telluride Association and Deep Springs.

Checks should be made to Telluride Corporation and mailed to 217 West Avenue, Ithaca.

Lecturers in Science, Culture Slated for DS Spring Semester

By DON READ

As the Spring semester began at Deep Springs, the preliminary schedule of lecturers included four distinguished visitors.

Dr. Lynn T. White, professor of medieval history at UCLA and president of the Society for the History of Technology, spoke to the assembled community on February 11-12.

Commencing his two-lecture series with a study of the development of the stirrup, Dr. White demonstrated the significance of this means of support as one of the most influential gadgets in the art of mounted combat. In his second lecture, Dr. White broadened his topic to a discussion of Western technological superiority over the Byzantine and Islamic cultures of the middle ages. Dr. White is the author of a volume on Medieval Technology and Social Change to be released soon by Claredon Press.

Scheduled for the month of March are two lectures in the field of science and technology. Roy W. Ryden (DS '33) will talk to the group on the subject of “Plastics.” He will be followed by Dr. F. O. Koenig, professor of chemistry at Stanford, an authority on Gibsonian thermodynamics and the history of science. Dr. Koenig will address the school on “The Second Law of Thermodynamics.”

In May, only one lecturer is scheduled. Eknath Easwaran, a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley, and professor at the University of Nagpur in India, is to speak on the basic values of India's ancient civilization.

Although this is a more active lecture program than that of last semester, there is need for further speakers, both this year and in the future. Members and associates of the Association are encouraged to recommend lecturers.

Cornell Branch Picks Spring Term Officers

Michael Davidson was chosen president of Cornell Branch for the spring term, and Peter Mogielnicki was named vice president, in Branch elections held at the opening of the term.

Serving with them on the Advisory Committee will be Jerry Smith and Frank Ahlman.

They will succeed Douglas Martin, Michael Davidson, Ed Levin and Mac Burnham in the respective positions.

Ken Parsley was re-elected branch treasurer, and the former assistant personnel treasurer, Bob King, was chosen to succeed Jim Hedlund as personnel treasurer. Frazer MacLean will replace John Hoskins as secretary.

Ed Levin was elected by acclamation to be catpughter.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

After completing one term at Göttingen University in West Germany, I feel justified in making the following proposal: That Telluride Convention establish in June 1961 a scholarship fund of $1500 to be awarded yearly to a member of the Cornell Branch junior class for use at a continental European university.

This scholarship could go into effect for the class of 1964; thus the first year spent abroad by one of our scholarship winners would be 1962-1963. It would be awarded each year at Convention after a pre-Convention or Convention committee had carefully scanned the applications, which would first be submitted to the House Ad Comm and by the latter to the Convention Committee, much as with TA membership applications.

I derived the $1500 by allowing $500 for travel and $100/month for ten months. This should be adequate in any country; it covers room, board, tuition, some books, and transatlantic travel. It doesn't cover anything "extra" — the student would of course pay his own personal expenses, travel in Europe, purchases, etc. Entrance requirements at European universities would pose no problem to our American students; credit transfer to Cornell (not a problem) would have to be worked out by each individual scholarship winner, and would depend on his college and department.

Why a Telluride Scholarship? Telluride exists to "promote the highest well-being" of society by developing leaders of all kinds. It does this by providing for exceptional students the environment for intellectual change and growth — for example, through contact with other Branchmen, contact with faculty and other residents, and House Seminars. A foreign program, however small, would contribute much to the realization of Telluride's goal, if indeed training capable, respectable leaders is our main goal (as I believe it is).

The perspective and depth which our scholarship holder derived from such a foreign experience would be an invaluable asset for development of a fuller, individual and more competent leader. On the other hand the flip of this coin reveals a distinct value to Telluride itself: the foreign scholarship holder, on returning to the House for a final year, could be invaluable in helping the House to achieve a more mature perspective of itself. He could be a vital factor in helping our younger members to find themselves in our society (particularly if he'd had a chance to visit one of the Summer Programs and get acquainted with some of the boys who would be freshmen when he returned to the House).

Further, he could be a "catalyst" between the foreign students and the younger students in the House, by helping younger students feel more at ease with foreign guests (who are generally older) not only on a superficial conversational level, but also on a somewhat deeper, more intellectual and cultural plane; and by helping foreign students in the House to realize the difference in the American educational system and the importance of the younger House members. He could also be helpful to older students uncertain of their academic futures, especially those considering study in Europe for a year or two prior to further education in the States.

Finally, he might be used for European recruiting. To be sure our somewhat "Europeanized" individual would not be a superman; he would need to do all that I've suggested he might do. My only thesis is that he could be valuable to the House in several ways because of his experience abroad.

