Successful 1970 Summer Programs Reviewed

Hampton

The Hampton program this summer went about as well as could be expected, which in most ways was quite well indeed. Our April meeting with the faculty allowed us to use the previous four years’ experience in the early stages of the planning, with the result that the program was more conceptually coherent than ever before. In general, we did everything the way it had been done in the past, avoiding some of the traditional mistakes and most of last year’s bad luck. To anticipate my conclusions, I regard this summer’s program as the example of what can be expected of Hampton, given the situation and the approach we’ve taken through the last five years.

We continued the usual demanding mix of academic seminar and field study, but made attempts to make the program more unified than in some previous years. The field topics were all concerned with one broad area, educational policy and practice in Hampton. The seminar readings were selected in part to deal with the same problems in a more general and historical manner. After the individual reports had been written, the TASPers were asked to apply their general reading and specific experience in the “conference sessions” in which each of three groups debated a different question about the best strategy for blacks to adopt in seeking change in the educational system. Each group produced a paper and the final class session was devoted to a discussion of them.

Life at Hampton was, as always, a mixed proposition, with new friends and experiences accompanying heat, cockroaches, and the tensions induced by minority status. Race relations were fairly calm in general, but two flare-ups did produce two injuries. Our extracurricular activities covered the usual range, including the jazz festival, a harbor tour, an overnight camping trip, and the customary gala finale—a magnificent feed in the company of numerous Hampton dignitaries as the guests of Mr. Byron Puryear. Mr. Puryear was also kind enough to speak to the group formally, as was Attorney William A. Smith and Mayor Ann Kilgore. On campus, some of us played bad basketball and good music, and we all participated in a four-hour rhetorical tour-de-force (falsely advertised as a Telluride Humanities Program seminar).

The quality of the students was very high, and despite dire (continued on page 2)

Deep Springs

Our doubts about the wisdom of continuing the TASP at Deep Springs have been partially allayed by the experience of this summer. A TASP can be, it is now clear, beneficial both to Deep Springs and to the Telluride Association. But it will be beneficial to both only under certain conditions. Those conditions were fulfilled this summer, and we are confident that they can be fulfilled again. We have therefore decided to hold another TASP at Deep Springs in 1971. But we have no commitment beyond 1971, and I do not think we should. In considering the future of TASP’s, we must clearly recognize the possible disadvantages to both Deep Springs and the Association, and we must define the conditions which will outweigh or overcome these.

For Deep Springs, the possible disadvantages are many. A TASP at Deep Springs is not a self-contained program. Because it is the beginning experience of the entire entering class, the attitudes and habits which it fosters will profoundly affect the ongoing life of Deep Springs—in ways which Cornell, for example, could not possibly be affected by the failure of a TASP. An unsuccessful TASP at Deep Springs would be a virtual disaster; even a mediocre TASP would have serious effects which would linger throughout the rest of the year. Naturally, the converse may also be true. A successful TASP whose subject is, like this summer’s, related to Deep Springs can provide an excellent introduction for the entering class, one which is more effective than the usual academic program.

But we cannot simply assume that the possibility of gain balances the possibility of loss. A TASP at Deep Springs is an additional activity, and I am already on record as believing that, for Deep Springs, an activity which is additional is bad. I wish here only to emphasize that the TASP does make serious demands upon our facilities and our time. The planning required to prepare the program—and the work by staff, students, and faculty required to carry it out—amount to a major strain upon an already overburdened schedule. That strain can be justified only if the TASP strongly and directly contributes to Deep Springs. I share the desire to cooperate with the Association and to give that cooperation real substance, but such a desire is not, in itself, sufficient reason to continue the program.

