

Telluride Newsletter

1968 November Volume 56, Number 2

United Fruit Shares Reap Sweet Harvest For TA Custodians

By JAMES JOHNSTON

Profit taking on successful investments, a major move into the computer industry and internal reorganization highlighted the fall meeting of the Board of Custodians in Ithaca on Sept. 28.

A large part of the meeting was devoted to careful consideration of our United Fruit stock, which had risen from 50 to 69 (nearly 40 per cent or about \$50,000 profit on our investment) on an attempted takeover by AMK.

How Far Up is Up?

A tender offer (as it were) for cash-laden United Fruit by Zapata Offshore Oil, worth potentially \$83 a share, had also been announced after the close of trading on the Friday before the meeting, creating a great deal of uncertainty about just how far up United Fruit might go.

The Board decided to place a definite sell order at 80 and arrange with our brokers to sell out within a week at the latest, even if the price did not reach 80. The Custodians also sold General American Transportation, a railroad tank car maker, salting away about a 30 per cent profit made since last spring.

After hearing a detailed report outlining the further rapid growth in store for computer manufacturers, and after consulting with our technologically sophisticated inside informant, President Hodges, the Board decided to invest most of the proceeds in IBM (two blocks) and Control Data (one half block). A half block of Honeywell was also sold and a half block of temporarily depressed Combustion Engineer bought.

Shifts on Board

The Custodians accepted the resignation of Martin Sitte, now studying in Heidelberg, Germany, and appointed Paul Wolfowitz to replace him (from the list of alternates approved by Convention).

William Galston resigned the chairmanship in preparation for his impending induction into the army, and Jonathan Brezin was voted the new chairman. Brezin, Vic Baras and James Johnston were selected as the new "inner three."

New DS-TA Forum to Invite Alumni Review of Mutual Problems

In the Minutes of the 1968 Convention and in the last issue of the Newsletter, the discerning reader may have noticed an oblique reference to the Executive Committee of the DS-TA Forum under the more familiar heading of the Committee on Mutual Interests.

The curious reader may wonder what the DS-TA Forum is and, even more, what it is intended to do.

The Trustees of Deep Springs suggested to the Convention (and Convention agreed) that the two institutions join this year in sponsoring a joint Forum for the purpose of discussing and making recommendations about joint interests and problems. This Forum will have a changing membership of about 25, including officers and representatives of the Association and Deep Springs and invited alumni.

First Forum Held

Meetings of the Forum will be organized by the Executive Committee, with the Trustees arranging the first west coast meeting (planned for early November in San Francisco) and the Association the first eastern meeting. The first eastern

meeting of the Forum was held on August 11 at Jack Laylin's country home in the Washington, D.C., area. Sixteen alumni and members, representing both Deep Springs and Telluride, attended this all day session. An account of this meeting follows.

More Alumni Participation

This effort to engage alumni directly in the appraisal of DA-TA affairs is a significant departure in the alumni relations programs of the two student-governed groups. The Convention committee reviewing the alumni relations program cautioned that since many of TA's most respected and accomplished alumni might be expected to participate in these Forums, their attention should not be engaged lightly.

And, the Committee stated in their report, even though the Forum would have no formal policy making authority, the criticisms expressed and the changes recommended should be given serious consideration by TA officers and standing committee chairmen in the conduct of their responsibilities during the year and should be brought before the next Convention for its consideration.

Washington Forum Report

By R. PETER MOGIELNICKI

Gathered on the veranda of Jack Laylin's lovely Virginia home, a number of men, chaired by President Hodges, worked to fashion their abstract, but firm belief in the Nunnian Trust into practical reality.

Included in the group were Deep Springs Trustees—Hugh Davy, Bob Sproull, Ralph Kleps and Jim Withrow, as well as ex-Telluride President Chris Breiseth, current Summer Program Board Chairman Philip Blair and half a dozen eager and able Nunnian alumni. Alumni attending were: John deBeers, TA '35; Albert Arent, TA '30; Al Friedman, TA '52; Bill Allen, DS '42; Austin Kiplinger, TA '38; Bruce Netschert, TA '38; Bill Spalding, TA '39; and Norton Dodge, TA '46.

A Mini-Convention?

A newcomer might at first glance have mistaken this gathering for a miniaturization of a Telluride Convention. But such a hasty appraisal would contain a number of inaccuracies: the men were too big, in every sense of the word, for any miniaturization, and so were the ideas being considered. Another feature readily distinguished this gathering from any TA Convention—the discussion was thoughtful, what debate there was was well mannered and mature, and no valuable time was wasted haggling or tittering over inconsequencia.

TA-DS Reviewed

Lasting from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. one August Sunday, the meeting was the first gathering of the Telluride/Deep Springs Forum and represented the first fruits of

(continued on page 2)

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I read Blair's and Breiseth's articles on TASP recruitment and program changes with interest and hope, but also with three fears—first, that the Telluride I knew is unlikely to know how to become "relevant;" second, that if it knew, it probably couldn't swallow the change; and third, that it is 10 years too late.

The Telluride structure was built up during an entrepreneurial stage of American society. Nunn was personally able to make dramatic changes in his society based on his businesses. But by the end of his life, the companies he founded had changed—they were no longer entrepreneurial and they could no longer have a sense of intimate social involvement. Consequently, they repudiated Nunn. It must have been very painful for him, but I gather he saw it coming, for he had already become predominantly concerned with CBTA and then with an even more primitive form, Deep Springs.

So TA-DS was an anachronism at its birth. The development of the technostucture has made it impossible for Telluride's individual approach to have any impact (except in one way, which I'll get into later). Telluride has avoided the problem by going academic and, perhaps consequently, white middle class (though hardly Anglo-Saxon Protestant). The closest we come to producing people with social impact is, say, good economists. But I daresay other places do that as well, so it shouldn't be our job. If BBTA seems strange and occasionally hard to swallow, they are nothing compared to the results of BBTA's thinking.

I remember writing Mrs. MacLeod last year that the people I was organizing with needed the Telluride experience and that, conversely, Telluriders needed organizing experience. We can't expect the organizers to find us—it's our job to find and attract them, which we will do only if we realize our own needs and lacks.

I knew a fellow in Washington, Ray Robinson, discussed in Barbara Demming's "Prison Notes." I had been talking to him one day about Cornell and Telluride, but he stopped me and said, "You may know your philosophy and your philology, but I know *blockology*." He explained that he knew how to talk to anybody on any city block in the country, that he knew how a block works and how to change it. Until Telluride realizes how important and irreplaceable that ability is, we aren't going

to attract socially conscious "inner city residents."

Another fellow I knew in Washington, a black organizer also, was kidnapped, held and somewhat tortured by a black nationalist organization because he worked with whites.

Now if this were 1958 instead of '68, I might suggest that Telluride try to deal with such problems. Recruitment would be a big problem—you don't find creative "inner city residents" with tests and interviews. But it's all beside the point because attitudes like those of civil rights or, indeed, black power are waves not of the future, but of the past. King is dead, Ray Robinson is in Paris, Jim Bevel is hibernating in Chicago and only comes out to goose Ralph Abernathy occasionally. Telluride can't think black, and evidently most Negroes can't either. Telluride's job is not to follow trends, but to set them. Telluride's successes are programs like scholarship houses and TASP. So I suggest that Telluride not attempt to prepare high school juniors for 1958 or even for 1966-67, but for 1975, the world they will know. Couple this to the black power corollary that almost no one picked up on—the place to organize against racism, for example, is among whites. Generally, find out where the problem starts, and work there.

Any bets past the election are dangerous, but I suspect there's something in Lippman's argument that Asian war and racism are not to be the crucial problems of America's future. Rather, America's problem is to humanly adapt to technology—not only to live well ourselves, but also how to relate to those countries less technological than we. Here is a problem that Telluride is suited for. And for which incidently, foundation funding might be obtained. A place to look at is the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington. Marc Raskin, Art Wascow, Ralph Nader and such teach there and are now trying to develop summer programs for high school students.

Yours,
Matthew Clark, CB 66

TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

Editor:

Donald Cranz
Telluride Association
Ithaca, New York

Associates:

Connie Parrish
Brant Wenegrat
Alan Kaufman

Published by
Telluride Association
Ithaca, New York

Printed by Art Craft of Ithaca, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

TA Charter Member, Earl D. Pugsley, Dies

The Newsletter has received word that Charter member Earl D. Pugsley died of a heart ailment on August 1 in Hartsdale, N. Y. He was 77.

He is survived by his wife, Esther, a son, Philip, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and three grandchildren.