I suggest this scholarship on the basis of my own experience and that of many others serious (to differentiate from the typical junior-year-abroad American) American students I have met here and in France. This year has been the greatest of my life. The entire experience — living in a student home or family, studying in an atmosphere of total academic freedom, immersed in a heretofore unknown cultural milieu; looking at America, Cornell, Telluride, myself in perspective; turning myself inward for reflective thinking, unhampered by the external demands of my "world-turned-outward" at home, learning new languages, ways of thought, cultures, people — this entire experience is more than equal this far to the full two years I spent at Cornell.

I do not feel I know the person that came here five months ago; nor am I sure I'll know the person who returns to the United States six months hence. I am learning what no textbook can teach me, and I am convinced that I shall be a better person for it.

There are two German words which express two different concepts of education: Erziehung (one's formal education) and Bildung (one's general education in life itself). I have made good use of the complete Freiheit and have learned as much as I would have at Cornell, or more.

But in my Bildung lies the crux of my education this year — an education, perspective, cultural beginning and maturity that years and years at Cornell would not have brought me. Telluride could profit from this, I feel. Not just from isolated cases such as mine, but from a large number of internationally-minded and educated American students living at the House over many years. Given time, I feel that this program could contribute to the quality and perspective of the Association in the same way. Therefore my proposal.

Rodney Stiefbold '62
TASP and CBTA

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TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

Don O. Noel, Jr., Editor
Published by Telluride Association
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Printed in Hartford, Conn.

Plans Announced
For Development
Of Eureka Valley

That perennial chimera of lonely Deep Springers, the Eureka Valley Girls' School, may soon be a reality.

The Inyo Register reported Feb. 2 that a group of scientists known as the Eureka Valley Cooperative Association have filed application with the Bureau of Land Management under the desert entry act to use the valley for agricultural purposes.

They plan to develop the entire area — 25 miles long and 4 to 5 wide — as farm land, bringing electrical lines some 15 miles, and utilizing underground water basins for irrigation.

Boring of test wells and soil studies are already under way.

"We'll raise everything from peanuts to alfalfa," one of the group stated.

No allusion was made to plans for the girls school, but a reliable source at Deep Springs reports that the Eureka Valley Girls' School founder intended that the school should be semi-monastic, secluded, and known only as "Eureka Valley," so no formal announcement of the schools' plans is expected.

The application is now pending in Washington, since an old application of the U.S. Air Force to use lands in the area has not been withdrawn.

More than 40 scientists, many connected with Lockheed, are in the group. They expect the development will bring a population of some 200 into the valley.
Deep Springs Quintet Pays Visit to Naval Station at China Lake

During the recent semester break at Deep Springs, five students, Dick Broadhead, Paul Kemp, Bill Lambdin, Robert Rugeroni, and Dave Pace, made a 150 mile trip south-west from Deep Springs to the Naval Ordnance Test Station at China Lake, California.

From the moment of arrival at NOTS, as the test station is often called, until afternoon departure 21 hours later, each minute of the visitors’ time was filled with worthwhile experience.

Well rested in modern Bachelor Officers Quarters, the students and accompanying Chancellor, H. E. Kirkby, were called for in the early morning. During the entire day, the visitors had at their disposal a car, complete with an informed driver to answer questions and fill in details concerning NOTS.

A glance at the schedule which had been carefully drafted for the visitors before their arrival revealed a full day ahead. After breakfast at modern Michelson Laboratory, Deep Springers enjoyed a private lecture on the topic of explosives.

After this meeting, the climatic experience of the day occurred: the witness of the firing of a Terrier rocket and the launching of a Sidewinder rocket from the air. More quiet scientific activities were observed in the afternoon as visitors toured the extensive research facilities of Michelson Laboratory, and heard another lecture, this time on the topic of European oceanography.

Telluride Brass Invade Social Science Meet

The president and two past presidents of Telluride Association were on the program at meetings of the Allied Social Science Associations in St. Louis last December.

President Charles Christenson presented a paper on “Competitive Bidding for Corporate Bonds: A Non-Cooperative Game” at a session sponsored by the Econometric Society.

Past President Fred E. Balderston, jointly with Austin Hoggatt, presented a paper on “The Costs from the Simulation of an Intermediate Market” at another Econometric Society session.

Past President Donald M. Irwin was a discussant at a session of the Industrial Relations Research Association on “The Theory of Collective Bargaining.”

Also attending the St. Louis meetings were Simon N. Whitney, a Telluride alumnus and former director of Deep Springs, and Custodian Norton T. Dodge.