The TASP severely limits the academic offerings both for the entering students and for the older students who are in residence for the summer. For the entering students, it is a required course which bears little resemblance to normal college requirements. Unlike the TASPers, they are not given a choice of several programs nor are they given the choice of accepting Deep Springs, but avoiding the program. Unless the topic is clearly relevant to Deep Springs, the requirement will therefore appear arbitrary and will inevitably—perhaps even justifiably—cause resentment in the entering class. And the resentment will in turn affect the seminar and perhaps the students’ views of both the Association and Deep Springs. If the Association is blamed for the requirement, it will be resented for having intruded upon the “real” program of Deep Springs. If Deep Springs is blamed, the responsiveness of stu-

Telluride Remains Tax-Exempt

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that Telluride Association is exempt from the provisions affecting private foundations under the new tax reform act. The ruling states, “We have determined that by reason of the nature of your historic and continuing relationship with specific universities you are not a private foundation since you meet the requirements of section 509 (a) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.” Section 509 (a) (3) exempts educational organizations. Among other things, this means there will be no necessity for a December Convention in New York.

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predictions from past reports of creeping anti-intellectualism in modern youth, the TASPers were uniformly motivated, cooperative, and mature. Prodigious amounts of work were accomplished and morale remained high throughout. The Hampton program seems to produce a sense of common cause and discipline which helps TASPers respond well to challenge, and this summer was in the best of that tradition.

My reservations about the summer have to do with the Hampton set-up in general, rather than with this summer in particular. The basic purpose of a field study is to give the generalizations and questions about an unfamiliar culture a specific and, to some degree, personal existence. This is important both because of the understanding gained about the culture, which is presumably better and more complete than an understanding derived entirely from books, and because of the insights gained into the problems, methods and validity of field research.

These things have been accomplished at Hampton, but our success has been limited because we have been unwilling to commit ourselves to the idea of a field program. We have been trying to do everything at once. We want a Telluride House atmosphere of intellectual stimulation and a rigorous academic program in a place specifically designed to be less contemplative and more worldly. We want TASPers to experience living in a different environment, but give them so much specialized work that they have very little time left for informal participation. The historical seminar is supposedly a means of understanding the origins and broader nature of what is happening in the dorms, but it is prone to becoming academic drudgery, rather than intellectual excitement. If the Association establishes another field program, it would be worth thinking carefully about what can be reasonably expected and giving the program a consistent and manageable set of goals.

These reservations do not imply that we have been wasting our time, though; the Hampton hodge-podge has been as interesting and productive as it has been confusing. The factotum is grateful for his second year there, and most of this year’s TASPers seemed reasonably pleased with their first.

—Rick Cottam TA ’70

Cornell I and II

As usual, Telluride conducted two summer programs at Cornell this year. The first, taught by Professors Stephen Jones of Cornell and David Schneider of Amherst, dealt with the nature of aggression. The second, led by Professors Thomas Greene of Yale and John Erwin of Brown, examined Shakespeare and modern drama.

What is somewhat less usual is that the programs were successful, at least on their own terms. Morale varied, as it inevitably will, from week to week and even day to day, but remained steadily high; virtually every participant retained interest in the work of his seminar. Maintaining discipline, which in the recent past has been impossible, was only difficult this summer. Standards of behavior lapsed only very occasionally until near the program’s end. Finally, to the limited extent that any Telluride program’s intellectual tone can be characterized at all meaningfully, the atmosphere this summer seemed conducive to serious thought and study. What the TASPers may have lacked in intellectual sophistication, they more than made up for in intellectual curiosity.

I had been skeptical before the summer began about the assertions that a “new breed” of TASPers had made the running of the old breed of summer programs at Cornell and elsewhere unfeasible. I am now sure that these assertions are not true. If the TASPers are intended to provide a unique educational experience for high school juniors and to recruit some of those juniors to Telluride branches for their undergraduate years, they can still do so. TASP’s really are a completely unique experience, perhaps more so now than in the recent past. More and more students come to TASP now with doubts about the relevance and worth of academic pursuits. When a TASP succeeds in exemplifying formal academic study at its best and rational discourse and the analytic approach at their most exciting, the experience is bound to be more meaningful for such students than for those academically motivated from the beginning. As for the question of recruitment, PCPC this year selected thirteen alumni of the 1970 TASP’s, ten of whom attended the Cornell TASP’s. This compares to a total of eleven selected from the 1968 and 1969 Cornell TASP’s combined.