Pugsley was born in Salt Lake City and was a member of Boise Branch. Pugsley was in the first row of the 1913 Boise Branch picture which appeared in the December 1967 issue of the Newsletter. A note from Henry G. Hayes, TA '23 and secretary of Telluride Association Alumni, remarked that "those attending Convention in the 1920s will remember Earl's friendship with Nick Dinkle (now deceased) and how they always voted together on all important issues."

Pugsley was an employe of American Telephone and Telegraph for many years. After his retirement he practiced law in White Plains, N. Y. He held a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell and attended New York Law School and Fordham University Law School.

Forum Report...

(continued from page 1)

a three year effort to take advantage of alumni talents and good will. Interested alumni were invited from the Washington area for a first hand review of the problems confronting the two institutions.

President Hodges and the Trustees presented the group with an impressive agenda, including the Deep Springs Master Plan, the question of an active TA-DS national alumni organization, the need for alumni help in the difficult area of recruiting, and the purpose, plan and value of individual Association programs.

As each topic was presented, it was met by a number of thoughtful questions, suggestions and criticisms. Individual alumni expressed concern and offered service in their particular area of interest: many stressed the importance of maintaining or re-establishing Cornell Branch's social, physical and academic excellence; others reasserted the potential value of a unified Nunnian experience, from primary branch to Association membership, and the practical problems involved were realistically assessed.

By the end of the day much had been accomplished, as well as old friendships renewed and new ones begun. The ideas and energy generated that Sunday are still gathering force. One could hardly leave the Laylin farm without feeling that a new era in Telluride and Deep Springs alumni relations had begun.

Anarchists Arrive: BB Gets Organized

By BRANT WENEGRAT

Berkeley Branch is now preparing to renew its symbiotic relationship with the University of California. We will suck professors, artists, photographers, actors, and other talent from the University bloodstream and inject into that bloodstream the Anarchist Free Association, a poison of undetermined potency. As you know however, students have favored the anarchist during past campaigns, and the anarchists are looking forward to fresh victories in the fall elections.

John May's room is getting plastered. The plaster, incidentally, is going on over a most unusual mural by Roberto Lemus, to be rediscovered by art connoisseurs of the future. Brain Galvin and Danny Ihara are restoring those parts of the building which have especially offended the local firemen, and throughout the Branch there are signs (hammering, the smell of paint) of life and industry. If the present enthusiasm and the renovations money hold up, the Branch will be cleaner and more attractive this year than ever before.

This year the Branch will have three women in residence as well as partial referee Karen Houston. This abundance should ease what most Branch members agree is the major difficulty associated with last year's women's program, the psychological strain (for the women!) of having only one or two women referees. With the problem of extreme imbalance ameliorated this year, we will be able to more meaningfully assess the effects of the women's program.

Branch members are looking forward this year to avant garde plays and poetry readings promised by Roberto Lemus and to more European drama under the direction of Richard Chetkouski. Although past production delays have discouraged optimism, the multi-million dollar, cast-of-thousands film, "A Day in the Life of Berkeley Branch," should be completed during the coming year.

The faculty guest program, which was quite good last year, will, of course, be continued, and the public speaking program, which was not so good last year, will be reinforced with a number of formal debates which Brian Galvin hopes to organize. People are slowly drifting back to the Branch (our quarter doesn't begin until after the deadline for this article), and each new arrival is nurturing his pet project or idea which he hopes the Branch will adopt. We should have a good year.

Kelly Memorial Fund Established

Friends, of the late Armand Kelly, DS '30 and TA '33, will be interested to learn that a memorial fund has been established in his name, the immediate use of which will be to help support the 1969 Summer Program at Deep Springs.

His widow, Bernice (Bunny), thought this an appropriate purpose for the fund in view of Armand's close association with the college over the years—as student and faculty member from 1930 to 1933 and as acting director from 1936 to 1942. Mrs. Kelly was secretary at Deep Springs while her husband was acting director.

The Deep Springs Summer Program is a particularly fitting memorial, since as acting director Armand

struggled with Deep Spring's perennial problem—recruitment. The summer program will open up a promising area of recruitment, as it will bring a group of gifted young men to the Valley a year before they have made their college choice.

Kelly, who was also vice president of the Association in 1944, died April 23 of a heart attack at the age of 56. He was administrator for the Test Division of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories of the University of California.

Contributions to this fund may be sent to the Armand Kelly Deep Springs College Memorial Fund, Los Alamos Building and Loan Assn., P. O. Box 940, Los Alamos, N. M. 87544 (Account No. 6983).

CBTA Springs Into Fall Term; New Members Long on Zeal

By DONALD CRANZ

Cornell Branch began the 1968-69 academic year with a flurry of activity of unprecedented intensity and duration.

In spite of (or more correctly, because of) the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Edwin Carey, houseman during spring semester and the summer programs and by common consent the finest houseman the Branch has ever had, the House was prepared for the fall semester by a general cleanup produced by the heroic efforts of Judy Lindahl and Josh Wilner who, as members of the orientation committee, have mastered the arts of inspiration, coordination and coercion.

Orientation Projects

In addition, house members undertook a number of more ambitious projects: Messrs. Arkush, Burleigh, Isenstadt and Johnston replaced all chair shells in the House with the new ones received over the summer; Messrs. Hirst, Linn and Rabain did a major cleaning and rehabilitation of the tennis court; and Messrs. Sestanovitch and Kristensen cleaned and painted the bathroom of the guest room.

In activities more directly overseen by the Association, Messrs. Corson and Sedgwick continued to promise the imminent installation of the new fire escapes and sprinkling system (long on the drawing board, these protection devices were deemed likely to become a reality since a contractor has been seen on the premises, measuring things), and Mr. Johnston worked patiently on the stairway he is building on the slope behind the House.

Mrs. Leopolski, the new cook (whose meals have made a substantial contribution to the good humor of the House) cleaned the entire kitchen before it officially opened, and this year's waiting staff, following the traditional arrangement, redid their rooms with paint purchased by the House.

A spirit of industry prevailed in the completion of all the mundane tasks involved in the opening of the House, a fact in no small measure attributable to the energy and cooperativeness of the 17 new members.

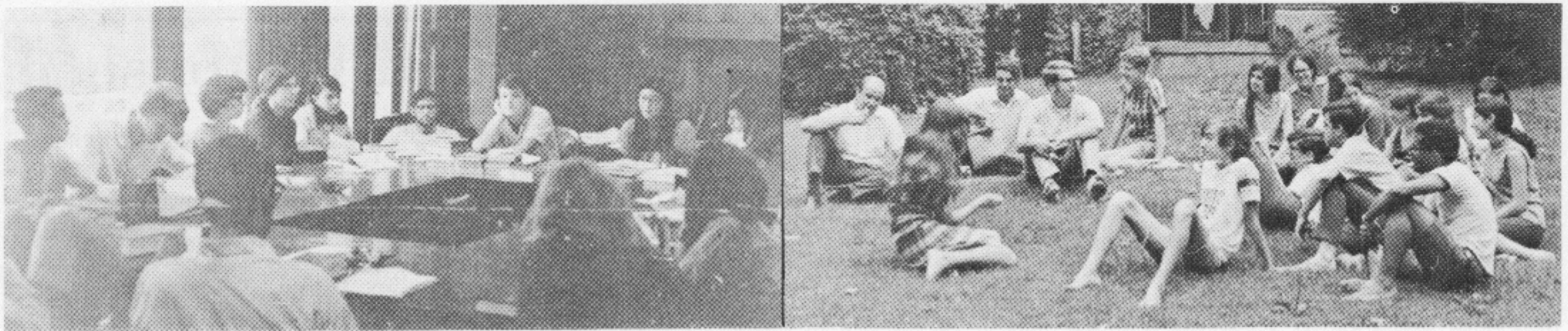
The orientation picnic at Robert H. Treman state park was, in the tradition of orientation picnics, extremely pleasant. The orientation party was a resounding success—impressed by the successive triumphs of the Kahn Barn party, the orientation committee turned the party into a square dance, to the delight of all concerned.

Purpose and Plan

The more serious forms of orientation activity are being zealously pursued: the first House meeting heard three speeches and an hour long discussion on the purpose, plan and relevance of Telluride, particularly as it manifests itself at Cornell Branch. Innumerable bull sessions have served to annotate the more formal orientation efforts.