Female Preferment' Experiment Begun on Branchmen's Initiative

By Abram N. Shulsky

A new Telluride Female Preferment Program was off to a successful start Feb. 15, with a sherry reception and candlelit chicken dinner in honor of the five young ladies participating.

They are Judy Graf ’63, architecture; Helen Kleig, grad, English; Carol Moore ’63, English; Judy Stein ’62, European history, and Laura Woffowitz ’62, zoology.

Under the program, designed to introduce “true co-education” to the Cornell Campus, the Branch has invited five Cornell co-eds to eat lunches and dinners at the House and to take part in all House activities.

The idea for the program grew out of a discussion of a public speech by fallterm House President Doug Martin, in which he decried the lack of opportunities for women to develop themselves intellectually. During the discussion the point was made that in almost all “boy-meets-girl” situations on Cornell Campus, the girl must do her best to appear pretty, attractive, and of no more than passable intelligence, while the boy magna cum laude though he may be, must not show it by engaging in serious discussion.

Many felt that if co-eds could have regular access to the House in a status other than that of “date,” they would be able to take part and add to the more serious side of Branch life. This sentiment has been echoed many times by girls this reporter has known who have expressed thoughts such as “Wouldn’t it be nice if there were a Telluride House for girls?”

Several weeks after Doug’s speech, the House voted to establish a committee to look into the possibilities of a Female Preferment Program. After several weeks of meetings and investigations, the committee decided that a co-educational program could be advantageous for both the female participants and the House if it enabled several co-eds to participate in House activities.

The committee saw no insurmountable legal or financial problems, nor did the selection process appear particularly difficult. It was moved that “four co-eds (the number was eventually upped to five) be invited to participate...in the activities of CBTA during the spring term of 1961. Participation shall include all lunches and five dinners (Sunday through Thursday) a week, use of all common rooms, attendance at House meetings, public speaking, seminars, receptions, social events and all other House functions...”

As noted in the minutes of December 19, 1960, “there followed a pleasant two hours of debate.” The opposition position that the program would disrupt Branch life and was, in fact, not necessary because the desired form of contact could be had through traditional Cornell dating procedures was rejected when the motion carried by a vote of 15-9 (with 3 absent). An Association vote was not taken because the program was to be financed from gifts to the Branch, and a question of “residence” was ruled by the chair not to exist.

The new committee appointed to select the participants of the program obtained a list of academically qualified co-eds from various Day Hall sources. The names and memories of Branch members were tapped to get information about the names on the list; eventually, eight co-eds were invited to apply. Five of the eight girls went through the entire procedure of coming down to dinner, submitting a three-question, Deep Springs-Summer Program-CBTA type application, and being interviewed by the selection committee. At a special House meeting February 14, the five candidates were accepted.

As of this writing, February 19, it is difficult to assess the value of the program or campus reaction to it. Recognition from Day Hall (not a necessary, but probably a convenient thing to have) appears to be forthcoming, and there are vague assurances that a favorable article in the Cornell Daily Sun will be printed at our say-so. An attempt to secure a rebate on the girls’ board bill for the term is being made.

In accordance with a stipulation of the original resolution ("An effort will be made to set aside a study for their [the participants'] use.") two second-floor rooms have been designated for the use of the co-eds. Furnished with desks, chairs, a chest of drawers and a couch, they will provide the girls with study space.

Deep Springs Professor Heads Writer Seminar

Warren Carrier, professor of language, literature and philosophy at Deep Springs, will be director of a Writers Conference to be held this summer at San Remo on the Italian Riviera.

His staff will include poet Randall Jarrell, Novelist Herbert Gold and Short Story Writer George P. Elliott.

The conference, sponsored by several citizens of Los Angeles, will be for writers who wish to improve their craft and for students interested in writing.

March, 1961

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Whitman Challenges Democratic Character of Telluride

By CARROLL N. WHITMAN
Trustee, Deep Springs

“Changing Aspect of Cornell Branch” is the informative title of a timely article by Paul Szasz (NL, March, 1955). It remains fully up to date, and is a good introduction to my theme: Changing Aspect of Telluride Association, founded as an “irrevocable trust” dedicated to non-partisan education and “individual freedom”.

As we walk around a mountain its profile changes, but we know that the change is only in our point of view. Such hazards are common-place in the field of education. This age of predatory ideologies is especially susceptible. Mr. Nunn’s undertakings have not been immune. Democracy, unlimited, is dictatorship.

Our constitutions, federal and state, were designed to keep ideologies free from political control. Liberty was to be the birthright of all. One result has been liberty to destroy liberty. Dictators claim it for that purpose. They start with ideologies. Then comes the demand for unity.

