Tax Reform Act
Endangers Telluride
by Paul Szasz TA '49

The Finance Committee of the 1969 Convention warned that tax legislation then under consideration in Congress might have serious repercussions on the Association. I now have to report that the Tax Reform Act of 1969 does indeed contain a number of provisions having potentially the most drastic consequences for our operations and indeed our very existence.

The Internal Revenue Code, as amended by the Tax Reform Act, places a number of burdens and restrictions on "private foundations." Those of principal concern to the Association are:

(a) Private foundations must pay an "excise tax" of 4% of "net investment income" (26 USC Sec. 4940). This would currently amount to about $6,000 for the Association.

(b) Private foundations must annually disburse all income, defined as the higher of "adjusted net income" (which includes short-term capital gains) or a "minimum investment return" (which in 1970 would be calculated as 6% of our cash and securities) (Sec. 4942). Currently this would amount to about $175,000 for the Association (on the basis of the depressed securities market at the end of May), and would thus require the expenditure of about $30-$40,000 more than we will budget for the current fiscal year; in effect, this provision would prohibit our plowback and most of our transfers to reserves, and would soon force us to spend from capital in violation of our Constitutional prohibition (Art. VI(1) and (3)) and to the detriment of our "perpetual" life (Art. II(1)).

(c) Private foundations are strictly prohibited from engaging in any "self-dealing" defined to include, inter alia, any "lending of money," "furnishing of goods, services, or facilities" or the "payment of compensation (or payment or reimbursement of expenses)" to "an officer, director or trustee of a foundation" (Sec. 4941 and 4946(a)). This would almost surely prevent the grant of any preferment to an Association member, or the reimbursement of Convention travel.

(d) Private foundations may only award grants "to an individual for travel, study, or other similar purposes" on an "objective and non-discriminatory basis pursuant to a procedure approved in advance by the Secretary [of the Treasury]..." (Sec. 4945(d)(3) and (g)). While our preferences would probably meet the objective test, we would be prevented from making the type of quick, experimental procedural changes that are our wont—and might also be required to comply with certain political policy decisions imposed by the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service.

(e) Severe penalties are imposed on private foundations, their beneficiaries and their trustees for transactions violating the complicated provisions of the Act (e.g., Secs. 4941(a)-(c), 4944(a)-(d), 4945(a)-(c)). These could not but inhibit members in considering new and experimental programs, activities and expenditures for the Association.

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1970 Convention: Money Problems Major Concern

The 1970 Convention of Telluride Association was held in Ithaca, June 17-21. It was characterized, as usual, by sessions lasting into the small hours of the morning, when rhetorical excellence does not seem to flag in spite of the length of the meetings, although debate was reportedly less acrimonious than in some previous Conventions. Of the ninety-seven current Associates, five-seven attended some or all of the meetings. The major concern this year, as last, was financial. The Association faced the assaults from various quarters, which, while they do not threaten the continued life of the Association, do pose serious problems in trying to maintain all the current programs.

The most urgent problem was posed by Paul Szasz TA '49, who reported to Convention that Albert Arent TA '30 had discovered difficulties that we might expect to have with the Internal Revenue Service in regard to our ambiguous status as an educational organization. Mr. Szasz's report on this intricate problem and possible solutions appears elsewhere in this Newsletter. The Association is enormously grateful to Mr. Szasz and Mr. Arent for their time and efforts on its behalf in this matter.

The Custodians reported that, while income from the Trust Fund has remained stable, the Association has lost in real dollars through inflation. And it is unclear where we can expect to maintain even current income if the national economy remains depressed; there is some possibility that the profit squeeze on corporations will force them to cut dividends to stockholders. The Custodians also admitted that the common stock portion of the Trust Fund decreased in value 35%, as compared to 25% for the New York Stock Exchange Industrial Index. The bond portion of the portfolio declined by 10%, for a net decrease of 28% in the value of the entire Trust Fund.

Outside institutional support of Association Summer Programs is being withdrawn at a precipitous rate. Princeton withdrew its support several years ago; Hampton no longer contributes to the summer program there; and, only after much soul-searching, Cornell has agreed to support one of

(continued on page 5)
It is too early to say whether or not the Association could live up to all the above provisions, and what changes would be required in our Constitution or operations. For the nonce it is important to note that the Association might escape classification as a "private foundation" (defined in Sec. 509) on one of several grounds:

(i) An exception is made for "an educational organization which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regular enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on" (Sec. 170(B)(1)(A)(ii)). While this definition clearly covers Del Springs, the Association's regular programs (except for the TASP's—which probably already qualify) would have to be changed considerably.

(ii) An organization "...which normally receives a substantial part of its support ... from direct or indirect contributions from the general public" (Sec. 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)) is also exempt. This classification already existed under the earlier version of the Code (though the consequences were less significant) and last year the Association applied to Internal Revenue Service for such classification, based not on the "mechanical test" established by the Income Tax Regulations (which require that over the past four taxable years at least 33% of income be from "donations made directly or indirectly by the general public"), but on the "facts and circumstances test" under which we relied on our increasing New Funds efforts, on the contributions made by Cornell, Hampton and Del Springs to our summer programs, on the public nature of our operations, and on the fact that our members did not represent "the personal or private interests of a limited number of donors to the organization" (26 CFR Sec. 1.170-2(iii)). The requested ruling is still pending and unfortunately there is no assurance that it will be favorable.