But this is only to justify the Cornell programs on their own terms, and not to criticize or examine those terms. Do the programs, as currently conceived, have anything at all to do with self-government or the training of leadership? (For the factotums, yes, too much in fact: for the TASPers, I would argue, not nearly enough.) How academic should academic summer programs remain? There is also a problem raised by the TASPers themselves in their program evaluations: how can Telluride broaden its recruitment effort so as to secure more participants who are not products of the “Northeastern liberal establishment”? Is homogeneity in the summer programs stifling, and how is it to be avoided? Why do teen-agers who are contemptuous of Spiro Agnew and middle America want more middle Americans in the TASP’s to disagree with, and why do they accept Agnew’s analysis of the Eastern “establishment”? This self-analysis of the TASPers should be considered seriously, if only as a corrective to one stereotypical view of the TASPers as bookish, apolitical and conservative. The Cornell TASP’s generally should be taken seriously, not dismissed as programs guaranteed by the nature of things to fail, but examined as challenging but problematic programs, products of a rationale we should reconsider, both in and out of the Newsletter.

—Joel Schwartz TA ’69

Summer Programs: Deep Springs

(continued from page 1)

students to its other requirements will be diminished.

The older students face an equally serious problem. Limitations of budget and space normally restrict us to a single faculty member outside the TASP faculty—which means that only a single course will be available to the second and third year students. And it is virtually impossible to devise a
is likely and open conflict is quite possible. Such unifying control can only come from Deep Springs. Unless we accept the responsibility for the program as a whole—including topic and faculty—we will predictably avoid full commitment to making the program work. If we do accept that responsibility, we undertake not only to satisfy ourselves but to produce a program worthy of the Association’s support.

There are strong reasons for doing so. True cooperation between Deep Springs and Telluride Association depends upon our having many people who know both institutions well. Those students who go on to preferment at the House after a summer here will obviously know far more about Deep Springs than will students recruited from other TASPers or from the Cornell campus. Those students who continue at Deep Springs will have begun with participation in a Telluride program and therefore in a cooperative association between the two institutions. It will be natural for many of them to regard membership in the Association as the logical next step after they have completed their years at Deep Springs.

For Deep Springs, there is also an obvious benefit in bringing potential students here so that they can be exposed to Deep Springs and so that we can evaluate them. Two of this year’s TASPers are continuing at Deep Springs, and we expect two or three others to apply for admission next year.

Apart from these advantages, however, there is for both institutions an important reason for sponsoring programs like this summer’s: they achieve the purpose for which we both exist. The responses of this year’s TASPers reveal unmistakably that they were not simply experiencing one more special program for bright high school students. They were instead experiencing something so fundamentally educational that it altered the ways in which they viewed the world and their own place in it.

The advantages I have cited are significant, but they are not inherent. They come into being only when the program is really successful. With a mediocre or unsuccessful TASP, the advantages disappear and all the disadvantages I have described—and some that I haven’t—become crippling. An unsuccessful TASP is, for example, not likely to produce good applications either to Deep Springs or to the Association, and it is sure to have a bad effect on Deep Springs. We cannot, therefore, commit ourselves to TASPs at Deep Springs in general. We can only commit ourselves to TASPs under certain conditions, and our experience is still too slight to permit a complete definition of these. How much, for example, of this summer’s success depended upon the particular people who participated in the program? I cannot answer, but I can observe that John Schaar’s willingness to return in 1971 considerably strengthens my own willingness to undertake another TASP. The next TASP will, however, involve different students and will therefore test in part our capacity to make the program work with different people.

We have planned the 1971 program as a variation upon this year’s. John Schaar will again direct the program, probably using a teaching assistant, and we will again examine the problems of community and authority, but with somewhat different readings and with a specifically American focus. The seminar should be quite as challenging as the one we have just completed. We will, of course, soon submit to the TASP Board a more detailed description of the program, but it will contain no major changes from the procedures we followed here, this summer.

The commitment of both institutions to continued TASPs at Deep Springs seems to me properly tentative. As our experience grows, the advantages and disadvantages to each of us will become clearer and so will our policies. This summer’s program was excellent for Deep Springs. I enjoyed it thoroughly, and I am looking forward to 1971.

—Randell Reid

November 1970

Page Three
Soundingboard

Soundingboard is a forum for discussion among alumni and current members. Please send questions, ruminations, etc. in care of the Editor.