For the sake of education, what is liberty? Professor Burr gave an eloquent answer in a commencement address entitled “Loyalty and Liberty”. He had it printed “especially for those, at Ithaca and Deep Springs, with whom it has been my happy fate to have my home”. His foreword says:

“If liberty has in these later years lost ground, it is precisely because it is misunderstood.”

Tom Paine’s fate, when he visited France to join the acclamation being given to “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”, provided a noteworthy illustration. He preached liberty for all, not just for the dominant faction. For that he went to jail. Mutuality of rights was not in vogue. A later generation, in a different mood, gave us our colossal Statue of Liberty. That monument, at least, is not partisan.

Some fifty years ago I signed an “irrevocable declaration of trust”, thereby becoming a “Constitutional Member” of Telluride Association, a trustee. What is a trustee? That question seems to be as big a challenge as Professor Burr’s “what is liberty”. Your dictionary includes this definition of a trust: “a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another”.

The unique Telluride feature that I wish to emphasize is the combination of trustee and beneficiary in the same persons. In conventional relations this is taboo. They are separated for the good of both, to avoid a conflict of interest. You have heard about it.

Judging by the daily press, a lot of people have not understood trust obligations until called to a judicial accounting. The Telluride combination was a risky venture. That the Founder was aware of it was made plain by Art. IX of the Constitution: “In the event of the violation by the association of the letter and spirit of this trust, the title to all property . . . shall at once vest in the Smithsonian Institution . . .” The Telluride Trust includes the purpose as well as the property. That is express as well as implicit. That purpose is not political.

What prompts this letter? By way of one answer, I have noticed that the Cornell Branch has two Deep Springs graduates who have not been given Association membership. In Mr. Nunn’s day their admission would have been practically automatic. The cases are significant. This is their second year at the Branch. Obviously, they have met scholastic requirements. In contrast to Association members they are vote-less, second-class citizens. They do not have the “equal rights and authority” of membership. They are not full-fledged participants in the “democratic form of government” prescribed by the Constitution. Under the circumstances, their status verges on the prohibited “class or other artificial distinction”. (Sec. 8)

Meanwhile many thousands of dollars have been spent on brief Summer Programs in search of “recruits”, with very limited results. Convention quarrels are often uncertain, and some memberships are prolonged into old age.

The situation makes me wonder what the conditions of membership really are. Do they involve political ideology? “Oh,

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Intellectual Outburst Seen at DS

By BRENDON BASS

The new academic year at Deep Springs was marked by a burst of intellectual activity and interest. Additional faculty members — in science and mathematics, and in language, literature, and philosophy — raised the staff to four members, three being Ph.D.’s.

The 18 students, six coming to Deep Springs directly from their junior year in high school, could choose from a total of 14 classes. These included mathematics, English, economics, history, government, Spanish, and the natural sciences, and varied from one to 18 members in size.

Special one-semester courses were taught in the history of science and the concept of tragedy in Western literature. The seminar in fine arts specialized in music history during the first semester, and continues less formally this semester with emphasis on other art forms (see the January issue of the Newsletter).

The traditional public speaking program began with individual speeches, and went on to poetry reading under the new literature instructor’s dynamism, and debates on such subjects as the Red China problem and even Deep Springs traditions.

The number of course offerings decreased slightly in the second semester as one-semester courses terminated. However, a fresh interest was stimulated by a new course, "Twentieth-Century Thought and Expression." The reading list for this combination philosophy-literature course includes works of great thinkers of modern times: Freud, Camus, Bbergdahl, Sartre, Gide, Huxley, Joyce, Kafka, Faulkner, and Dazai are among authors that will be read.

The pre-convention issue of the Newsletter is planned for mailing in mid-May. All contributions will be accepted up to May 1, but earlier receipt will be appreciated. Mail to Don O. Noel Jr., c/o Hartford Times, 10 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.

Due to a bookkeeping oversight in the last issue of the last fiscal year, this year’s Newsletter appropriation is virtually exhausted. Contributions to keep the operation solvent will be welcome.

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Johnson Reports on Southern Climatology

Chancellor Emeritus E. M. Johnson writes from Coral Gables, Fla., that he and Anne have been facing the sunny Gulf since Jan. 10, halfway between the mainland and Key West, with the Atlantic a quarter-mile across the key at their backs.

“We have everything,” he writes. "Motorboat, air-conditioning, no telephones, a vast array of fishing equipment, a refrigerator full of limes and quinine water. If we were not ashore of a measly 53-pound sailfish and a puny 51-pound kingfish, I’d send you a picture, but maybe I’ll still have some luck."