Custodian Johnston will give an orientation seminar in which he promises to enlighten on the mysteries of Association finances. Other seminars on the Association are expected to be organized after the visit of Association President Dave Hodges and the meeting of the Board of Custodians the weekend of

(continued on page 11)



TASPs North: the ins and outs of Cornell I and Cornell II

TASPs North Study Artistic Style, Science

By GEORGE SPELVIN

TASPs North are now happy memories, if the evaluations being returned by the 32 Ithaca TASPers are any indication.

This summer saw two programs of co-edification occupying 217 West and the less venerable but newer Kappa Alpha house just down the hill. The first, taught by Ted Brown of Princeton and Larry Lauden of the University of London, examined the genesis of modern science in the 16th and 17th centuries. Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Harvey and Newton were the big names heard at the lunch table. While the rest of the country was backing Nixon or going to HHH, the Science TASP divvied up into Ptolemaeans and Copernicans for a re-creation of that historic debate.

The second Cornell program sought to

define artistic style and to examine the forces which mold it, concentrating primarily on 17th century France. Faculty for this program were two Cornellians, Alain Seznec of the French department, and artist, sukiyaki-confectioner extraordinaire, and veteran TASP facultyman H. Peter Kahn.

Factotums Joanna Brown and Jim Johnston wheedled the TASPers into enjoying a schedule of picnics, square dances, volleyball on the renovated tennis court, and Practical Work Experience. A trip to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario (where "Tartuffe" was seen by Cornell II students in the line of duty) broke the summer and provided for a brief respite before the final paper writing rush. Professor Seznec directed scenes from "Tartuffe" to be performed by members of the two TASPs, adding a unique dimension to

this year's theatre going expedition.

As ever, conversations lasted far into the night as TASPers built friendships which promise to be undying. Suggestions to set aside a portion of the night for sleeping were stoutly resisted.

Following the national trend of youthful "participatory" politics, several of the TASPers entered into the campus activist scene, to an extent unprecedented in previous years. "Stop the War" and "Don't Buy California Grapes" were two of the summer's rallying cries which added some excitement to the regular summer session schedule of lectures and old movies.

Active political imaginations got out of hand at one point, but orientation sessions with factotums and local associates helped to quiet fears that TA was a sinister front organization.

Both Branches Begin Year With Full Houses

Cornell Branch is full up this year with 28 students and two faculty guests in residence for the fall term, all of whom were granted preferment by various pre-Convention and Convention committees. The privileges of partial preferment were granted to an additional four women.

Sleeping and eating at CB this term are: Allen Arkush, sophomore; John Burketts, freshman; John Burleigh, senior in government; Richard Cottam, freshman; Donald Craz, senior in the six year PhD program; Tom Darter, senior six year PhD in music; Karel Ehrlich, second year six year PhD in mathematics; Keith Ferdinand, freshman; Dan Fogel, senior in English; Chris Gossett, junior in physics; Neil Hurst, Lincoln Scholar, business administration; Ernie Isenstadt, senior in government; Jim Johnston, junior in psychology; Eve Kosofsky, sophomore in English; John Kristensen, freshman; Judith Lindahl, senior in English;

Joannes Linn, Huffcut Scholar, economics; Richard Lockwood, freshman; Cary Lord, graduate student in government; Susan Meld, six year PhD in English.

Patrick Rabain, Huffcut Scholar, business administration; David Retondo, freshman; Joel Schwartz, freshman; Steve Sestanovich, freshman; Charles Thomas, junior in psychology; Doug von Qualen, senior in economics; Richard Velkley, second year six year PhD program; Ed Whitfield, sophomore in mathematics; and Josh Wilner, senior in French Literature.

Gretchen Miller and Stephanie Seremetis, freshmen in the six year PhD program; Marsha Hill, freshman; and Nancy Wallack, senior in government, were given partial preferment.

Joanna Brown, senior in English, and Donna Tussing, senior in Russian literature, are living out of the Branch for the fall term, but were given preferment for the second semester.

Fifteen students, including three women, were granted full preferment at Berkeley Branch for the fall term by the assortment of pre-Convention and Convention committees who decide those things. Two more were given partial preferment.

On full preferment at BBTA are: Richard Chetkowski, junior in English; Brian Galvin, junior in philosophy; Alexander Golitzin, junior in English; Tom Flood, freshman; Michael Hills, junior in anthropology; Danny Ihara, senior in English; Avram Katz, junior in environmental design; Wren Leach, senior in philosophy; John May, junior; Susan Price, senior in psychology; Susan Rosenblum, sophomore in music; Brant Wenegrat, junior in pre-medicine; Paul Wilner, freshman; Martynas Ycas, junior in psycholinguistics; and Roberto Lemus, senior in dramatic arts (fall term only).

Frank Carson, graduate student in psychology, and Karen Houston, senior in psychology, have the privileges of partial preferment at the Branch.

Hampton TASP Investigates Black Education

By ERNIE ISENSTADT

For 16 high school juniors this summer at Hampton Institute was an exciting, busy and sometimes harrowing "experience."

Under the superb guidance of Princeton professors Robert Faulkner and Charles Fish, the academic portion of the program followed much the same format as last year's Field TASP. In seminar discussions, direct field work and in a Mock Supreme Court, the students examined the social and political problems wrought by the legacy of slavery.

"Education" was the theme of the field study: students interviewed community leaders, evaluated data provided by Hampton authorities, read local newspapers and other primary sources in the preparation of their original studies of such subjects as the "Progress of Desegregation in the Hampton Schools," "Ghetto Education in Hampton," "The Curriculum of the Hampton Schools," and "The Attitudes of Black Citizens Toward the Mass Media."

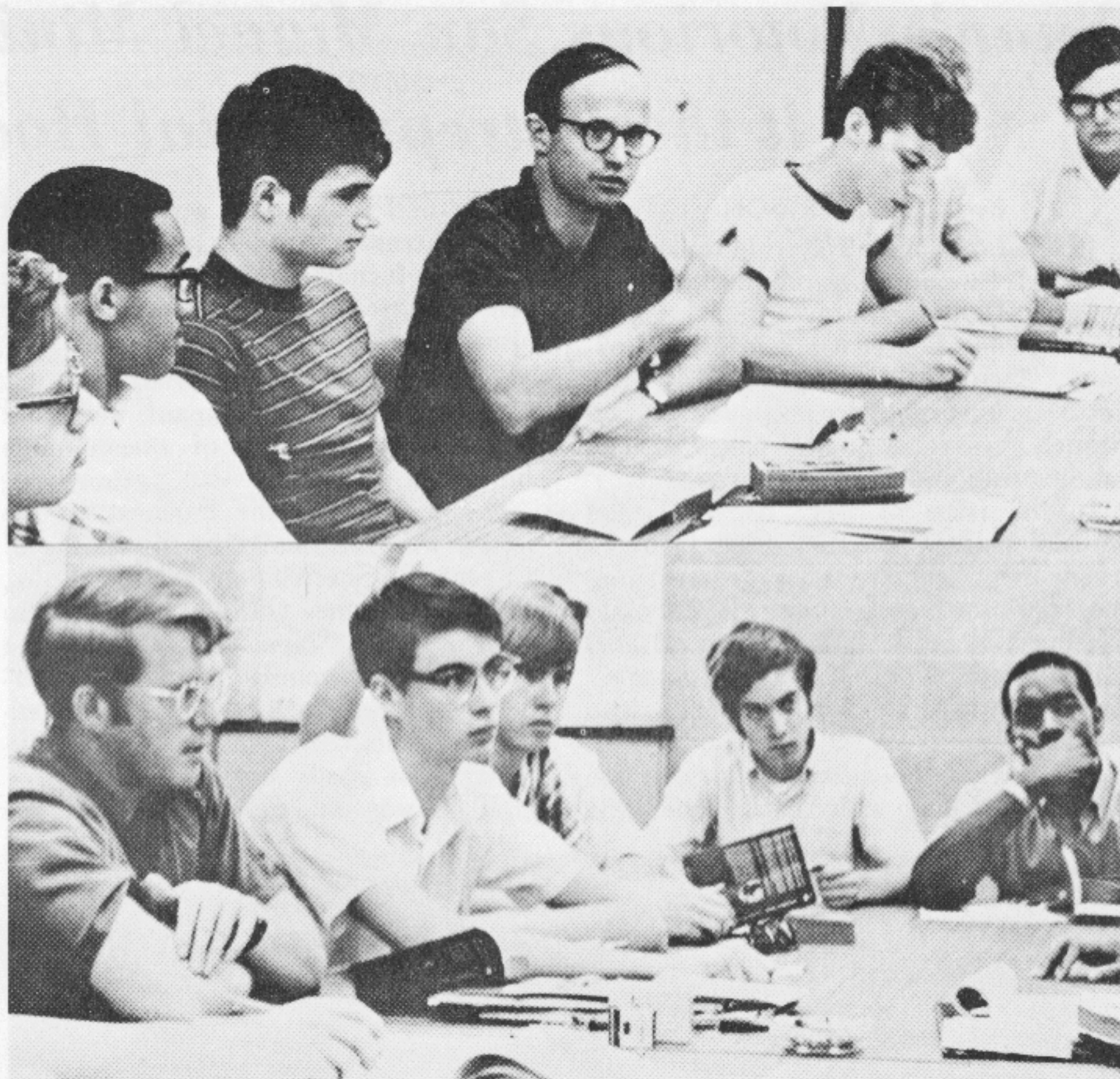
Judges Deliberate

Education was also at issue in the Mock Supreme Court held during the final week of the program. Eight mock justices were called on to decide three cases involving civil rights and education argued before them by eight mock advocates. The judges' deliberations produced some of the most rigorous and exciting discussions of the summer, as students for a time immersed themselves in their assigned roles and attempted to deal with the thorny problems presented.