To the Editor:

A combination of circumstances induces me to write, for the first time since I left the Pasadena Branch some seventeen years ago. I find myself holding views (to my own astonishment) which will seem horrendously conservative, and I am even so alienated from the present Telluride thinking that I don’t mind being thought old fashioned. The letter from Rod Robertson commented on the passing of the “work requirement” as a condition for Association membership, because it “simply could not be made to work any longer in contemporary American society.” This is utter nonsense, and all that has happened is that the intellectual—the man devoted to words and abstract thought—has taken over Telluride’s affairs, in spite of the founder’s deliberate attempts to set up an Association for intelligent working men.

After I left Telluride’s Pasadena Branch, I did not apply to CB, partly because even then the intellectual atmosphere was too prevalent. I went to work as a construction laborer, and six years later (in 1959) took my BA in Geology, and in 1968 I took a Master’s Degree in Civil Engineering. I have been engaged in heavy construction in one way or another since 1953, when I left PBTA. I have built dams here in this country and in East Pakistan, and hope shortly to leave for Thailand for a hydro project there. In my work, I am constantly in touch with intelligent men who, like da Vinci, Michelangelo, Beethoven, and you-name-it, work unbelievably long hours at what they enjoy doing. They create new things, and to my mind, they are artists and creators all, whether or not their art work is exhibited in New York City or in a utilitarian device of some kind found in some uncivilized, sparsely inhabited place. The legion of working men, which the founder of the Association hoped to aid, still exists, but not connected with the legion of intellectuals making up Telluride Association.

I have nothing against intellectuals, whose freedom to “do their own thing” is not in dispute. However, there is no doubt that TA was conceived as an association of men who worked with their hands and produced tangible things. No restriction was placed on what kind of labor a man did; he could farm, or he could build, or he could create a work of artistic merit—but he had to do something! In short, he had to be a creator of some kind, and he could not be a critic. I hasten to say that critics have a right to live, too, and indeed the world would be a poorer place without its critics, and leaders of discussion groups, and so on. I am not kidding about this; we have a place in our society for such non-creative people, and I do not advocate throwing them out or looking down on them or insinuating that somehow the man who works with his hands is better than the man who does not. In spite of the sound of my letter, I don’t give a damn what each man chooses as his way of enjoying life. But the man who founded TA was trying to assist a certain type of person, and he was very plain about what kind it was. He hoped to avoid having his Association fall into the hands of other types of men (however virtuous), and so he even added the “work requirement” to make sure that intelligent working men would have a fund of money available to them to assist them in getting an education.

Obviously, the Association is now a collection of non-working men, who do not labor with their hands and create anything tangible. There are many such associations, all of them full of fine men, who are perhaps a little touchy about the fact that they do not create anything tangible, but fine men nonetheless. However, frankness and honesty is a virtue among all kinds of men, and it is the most utter nonsense, and it is untrue, to excuse the fact that the “work requirement” is falling by the wayside, on some vague grounds that in contemporary society work with the hands is incompatible with education. Mr. Robertson, your remarks are (in this respect) ridiculous. Most Americans do work. In fact, perhaps 90% of them do not attend college, and thus most TA members never even meet them socially. While work and intellectualism are not often found hand in hand, it is silly to say that they cannot be combined in the same individual. In fact, of course, it was to combine these two traits that TA was set up.

If that unusual man, the working intellectual, is not in TA today, then, by God, the Association should get off its butt and go find him, and get him in! Along with other minorities, like blacks and Jews, the pro football players who write poetry, the intelligent man who works with his hands is not going to be found everywhere. Nor is he, like any of the above-mentioned other minorities, going to join the Association because the Association makes some half-hearted effort to recruit him. He will join only if TA really means to do something he approves of, only if TA stands for things he stands for. As an intelligent man who creates tangible things, I have for many years avoided the Association, because I had nothing in common with most of its members. From Mr. Robertson’s letter, I see that shortly I will have nothing in common with the Association itself, which has abandoned its ancient ties with the working man, with hardly a nod of regret.