“Temperature hangs around the mid-70’s so much that I almost think the thermometer is busted. When am I returning to Ithaca? Don’t know. So I continue to avoid falling coconuts until the snowcap begins to recede at home . . . ."

Historian Johnson adds that he “brought a lot of notes here with me, and some day . . . might even impress myself with a bit of work.”

— TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER
TA in Allowing “Second Class Citizens” at Branch

No! Then why the prolonged inquisitions in such areas? One answer was: “We want to see if they can think right.” What or who is the standard of rightness? Another answer was: “It is not what they think. It is how they think.” When I asked for the difference, the convention closed.

Education, what is it? This question is a fair companion to the others asked. I have never seen a better statement of a better purpose than the Preamble to the Constitution. It calls for more than the pursuit of knowledge. It calls for more than freedom generally. It calls for “individual freedom,” and that is to be the “result of self-government in harmony with the Creator,” using that last word in its broadest meaning, just as Jefferson used it in the Declaration of Independence. To amplify that meaning, here are other words used in that document; “Laws of Nature,” “Nature’s God,” “Supreme Judge of the World.” Let’s understand our Preamble. Let’s remember “individual freedom.” Without that, there is no genuine education. “Academic freedom” is synonymous. The words, at least, are popular.

From “Changing Aspect of Cornell Branch”, I quote: “Three members of Telluride Association are the minimum number required to found a Branch of the Association. Now, for probably the first time since Cornell Branch was established in 1910, the Branch at Ithaca is almost in danger of falling below this modest requirement. This spring just four Association members will share the House with nineteen resident non-members. Principal among the causal factors is the decline of Deep Springs as a source of candidates for the Branch. The men from outside who come to the Branch are quite young; they are all unfamiliar with the background, operation, and goals of the Nunn Institution. Thus, instead of being able to participate creatively and understandingly in the purpose of the Association from the time that they enter the House, they must first learn about the program and its goals and then must decide whether they want to share in it. Those obviously uninterested are now enfranchised at Cornell Branch for a year or two, while they and the Association can decide to come to a parting of the ways; this is reflected in the increased number of voluntary departures.”

Mr. Szasz then high-lights the frustration involved in the “hybrid primary-secondary structure” that had been introduced to “detriment of standards and traditions whose names are often preserved while their substance changes”, all adding up to unpractical tasks for some of the older and more scholarly members who therefore “chose to live outside of the House”.

For the sake of further understanding, recall a little history. The “branches” came first. Out of them grew the Association. All branch members qualified for the Association. When adverse events liquidated the preparatory branches, Mr. Nunn founded Deep Springs to replace them. He wrote these words to the 1922 Convention, as timely now as then:

“The Association needs Deep Springs to correct the over-importance it is attributing to intellectual attainments as compared with character and purpose.”

(1922 Min., p 11)

Next year he wrote these words, also timely now:

“It has seemed to me that the spirit of the Association has become cold and unfriendly and that a prejudice has been allowed to work its way in.”

(1923 Min., p 7)

Remember that Telluride democracy is a Constitutional creation, not unlimited self-government. Remember also that the three-fourths vote required for membership can be perverted to defeat the purpose intended. To make a success of the Association the Trustee must win the “conflict”.

Professor Burr had the same thought in mind when he wrote “Loyalty and Liberty”, I quote his closing words:

“I call you to liberty.
I have tried to show you what it means.
It is the noblest birthright of an American.
See that you claim it. Do not lose it. It is not an indulgence. It is a life. Live it!”

Information Asked on “Missing Persons”

Executive Secretary Beatrice MacLeod reports a number of addresses in TA files have begun bungling, and the following are missing persons.

Anyone with information on the whereabouts of these alumni and friends is asked to drop a postcard to Mrs. MacLeod at Telluride House, 217 West Ave, Ithaca.

Abbott, John Barnes
Ament, Richard Penfold
Bachrach, Benjamin C.
Barker, Bruce Owen
Bartlett, Herbert W.
Bebee, George R.
Blair, Frank E.
Boehminger, Gill Hale
Bogatay, Theodore Cunningham
Bogert, Dr. George G.
Booless, George Stephen
Boreholt, Seymour Harold
Callaway, R. Cecil
Chapman, Calvin Chandler
Chasman, Joel Alan
Clark, J. W.
Collin, Norman Richardson
Coville, Frederick Vernon
Deid, John Monroe
Douglas, Peter S.
Durand, David
Elliot, James James
Elliot, Robert Irwin
Emle, Arthur Cope, Jr.
Fletcher, Robert L.
Flochstein, G. A.
Fornoff, Mario Mannoni
Galade, Thomas W.
Gardiner, John S.
Geeble, Loyal Keach
Geyer, A. N.
Graham, Clifford
Goodwin, Lawrence
Goodwin, P. A.
Gottseider, Erwin C., Jr.