(iii) The new Act also exempts from this classification "an organization which ... is organized, and at all times thereafter is operated, exclusively for the benefit of ... or to carry out the purposes of one or more specified organizations (including educational organizations) (and) is operated ... in connection with one or more (such) organizations ...". The italicized words were added by the Senate at the behest of alumni Al Arent, and explained as follows by its Committee on Finance:

"One example of such a situation that has come to the committee's attention is an organization that meets all the detailed requirements of the House bill ... except that it is operated in connection with a university in one part of the country and a junior college in another part of the country. The committee made this change ... in order not to interfere with this avenue of communication between educational institutions." (P. 58-59 of the Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on H.R. 13270 (1969)).

Though this language was designed to point directly to the Association, the Income Tax Regulations currently being drafted in connection with this provision of the Act apparently will require that the organizations in support of and in connection with which a foundation is organized must be identified specifically (i.e., not just generically described) in the latter's articles (e.g., in the Telluride Constitution); a mere by-law provision or a long record of operations could not suffice. If this will be the official interpretation of the Act, and if compliance (as appears possible) is required as of the end of the current calendar year, it would be desirable for the Association to be able to amend its Constitution as soon as possible after the Regulations are published. Since Art. X (2) of the Constitution requires six months' notice of any amendment, if these are to be adopted before the end of the current year it was necessary to give such notice almost immediately; it will also be necessary to convene late in December 1970 a delayed session of the 1970 Convention to consider this matter. At such time, when the exact wording required to meet the statutory test will be available, the Association must naturally consider the policy and operational implications of such a change in its charter.

(iv) A limited exemption, from the income distribution requirement (subpara. (b) above), is available for operating [private foundations] (Sec. 4942(a)(1)). Since this would still leave us exposed to the other provisions applicable to private foundations, it appears premature to explore whether or not or how the Association might qualify under this heading.

Finally, two other escape mechanisms should be mentioned:

(A) The surrender of tax exempt status is not feasible. Aside from exposing the Association to the full burden of income tax and depriving donations of tax deductibility, the Tax Reform Act places a severe penalty on such a change in status: the obligation to repay, with interest, all the taxes that were saved through the tax-free status since 1912 as well as those saved by any substantial contributors to the Association; without even performing any calculations, it appears evident that such a penalty would consume the entire trust.

(B) A private bill exempting the Association from the impact of all or part of the provisions referred to in subparagraphs (a)-(e) above. Though in view of the patently legitimate nature of our activities, untainted by any of the abuses to which this portion of the Tax Reform Act is addressed, such an effort probably has a fair chance of success, it would still require a major and prolonged effort on the part of the Association and particularly of certain of its alumni—and in the meantime would lead to a lengthy period of uncertainty in the Association's affairs.

I wish I could bring you better tidings. Nevertheless, I consider it behooves all Association members to understand the nature and details of our predicament, as well as the several maneuvers the Association is engaged in or may have to undertake to eliminate or mitigate these threats.

The following became alumni of Telluride Association by action of the 1970 Convention, either effective at the adjournment of the June session or after the December session.

- David Bolotin TA '64
- Christopher Bruehl TA '61
- Michael Chanowitz TA '61
- David Conklin TA '65
- Michael Davidson TA '58
- Miles Everette TA '52
- James Hedlund TA '61
- Klaus Herdeg TA '60
- Theodore Hofmann TA '56
- John Hoskins TA '61
- Brandt Kehoe TA '54
- Herbert Melzer TA '58
- Kenneth Pursley TA '60
- Roderick Robertson TA '50
- Douglas Van Quaen TA '68
- Joshua Wilter TA '67

Constitutional convention elected to membership the following:

- Richard Cottam CB '68
- David Epstein CB '69
- Timothy Greening DS '66, CB '69
- Kathleen O'Connell BB '69
- William Pezick DS '65, BB '69
- David Retondo CB '68
Convention Miscellany: Women’s Lib, Proxies, Preferment
by David Retondo TA ’70

Crises other than the stock market depression and impending death by taxation surfaced in this year’s Convention, resulting in occasional procedural anomalies, and bringing these problems to the attention of those present in a sometimes engaging, if incongruous way. A series of motions from the floor and their dispensation reflected the growing demand for the social equality of the sexes, the growing concern for our dying environment, and the more specific problem of recruiting for Cornell Branch, and employed a number of the lesser known of Robert’s Rules. The state of Telluride Association vis-a-vis sexual discrimination was, by one criterion, the most popular of the three, engendering three separate motions, although the general issue of the proper composition of CBTA rightly provoked more discussion, and exerted a more pervasive influence at a Convention struck by the Branch’s importance in the dwindling array of Association programs.

The first feminist motion from the floor came as a consequence of the debate on the continuation of particular TASP’s. It was a matter of concern for many that the male-female ratio is as one-sided as it currently is, although that balance is a disadvantage which has been tolerated in the past because of the advantages to TASP’s gained in situations where coeducation is not feasible. It was felt that it is desirable to have coed TASP’s whenever possible, and it was moved that the TASP Board should prefer coed sites for TASP’s, all other things being equal. In the ensuing discussion, it appeared that other things were not often equal, and that the proposed policy had in fact been followed in making the Cornell programs coed. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

An outgrowth of the same discussion and the same sentiment was a motion from the floor regarding the possibility of summer coeducation at Deep Springs, to wit: “Be it resolved that the TASP Board is directed to convey to Deep Springs our desire that a coeducational TA-DSSP be given extremely serious consideration, including an investigation of legal means of changing the Deep Springs Deed of Trust.” The timeliness of this proposal was somewhat compromised by the fact that visiting DS Trustee Fred Laise TA ’35 had reported earlier that such an investigation had already been carried out by reform-inclined trustees who found the Deed of Trust legally unassailable.

The Deep Springs motion, a proposed amendment to a committee resolution, was tabled indefinitely by a two-thirds vote (the first instance of fast parliamentary footwork and a maneuver considered legitimate only because a two-thirds vote would have also passed such like-intentioned motions as a motion to “object to consideration of the question”).