If the Association were to have the proposition before it, that the freedom of speech or of discussion or of political disparity be abandoned, there would be a great series of
cries of alarm. The members would band together as one to combat a great evil. My point is that the present membership cherishes a certain set of freedoms of the mind, which are not questioned and are always supported as "good" things. The present membership would never allow freedom of speech, for instance, to be abandoned "because it simply could not be made to work any longer in contemporary American society." However, the present membership has, and, I am sure, will continue to abandon the "work requirement" because it is not a fundamental issue with most of the members.

Naturally, therefore, people like myself, who do believe that a fund should be available to assist intelligent young people who work with their hands to create tangible things, will feel that TA is a group of intelligent men who enjoy the funds, but who do not enjoy the work.

For the present, I have no confidence in the hearts, minds and hands of Telluride men and women. For the future, I have no high hopes.

DON ROSE PB '51

To the Editor:

With characteristic good sense and ebullience, Rod Robertson offers in your August 1970 issue, a number of reasons why DS and TA are in better health than ever. Two cheers for us, then. I had to read his fine article twice before I discovered why he left me a little skeptical, all the same. Like the inhabitants of that mythical Whympin, we are still turned rather inward upon ourselves—as an organization—and still remiss in assessing the effectiveness of DS and TA as training grounds for leaders and doers in modern culture and modern society. Nothing in Rod's article, humane and bright as it is, leads me to think that we are more than a liberal, comfortable fraternity.

May we consider two innovations? (1) Can we reduce space in the Newsletter devoted to birth, marriages, and the undergraduate goings-on at Telluride House, and solicit and publish news of important problems, work-in-progress, and goals—not necessarily the honors and promotion—that our graduates are concerned with? And (2) might we consider the value of annual meetings of our alumni, in different parts of the world, at which they might quite seriously and un-nostalgically exchange information about aspects of socially valuable work-in-progress?

Sincerely,

PARK HONAN DS '46

Editor's note: Mr. Honan's point about the contents of the Newsletter is well taken. Indeed, various editors over the past several years have attempted to solicit articles on work-in-progress and important problems, but with very little success. I hope Newsletter readers will take Mr. Honan's suggestion as a challenge and send articles of interest (not necessarily concerned with Telluride) to the Editor, Telluride Association, 217 West Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850.

It would be splendid to have annual meetings overseas. It is, however, difficult for the Ithaca office to arrange. We would be glad to help in whatever way possible should someone on the spot be willing to make the arrangements.

1970 JOINT NEW FUNDS DRIVE

Telluride Association and Deep Springs

Enclosed is my contribution of $..........................

I hereby pledge $................... with payment deferred until .................

Please make checks payable to Telluride Corporation

☐ Telluride Association (General Operations) ☐ Deep Springs (General Operations)

☐ Other (Please specify) .................................................................

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Many companies match employees' gifts to educational institutions. If you are employed by such a firm, would you please ask it to match your contribution? Both Cornell University and Deep Springs are qualified to receive these gifts. Cornell has agreed to use such funds, so earmarked, as scholarships for current Cornell Branch members. Such checks should be made out to either Deep Springs or Cornell University.
Branchman Reviews Role in Student Rights Coalition

by Donald Reeves CB '70

The following is a summary from a chapter of Don Reeves' book on his high school experiences (to be published by Pantheon). Reeves, former president of all the Student Governments in New York City, campaigned actively last year for a students' bill of rights. He is now a freshman at Cornell and member of Telluride House. This part of the book represents an evolution in his thinking and approach to confronting the conditions that he witnessed during his senior year.

My ideals and opinions had become unpopular, and instinctively the administration knew that it was time to form a conspiracy for the purpose of silencing me permanently. I had undergone a dramatic emotional and political transition. I had acquired a broader perspective on the educational system and became an "eminent revolutionary" with no revolution. I had made enemies of my closest friends. They were still within the system, still believed after three years of sustained injustice and repression that the system worked. They could not conceive of the machine which worked day and

ight to divide whole races of oppressed peoples, to foster chaos where there was unity, to murder innocent people whose views differed from the machine's. In effect, I became a heretic, and was paying the unavoidable price of unpopularity.