Davidson Questions Volume of Entries Reviewed for TASP

By MIKE DAVIDSON

It rained forty days, according to the Bible.

The deluge of Summer Program applications has surpassed even that. At least count more than 800 applications have been received, House and faculty guests have been deputized to read applications. Led by Carl Apstein, recruitment director of TASP, we read applications daily, attempting to limit the number of candidates to 200.

Out of this maze of procedures we hope to find 32 men.

Many of us feel it is not wise to encourage so many applications for so few places. It is both unfair to the candidates whom we cannot interview, and a great burden on members of Cornell Branch who must read all the applications. We, therefore, encourage all Associates to consider means by which we may extricate ourselves from this situation. One suggestion is that we return to our old policy of publicizing the programs in selected schools only.
News of Telluride Associates

Dr. G. M. Carstairs (CB Visitor '48-'49) has been appointed professor of psychological medicine at Edinburgh University, where besides teaching he will continue to direct research on the epidemiology of mental disorders. One of his first projects is going to be an investigation into the part played by psychiatric disorders in causing examination failure and student drop-out. Dr. Carstairs writes that he will be pleased to welcome visitors from Telluride at his University department, 2 George Square, Edinburgh.

Frederick Reinhardt (DS '25-'26, TA '29) is one of the 19 career diplomats who have agreed at President Kennedy's request to stay on as ambassadors. He is stationed in the United Arab Republic.

A note from Keith E. White (DS '48-'49) brings an up-to-date on his many activities. He was graduated from Western Reserve University in June 1960, when he received the degree of bachelor of architecture (cum laude) and that of bachelor of arts (magna cum laude) with a major in art history. He was elected to Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1959 he was awarded the Schweinfurth Traveling Scholarship, which he used to study city planning at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau, France. In 1960 he was awarded the National American Institute of Architects Medal and Book Prize for excellence in architectural studies.

He passed the State Board Examinations in architecture in September 1960, and is now a registered architect in Ohio, currently associated with the firm of Robert C. Garde and Herb Winsauer, 1200 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Bill Rothman (TASP '60 CB) was named one of 40 finalists in the New York Science Talent Search. He will receive an all-expense-paid trip to Washington, D.C., March 2-6 to compete for $3,000 in scholarships. Douglas Ciessen (TASP '60 DS) will also be there. Bill is also a finalist in the National Honor Society scholarship competition.

Paul Szasz writes from Austria that he is currently involved with drafting of new international laws to prevent member states of the International Atomic Energy Agency from using assistance given them for any military purposes. "Being unprecedented, it presents many nice legal, practical, and highly political problems."

One of the six sections of "Social Change in Latin America Today," just published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper & Brothers, was written by Dr. Richard W. Patch, of the American Universities Field Staff. The title of the Patch section is "Bolivia: U.S. Assistance in a Revolutionary Setting."

The six contributors are outstanding social anthropologists with many years of first-hand experience and observation in the Latin American area. The book is an analysis of the forces shaping the area, and is a guide to scholars and to others in U.S. government and business on how to approach with understanding the problems in our relationship with Latin Americans.

Dr. Philip E. Moseley is director of studies of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Other contributions to the Historical Files:

From Frank and Ruth Young of San Diego State College: Reprints from the April and July, 1930, "Economic Development and Cultural Change," "Two Determinants of Community Reaction to Industrialization in Rural Mexico" and "Social Integration and Change in Twenty-four Mexican Villages."

From F. J. Rariq, two addresses delivered before the students and faculty of Lincoln University: "Is There a Conflict Between Science and the Humanities?" and "A Sense of Freedom." Also a talk at Central Bucks High School: "A Parent Looks at Student Guidance."

Dr. Fenton B. Sands has served during the past year in the Sudan with the International Cooperation Administration, tropical horticultural advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Sudan, with headquarters at Khartoum. The Sands family lives in Juba, at the head of the navigable part of the Nile near the borders of Kenya, Uganda, and the Congo. Doy (14) and her brother "F. B." (12) attend an American school in Alexandria, Egypt, and Renee (8) is taught at home by Mrs. Sands.

Prior to his work in the Sudan, Sands spent 1957-59 at Ibadan, Nigeria, working with the Western Region of Nigeria Government as a coffee specialist. He has spent most of the past twenty years in Africa, principally in Liberia.

