Joint Telluride - Deep Springs Effort
Ready for Ratification This Summer

A $10,000 proposal for a cooperative effort between Deep Springs and Telluride Association, centered around a new 27-month program at Deep Springs, has been completed by a joint DS-NA committee, and is to be presented Trustees of both Deep Springs and Telluride Association for ratification this Spring.

The Trustees were to consider the plan in mid-May, too late for their action to be reported in this Newsletter, TA will consider the plan at its June Convention.

The proposal, according to TA President Ernest S. Tucker, III, "outlines a plan through which a high degree of cooperative action of the two trusts can be achieved."

Basically, the proposal describes a rescheduled Deep Springs program as a point of central focus and specifies activities incident to its operation which will lead for joint effort of the two institutions.

Deep Springs would operate the year round. The summer period would be a term for academic training, student body activity and practical work as an integrated part of the normal program. By utilizing the summer, a student would complete six terms of the Deep Springs program in an overall period of 27 months, including a term's vacation during his second summer. The time span of the program at present is 32 months.

Development of the rescheduled program will be predicated on cooperation between Deep Springs and the Association. One cooperative area will be in student recruitment. A detailed sequence is proposed whereby the present system used by the Association in Summer Program recruitment would be modified to present a select group of students as candidates for Deep Springs.

It is anticipated that such a procedure would eliminate the present dual recruiting effort and provide a number of thoroughly screened candidates from whom Deep Springs would select the majority of its students.

In another area, cooperation by the Association in solicitation of faculty is anticipated. Such solicitation would be carried out among association members, alumni, friends and academic contracts. It would be geared at any given time to meet the needs of the Deep Springs curriculum as planned by the faculty advisory committee of Deep Springs.

Considered a cooperative obligation would be a constant and vigorous endeavor by Deep Springs to strengthen primary branch activity in student Government and practical work opportunities. The association would spend its emphasis in improving secondary branch activity.

Several projected advantages are noted in the committee proposal. By summer operation and rescheduling of terms, an increase in the number of students completing the Deep Springs program each year would be possible.

More candidates with primary branch training could thereby be available to the Association each year for preference and membership selection. Many obvious secondary advantages would attach to an increase in primary branch trained candidates available to the Association.

A 27-month program at Deep Springs would also afford an opportunity to enrich the courses because of the prospect of obtaining notable faculty from other institutions. Such faculty would usually not be as available at other times in the academic year.

A 27-month program at Deep Springs would allow a student to transfer to advanced standing at a university in the fall semester immediately on completion of his sixth term in the summer. This would reduce the hesitancy of some students to come to Deep Springs, by eliminating the prospect of extra time in their educational plans now posed by the 32-month program.

Summer operation would provide considerable advantage in developing a high quality work program at Deep Springs. Farm operations reach their peak during that time, and jobs of repair and maintenance are frequently done then in the more favorable weather.

Total projected cost of adding the summer program in a rescheduling is estimated in the range of $10,000. The committee recommends soliciting an appropriation of that amount from Telluride Association to Deep Springs. It is felt such an appropriation would secure the added cost and point up strong support for the cooperative effort on the part of the Association.

Acceptance of the committee proposal by Deep Springs and Telluride Association, according to President Tucker, will provide a solid base from which continued joint improvement and development can occur in other areas such as alumni relations, new funds, expansion of trust resources and experiments in education.
Lincoln Scholar Offers Ways
To Make Exchange Attractive