The final of the particular proposals in the feminist category, a motion to extend the set of candidates eligible for the George Lincoln Burr Award by omitting the word “male” from its text, was disposed with uncharacteristic firmness when it was passed unanimously at the final session of the Convention.

Other social issues came up in different ways. One proposal was dedicated to the ecology, and read on the floor by request, though not moved, by a Convention committee. There was, of course, someone willing to take it up, and it was moved that “CBTA is directed to weigh ecological considerations and responsibilities carefully in operating the Branch, including reducing the consumption of electric power (particularly during hours of peak demand), water, and fuel. Products purchased by the House should be chosen with an eye to the environmental consequences of their production, use and disposal.” Debate on the motion was scarcely vigorous except insofar as it concerned procedure. An attempt was made to table the motion indefinitely, a move now interpreted as a motion to suppress. Although the motion to table was never ruled out of order, strong objection was now raised to a procedure which effectively ended debate, something by tradition never permitted, and the motion to table was withdrawn. Aside from that, the chief arguments were, on the one hand, that the sentiment was worthy and the resolution could do no harm; on the other, that it could not do any good as it could not be expected to have any real effect, and was a subject more suitable for debate by the House. The motion subsequently failed.

A heightened sense of concern and responsibility for social problems in general led to a debate on the procedure for voting the proxies for stocks held by the Association. Provoked specifically by memories of the Dow Chemical debate in 1968 and the debate at Cornell Branch this spring on Campaign GM (reported in the Spring Newsletter), the Convention Finance Committee included in its report a summary of the problems and alternatives involved in the voting of Telluride’s stock in corporation proxy fights: “Occasionally, proxy solicitation will involve issues either ‘political’ or broadly economic about which members feel strongly and as qualified to decide as the President or the Custodians. Since such proxy fights will invariably occur between Conventions and there will therefore never be an opportunity for the (continued on page 8)
Soundingboard: A Not-so-jaundiced View

Another positive achievement has been the integration of women into Telluride, first in timid exceptions to tradition, and now as an almost fully accepted policy. No doubt this has somehow reduced the “manliness” of the Association—whatever the hell that means—but it has at least affirmed the fact that in our eyes women are not a separate and segregated race.

We have not been so successful in breaking the self-perpetuating curse of a largely white Association, though not for want of trying. Non-whites are too rare in Telluride. We have long ago acknowledged the problem and tried various schemes to alter the situation—with only moderate success. Our deliberate speed has been all too deliberate.

Twenty years ago, relations between Telluride and Deep Springs were reaching an all-time low. The Association was granting or withholding money for its sister institution under an alternating carrot or whip philosophy. It was attempting to influence policy there in the manner of the federal government doling out or turning off foreign aid funds, hoping thereby to influence the internal course of events in some pathetic underdeveloped nation. With about the same rate of success.

Nowadays, Deep Springs has developed a renewed vitality, and relations between it and the Association are cordial and mutually fruitful. One does not hear the bitter sentiments of past years which rose regularly to the surface when the subject of Deep Springs came up at Convention. Joint programs are indeed developed and pursued in both education and fund-raising.

To my mind, the most positive and exciting ventures of Telluride Association in the years since the Second War were those two “failures,” Pasadena Branch and Berkeley Branch. Both were idealistic, but I think realistic as well, attempts to break out of old molds and test new ground without casting aside accepted verities. Pasadena Branch tried to create a primary branch in an urban setting instead of in an isolated Shangri-La. With Berkeley Branch, the Association tried to transplant the secondary branch idea from one side of the nation to the other and, more importantly, from one life style to another. Both experiments were “failures,” but noble ones, I would argue. Neither passed away from want of devoted, often inspired, leadership and much gritty communal labor. And in some sense, they died because the Association could not follow through on its initial commitment—both financial and moral.

Seven or eight years back I criticized the Association in these pages for producing largely carbon copies of its current membership. I despaired at seeing that long charcoal grey line of “mainliners” march up through the ranks and out into their familiar, almost pre-ordained, niches in law, medicine, or higher education. At one time, Pasadena Branch seemed to be attempting to add new colors to our
uniform; Berkeley Branch tried to do the same, though the colors were probably too psychedelic for some older heads. These two branches were at least refreshing changes and at best serious tries at pouring the old Nunnian vintage into new communal vessels. Pasadena and Berkeley taught us that there are many ways, Horatio, for scholars to live and thrive together. Cornell Branch, God help us, is not the last word.

On the whole, I find the general mood of the Association better these days than twenty years ago. There is less bitterness and rancor at Conventions, fewer ugly membership and preference squabbles, fewer divine judgments descending from older members upon the heads of humble supplicants. I find the Association has developed a more humane and urbanesque, much less stuffy, but equally intellectually sharp and morally stimulating.

At the risk of sounding like a (gasp!) liberal, I conclude that Telluride has been doing a basically good job over the past two decades, making some mistakes, occasionally learning from them, and pushing always into new areas of activity without discarding the essential vision as first but not for all time defined by L. L. Nunn. For the present, I have a large confidence in the hearts, minds and hands of Telluride men and women. For the future, I have high, high hopes.

Rod Robertson
11 June 1970

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the Ithaca programs, though it reserves the right to reconsider on a year-to-year basis. Cornell has also stipulated that it should have a stronger voice in faculty selection, although Telluride will retain veto power.

Convention met the challenges of these assaults in several ways. The tax reform act may entail changes in the Telluride Constitution. This can only be done by Convention, and only with six months' warning. It was therefore decided to announce a "second session" of the 1970 Convention to be held in New York City on December 22, should all other redress prove impossible.