Born: David Anthony Weinstein, December 29, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. Morton (DS '47-'49; TA '43) Weinstein, Oakland, Calif.
Plans Shape Up For Jubilee and Convention

Plans for a Deep Springs convention this June are nearing completion, and questionnaires will be mailed Telluride Association members immediately to determine their travel and attendance plans, President Charles Christenson announced last week.

Meanwhile, Vice president Theodore Hofmann is meeting with Deep Springs Trustee Harold R. Waldo and Arthur A. Ross, new president of the Telluride Association Alumni, to plan for a golden jubilee celebration in Provo, Utah just before Convention.

Plans at present call for the jubilee event to be held Saturday, June 17, five days after Cornell commencement.

Sunday would be a travel day, and Convention would formally open Monday, June 19, in Deep Springs Valley.

No further details were immediately available. Complete plans are hoped for by the May issue of the Newsletter.

Meanwhile, Christenson announced that plans have been completed for use of the Sigma Nu fraternity House at Stanford University this summer for the western Telluride Association Summer Program. Shifting the program from Deep Springs was suggested at the last Trustees’ meeting in view of the physical burden to be placed on facilities by the mid-June convention.

The second TASP will, as in the past, be held at Cornell Branch. More than 800 applications had been received at last count, and were being sorted and sent out to local interviewing committees as rapidly as possible.

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<th>Cornell Branch Fall 1960 Undergraduate Averages</th>
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<td>Seniors</td>
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<td>Juniors</td>
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<td>Sophomores</td>
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<td>House Average</td>
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MARCH, 1961

Joseph Lisseck, 80, Chef at CB 10 Years, Dies In Ithaca

Joseph Lisseck Sr., chef at Cornell Branch of Telluride Association since 1919, died in Tompkins County Hospital Feb. 14. He was 80.

Slightly-built, with gray crew-cut hair, a bushy moustache, and twinkling eyes under equally bushy eyebrows, he was an immense favorite with a decade of Branch residents. He ran the branch kitchen on one of the lowest budgets on campus, and turned out meals that were universally praised.

An annual event of every dinner dance and Convention was the moment when Joe would don his chef’s hat and he led into the dining room, a smile on his face, to acknowledge an ovation.

He was born in Galicia Oct. 17, 1880, in a Polish city then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He had learned Polish and Ukrainian, and Yiddish later when a cook in Ithaca, and took delight in finding a few words for many visitors in their own tongue.

He started his apprenticeship as a young man in Europe. Sensing war was imminent, he came to the U.S. in 1907, arranging his immigration through an aunt who worked for a judge here. He married his wife, a Hungarian girl, in 1916.

In Ithaca, where he came in 1910, for the Ithaca Hotel, Sage College, Phi Gamma Delta and Kappa Alpha, and also operated a cafeteria for many years until the depression forced him to close his doors. He was working at the Ithaca Country Club when lured away to Telluride in 1949, at the age of 70.

He was a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen’s Association, and was an ardent Democrat.

He leaves his wife, Elizabeth Lisseck; a son, Joseph Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Jack Ozmun; five grandchildren, and two sisters in Poland and Austria.

OBITUARIES

Dr. George Sabine, CB Resident Since 1956, Dead at 80

From the New York Times

WHEATON, Md., Jan. 19 — Dr. George Holland Sabine of Ithaca, N. Y., Emeritus Professor of Philosophy of Cornell University, died yesterday in a nursing home here. His age was 80. He had been visiting a daughter, Miss Mary Josephine Sabine of Chevy Chase.

Dr. Sabine served as dean of the Graduate School of Cornell University from 1940 to 1944 and as vice president of the university from 1943 to 1946.

A specialist in political theory, he was the author of the widely used “A History of Political Theory,” published in 1937, and had completed a revised edition to be published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston in March.

Dr. Sabine, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell in 1903 and a Ph.D. there in 1906. He held honorary degrees from Union, Kenyon and Oberlin Colleges, the University of Missouri and Ohio State University.

He was successively an instructor, assistant and associate professor of philosophy at Stanford University from 1907 to 1914 and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Missouri from 1914 to 1923 and at Ohio State University from 1923 to 1931. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1931 and served as Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy. He retired in 1948.

Dr. Sabine was later on the board of editors of The Philosophical Review. He was visiting professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, in 1949-50; the Northwestern University in 1952-53.

He gave the Telluride lectures at Cornell in 1957 and had also lectured at Harvard, the United States Military Academy and the Army War College.

As a member of the American Association of University Professors, Dr. Sabine had been active in maintaining academic freedom.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Philosophical Association and the American Political Science Association.

Surviving are a son, George B.; another daughter, Mrs. Janet Kelbley, and four grandchildren.