By JOHN TORODE

Now that Norton Dodge has reopened the
tuition scholarship; the Association gives
question of the Lincoln Exchange, I
him board-and-room, and $800, of which
feel that as the present incumbent I
$300 goes to the University in
should express my views on the subject.
fees. Thus he is left with $500 to cover
I hope to do so without appearing
the following:
the following:
the negative or ungrateful to people
• his round-trip fare from Europe (a
who regard as both hosts and friends.
Fulbright travel-grant is far from
When I left Lincoln (June 1961), the
being automatic);
the scholarship to Telluride House was not
• all his personal expenses except
very highly regarded. There were two
room and board for one academic
main reasons for this: (1) an almost
year;
complete lack of knowledge about
• travel and living expenses during
Cornell, Telluride and even the terms
vacations and the summer (i.e.,
of the scholarship; (2) certain aspects
making full use of the opportunity
of the program itself. Within the last year
provided him by TA).
both Lincoln and Telluride have made
In fact, the Lincoln Scholar may be
make real efforts to improve communications
forced to borrow his fare, lives fairly
and publicity. But the substantive
frugally at Telluride, is forced to work
problems still remain.
in the library or elsewhere in the spring
There are certain aspects of the
semester, and still finishes the year in/Branch to which the Lincoln Scholar may
debt. (It has been my own experience
find it difficult to adjust. He may be the
even living modestly, the $500 does
oldest House member; he will be used
even cover the period from Septem-
to his personal privacy; he will be used
ter to June).
be a college system in which he can
He then starts to think about raising
“contract-out” of responsibility without
the money to return home. He cannot
any social pressure. He will have
easily find a job: if he has a visa which
entered, quite unforwarned, into an
allows him to work, he is also subject
atmosphere of enforced community.
to the draft upon leaving Cornell; if not,
This is, of course, the inevitable price
he is quite restricted in the jobs he
paid for the very real benefits of living
may take.
may take.
The above paragraph describes my
My feeling is that this situation seriously restricts
own position exactly. It is my feeling
the amount the Lincoln Scholar gains from
that even living modestly, the $500 does
the House and from his time in America.
even cover the period from September
to June.
It also limits the amount he can give to
The ties between Lincoln and Tellu-
the House. A graduate exchange scholar
ride are unique and valuable and should
should hardly be wasting his time and
be preserved. Lincoln not only has the
the Association’s generosity stacking
tuition scholarship; the Association gives
opportunity to send a graduate here each
dusty books.
the Exchange, Oxford has a very small
year, but also has the advantage of a
year.
steady flow of academically able and
The financial provisions of the scholar-
personally impressive Telluridians. But
ship are bad and severely restrict the
I would also emphasize to the Associa-
applicants from Lincoln.
tion that the real advantage it gets from
Cornell gives the Lincoln Scholar a tu-
the Exchange, Oxford has a very small
pation scholarship; the Association gives
graduate program (Lincoln admits fewer
him board-and-room, and $800, of which
Graduate Study Program and Commencement Ceremonies 2005
Two Branch Members Evaluate Female Preferment

By SHIERRY J. MEYER

Generalization about opinions of female Telluride is risky, for we participate in the House as individuals, not as a group. We tend to agree on the values of the program, but our problems as participants vary widely.

All of us agree that this year has proved our expectations about the program radically wrong. I was typical in expecting a primarily intellectual experience, and in this I have been substantially disappointed.

For some of us, initial difficulties integration into house life were great. This may have been the result of inertia, timidity, or failure of older Branchmen to recognize the difficulty. In any case, we felt the burden of the task—a heavy one—was placed on us.

Some of us found it difficult to participate fully in some formal House activities. Lack of acquaintance with Telluride politics made House meetings intimidating, and some girls felt there was far too little explanation of the Association's traditions, conventions, and influence, as opposed to its financial mechanics.

In general, neither male nor female House members have any clear idea of what they expect from the program. Consequently, all of us have sensed vague dissatisfaction among the men, and some of us have had frequent feelings of being judged unfairly.

Despite these difficulties, integration has progressed, bringing its own problems, notably loss of contact with other areas of Cornell life and a decrease in study time. Nevertheless, all of us agree that benefits of the program outweigh disadvantages.

On the positive side, the most valuable aspect of the program consists in the personal relationships most of us have established. Even the psychological strains of being one girl among 30 men can be appreciated as strengthening and maturing. Seminars, receptions, and faculty guests have also been significant benefits, as have TASP application reading-sessions.

Although committee work has been a less valuable experience, some of us at least feel a real commitment to the House and the Association. Living out has not been an important barrier to our developing a feeling of responsibility toward the House.

What might be done to improve the program in the future? Some difficulties, inherent in the nature of the program, might be alleviated by more mature behavior on the part of everyone.

But more important have been the problems which have their sources in individual personalities—and these can be remedied by a better recruitment effort.

Giving potential candidates a more realistic picture of Telluride Life and making greater efforts in integrating the girls will be significant steps in the right direction.