Bill Galston TA '64, Financial Advisor to the Custodians this year, presented a detailed report on the failure of the Timing Plan to perform the functions for which it was established sixteen years ago. He claimed that part, though certainly not all, of this year's losses were due to the Board's being stretched on the Procrustean bed of a Timing Plan which had no relevance in this year's plunging market. His report, which recommended that the Custodians be freed from stringent Convention restrictions, was debated at length. A compromise was worked out with the approval of both the Custodians and those who thought restrictions were necessary for the Association to exercise any control over the Board's actions. In the future, should the Custodians wish to change the stock-bond ratio now in effect, one of them must circulate a letter to all current Associates at least two weeks prior to taking action. They also are restricted from making any change in the ratio in excess of 10% in any one move and they are allowed only two such changes in any given year.

Associational belt-tightening, now an annual event, resulted in the recommendation by the Summer Programs Committee that the Field TASP at Hampton be discontinued after the 1970 program. The decision was adopted by Convention, with the reservation that it should be reconsidered by the TASP Board if it turns out that Deep Springs does not want to continue the Joint Deep Springs-Telluride Summer Program after this summer. Dean Randall Reid of Deep Springs will determine whether that program contributes to the education of new Deep Springers or hinders their assimilation after this summer's program is completed.

Financial considerations pervaded almost every debate. A number of Associates questioned whether Cornell Branch ought to aim for capacity occupancy of thirty-two. Fewer Housemembers would result in lower costs to the Association, thus freeing funds for other programs, they argued.

What other programs? TASP are under attack from both within and without the Association, as has been reported in Newsletters throughout the year. Dissatisfaction among TASPers last summer threatened to undermine the whole raison d'être of the TASP's and some Associates think the programs may have outlived their usefulness. With the demise of Berkeley Branch for lack of funds, TASP's and Cornell Branch are the only activities that the Association controls. There was an undercurrent of vague dissatisfaction during Convention among some current members with the status quo. As more people become actively involved in social concerns, they wish that Telluride Association's resources could be used to affect the well-being of the country more directly. The whole question of what the Association is about was brought up by the Berkeley Branch President's Report, which challenged the Association to re-examine its own purpose and plan in light of its failure to maintain a second Branch either at Pasadena or Berkeley for more than seven years.

This is a long way from the assurance of the 1926 Convention, the minutes of which report: "The best way to improve the moral order of the universe, including everybody and everything, is to improve Telluride Association. The best way to improve Telluride Association is to strengthen Cornell Branch. . . ." A number of Associates felt that this assumption had dominated the Association's activities far too long. Even the TASP's have been seen as primarily a means of recruitment for Cornell Branch. The debate which followed questioned to what extent the current Association is fulfilling Mr. Nunn's original aims.

Critics agreed with defenders of some current practices that it was not reasonable to expect TA to produce the kind of social leadership in its graduates apparently envisaged as the ideal by Mr. Nunn, especially since there was little or no concrete evidence that it had done so. But they were skeptical, and to a degree critical of, Association activities whose effect could not be measured in terms relevant to social progress. Proponents of this view were thus inclined to be less pessimistic about the possibility of an organization like Telluride having a direct effect on society, either by helping potential leaders to the top or in some other way. They were disturbed that Association expenditures did not correspond better and more directly to the priorities demanded by the magnitude and urgency of social problems. They proposed that the Association put itself in a position to do so by drastically curtailing its expenditures for the immediate future, and building a reserve of funds which could be used (continued on page 12)
Report from Cornell Branch

Among Cornell Branch members graduating this year from Cornell, Karel Ehrlich TA '69 will be a graduate student in Cornell's math department, in the fourth year of a six-year Ph.D. Chris Gossett CB '66 will attend graduate school at Tufts. Neil Hirst, Lincoln Exchange Scholar at Cornell for the last two years, received an MBA from the Business School at Cornell and has returned to England where he will be in the civil service. James Johnston TA '67 will be graduating from Cornell with a B.A. in psychology in September, when he will enroll in graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania.

Patrick Rabain, the Hufcutt Scholar for the past two years, also received an MBA, with distinction, from the School of Business and Public Administration. He is returning to France, where it is likely that he will be inducted into his country's military service. Charles Thomas TA '69 received his B.A. degree in psychology, and next year he will either be in the Peace Corps or in graduate school at Harvard. Nancy Wallack CB '68 will attend Hebrew University in Jerusalem for a year as a graduate student, having received her degree from Cornell cum laude in English.

Housemembers receiving awards were Mr. Johnston, who received a Woodrow Wilson and a National Science Foundation Grant for graduate work. He was one of 100 Wilson designates to receive $1000 for summer study. Nancy Wallack also received a Woodrow Wilson and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. David Fried CB '67 received a scholarship to attend Hebrew University, where he will complete requirements for a degree from Cornell in English in absentia.

Cornell Branch elected David Epstein TA '70 to receive the Pemberton Cup for excellence in public speaking. This year's recipient of the George Lincoln Burr Award was Thomas Darter TA '69. Due to the intricacies of the six-year Ph.D. program, Mr. Darter, who has completed one year of graduate school in the music department at Cornell, received this June the distinction of graduating summa cum laude. Mr. Darter was also elected by Cornell Branch to receive the Dunham Award for outstanding contribution to House life. He will be living at Cornell Branch next year while working on a master's thesis.

Also given preference by Convention were Susan Cohen CB '69, David Epstein TA '70, Arthur Melzer CB '69, Benjamin Bedjeck CB '69, John Burkett CB '68, Timothy Greening TA '70, John Kristensen CB '68, Stephanie Seremetis CB '68, Andrew Herkovic CB '69, Steve Sestanovich TA '69, Richard Cottam TA '70, Mark Dolliver CB '69, Karel Ehrlich TA '69, Joel Schwartz TA '69, Robert Kraynak CB '70, Richard Martin CB '69, David Retondo TA '70, Richard Lockwood CB '68, and Richard Velkley TA '69.