Also during this final week of the program, the TASPers established Convention Central, a room outfitted with television, bunting, grandstands, refreshments and toteboards—an heroic attempt to enliven the proceedings of the Republican Convention.

Tidewater Tourists

As in summers past (this is the third Field TASP to be held at Hampton), TASPers had a chance to explore the steamy Tidewater area of Virginia. The group spent a full day touring Williamsburg and an afternoon at Carter's Grove Plantation. Individuals made expeditions to Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Hampton's Sister City of Newport News. During the fifth week the group took a camping trip to the Blue Ridge Mountains, stopping first in Richmond for a meeting with Virginia Governor Mills Godwin and returning the following day via Jefferson's University of Virginia and Monticello.



Across the seminar table at the Hampton TASP

The Hampton "experience," referred to in the first paragraph—that of being a member of a predominantly white group on the campus of a predominantly Negro college—was not a simple position for most participants, but it was an illuminating one. Although the TASP students met separately in most seminars and study sessions, they participated in the campus life of the Institute's summer session: they roomed with members of Hampton's Humanities Institute, dined in the Institute dining hall, attended campus cultural events and engaged in formal and informal discussions with Institute summer students.

The television series "Of Black America" provided focus for free wheeling weekly discussions with Hampton students on such topics as black power, white racism, black history, and the news media and the Negro. These discussions gave the TASPers a first hand, if sobering and startling, view of the attitudes of black Americans of their own generation. More academically, the TASPers joined with the Humanities students for a discussion of Ralph Ellison's "Invisible Man."

Despite considerable good will on the part of Hamptonians and TASPers, the Telluride student's role at Hampton is not without some tension. The situation was perhaps best analyzed by a member of the Humanities Institute one night who remarked that "Humanities stu-

dents stick together, and Telluride students stick together, but when Telluride sticks together everybody notices."

But at summer's end, most TASPers seemed to feel that the actuality of being a visible minority, despite the difficulties (or perhaps, because of) was a valuable lesson of the Hampton experience.

PCPC Results

At their meeting Oct. 6, the Pre-Convention Preferment Committee voted to extend invitations for preferment at Cornell Branch to eight members of the 1968 summer programs. Two prospective applicants to Berkeley Branch are undecided as of this printing.

PCPC extended preferment to:

David L. Beebe of Minneapolis, Minn.
Mark C. Dolliver III of Huntington, N. Y.

David F. Epstein of Madison, Wisc.
Andrew C. Herkovic of New York City

Richard Martin of Oak Park, Ill.

Peter J. Rusthoven of Indianapolis, Ind.

Partial preferment (according to University rules freshmen women must live in the dorms) was extended to:

Ina Cholst of New York City

Susan R. Cohen of Haverhill, Mass.

Nunn's Notorious San Miguel Mining Operation: Was It the Entrepreneurial Hoax of the Century?

By ROD ROBERTSON

In these pages, Telluride Historian Orville J. Sweeting has reported on L. L. Nunn's 1890 venture with the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company. A curious side light to this story has been uncovered by a zealous Cornell Branch researcher in the pages of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*.

In the issue of Dec. 19, 1891, the *Journal* printed a long report from "a trustworthy correspondent concerning the operations of the San Miguel Gold Placers Company and the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company." The trustworthy correspondent, who signed himself "A.B.C." from Denver, Colo., recited the dismal history of the former company which had done little

mining and never paid a dividend and of its successor, which, he maintained, had been formed by many of the same men connected with its parent and under dubious circumstances.

Something Shady Here

Shares in the new company were sold in the east by men of questionable character:

The conduct of the business in the East was practically in the hands of Frank R. Sherwin, of Denver, Colo., the Hon. James Gilfillan, who was in charge of the New York office, being simply a figurehead, owned by Sherwin. Sherwin is a well-known adventurer, who has been engaged in numerous shady undertakings. Gilfillan was an ex-Treasurer of the

United States and was involved in the scheme, according to A.B.C., because his name would lend advantage.

The trustworthy correspondent was able to put his finger on "the head centre" of the operation, none other than L. L. Nunn of Telluride (Colorado):

As Sherman owns Gilfillan, so does Nunn own Sherwin. Nunn is not a professional mining man, but for the past year or so has given his occupation as the vice president of the First National Bank of Telluride. He uses this bank as a reference in his dealings with eastern people, and any inquiry concerning his character being presumably answered by himself the replies are not unfavorable. Probably no one but himself knows all the details of this scheme which he is working now.

He concludes by noting that the company was not on record as owning any property in Colorado and was not doing any mining work in San Miguel County "according to the statements of reputable mining men in Telluride."