MAY, 1962

By KENNETH L. PURSLEY

Designed by the Branch over a year ago and ratified last June by the Convention, the Female Preferment Program has been the subject of surveillance and frequent discussion the past year.

Although the program has been disappointing this year, the girls have made some contribution to the House, both to the range of its intellectual interests and to the level of its manners. Nevertheless, difficulties do exist, not only in the practical operation of the program but also in its very nature.

I wish to deal specifically with four major considerations: performance as "core" members, performance as "fringe" members, advantages to the girls themselves, and the maximum utilization of Telluride resources.

For the most part, the girls have not developed into real TA membership material. This applies due to their divided time commitments and lack of interest in the purposes of the Association. They have not shown much interest in the PFC or the Custodians, or developed relationships which might make the House and the Association meaningful over a long period of time.

This is perhaps best indicated by the fact that only one or two of this year's four returning girls will reapply for preferment, and that only two of the nine girls participating so far will apply for membership in the Association this June. Because the girls have not become interested in any Association activities, except possibly reading TASP applications, it seems unlikely they will ever become contributing Association members.

The second question is the girls' contribution to House life, and it is here that a case might be made for the potential of a women's program. The girls have added certain social graces and charm and, more important, have introduced new interests and outlooks into the group. Some have been as interesting and valuable in informal discussions as many male housemembers.

But even so, there has been little energy expended in operating the House. The thoughts, interests and people to which they have exposed Branchmen are primarily a reflection of the girls' presence, and not of their active participation as members.

The third question is the benefit the girls have derived. Since Sherry Meyer's article discusses this with greater authority than I can claim, only a few comments are in order. It follows from what I have said above that the girls have gained little from the assumption of responsibility which is the byword of Telluride institutions. They have undoubtedly benefited from contact with bright, interested young men and intelligent faculty members.

But one wonders from their lack of enthusiasm if they don't feel a significant loss by being partially cut off from the rest of the campus. (This was a major consideration when the Branch rejected recently a proposal that Convention allow senior and graduate women to live in the House next year). Also, because the purposes of the women's program have always been ambiguous, the girls have been subjected to conflicting pressures which have hindered their growth. This conflict seems a dichotomy between the girls' femininity on the one hand, and their position as "equals" among Branchmen on the other.

As a result, the more "interesting" aspects of the House—seminars, discussions and reception—have been of greatest value to the girls, almost to the exclusion of the more tedious responsibilities and functions of the House.

Thus, the primary difficulty of the program is pressure resulting from the difference in numbers between Branch men (30) and women (5). The Branch is notorious for its pressures on males, and this is compounded for such a conspicuous group as the girls. The integration necessary to a successful women's program can only occur with more even numbers.

However, since men can better and more willingly benefit from the advantages and responsibilities of the Branch and the Association, maximum utilization of TA resources and operation of a women's program appear to be mutually inconsistent goals.

What I have said is based on a very limited experiment; my observations could conceivably be proved false by another year's operation of the program. This is not, however, to say that the problems this year were entirely the fault of the girls or the Branch. The above discussion is directed to the problems of the program in general, and, not to matters of recruitment.

I think it would be wise in a year or so to consider a program which would enhance the fringe values (by inviting girls to some meals, receptions and seminars) while relieving the pressures of responsibilities and postures which the girls are neither willing nor normally expected to fulfill.
TASP Board Chooses 53 High School Juniors for Three Summer Programs; Choices Winnowed from 109,000

By ROD ROBERTSON

TASP directors, meeting recently in Ithaca, have selected 53 high school juniors for this year's three Telluride Summer Programs.

The group of 48 participants and 5 alternates represents a wide geographical spread. As usual, New York leads the list with eight participants, followed by California with five and Illinois with four. States with three participants are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, and a dark horse, Nebraska.

But this year, as Chairman Nagel remarked, "we have been inundated with geniuses from the prairies and swamps." The far West, for example, has sent participants from Arizona (two), Colorado (one) and Oklahoma (one), while the south is represented by Alabama (one), Florida (one), Louisiana (one), Mississippi (one), North Carolina (one), and Virginia (two).

This geographical reach of participants (and applicants) is possible, of course, through use of the Educational Testing Service facilities, which provide us names of bright young men who take the tests and do well on them.