Convention also awarded preference to Margaret Calde- run, a third-year six-year Ph.D. at Cornell and Christopher Reeves, an entering freshman, and accepted OAA's selections of Dorothea Steiner, John Dellaverson, Paul Stockton and Alan Kaufmann.

Former TASPers who will be enrolling as freshmen at Cornell and living at the Branch are Yardenia Mansoor, Jeremy Rabain, Ruth Seligson, Heny Higuera, and Francis Fukuyama.

Report from '69 TASPers

The Association office has received word from a little over half of last year's TASPers concerning their activities during the year, the honors they have received and their college plans. Most were prominent in school activities, many in student government, politics and school newspapers. Five respondents took college courses either part or full time in lieu of their senior year in high school. All but two received scholarships for college; there were six National Merit winners, six finalists, and a healthy number of semi-finalists.

The most frequent college choice of those replying was Cornell, which will have six TASPers next year. Harvard was second with five. Co-education at Yale attracted four; the University of Wisconsin, Columbia, and Antioch will have two each.

Mark Bennett, Lehigh University
David Bienefeld, University of Pennsylvania
Wayne Cochran, Vassar College
John Mark Crawford, Harvard College
Linda Durbin, Stanford University
John Enright, Columbia College
Francis Fukuyama, Cornell University
Kenneth Glover, Amherst College
Hilary Gordon, Yale University
Glenn Grabenstetter, Antioch College
John Gussman, Yale University
Henry Higuera, Cornell University
William Hodgetts, Cornell University
Walter Issacson, Harvard College
Peter Johansson, University of Wisconsin
Don Keefer, Yale University
Blake Leland, Harvard College
Gregory Loken, Harvard College
Yardena Mansoor, Cornell University
Sue Miller, Antioch College
Dennis Moore, University of Chicago
Jeremy Rabkin, Cornell University
Manuel Rezende, Yale University
Daniel Rogers, Duke University
Ruth Seligson, Cornell University
Monroe Semple, Columbia College
Peter Smith, Harvard College
Paula Washington, Smith College
Wayne Wasserman, University of Wisconsin
Christopher Winks, University of California, Santa Cruz
Convention 1970

by Avi Katz TA '68
Convention Miscellany . . .

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membership as a whole to instruct the President via resolutions, it may be desirable to provide for the articulation of Association opinion in the interim."

Three alternatives were noted: polling of Association members; strict abstention, requiring the President to abstain Telluride's shares "except in the event of a situation obviously affecting its financial well-being"; and the status quo. A motion embodying the first was then moved, requiring the President to poll Association members concerning a shareholders' vote, on the initiative of any member who is interested enough to write up a presentation of the issues. The motion was supported both as a functional necessity in a time of ideological commitment and division, and as a legitimate means of making the Association and its membership responsible.

The opposition held it harmful for the decisions of corporations to be influenced by any considerations other than profit and law, and they believed therefore that the harmful activities of corporations can properly be corrected only by legislation. Accordingly, an amendment was introduced effectively substituting the second alternative for the first. It was not clear that the argument for this position did not itself comprise one of the ideological positions probably irreconcilable with those of other members, and one that the first motion was intended to accommodate along with the others. There was an additional hesitancy to debate the global issues raised at length. A straw vote to determine sentiment on further debate was unfavorable, and the amendment was withdrawn. The original motion passed.

Aside from the proxy issue, the composition of Cornell Branch was the only issue directly linked to more general policy issues. The principal attempt to change the composition of the Branch was primarily a program of diversification along traditional lines, intending to exploit the peculiar combination of liberal arts and professional education which exists at Cornell. It originated in the minority report of a Convention committee which read in part: "There is another, complementary task which the Association performs more and more rarely, though its usefulness is at least equal to that of the first. Telluride can admit people with raw intelligence and strong motivation, who may be culturally narrow, unfluent, and unlettered . . . who can be broadened in their social outlook and cultural background through exposure to the diversity and excellence of Telluride House. At the same time they can acquire those skills essential for effective social action . . . The resulting diversity in the Branch and the Association is likely to produce conflicts, but it also brings advantages for everyone . . . It is proposed that the concrete step be taken of requiring RGC to submit for the consideration of the 1971 Convention at least five applications from undergraduates not in the College of Arts and Sciences."

Thus a question of long-standing interest and perennial concern (as, for example, the Minutes of the 1951 Convention attest) was directly broached, and the diversity of feeling it inspired was reflected in the range of amendments offered.

The first argued that the proper category was one of interest rather than College, proposing instead that the five applications come from students "whose major field of interest is not either humanities, social sciences, or math." This had something of the appearance of a loophole, since it could be entirely satisfied within the Arts College, the habitual hunting ground, and it was suggested that both criteria be used. The first amendment failed, and the suggestion became an amendment in its own right. This amendment, however, was regarded as somewhat redundant after all, and after some clarification of what would be expected of the House, it was defeated.

Objection had been voiced by Branchmembers and others that the recruitment task required might well be impossible without considerable wasted effort or a lowering of standards on the part of a House desperate for five applicants. In response it was moved to limit the number required to three, but after it became clear that the number in any case was arbitrary and that the point was rather the effort of the Branch, this too failed, and the original motion passed un-"
Summer at Deep Springs Brings TASPers and Work

by Denis Clark and Jan Vleck DS '69

This summer, five second- and third-year men are staying to introduce eighteen first-year men and TASPers to Deep Springs. Mike Huston and Bill Mack of the third-year class, and Denis Clark, Mike Kearney and Jan Vleck of the second-year class will provide a measure of continuity between the summer and the rest of the year as well as doing most of the training involved in fitting new men into the routine of ranch work.