Custodians Slate Next Meeting May 6

The Telluride Association Board of Custodians will meet May 6 at 10 a.m. in Ithaca. On the agenda is a periodic review of present and possible holdings, including food and soft drinks, chain stores, non-ferrous metals, electronics and business machines, utilities, oils, building stocks, drugs, tobacco, finance companies and railroads.
Renews Plea for Negro Recruiting Effort

By PAUL SZASZ

After spending a year working in the South, I proposed to the 1957 Convention, within the framework of the Purpose and Plan debate, that the Association should consider taking steps to broaden the basis of its membership by searching more intensively for qualified Negro candidates for preference.

I should now like to present a two-fold proposal to the Association. First, we should intensify our search for acceptable Negro candidates. I doubt if we have exhausted all the likely sources, such as the National Negro Scholarship Fund, the Southern Regional Council, and the better Negro colleges such as those of the Atlanta University System. The Executive Secretary and the TASP Board of Directors should be instructed to investigate all these and other likely sources exhaustively. I am not persuaded by the argument I heard at Convention that all outstanding Negro students — i.e., such as would qualify for the Association — already have a plethora of offers from Harvard and Yale.

As a rough objective I would suggest that we should aim to have 10% (that is 2-3) Negroes in Cornell Branch — this ratio corresponding roughly to the percentage of Negroes in the U.S. population, though of course their percentage in the college population is much lower.

If I am right in supposing that Negroes are not naturally inferior, though often socially handicapped, we should have no difficulty in finding a number of acceptable candidates, and it is merely a question of judgment and policy — as expressed in the skill and intensity of our recruitment efforts in that direction — to establish the approximate percentage of Negroes to whom we would grant preference on a fully competitive basis.

In order to achieve the 10 percent ratio in the House, I would suggest we aim for an approximately 25 percent ratio for the Summer Programs. This rate should give us a better opportunity of selecting, on the present basis of offers of House preference to only the top TASP students, the necessary number of Negroes to maintain the 10% ratio in the House; the higher percentage is necessary at this initial stage to compensate for our own undoubted inexperience in selecting qualified Negroes and in consideration of the sociological factors which may prevent an inherently qualified Negro from performing at his best during the short Summer Program sessions.

Second, I am proposing that we lower the minimum SAT scores for Negro candidates — without, however, thereby lowering our admission standards.

The 1960 Programs and Operations Committee recognized that there “is evidence that a student's performance on the PSAT depends on the quality of his high-school training, on his cultural background, and on his experience with such tests” and that there “is indication that students who are members of minority groups are likely to perform badly on ‘aptitude’ tests due to an attitude of hopelessness toward the outcome of their efforts.”

Now, it seems logical that if a sociological bias does exist in this or in any other test, some appropriate compensatory calculation should be made to eliminate such bias. If, in effect, calculation is impossible, an estimate should be used. For instance, if a minimum combined score of 130 is used in the case of white candidates, a minimum of 125 might be established for Negroes. (Of course I am not suggesting that I know that this 5 point differential is the proper one, but, in the absence of reliable information, some adjustment in this direction ought to be made, and I am preliminarily proposing this one).

Naturally such an adjusting factor can only be applied if we know the candidate concerned is a Negro, which will not be the case for those candidates whose names we merely get through the College Entrance Examination Board. However, if my first proposal is followed, intensive recruitment and identification of possible Negro candidates will have taken place before the SATs are administered and we need thus consider only those Negro candidates about whom we have some other promising information and who achieve at least the adjusted minimum score.

It is time that the Association took a firm stand on this program, and if it decides it is a worthwhile one, it should be removed from the limbo of annual committee reports into the field of action and practical application.

New Administration Tackles Employment, Flood Control at DS

While the Deep Springs Harvard Club enjoyed the Kennedy inaugural festivities via closed circuit loyalty, the DSSB officers for the second semester were sworn in.

A major revision in the Student Body by-laws provided for membership of the Advisory Committee to include the president, vice-president, labor commissioner and student body representatives to the Board of Trustees. Elected to these positions were Jim Dean, Giles Rafsnyder, Brendan Bass and Roger Seiler.

The overall committee structure was updated with the merging of the firearms, riding, and trips into the Recreation Committee, and the inclusion of the Film Committee's functions into the Entertainment Committee's area of activity.

In his first press conference, President Dean announced the acceptance of appointments by Dave Pace as secretary, Dick Broadhead as treasurer, and incumbent Republican Phil Craven as parliamentarian. After a reaffirmation of their acceptance of a mandate from the people, the new administration pledged to support flood control projects for desert areas, and to attempt to relieve the full employment problem of the cycleless Deep Springsian economy.

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