But TASP has made extensive use of other sources of candidates. Of the 53 participants and alternates, 6 of these came to us via non-PSAT means. Two were recommended by high school guidance counselors, one by a former TASP participant at Cornell Branch, and three by the special efforts of Executive Secretary Beatrice MacLeod to locate qualified applicants among minority groups.

The TASP Board was gratified that these endeavors have been successful, and that without lowering standards, we have been able to locate candidates from among groups which often find considerable difficulty in pursuing higher education.

Interviewing Used

One result of this geographical spread has been to employ to the fullest our interviewing operations. Local committees have been enormously helpful in the larger metropolitan areas, while individual members and associates have filled in with spot interviewing around the country. To further extend our boundaries, the executive secretary made a wide sweep through the south, while a TASP Board member explored the dusty prairies of the Midwest.

Telluride Association now has 11 area committees performing invaluable service to the Association, and exercising a considerable degree of autonomy in the selection of candidates for our Summer Programs.

The precise extent of this autonomy, however, remains a not-entirely-settled issue. Although there were no numerically assigned quotas to the area committees this year, the board was guided by committee ratings. In only one instance did the board fail to take the first choice of a committee, while in another case, the board overruled a committee's ranking.

Some members of the board felt a more effective means of committee recommendation might be grading instead of ranking candidates, so that either none or more than one could receive a top score. The board, in any case, has not attempted to contradict the judgment of area committees in the overall rating of candidates.

Yet there are still fine points of jurisdiction to be discussed at the coming Convention. The situation, as the board sees it, is essentially one of states' rights in relation to central control. The board sees no reason to engage in civil war, and in the words of Chairman Nagel, is "firmly convinced of the intrinsic merits of the present system."

Expansion

Telluride Association has expanded its summer programs this year from two to three, and for a time there was the possibility of expanding to four programs. This possibility remains a real one for the future, although the board, on the basis of this year's experience, expresses doubt.

First, the Board, while it found no insurmountable difficulty in selecting 48 participants and 5 alternates, felt it would have been hard pressed to fill a fourth program with high-grade candidates from those applications it had. Unanimously, the board agreed it had reached the end of candidates who could arouse serious enthusiasm.

From another point of view, the board also felt we have almost reached the limit of endurance in the massive job of processing candidates.

A total of 109,000 students who took the PSAT's asked that their grades be forwarded to the Association. To keep matters within reasonable bounds, applications were sent to 1,163 students who scored 137 or over. Along with this, 109 application forms were sent to students who had been recommended to us in other ways.

560 Completed

Of almost 1,300 applications sent out, we received in return 560. In January and early February, Cornell Branchmen undertook the massive job of reading these applications for the first winnowing of candidates. Some 1,900 separate readings and evaluations were made, resulting in recommendations that 211 students be interviewed.

At this point, the area committees and individual interviewers went into action, the former dealing with 125, the latter with 67 applications. In all, 192 students were personally interviewed. The final selection was then made by the TASP Board on the basis of these interviews and on the reading of applications by Board members.

It turned out that all participants and alternates for this year's programs were interviewed, 27 by area committees and 26 by individual interviewers.

This mass of statistics tells us we are engaged on a program which taxes the energies of Cornell Branch and TASP Board members. Any expansion of our present program probably cannot be considered without a detailed consideration of the burden it will place on members and associates, including those now serving on area committees.

Putting statistics aside, the board is pleased to announce that Prof. Julian Franklin of the Princeton government department has accepted the position of second faculty member in the Cornell II program, which is under the direction of Prof. Shaw Livermore, also of Princeton.

TA To Sell Last of Nunn Securities

Custodians of Telluride Association have accepted an offer by the Telluride Power Company to buy back all its First Mortgage Bonds at 99 per cent of par value, as part of a plan to merge with Utah Power and Light Company.

If the merger is approved by the Public Service Commission of Utah and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Association will no longer hold any securities in companies founded by L. L. Nunn.

Since Telluride's sale of Telluride Power Company, it has been operated as a subsidiary of Utah. It will be operated as a division under the new plan.

The Association holds $306,000 of the company's 3½ series due in 1972. The Custodians have approved selling these, and have been advised that all other bondholders have likewise accepted the offer.
More Experimentation Sought in TASP Programs

By TATSURO KUNUGI

Since the forthcoming Convention will discuss the 10th year of TASP, evaluation of past programs and deliberation on the second decade of TASP starting with 1964 will be in order.