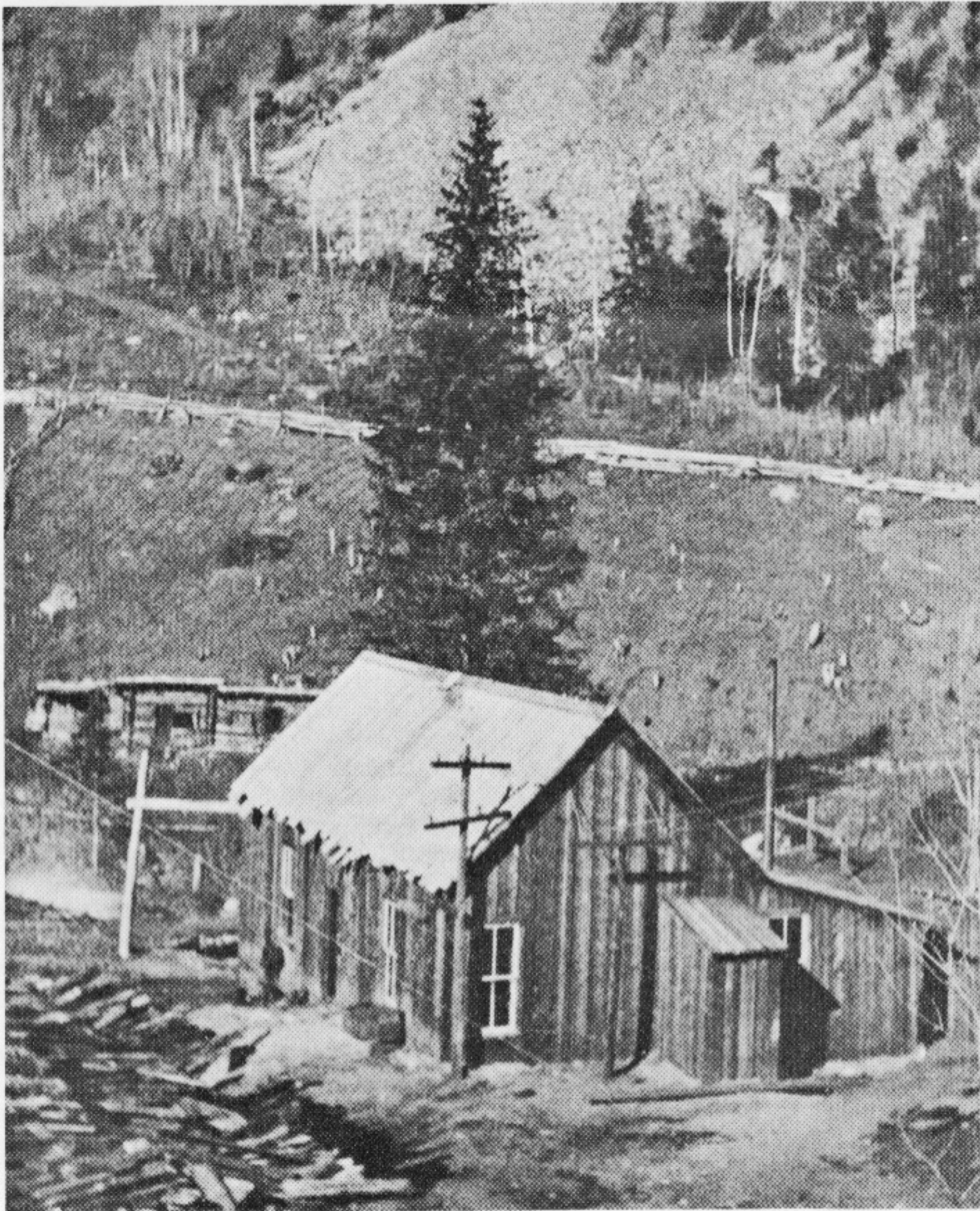
Warning to Investors

What was even more curious was the fact that the company was paying dividends on the shares of stock already sold. "Where the money for these dividends comes from, except from the pockets of the shareholders themselves, no one can understand." The *Journal*, editorially took a dim view of the proceedings. It noted that The Solid Muldoon of Ouray, Colo., just over the mountain from Telluride, had denounced the San Miguel Company and its promoters "in no measured terms." It gave warning to the investors in San Miguel stock and called for some explanation from the experts who had originally reported on the mining properties on the San Miguel River.

One of these experts who had examined the properties in the late 1880s, "W. S. Wynkoop, Mining Engineer," wrote to the *Journal* in the Dec. 26, 1891 issue:

In justice to the experts, allow me to say that every recommendation which they made has been totally neglected. No systematic and intelligent work has been given to the San Miguel placers. I cannot see why the experts should be held responsible for the actions of the company, which were directly contrary to their advice.

No reply from the San Miguel Company appeared in the pages of the *Journal*, which, by the way, was published in New York City.



The First Power Station at Ames

This first power plant became part of the network of the Telluride Power Company and was situated in the Canyon of the Lake Fork of San Miguel River, just below Ophir (elevation: 8,740 feet). Power was furnished to the Gold King and Turkey Creek mills about three miles away at about 11,500 feet elevation in Alta Basin.

However, L. L. Nunn did publish a letter in the Telluride Republican of March 18, 1892, in reply to a challenge from the editor of the Telluride Journal, who would not print it, to give the public "a statement of the facts from the inception of this company to the present time." The letter is reproduced in Stephan A. Bailey's biography of Nunn, pages 132 to 144. The letter is long and quite detailed, an eloquent defense of the Consolidated Company:

I am perfectly willing to throw its entire records open to the inspection of any person who is sufficiently interested to call at my office and examine them. There never was a cleaner corporation than this has been from its inception to the present time.

The letter also indicated a deep pride in the then recently successful development of the power plant at Ames, and it suggests that Nunn's interests were shifting in that direction rather than toward further mining ventures—which of course proved true.

Mystery Remains

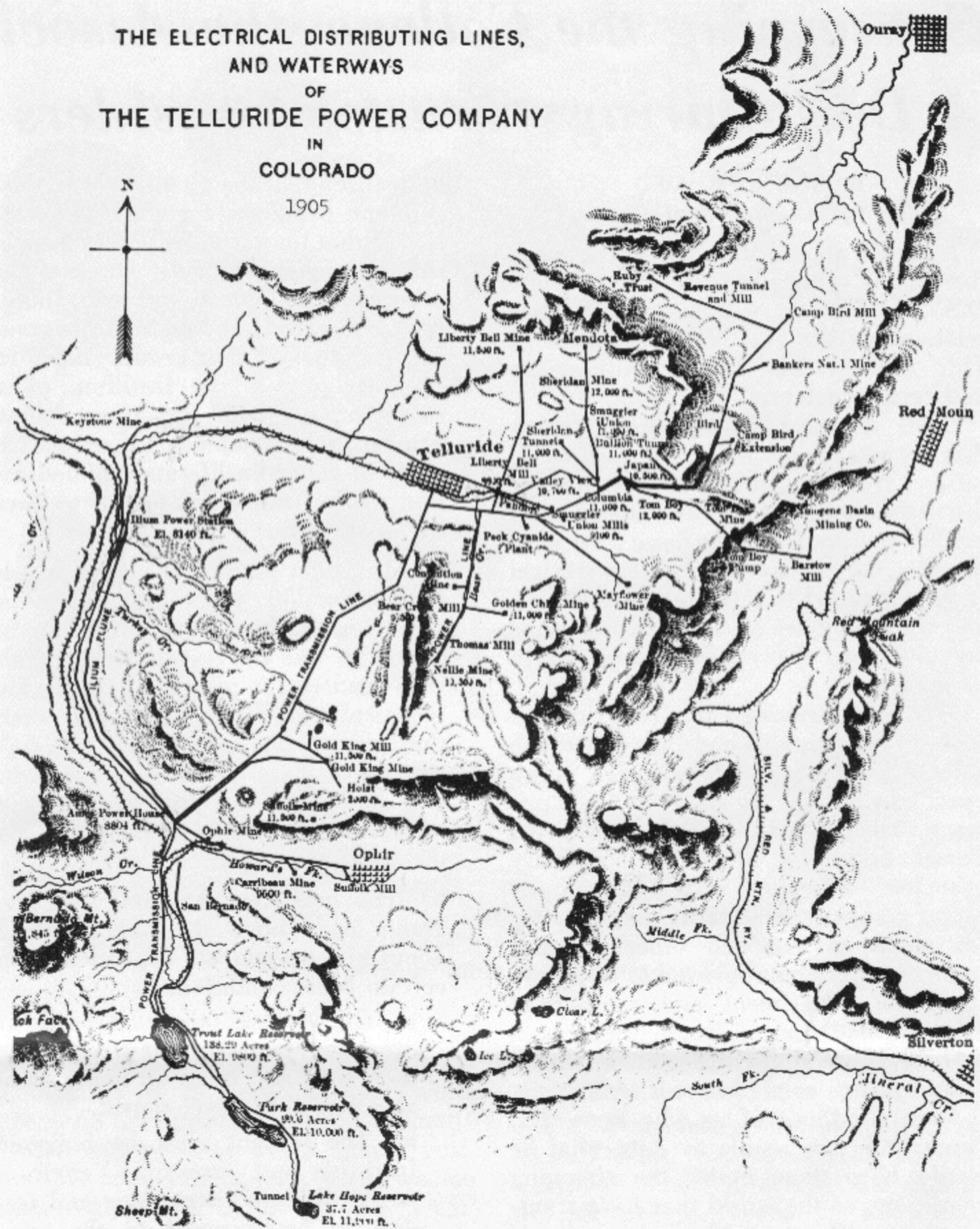
If anybody ever took up the offer to look at Nunn's books, it is not recorded. Nor is there any evidence that the matter of dividends paid by a company not producing gold was cleared up. Nunn claimed in his letter to be "the only person in San Miguel county operating a gold mine at the present time," but that gold was not from the placers on the San Miguel River but other operations. And no further comment appeared in the pages of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* about the San Miguel except small notices of ore being dug and processed. Hopefully, Mr. Sweeting's forthcoming history will provide more light on this exciting and controversial period in the career of L. L. Nunn.

News of Associates

■ *Robert Alan King*, TA '62, is well into his internship year at Boston Children's Hospital. In June King was graduated cum laude from Harvard Medical School.

■ *Joel Cogen*, TA '53, has combined his expertise in the fields of city planning and law in the recent establishment of Joel Cogen Associates, with offices in New Haven and Hartford, Conn. The firm provides program development and legislative counsel to public and government-related agencies and community institutions. Cogen is former director and general counsel of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency. He is a visiting lecturer in city planning at Yale University and at Columbia Law School.

THE ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING LINES,
AND WATERWAYS
OF
THE TELLURIDE POWER COMPANY
IN
COLORADO
1905



Recruitment Corrals 12 DS-ers

The fall term in the Valley began on August 20 with 12 new men, making up the largest first year class in several years. Five returning second year men and two third year men complete the Deep Springs Student Body of 19.

Deep Springs is back on a traditional two semester summer session calendar, as the experimental calendar in use last year was unsatisfactory. One innovation will remain—the six week seminar period in which a visiting faculty member teaches a particularly intensive course—will be retained. L. Pearce Williams, on leave from the department of history at Cornell will be at Deep Springs in the spring to conduct this year's seminar on the French Revolution.