The labor program this summer should perform its function within the Deep Springs education better than ever. Since last fall, when he arrived, Merritt Holloway has done much to improve the efficiency of the ranch operation. His conscientious management has produced, among other things, a well-controlled cattle operation and the purchase of several new vehicles and farm implements.

Over the month-long Christmas break, the Boarding House addition was erected. Students who stayed to do the dairy and feed jobs worked under the direction of contractors and carpenters to complete the shell before the return of the rest of the student body. The fireplace and tile floor and ceiling were built by student labor under the guidance of Mr. Rooney, a staff member who has been directing most of the building program since December.

During the winter, while some of the cattle were still grazing on the dormant hayfields, construction was completed on the foundation for a modular house. The house, towed by trucks, arrived from Lancaster in two halves which were driven into position and lowered onto the foundation. With the help of student labor, the halves were attached and the interior finished. Standing in a corner of field #12, the house is currently occupied by Mr. Hughes, the staff farmer. Landscaping and gardening in the yard around it are being done by Mrs. Hughes.

Also during the winter three critically needed new vehicles were bought: a large diesel wheel tractor capable of doing the heaviest of the ranch tractor work, a two-ton truck for heavy loads, and a three-quarter ton pickup for dependable lighter hauling. A camper was purchased for the pickup for winter trips; it has been employed successfully for geology trips, driver's trips to Bishop, and a student body trip to the Grand Canyon. The two-ton truck has been on several long trips and has proved reasonably efficient. And, as is often the case with new things, we have found it hard to see how we could have made it through the winter without the tractor.

Other new equipment provides hope that this year's haying will be more productive than previous ones. The old mower and rake have been replaced by a single machine, a swather, that cuts and windrows the hay in a single operation. The old baler has been replaced by a similar but healthier one.

The chronology of this year's cattle operation is similar to last year's. After a difficult calving session requiring much extra work, the herd was taken to the lake where the calves were branded, castrated, and de-horned. On the first of July the cattle were driven up Wyman Creek and over to Crooked Creek to the summer pastures high in the White Mountains. The drive down to winter feed in the valley should take place in late September.

(continued on page 10)
Field #3, which has not been cultivated for several years, was leveling and planted this spring, a job involving the use of the new tractor and the sprinkler system. It should be producing a full crop of hay by the end of the season. A project for next winter may be the creation of an entirely new field south of the slaughterhouse. Other projects completed during the spring included an overhaul of the emergency power plant, the complete reconstruction of the hill tank, and the usual fencing and general maintenance required to keep the ranch functional.

Summer work, done both by TASPers and Deep Springers, consists largely of running the haying operation—cutting and baling the hay, stacking the bales, and maintaining the irrigation system. Of course, there will be the unusual occurrences, such as floods, pipe breakages, and vehicle mishaps that add to the work load and in general make life at Deep Springs exciting.

The summer will not be entirely occupied with work, however, for the TASP will absorb much of the time of its participants. This year’s Deep Springs TASP is studying the idea of community and seems ideally suited to Deep Springs. Directly at hand will be an excellent example of a small community with everyone experiencing all the attendant problems and rewards; the first-hand knowledge and experience of their subject. All participants in the TASP will be using themes explored during the seminar period as a basis for writing assignments and study.

Older students staying for the summer are participating in a philosophy course taught by Mr. Laszlo Veresenyi of Williams College. Courses available to Deep Springs later in the academic year include those in the sciences by John Mawby, in history and political science by James Starkweather and Brian Murphy, in physics and mathematics by Roger Dell, in languages by Mr. Balachowski, and in English by Randall Reid.

In an effort to integrate TASPers and first-year men with older students, room assignments which mix people as much as possible were made by Mike Kearney, Student Body President. Additionally, as last year, TASPers will be made full members of the Student Body while they are at Deep Springs; there will be no distinction made in Student Body Government. Plans for the week-long Student Body trip at the end of the summer will be made by the entire student body during the period of the TASP.

The first week of the summer program aimed at acquainting all the new men with the ranch facilities and the valley environment. Very soon after arrival, the new men attended an orientation session and went on a short trip around the ranch and valley. There may be a weekend trip into the White Mountains to see the Bristlecone Pine forest and the high country, possibly including Cow Camp. Additionally, all students received instruction on vehicle preparation and other ranch skills useful at Deep Springs, such as horseback riding and bale bucking, although not necessarily in that order. A picnic dinner at the lake is being planned following a walk there in the evening.

New Funds Drive Report

The New Funds Committee reported to Convention that the Joint Deep Springs-Telluride Association New Funds Drive had received $10,631.66 in cash and a $1000 bond by June 1. Of the cash received $4,102.14 went to Deep Springs, $5,967.64 to Telluride and $561.88 to the expenses of the drive. An additional $1,567.60 was received between June 1 and Convention. The grand total, $13,192.26, is comparable to the $13,503.92 received last year. We also have pledged to us ten shares of Xerox common stock (worth approximately $750 at the moment) and $10. These contributions, and the support which they signify, are greatly appreciated by Telluride and Deep Springs.

Most remarkable has been the response of former TASPers to our solicitations. Though they have been in contact with the Association for only a limited time, the proportion of responses to our appeals from that group was 50% greater than the proportion of responses from past Association and Branch members.