In recent years a great deal has been discussed about housekeeping aspects, especially recruitment procedures, which seem to have already approximated optimal efficiency.

While past programs have been reasonably successful for "self-perpetuation," it is doubtful that they have fully realized their potential as a pioneering project, mainly for two reasons:

- Inasmuch as high school juniors will receive "college-level" education later in college anyway, our educational contribution is somewhat lost in this process. Furthermore, our contribution cannot be really "unique" unless the content of TASP—study and not "level"—is entirely different from any study offered in high schools or colleges.

- Recipients of our educational contribution have so far been limited to some 200, while our conscious efforts to be genuinely pioneering could potentially have made a much larger contribution to our society by formulating some concrete proposals concerning high school and even college education.

I would like to propose a "five-year project" which would, if adopted, enable us to make unique and larger educational contribution, while maintaining the present size of TASP.

Content of the Program

With regard to the content of TASP study, concrete and narrow topic of study (e.g., "Trade Unions," "Bill of Rights," "Ethnic Groups and American Life," "Communism and Democracy," etc.) should be replaced by much more general and conceptual topics, for example, "Science and Human Values" (which we used once in the past), "Knowledge and Action," or "Man and Culture."

Study on this type of topic would require consideration of the meanings and interrelations of all disciplines of intellectual pursuit. In the process of such consideration, a far greater emphasis should be laid upon training in disciplined thinking than on accumulation of knowledge in a couple of particular fields alone.

The materials to which students are to be exposed might include excerpts from classical writings of Aristotle, Pascal, Hume, Dewey and parts of the unclassifiable works of contemporary thinkers with catholic interests and prodigious originality, e.g., K. Boulding's The Image, E. Cassirer's An Essay on Man, A. Rapoport's Operational Philosophy, N. Wiener's The Human Use of Human Beings, and so forth.

This kind of program would not be radically different from some past programs, in which intellectual awakening and education in the meaning of interdisciplinary synthesis were the definite objective. This would be a selection and evolution of the essence of such programs, with an improved method of intellectual awakening, which requires a broader conceptual topic and such special materials as mentioned above.

Like any pioneering project, this venture is not free from a certain risk that the project may turn out to be a fiasco due to failure to find the most pertinent faculty or to arouse students' enthusiasm. Nevertheless, this risk, I believe, is worth taking.

Unique Merit

The merit of the project is threefold:

First, this would provide a young mind with a much-needed early orientation in intellectual pursuit. Within a short period of 6 or 7 weeks, a participant would most economically be led to acquire minimum knowledge of himself, the universe and different disciplines, as well as of the vast gray areas of each discipline and interrelations thereof.

Moreover, to give this orientation to future scholars and leadership may well be the first necessary step to solve what Cassirer terms the "crisis in knowledge" where the ever-growing mass of disconnected knowledge in particular disciplines has "more obscured than elucidated our concept of man."

Secondly, the project would provide a rigorous and systematic training in disciplined and original thinking habits. Through this training, a participant would learn the use of induction, deduction, analysis and synthesis as well as some basic, minimum concepts, e.g., the difference among religious, intuitive and scientific "truth."

This training might conceivably create "imbalance" in a young mind by destroying his superficially taken-for-granted concepts.

But paradoxically, in consequence, this temporary "imbalance," which is likely to be accompanied by an effect similar to hybrid strain of acculturation, would be a tactical impetus for vigorous development of his intellectual strength in the future. This training should be a challenge which need only be sharply responded to, and which need not be settled immediately in all cases.

This may appropriately be called a "radicalist approach to education" in the sense that it purports to go to the roots of intellectual awakening.

Thirdly and most importantly, this project would provide TA with an opportunity to make a greater educational contribution to our society. Inasmuch as it is a truly unique project, our systematic study on the results from 5 years' pioneering and some concrete proposals based thereon would certainly be worth publishing.

Our concrete proposals might well include (1) suggestions for reconstruction of curriculum, revision of textbooks, and reorientation of teachers both in high schools and colleges, and (2) proposals for introduction of a "new course" which aims at an inquiry into the meanings and interrelations of all disciplines as well as training in thinking; and more specifically, what is to be taught in such a "new course," how it is to be conducted, and on what level it can best be offered.