A nine day trip to Point Reyes, Mount Lassen and other points in Northern California was made by members of the summer Student Body at the end of the summer session. Reportedly, it was wet.

The summer in the Valley itself was generally a wet one—with nearly two inches of rain falling in July—which could have been expected since new front lawn sprinklers have recently been installed.

The Board of Trustees will meet in November for their fall meeting. Plans for the 1969 joint TA-DS Summer Program and the progress on the fund raising effort in support of the Master Plan should make for a full agenda.

The new men at Deep Springs this year are: Marshall Anderson, San Antonio, Tex.; John Cadwell, Des Moines, Iowa; Kent Davis, Lincoln, Neb.; Dennis Farr, Mentor, Ohio; John Fleming, Arlington, Va.; Michael Huston, Newton, Iowa; William Kralovec, Portland, Ore.; William Mack, Evansville, Ind.; William Marvin, Towanda, Pa.; Mark Parrish, Pomona, Calif.; Douglas Sietsema, Wheaton, Ill. and Peter Spencer, Menlo Park, Calif.

Concerning the College, the Association, the Future: A Deep Springs Trustee Considers the Alternatives

By ROBERT B. AIRD

Deep Springs Board of Trustees

It would appear that one of the main themes of discussion in the planned D.S.-T.A. Forums will be the working relations of the two Nunn Institutions. This problem has many ramifications and certain potential difficulties.

Since the problem concerns matters that are vital to the welfare of both institutions, it is important that it be frankly discussed and a consensus reached on a *modus operandi*. My purpose now is to discuss the background of historical facts, which led to our present situation, and the principles involved, which must be considered if proper solutions are to be achieved.

Mr. Nunn endowed the Telluride Association and established Cornell Branch as extensions of his already well developed educational program in the "primary branches" of the original Telluride Power Company. When the "primary branches" were lost in the sale of the power company in 1912, he immediately set about to establish other primary branches. Claremont proved to be an unsuccessful experiment and with great care and deliberation he finally selected the site at Deep Springs and developed Deep Springs as we know it today.

Even for those of us who knew Mr. Nunn, it is impossible to state what he would have done under the changing conditions of the world that have transpired over the past 43 years since his death. Nevertheless his thought and actions were based on certain underlying principles, the value of which the changing circumstances of history perhaps only serve to emphasize.

Mr. Nunn's Objectives

There can be no question but that Mr. Nunn regarded the training given in the "primary branches" as basic to his educational program. His writings and actions make this very clear. His concept of "primary branch" education was not a haphazard or whimsical one, but based on a great deal of experimentation in several branches and experience over a period of many years. Mr. Nunn was a very practical man and a realist. He wanted to achieve certain educational objectives and the following conditions were basic to the program he envisioned:

1) Although not one to decry the need of general education, Mr. Nunn felt that something above and beyond this was required to set the pace and direction. He believed in the power of leadership in all walks of life and particularly in public affairs. However,

he realized that the qualities of leadership and its effectiveness varied greatly and that the positive type of leadership he envisioned must be carefully nurtured. His educational plan, therefore, concerned an intensive program for a highly selected group. Basic to his concept was the instilling of a sense of concern for one's fellow beings, the development of a relative sense of values in life and the dedication of the individual to the welfare of his society.

2) Mr. Nunn felt that the classical education of 50 years ago failed in achieving the basic type of training in which he was interested. Since he already sensed the pitfalls of the highly technical type of training that even then was being introduced into our centers of mass education, it is clear that he would feel that our present educational system was still "missing the boat."

3) The intensive program, that Mr. Nunn and those that he gathered about him envisioned, depended upon certain basic conditions:

a) The students selected must be of exceptional ability and promise; they must still be in an impressionable period of development.

b) The student must be removed from his past "everyday" environment, with its distractions and traditional commitment to the commonly accepted values in education and life. In a new and controlled environment, the opportunities might be greatly enhanced to develop perspective and a sound sense of values. The concern was for social and ethical values, of course.

c) The controlled environment must include opportunities for self development in terms of self discipline as a member of a social unit. The development of a sense of responsibility as a contributing member of the social unit and the development of proper interpersonal relations were intrinsic to the plan. The work program and student body government were essential ingredients of the program, along with an educational program, emphasizing effective communication (public speaking and composition), political science, history and the cultural values of western civilization. The social unit must be small enough so that each individual could see the effect of his contribution and his relationship as a citizen to the community as a whole;

it must be large enough and of a character that would provide responsible jobs for each student.

4) The plan should provide an opportunity and a stimulus for those students, achieving success in the "branch training" program, to continue with their more formal and professional education. As already indicated, it was in this context that the T.A. and Cornell Branch were developed. Mr. Nunn regarded both levels of educational endeavor as essential and one as complimenting the other.

Such then is the historical background and the traditional values of the Nunn Institutions. Against this background, an objective evaluation of both institutions might well conclude that while both have been successful in many respects, neither has achieved its full potential. Deep Springs, by virtue of its location and nature, has continued in the old tradition, but only now is being adjusted to more effectively operate and meet the new challenges of a rapidly changing world. T.A., also, has been successful to the extent that it has been able to instill in its members an enduring sense of social awareness and responsibility and to inculcate that degree of self discipline which is essential to their accomplishment of its purpose.

For More Cooperation

One of the principle points of failure, however, concerns the fact that the two Nunn Institutions have not continued to operate in the integrated manner as originally conceived. I would like to propose that the Trustees of both D.S. and T.A. are not completely fulfilling their responsibilities by operating these two institutions in an unintegrated fashion. I would submit that, not only is it possible for D.S. and T.A. to develop a better working relationship, but for the following reasons it is highly desirable that they do so:

1) A long range training program, extending from the primary branch training of D.S. through the college and graduate years of T.A., constitutes a sound program in terms of all the values discussed above. Furthermore, it is an attractive "package" as an integrated series of scholarships, which should still be competitive in this day of many scholarships, and in this age of competition for men of the highest caliber. The scholarship of each institution, by itself, is considerably less attractive and can be duplicated by other educational organizations.

News of Telluride Associates

■ The office in Ithaca recently had a letter from *Shadrack O. Kwasa*, CB '61. The Institute for Far Eastern and Russian Studies at the University of Washington in Seattle will be his home base for about two years. He enclosed a birthday photograph of a very lovely 2-year-old Miriam and sent news of his wife Margaret: "I have just arrived here . . . my family will be following shortly and as Margaret has never seen snow, and they hardly get it here, I hope to bring her over sometime. Miriam has a brother Dodo (nothing to do with the legendary bird) born on Christmas Day in 1967."

■ The Cornell Alumni News noted in their latest issue that *Charles J. Christensen*, TA '51, was made a full professor at the Harvard Business School in July. He has been researching a normative model for capital budgeting decisions consistent with the availability of information (!).

■ *Jerald Steisel*, M.D., CB '48, reports that he was recently certified to practice psychoanalysis, after completing a graduate course in the Division of Psycho-

analytic Education of the Downstate College of Medicine of the State University of New York. Dr. Steisel is married to the former Zita Bernot; they have two daughters, Sheri, 5, and Victoria, 1.

■ *Christopher P. Kleps*, DS '60, is one of nearly 100 volunteers receiving orientation training for Peace Corps service in Ecuador. Kleps, the son of Deep Springs Trustee Ralph Kleps, TA '35, received a degree in veterinary medicine from the University of California at Davis.

■ *Charles S. Peskin*, 1963 Princeton TASP, is a NIH Fellow at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, N. Y., in the combined M.D.-Ph.D. medical scientist training program. He was graduated summa cum laude in June from Harvard University.

In November he will present a paper at the Northeast Electronics Research and Engineering Meeting to be held in Boston. The paper, which won first prize in the NEREM undergraduate papers competition, is on "A Non-Linear Photoformer."

Oh yes, the Leaders!

In the last issue we gave you the names of all the Indians and neglected to mention the chiefs: the 1968 Telluride Convention unanimously elected David A. Hodges to serve another term as Association president.

Other officers include: Abram N. Shulsky, vice president, and Susan L. Meld, secretary. Custodians for the coming year are: Victor Baras, Jonathan P. Brezin, William A. Galston, John A. Hoskins, James C. Johnston, Mark E. Merin, Clifford L. Orwin, Martin S. K. Sitte and Kirk Weaver.