By some other indices, however, this year’s drive was less successful. Eighty-two people who contributed last year did not contribute this year, while there were only forty-seven new contributors, for a total of 141 contributors and 171 contributions. Some of this decrease may have been due to the generally cloudy economy and the absence of a special fund-raising effort comparable to the Kelley Memorial Fund Drive last year.

One of the difficulties faced by those who wish to earmark their contributions for use by Telluride Association and are employed by companies who are willing to match their contributions is that Telluride does not qualify as an educational institution. One such contributor gave a sizable sum of money to Cornell, earmarked as scholarship aid for a current Branchmember. The Cornell Financial Aids Office allows Telluride to name the recipient. The Convention committee solved some of the problems of fund-raising by two institutions which are related but have separate endowments and different needs. Deep Springs has in the past sent out its own annual mailing apart from the Joint New Funds Drive. The committee agreed with Fred Laise TA ’35, Deep Springs trustee, that these multiple solicitations might be confusing to their recipients, and it was decided that it would be more effective for Deep Springs to use its separate mailings to explain and support its participation in the Joint New Funds Drive, rather than soliciting directly.

As Deep Springs begins its re-capitalization drive, which must succeed if Deep Springs is to survive, the real and visible support of alumni and friends of both our institutions is of very great importance. An enthusiastic response to the 1970-71 New Funds Drive remains one of the principle means of offering such support.

If you Newsletters, most of whom have received one or another of the New Funds solicitations, have comments or suggestions about aspects of the New Funds Drive, such as the manner of solicitation, the amount or kind of information included, the frequency of mailings, or the broader aims of the drive, we would very much appreciate receiving them. “Soundingboard,” the new Newsletter column, provides a forum for such comments.

"Butch Cassidy appeared in Telluride, Colorado, in the 1890's where he worked for a few months as a mule driver. There he met the McCarthy brothers, and, as one of their riders, participated in his first bank robbery." (Pictorial History of the Wild West by James D. Horan and Paul Sann, 205.) Legend has it that L.L. once gave chase to bank robbers. Could this be the incident?
Pictorial History of Telluride Nears Completion

by Orville Sweeting TA '34

Mr. Sweeting was unable to attend Convention. The following is excerpted from his report.

Convention will recall that the first step in publication of a history of the Association and Deep Springs was intended to be a pictorial history, based upon the photographic archives collected by E. M. Johnson, augmented by recent contributions from alumni and others.

This is still my intention, but as I have worked during the year on the serious writing and compilation, I realized that much more is needed to tell the story than the 10-12,000 words originally considered, along with the captions to accompany illustrations.

To be sure that major episodes would be covered accurately, it has been necessary to include in the draft much material from original sources that will be only summarized in the first historical volume. I refer principally to letters and documents never printed before that illustrate the scope of L. L.'s operations. These items had to be readily available in a logical and comprehensive manuscript in order to do the careful final work that this history deserves.

The result at the moment is a first draft consisting of approximately 1820 pages of typewritten manuscript, which I shall now use as the mother lode for two or three books. The first will be the promised pictorial history to be completed, ready for publication in 1970, primarily for Telluride readers. This volume can also be used to interest donors and others in the Nunn educational enterprises, a first-contact piece.

There is material here for a book for the general reader who is interested in Western history, especially in the Western power industry beginnings, and the power and mining relationship in the Rocky Mountain region. This story has never been adequately told. Throughout the Rocky Mountain West small electric companies, such as the Telluride Power Company, were merged into larger combinations, such as Utah Power and Light Company, and eventually into Electric Bond and Share Company.

I believe a third possibility is a biography of L. L. Nunn that would have a general readership, and I should very much like to try a hand at it. The man comes alive in his letters and other writings to a far greater extent than one would have guessed from what has appeared in Telluride publications so far.

The longest sections that provide details of the alternating- and direct-current controversy and L. L.'s part in it (most of which is admittedly of little interest to Telluride associates today) were sent to the Westinghouse Foundation, and, as a result, they are willing to open their archives. And, equally important, the Foundation has recently granted me $3000 "for research into the beginnings of the electrical power industry," during 1970-71, with an invitation to seek additional funds later.

One copy of the 1800 page draft is available for inspection in the Association office. In this form, it is expensive to produce, but after revision as needed, which I have not yet paused to do, at least two copies will be made available at Ithaca and Deep Springs for those who may wish to examine the original texts of letters and documents. This draft requires elimination of duplication and a thorough reorganization. As an example, I would hope to publish in one compilation all the extant letters of L. L. of a non-routine nature—perhaps as a part of the biography mentioned earlier.
David Mossner Dies

David C. Mossner TA '67 was killed in Vietnam on June 1, 1970. Mr. Mossner spent three years as a student at Deep Springs, from 1963 to 1966, and entered Cornell Branch of Telluride Association in the fall of 1966. He graduated from Cornell in June, 1968, receiving an A.B. degree in English. He was elected to membership in the Association at the 1967 Convention. Mr. Mossner is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs. Ernest Mossner of Austin, Texas.

At the 1970 Convention of Telluride Association, a David C. Mossner Memorial Award was established. It will be granted to exceptional Deep Springs students applying for preferment to Cornell Branch and will provide aid toward meeting the expenses of attending Cornell. The amount will be determined by need, but not less than $100 and not more than one year's tuition and fees at Cornell. The grant is to be given once a year to a student "who is outstanding in character, intellect, practical experience and demonstrated potential leadership."