Am I wrong to assume that only TA with its noble spirit and intellectual tradition could bring success to this kind of project? Our experience and accomplishment in the past 8 years have already built a firm foundation from which we could venture on a more ambitious project.

Finally, I would add, as the work of TASP becomes better known and appreciated by our society, the less will be a need for our semi-instinctive worry about self-perpetuation.

House Enjoys Wide Variety of Guests

By playing host to speakers invited to Cornell by the Faculty Committee on Nuclear Peril, the House has had a large and diverse group of visitors this term. Invited by the committee to speak at Cornell, Seymour Melman, author of The Peace Race, Prof. Louis Sohn of Harvard, originator of the Sohn Plan for zonal inspection, Herman Kahn, author of On Thermonuclear War, John Coleman Bennett, head of Union Theological Seminary, and William B. Foster, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, have all been at the Branch.

A reception held for Malcolm X, New York leader of the Black Muslims, and James Farmer, head of C.O.R.E., following a debate between them on campus.

A very different Negro viewpoint was given by Peace Corpsman Franklyn Williams, special assistant to R. Sargent Shriver, and formerly an aide to Thurgood Marshall of the N.A.A.C.P.
New Funds Donations Decline

By DONALD REIS

As of mid-April, the 1961-62 New Funds Drive had collected $6,931.50 in cash and $425 in pledges from 145 individuals. This amount, if the final figure, would put this year’s effort ahead of the 1960-61 and the 1956-57 totals, but far behind the $10,250 averaged over 1957-59.

It is too early to say if this has been a good or poor year for New Funds. Such evaluations are of dubious merit, for the program has unfortunately never established criteria or realistic goals against which yearly “success” can be measured. Drives are merely gauged one against the other.

One fact, however, seems clear even at this early date: a trend for the average donation to decline, while the number of donors continues stable. In 1958, for example, 153 donors each gave an average of $68. In 1962, 145 donors have given an average of $74.

It is unfortunate that this declining trend runs counter to the mounting costs of running any educational enterprise, especially of the quality and variety that the Nunn institutions are committed to.

Faculty salaries, scholarship costs, requirements for maintaining living facilities, administrative and program expenses are all higher. Funds, it seems, are needed more than ever.

There is still time this year for donations to the present drive. It is hoped contributions will be made by those in the wide circle of alumni and friends who have not yet supported this year’s program.

CB Library Committee Catalogs E.M.J.’s Files

By PHILIP BLAIR

In preparation for his history of the Nunn enterprises, the late Chancellor Johnson collected over 23 file drawers of correspondence, legal documents, photographs and other ephemera. With his death, the Association has inherited this vast amount of material, most of which dates from the 1890’s to the 1920’s.

No manuscript or outline of the projected history has been found, only a card file of references and citations and an album of captured photographs and illustrations to be used for the book. It and when Johnny’s work is resumed, these files will be the best substitute for his detailed and intimate personal knowledge of Telluride Association, Deep Springs and their antecedents.

The Library Committee of Cornell Branch has assumed custodianship of the files, which have been moved to a far corner of the Branch’s attic. An inventory of their contents is being made as insurance against misplacement and evaporation.

Some of the contents of these files had been loaned to Johnny by friends and members of the Association. The difficulty of identifying these items and their owners and a hesitancy to break the collection prevent their return en masse. Anyone wishing to retrieve something should take the initiative by asking the Cornell Branch Library Committee to find and return the material.

Johnny’s ‘Archives,’ the files of material published by Telluride Associates, are also in the temporary custody of the LibComm. Though these archives can no longer benefit from Johnny’s guidance, they, like the historical files, deserve to be cared for and maintained.

News of Associates

SEYMOUR MAUSKOFF, T.A. ’59, who has been doing graduate work at Princeton University in the department of history, has been awarded the Telluride Exchange Fellowship to Lincoln College, Oxford, for the academic year 1962-63.

VICTOR BARAS, TASP ’61, has been awarded a Cornell National Scholarship, the highest honor which the University bestows on an entering student. Victor will be coming to Cornell as a Telluride scholar.