■ A former editor of the Telluride Newsletter makes good: this summer *Don O. Noel, Jr.*, TA '51, was named assistant managing editor of the Hartford Times. Since joining the Times in 1958, Noel has worked as a reporter on the city news staff, covering the courts, state government, labor and civil rights.

■ *Richard C. Cornelison*, CB '44, has joined the Milbar Corporation in Cleveland as general manager.

2) Higher standards and extended goals of education have forced all educational institutions to improve and extend their operations. Inflation has robbed them of the means of keeping pace or even maintaining themselves at the old level. For these reasons all educational institutions have been forced to raise new funds for operation and capital improvements. D.S. and T.A. are no exceptions to this rule.

In proposing a return to an integrated program, I hasten to add that I am fully conscious of the separate organizational patterns of D.S. and T.A. My intent is not to promote some impractical organizational amalgamation of the two institutions. However, as independent units operating at different and essentially non-competitive levels, it is not too much to ask that, in view of their common origin and purpose, they develop lines of communication and working relationships that mutually would be advantageous.

Outside Support Needed

If the Nunn institutions are to survive and, in the process, make a significant contribution in the field of education, they must seek support like all other educational groups. In the case of D.S. this has become an obvious necessity. Although appreciable fund raising may not be an immediate necessity for T.A., it probably can not be delayed too long if the educational program of the Association is to be maintained. On the assumption that sooner or later the

Nunn institutions must seek substantial support, certain points become essential:

1) We must put our respective houses in order. We must re-evaluate our programs in the light of our basic purpose and goals. D.S. has gone through a searching re-evaluation over the past three years and I suspect that T.A. must do the same, if it has not already done so. Inefficiency and tangential efforts must be curbed or eliminated. No donor will contribute to an inefficient or ineffective organization.

2) We must demonstrate that we are operating a coordinated program. It would seem curious to any prospective donor if two institutions, each endowed by the same man and with the same objectives, could not show that they were operating in an integrated and mutually cooperative fashion. Who will be willing to assist them, if they do not assist each other in their complimentary roles? This is a basic point and one about which a high percentage of our alumni are concerned.

3) If we are to obtain funds from outside sources, we must be able to show not only that we are supporting each other in the sense of cooperation, but that we have the support of our own alumni. One of the first things a prospective donor or foundation asks is whether or not the alumni are helping. Why should they give funds to an institution that is not aided by its own group? Our alumni will only

help in adequate degree as they are kept in contact, and as they are convinced that the two institutions are pursuing sound and coordinated programs.

4) Present endowment funds and alumni support can be utilized to maintain significant existing programs. If we are to obtain extra funds from outside sources, however, it is essential that new and attractive programs be developed which convincingly will serve to achieve our goals in better measure and in improved quality.

Many of the details of cooperative action have already been discussed by the Committee on Mutual Interests, but it is essential that these points be discussed more broadly, if a working consensus is to be achieved and if they are to be put into operation. The problems of student recruitment and recruitment of academic staff for Deep Springs are examples of this. Only recently has the problem of a summer D.S.-T.A.S.P. program at D.S. been thought through. The proposed solution must be followed closely and adapted as necessary to a successful pattern of operation. There remains the problem of eliciting alumni support and of revitalizing the alumni association. These are some of the problems which must be frankly discussed in the oncoming Forums. The success of such deliberations, in my opinion, will depend in no little measure upon our attention to the background of facts and principles discussed.

TA's Concession to Progressive Opinion or 'The Tragic Fate of Telluride's Teetotalers'

(The following article is extracted from what almost was a Pemberton Cup-winning speech given by a Cornell Branchman in the not-too-distant past. We thought the battle that raged between the "wets and the "drys" and the "tobacconists" and the "anti-tobacconists" within the Association might be diverting to our readers. The unexpurgated version places the thoughts and actions of the early Telluriders in the proper historical context of pre-World War I Progressivism and the Prohibition movement.

Incidentally, the Pemberton Cup—given for the best public speech of the year—was until recently awarded at the infamous Public Speaking Banquet, a bacchanalian rite which has since been replaced by a more sober ceremony ("We got tired of cleaning off the ceiling").

The writer announced that, were he to win the Pemberton Cup—filled with its Imperial gallon of the liquid of his choice—he would elect skimmed milk. The "wets" can rejoice in his defeat, in whatever way they consider fitting, that this perfidy did not come to pass.

As advertised, I am going to speak on something in 20th Century philosophy—social philosophy. I propose to examine in the few minutes allotted to me the role of alcohol and tobacco in the thought and action of the early Telluridians (applause) . . .

From the time of the founding of Telluride Association in 1911, it was a tacit assumption among many charter members that the consumption of alcohol and tobacco were forbidden activities for members of the Association. But with many other matters to be taken care of in its early years, the assumption remained tacit until it surfaced at the 1914 Convention and threatened to rend the struggling young organization asunder (hisses). The question of drinking and smoking among Telluride affiliates arose when Chancellor Frank Noon, in giving his evaluation of various Association enterprises, dismissed Cornell Branch with the following remarks:

"The work of Cornell Branch has this year been a failure. During the first semester, few of the members were sufficiently devoted to a purpose to be free from the attractions of those things which make the accomplishment of desirable results impossible. Cigarette smoking in the House was the rule, drinking to excess was not uncommon, and the doctrine of learning by experience how alcohol appeals to some men was fairly common . . . low scholarship

was a natural and logical result. Concentration on heavy courses has improved the situation somewhat, but the spirit is bad and needs correction. Unquestionably, conditions at Cornell will be freely discussed by this Convention and real light shed upon the situation."

"Take the Pledge"

The Dean of the Association followed this with a call to bar from membership any applicant who had smoked or drunk at all within one year period to applying, arguing that "the use of tobacco tends to make the sense organs and the nerves dull, the heart action weak, the emotions less refined, the intellect less accurate, the character uncertain."

Moreover, said he, the case against liquor is stronger than that against tobacco. He who is in the habit of drinking can hardly lay claim to individual freedom, though he may have the physical freedom to place his soul in bondage. He certainly is not promoting the highest well being, he is not in harmony with the progressive tendency of the times. For certainly larger and larger areas are becoming "dry." The opium habit, the drink habit, the slave habit must ere long be regarded as bad habits which the more progressive civilizations have outgrown. The free nations are learning to regulate their conduct by truth."

To investigate the matter, a committee on tobacco and alcohol was established and, under the domination of radical teetotalers O. V. Johnson and B. S. Wolcott, recommended the adoption of a law prohibiting the use of alcohol or tobacco by any member of or prospective applicant to the Association. Adoption of this measure would of course have sorely embarrassed many members of the Association, and a fight threatened to develop between the wets and the drys, the tobacconists and the anti-tobacconists, when the great compromiser Lucien Lucius Nunn stepped in to moderate.

Tempered Temperance

Addressing himself primarily to the effects of tobacco, Nunn demonstrated a wide knowledge of then modern medicine and a shrewd grasp of scientific methodology. In a reply to an argument given by the Dean the day before—that studies showed that of those entering college, smokers were nearly a year older than non-smokers—Nunn pointed out the obvious fallacy that smoking might be a result rather than a cause of the differential. Moreover, he displayed a healthy skepticism, contenting himself

with giving a digest of current medical knowledge and concluding: "If tobacco destroys the moral sense, destroys the ability to reason clearly and correctly, injures the judgment of the members in their life work, reduces the scholastic standing, and endangers the Association in the general conduct of its affairs, its use is surely contrary to the declared trust. But proceeding from the basic premise that nicotine, the essence of tobacco, causes a fundamental and perhaps irreparable alteration in the body's cells, Nunn argued that the Association could not reasonably expect to cure its errant members overnight.

Under his influence the radicals backed down and contented themselves with a motion strongly recommending "the disuse of tobacco and alcohol in all forms, and protesting against drunkenness and the use of cigarettes as extreme and inexcusable conduct tending to destroy individual freedom and self government." Convention then appropriated \$1,000 for a committee to study the effects of smoking and report back next year.

"Never Touched Me"

Substantial progress was made in the following year, although the Dean could still report in 1915: "There are still a number of the men at Cornell on whom all this talk about the non-use of tobacco does not seem to have made any impression. They smile and say: 'Never touched me.'"

The Convention of 1915 strengthened its resolutions on the use of alcohol, but it would not go to the point of making expulsion automatic for any member who had had a drink. In fact, the interdiction against drinking and smoking by prospective applicants was dropped and each was required to submit with his membership application a list of all the occasions on which he had drunk or smoked within the preceding year. In subsequent years the provisions regarding tobacco and alcohol were clarified and strengthened by Conventions.