News of Telluride Associates

IN MEMORIAM

FRANK E. BLAIR, "Pinhead"

- Erika was born to the Christopher Breiseths TA '59 on June 10, 1970. Like her older sister Abigail, she competed successfully with Convention for her father's attention.
- Fred Baumann TA '64 and Barbara Herman TA '65 have both received Harvard Prize Fellowships to study in Europe next year. Fred will be in London working on his thesis in history and Barbara will be in Paris studying philosophy.
- Jonathan Brezin TA '62 was married to Linda Schwartz on May 8, 1970, in Minneapolis. Linda is a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Minnesota where Jon teaches in the mathematics department.
- Kristin Camitta SP '64 is active in the Atlantic chapter of the Sierra Club. Her article, "Beyond Earth Day," appeared in the May-June issue of The Argonaut.
- Douglas Chessen SP '60 reports that, after his graduation from Amherst, he attended Harvard Medical School. He married the former Carolyn Jeanne Lewis (Smith '66), and their daughter, Elizabeth Baird, was born in January. Douglas has finished his internship at Presbyterian St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago and is beginning psychiatric residency at Massachusetts Health Center in Boston.
- Catherine was born to the David Corson TA '63 on March 19, 1970. The family will be moving to Tucson in August, where David will teach history of science at the University of Arizona.
- Gordon Davidson TA '53 continues to reap rewards and publicity for his work as director of the Forum Theatre in Los Angeles. A feature article on Gordon and the theatre appeared in the July 7 issue of the New York Times.
- Robert Daviddoff TA '66 will be an instructor in the history department at Cornell beginning next fall.
- Gerhard Drekonja CB '62 has moved to Berlin where he will take over the Latin American Department of the German Foundation for Developing Countries.
- A contingent of Telluriders will be in Jerusalem next year. Avram Katz TA '63 will be studying art there. Aaron Manson SP '67, Nancy Wallach CB '68, and David Fried CB '67 will be studying at Hebrew University. Laura Wolpott Sachs, who lives in Jerusalem, spent a month in this country this spring, bringing her daughter, Abigail, along.
- Gary Kopf SP '62 is completing an MPA degree in absentia from Cornell while serving as a Management Intern/Urban Intern and staff member in the Office of the Under-Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban De-

(continued from page 5)
development. He was married to Judy Gleklen in December; Judy is also serving as an Urban Intern. Gary will begin law school in the fall. His article, "A Treatment of Risk and Risk/ Uncertainty in Cost-Utility Analysis," was published after he delivered it at the ACM Symposium on Computers and Urban Problems in New York City.

Barney Childs DS '43 has been awarded a commission for an orchestral work by the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra. He is spending the summer at the MacDowell Colony where he is working on this and two other commissioned pieces.

Steve Hay TA '51 will spend 1970-71 in Delhi writing on Gandhi's meaning for our time. His wife, Eloise, will be teaching American literature at Delhi University. Steve's book, Asian Ideas of East and West: Tagore and His Critics in Japan, China, and India, was published in February by Harvard University Press "after a possibly-record-breaking gestation of 15 years and 8 months."

Russell LaRose DS '51 is now living in Palos Verdes Peninsula, California, where he is an aerospace consultant engineer.

Cornell University Press recently published Xenophon's Socratic Discourse; An Interpretation of the "Oeconomicus" by Leo Strauss with a new literal translation by Carnes Lord CB '68.

Roderick Martin's (TASP Faculty '66) book, Communism and the British Trade Unions, 1924-1933, was recently published by Oxford University Press.

John W. McCarter, Jr. SP '55 is a candidate for alumni trustee-at-large for Princeton's Board of Trustees. He is director of the Bureau of the Budget for the State of Illinois.

Allan O. Mogensen CB '41 was awarded a grant for advanced study and research by the American Cyanamid Company. He has been attending Rutgers for the past year, working toward a Ph.D. in chemical engineering. He lives in Somerville, New Jersey, with his wife and two children.

Dale Peebles SP '65 will graduate from Wooster College in August with a dual degree in physics and teaching.

Samuel R. Pierce CB '47 has been appointed general counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department by Secretary David M. Kennedy. Mr. Pierce, a former judge of the Court of General Sessions, was a partner in the Manhattan law firm of Battle, Fowler, Strokes & Khheel.

Michael Powell CB '66 is working with IBM in England where he is currently in charge of training new analysts at an IBM Data Center. His wife Bobbie is teaching in England.

Kenneth Pursley TA '60 has moved from Chicago to Boise, Idaho, where he will practice law. The Pursleys' second child, Benjamin, was born on May 12.

Jacob Sheinkman TA '49 has been newly elected to the Cornell Board of Trustees. He is vice president and general counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Austin H. Kiplinger TA '38 was re-elected as member-at-large. This brings Telluride's representation on the Cornell Board to four. Meredith Gourdin CB '50 was elected to the Board last year, and Walter Barlow TA '39 was re-elected as an alumni trustee.

The spiritual center of Telluride Association may shift slightly to the east when Abram Shulsky TA '61, current Association President, begins teaching at Boston College in September.

Condit B. Van Arsdall DS '64 was graduated from Yale Medical School this June. He will do his internship at the University Hospital San Diego County in California next year. He was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity, for his work on regeneration. The Van Arsdalls have a son, Curt, born February 16, 1970.

Stephen Watson SP '62 was graduated from Harvard Law School this year. He now lives in New York City where he will start work for Sullivan and Cromwell in August.

All Your News That Fits We'll Print

(No kidding — your friends and TA Associates are interested in what has become of you. Do write us about your recent travels and adventures, honors and awards, books or papers published, promotions or job changes, marriages, births and address changes — not necessarily in that order — for Newsletter publication.)

☐ 1970 Convention minutes requested

☐ Check if new address

Name .................................................................

Address ....................................................................

August 1970
Telluride Association
217 West Avenue
Ithaca, N. Y. 14850

Address Correction Requested

Mr. Clayton Grandy
19364 N. Sagamore
Fairview Park, Ohio 44126