Appointment of former Deep Springer Dr. ALBERT BUSH-BROWN as president of Rhode Island School of Design in Providence was announced last month. He took his doctorate from Princeton.

A new book of poems, Children on a Doorstep, by DR. HERBERT SCHUHMAANN, a Cornell Branch scholar just before World War II, has received critical acclaim at the University of Maryland, where Schuemann teaches.

TA President ERNEST S. TUCKER, III, spending three months studying at New York Memorial Hospital, flew to Montreal May 2 to deliver a paper on “Macrophasiaecludrice Inclusions in Human Carcinoma” before the International Academy of Pathology.

Read and unanimously adopted by the Senate of the State of California March 31, 1962, was a resolution in appreciation of the services of RALPH N. KLEIN, DS’32, TA’35, retiring legislative counselor who has since become administrative director of the courts of California.
DS Men Applying to Convention

Five Deep Springers will be applying to the 1962 Convention for preferment and/or membership. These brief sketches may make the candidates easier to identify during Convention week.

Darwin Berg, a second year man from Sand Point, Idaho, is both a physicist and a philosopher. He is also a first rate pugilist, and has mastered a mind-a physical fitness program at DS.

Dick Broadhead, from Deerborn, Michigan, is applying for membership although he will be returning for a 3rd year at DS. He is Student Body vice-president.

John Hoskins, a TA member, came to DS after one year at Cornell Branch, and will be re-applying for preferment.

Dave Pace, a potential physician from Salt Lake City, is Student Body representative on the Board of Trustees.

CB Residents Asking Membership

Douglas Bailey, sophomore, graduate of TASP 1959. He was on the freshman swimming team, has participated in Cornell dramatic productions. He is currently public speaking chairman.

Carl Bender, sophomore, physics major. He has played clarinet in the Cornell band and orchestra, recently inherited title of official Telluride guitarist. He is presently chairman of the property committee.

Philip Blair, currently at Ellicott City, Maryland, but always quick to add that he is still a Texan at heart. A freshman, graduate of TASP 1960, he plans to major in anthropology. He will spend this summer in Latin America with the C.U.R.W., Honduras project.

Jonathan Brezin, TASP 1959, has achieved junior standing at Cornell during his second year. Recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he is majoring in mathematics. He served this year as an associate custodian, was chairman of both the faculty guest and the resident guest committees.

Norman Brokaw, freshman, tentatively a physics major, graduate of TASP 1960. He is on the freshman swimming team, also sings in the Glee Club, "Pleasure Treasurer" of the House.

David Corson, freshman, native of Ithaca, physics major, but leaning toward history. He is currently personals treasurer.

James Dean, junior, graduate of Deep Springs, majoring in agricultural economics. He is serving as an associate custodian, helped manage the Belafonte concert, the Trojan Horse, the current production of Julius Caesar, and Telluride's entertainment committee.

John Kark, freshman from TASP 1960, plans to continue his studies at Oxford after two years at Cornell. He is presently assistant personal's treasurer.

Brian Kennedy, freshman, graduate of TASP 1960, major field undecided but leaning to chemistry. He has served on the entertainment committee as assistant treasurer.

Robert King, sophomore from TASP 1959, majoring in zoology, in preparation for medical school. He was chairman of the seminar committee in the fall and is currently house manager.

Mark Merin, TASP 1960, freshman, president of the freshman class at Cornell. He is also on the soccer and lacrosse teams, is an associate custodian, and has served on the property and entertainment committees.

Sherry Meyer, junior, completing her first year in the Telluride women's program. She has served on the library and faculty guest committees, is a Phi Beta Kappa majoring in English.

Judy Stein, member of the initial women's program of the spring of 1961, is spending this year in Europe. She will return to Cornell next fall for her final year towards a B.A. in history.

Laura Wolfowitz, charter member of the women's program, senior in zoology. She has been a member of the house advisory committee and the resident guest committee, is at present first Captress in history. She is also a Phi Beta Kappa.

Paul Wolfowitz, freshman, graduate of TASP 1960. He was assistant house treasurer during the fall term, is presently chairman of the faculty guest committee. He plans to major in mathematics.
Educational Experimentation Seen Key to Liberalism

By MICHAEL J. MORAVCSIK

It is often said that a conservative strictly adheres to traditions, while a liberal thinks only in terms of new ideas.