The preceding events take on a different look when one remembers that the years 1911 to 1917, the years when Telluride fought its battles over liquor and tobacco, were the years when prohibitionist sentiment in the United States as a whole reach its peak. By 1917 most of upper New York State—though not Tompkins County—was dry, and national Prohibition officially took effect three years later.

Although Prohibition proved to be a let down for the Prohibitionists, it did seem to have a prohibitive effect on the

News of Telluride Associates

contents of the minutes of Telluride Conventions. Perhaps out of fear of losing the tax exempt status, the word "alcohol" completely disappeared from Convention records during the entire Prohibition period. Until 1919 or so, each year's Minutes had contained resolutions reiterating the Association's stand on smoking and drinking—after that only a smoking resolution appeared, and by 1923 it too had been dropped.

A New Era Begins

The Convention that assembled immediately after Prohibition had been repealed, however, did once again reaffirm the position on drinking. In 1938, however, a significant change occurred, when Convention permitted members of Cornell Branch to use intoxicating beverages on special occasions which required majority authorizations by the house in advance. Thereafter, Branch members made judicious use of their privilege—first instituting the use of beer at the Public Speaking Banquet and then allowing liquor to be served at exchanges, though always with the gallant proviso that the girls pay for their own drinks. In 1951, prohibition in all forms ended at Telluride house.

I have attempted to suggest not merely the profound and thoroughgoing contempt which the earlier Telluriders has for alcohol and tobacco, a contempt perhaps more justified today than it was then, but more importantly, the view which they held in common with many of their contemporaries: that constituted authority can and should take an active role in regulating individual conduct (*applause and hisses*). A view which accepted the idea that true freedom lies in the inability to do evil. If we have rejected this view today, we can perhaps take parochial solace in the knowledge that the early Telluridians were far more than the products of the social and medicinal gospel they preached than its producers (*Exit, stage left*).

CB Springs Into Fall . . .

(continued from page 3)

Sept. 28 and that of the Pre-Convention Preferment Committee Oct. 4.

CBTA is hosting two resident faculty guests for the fall term. Professor Michael Woods is on leave from Oxford University to teach philosophy on the Hill and Professor Eckehardt Catholy from the Free University of Berlin will be teaching German literature.

This Year's Scholars

Four graduate students are in the Branch this term, balancing the youthful effect of the 11 first year members. They are: Neil Hurst (brother of Ian), this

■ Word came from England that *William L. Wallace*, CB '62, was married on Aug. 24 in Oadby, Leicester. The new Mrs. Wallace is the former Helen Sarah Rushworth.

■ *Dr. David C. Cole*, TA '49, left this summer for Indonesia where he will be working for several years with the Indonesian government on economic policy planning under the auspices of the Harvard Development Advisory Service.

■ *Dr. Humphrey John Fisher*, TA '53, is back at the University of London lecturing on the history of Africa after a year's study leave in which he and his family were very much in the thick of current African history. Fisher writes: "Much of the time we spent in Sierra Leone, where we witnessed the election and the two military coup d'etat which followed. I also visited Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal and (for about six hours, after which time I was expelled) Guinea."

■ After working as a producer and political research director for CBS News, Inc., *Robert Richter*, PB '47, has formed his own television and film company, Richter McBride Productions, Inc., with headquarters in New York City.

In recent months Richter has worked with Walter Cronkite, Mike Wallace and other CBS correspondents in covering the presidential primaries and produced parts of the four one hour series on The Warren Report. He will continue to act as a consultant for CBS News.

■ *Stephen C. Birdleough*, CB '55, sends word that he has recently opened his own office for the general practice of law in Redding, Calif.

year's Lincoln Scholar who is studying business administration; Cary Lord, graduate student in government; and Patrick Rabain of France and Johannes Linn of Germany, Huffcut Scholars who are doing graduate studies in business and economics respectively.

The Branch elected its leaders for the term at the second house meeting. Officers for the year include: Ernie Isenstadt, president; John Burleigh, vice president; Judith Lindahl and Dan Fogel, adcom members; Steve Sestanovich, secretary; and Rick Velkley, treasurer; and Daniel Mark Fogel, Catputter.

■ *Paul H. Weaver*, TA '60, and his brother, *Kirk*, TA '65, each married Radcliffe graduates earlier this fall. Paul was married in Boston Sept. 19 to Suzanne R. Bloom, Radcliffe '67. The new Mrs. Weaver began graduate studies in government this fall at Harvard where Paul is an assistant professor in government. He also has been appointed visiting scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation for the fall term.

Kirk and Jacqueline Ruth Lang were married in New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 21. He was graduated from Harvard Business School in June and is now with the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif. His business savy will be put to double use. He and several Rand associates have become joint proprietors in a gourmet food and wine shop in the Santa Monica area.

■ *Ward H. Goodenough*, TA '39, writes that in April he gave the series of four Lewis Morgan Lectures in anthropology at the University of Rochester. Goodenough is professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

■ In September *Allen S. Whiting*, TA '46, joined the faculty at the University of Michigan as professor of political science after almost a decade with the United States Foreign Service. He writes: "After almost 11 years with The System (counting the Rand experience) I am finally choosing freedom to teach, talk and write what I wish—mostly on China, US policy in Asia and problems of policy making in Washington. The past two years in Hong Kong have been exceptionally valuable, both for the crisis in Hong Kong itself as a case study of the Cultural Revolution in microcosm and, more generally, the crisis in China as Maoism ends its life. But I felt the need to reflect, read and write at this juncture is as strong as the pull back to the awakened campus."

Lincoln Scholarship Open

Barry Weller will complete his two year tenure as Lincoln Scholar this spring, and applications are in order for a Lincoln Scholar for the next two years.

Anyone qualified for admission to graduate standing at Lincoln College is eligible for this scholarship, not only graduating seniors.

Those interested in applying should write to the Telluride Office immediately, as the scholarship is awarded in the spring. The Pre-Convention Preferment Committee will notify interested persons of the application procedure.

BBTA Spends Peaceful, if Unstructured Summer

By DANNY IHARA

In the riot-torn, often mist-shrouded, disaster area of Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley Branch of Telluride Association weathered a pleasant, although unstructured, summer.

The recent series of riots, fomented by radicals, hippies, students and police, required such emergency measures as a city-wide curfew and a declaration of a state of disaster by the city council. These riots, though, were centered on the south side of campus, along Telegraph Avenue, and Berkeley Branch is located on the quiet north side, almost in the shadow of the Pacific School of Religion and the Church Divinity School of the Pacific.

A Full House

Despite the distractions of the Berkeley scene and the more real distractions of a relatively crowded house (approximately 10 full-time referees and numerous short term guests), the Branch's summer residents peacefully pursued their studies and their work (both paid and Associational). For example, ex-

TASPer Tom Flood eked out a living, eventually washing cars, and still managed to play a major role in the University's production of "Ergo;" Caesar David Hammer, taking time out from his singing, made his skill in carpentry manifest throughout the house. Also four ex-Deep Springers who lived in the Branch during the summer attended a small alumni luncheon in San Francisco held by Chet Dunn and arranged by Don Read.

This past summer was the first really substantial summer at the Branch in so far as there was a large number of regular residents to suggest the possibility of something more than the mere occupancy—coupled with renovation—of the building (in previous summers four or five was the total number of full time residents in the Branch).

More Summer Planning

If next year there are as many full time residents as there were this summer (and there is no reason not to expect this), the summer Branch could be run much more normally. Although having

the normal year's boarding arrangement is probably unworkable, as well as, at present, financially unfeasible, a formal program of some sort—a seminar or public speaking program for example—or perhaps a project such as film or community work, could be possible and would be valuable both in itself and in the direction it could bring to the Branch.

Of course, the natural major activity for a summer could well be a concerted and intense effort at planning a permanent Berkeley Branch and at finding the financial support necessary to fund it. In any case a more or less regular summer Branch may become a necessity, if (as was hoped when the quarter system was instituted two years ago at Berkeley) the University's operation during the summer approaches its operation during the rest of the year. Finally, it appears wise to plan for next summer's Branch early and to develop any ideas for the summer with the help of prospective summer residents and to elaborate those ideas before the summer Branch is actually constituted.

Telluride Association
217 West Avenue
Ithaca, N. Y. 14850

Address Correction Requested

Non-Profit Org. U. S. POSTAGE PAID Ithaca, N. Y. PERMIT No. 251
--

MR. CLAYTON GRANDY
19364 N. SAGAMORE
FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO 44126