Such a distinction is very misleading. A much fairer distinction would be to say the conservative follows tradition in terms of specific past achievements and in the particular framework already laid down, while a liberal takes guidance from the past in terms of abstract aims and general intentions.

Let the above serve as introduction to a discussion of the general trend of the Association which, I believe, is overly conservative and should receive a new impulse which is liberal in the above sense.

It has been my feeling, almost since I had the good fortune of becoming affiliated with Telluride Association and its activities a decade ago, that in spite of the respect the Association earned with its work, it is in many ways a tired organization trying to hold on to vestiges of the original Nunn idea, which was indeed revolutionary at the time of its inception.

There are many signs of this tiredness. It is taken for granted that the central focus of the association's work must be Cornell Branch in its traditional form, symbolized by a truly conservative building. Every so often, after many a purpose and plan committee has indulged in the habitual orgasm of traditional cliches of what the Association has, is, and always will stand for, some enterprising soul manages to breed life into a new activity—which subsequently fades into oblivion.

A notable exception to this has been the Summer Program. It should be remembered, however, that this idea, which was a worthy manifestation of the original Nunn ideal in 1954, has become much less exceptional in 1961 and could now well be taken care of by some routine educational organization like Cornell or Princeton Universities.

Even relatively minor innovations like the inclusion of women in Cornell Branch and perhaps in the Association (which is hardly a revolutionary idea in a 1961 America) has run into heavy opposition.

Another manifestation of our ultra-conservative point of view is our obsession with the membership problem. I think even those of us not acquainted with Mr. Parkinson's principles will agree that if an educational organization tends to evaluate its programs primarily on the basis of whether it will be a good source of new members for the organization itself, the educational character of the organization is in serious doubt.

And I think it is also a fact that debates at recent conventions concerning the Summer Program, women at the Branch, or proposed new schemes very often centered around our concern with replenishing our membership. It is like the machine which, at the flip of a switch, activates a trap door revealing another switch which can also be flipped, if you wish, with the same result.

I might add as a parenthetical remark that our tired composure is also reflected in the failure of our financial campaigns. Apparently we can fool ourselves as an association, but we certainly cannot fool ourselves and our friends as individuals, and most of us have a long list of organizations which are much more "urgent" and which take priority over Telluride when it comes to contributions.

A good specific example of the tendency I am describing is in the statement of President Christensen in connection with proposals to devote special attention to the education of minority groups. Christensen said: "I am concerned that these proposals are in conflict with the basic traditions of the Association, which have always emphasized individual merit rather than identification with a class." One might argue this statement even on purely conservative grounds by noting that Mr. Nunn could certainly have found individuals with greater individual merits than his power company boys when he started the Association. But more importantly, I believe that the idea of individual merit is used in the quoted passage in a very straightlaced fashion.

It is, for instance, not in the conservative vein to recognize that in 1961 a Negro may have a greater individual merit in realizing the fundamental Nunn ideal of leadership precisely because he is a member of a minority race.

For a conservative, individual merit will always represent the collection of attributes extolled in 1910, without any regard to the context of 1961.

What is then the "liberal" concept of Telluride Association? I believe that such a concept must recognize that the fundamental aim of the association is educational experimentation.

I believe that this is what Mr. Nunn envisaged, and he was wise enough to formulate the structure of the association in such a way that progress, in terms of reinterpretation of this basic ideal in the ever changing context, is built into our organization. In this respect we differ from Deep Springs. I also feel, however, that we have not made good use of this unique feature of our association, and have tended to overemphasize formal outlets of education at the expense of experimentation.

So far so good, but what are my specific proposals? I am afraid I do not have any. This is simply the consequence of the basic nature of the point I am trying to make. It is our general way of thinking which I am seeking to change and not necessarily our decisions on one or another particular issue.

It is likely, however, that such a change in our thinking would result in some radical new experiments and perhaps in the relinquishing of older activities (including, horrible dicta, perhaps even Cornell Branch).

Such radical changes should be approached carefully, of course, but they should be approached. I believe that with such new vitality we would have no difficulty in finding new members from the new activities we undertake. And, most importantly, such a liberal approach is the best way to live up to our duties as trustees of Telluride Association.

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