From the high school rostrum, I peered over my wire glasses for the last time. I was or had been a big fish in a mud puddle. As I began to speak, everyone became emotionless, silent. I quoted Malcolm X: "Sometimes when a person's house is on fire and someone comes yelling help, instead of the person who is awakened by the yell being thankful, he turns around and accuses that person with starting the fire." To the brothers and sisters I said: "And some of you who have been calling me a Tom, I think we got too many people running around here with 'afro-heads' and yet with processed minds."

While they were offended, they loved it. I hit even harder at the white revolutionaries: "We got too many warm weather revolutionaries, with thin white skin. We got too

many people around here who read Guevara, wear green jackets and dungarees and then proclaim to be revolutionaries—don't even understand the meaning of revolution, the historical timings of revolution, or the basis of revolution."

I understood Malcolm's definition of the word "revolution," and realized that none of us were willing to sacrifice anything to fulfill the meaning of that word; it involved bloodshed; not self-defense but offense, not afros or green jackets, not dashiki, fist-raising but guns to overturn the machine. "Do unto your oppressor before he does unto you."

I finished my speech by saying, "and if you still believe that I've become an egotistical, power-hungry demagogue, I can only say that I wish the same things for you as you wished for me."

All the work and planning was for what? Who would replace me as president? I was the only person to serve in that position and practically destroy the organization and school. I sat and listened to a full hour as the so-called candidates—puppets—revealed their programs for peaceful social reform. I realized that at one point my mind had been just as socialized. It exhausted the peaceful channels. Through peace I had been suspended, ostracized from my people, called a Tom, arrested by the machine, because I'd been socialized from birth and made to conform. The educational machine would murder to maintain stability, repress the intrusion of alien political ideologies, because the American creed is produced and maintained through the most powerful social process: institutions not of education, but of indoctrination. The process was so effective because the very unanimity with which the creed is presented makes rejection of it almost impossible. To reject the creed, in short, is to become an outcast. I was an outcast.

I rejected the Afro-Americans' cultural revolution because they were in no position to dictate any norms or formulate mores for blacks who never felt cultural deprivation. I had witnessed for myself during the initial stages of the Mideast crisis that the Jews gathered money and materials for Israel, while these so-called brothers and sisters remained idle, not supporting Egypt, playing cards and partying and isolating every black person who refused to agree one hundred percent with their aims.

"To talk militantly and to act militantly are not necessarily revolutionary," Lester points out. Rallies were becoming commonplace and the revolutionary rhetoric all too redundant. The so-called anti-war movement got caught up in impressing itself with how many people were on the streets; it became a numbers game—headlines for the New York Times and the Daily News—nothing more than a reactionary stimulus. We demonstrated against the war in Southeast Asia, to free the Panther 21 and Seale and 11 political prisoners, to clean up the air, to protest assassinations—Kennedy and King, Malcolm's birthday, Kent, Augusta, everything.

There had to be some way of organizing all the students for an all-out confrontation with the source of their problems. But the bureaucracy had been so successful in socializing the masses of students that they couldn't see what was happening to them every day. While we demonstrated we were still being controlled. Even at the height of our militancy, we were still reactionaries because of the machine. Maybe I didn't belong in high school. Maybe my thinking, too, had become warped. The leaders and G.I.'s who were murdered needed our support before their death. We bypassed the "little problems" to tackle the "important international struggles." We couldn't even crawl before we wanted to run. We demonstrated against the "big things," but never did we seriously devote any time to end any one specific problem.

The only platform I had left to work from was the City

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Student Government Council which represented every school in New York City. The organization had a Mickey Mouse reputation and people were immediately turned off, refusing to have anything to do with the Council. It was historically useless, merely a high school leadership circus. But whenever revolutionary or militant groups took over their schools or buildings, the Board of Education always justified its lack of response to the "militants" because the "Council was the truly representative group for students." Therefore, I would transform the Council.

I realized that the masses of students were not militant, and believed in the machine almost as strongly as I had. I would make a campaign that would make them see reality too. I had always thought that a coalition along political and ethnic lines was the only solution to gain student power. Divided, conservatives fought with radicals; revolutionaries disagreed with each other. My solution was to formulate a Bill of Rights which would include every demand made by each political and ethnic group, and I used the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

As president of the City Council of Student Governments, I presented the draft of the Bill to the Council. But they were afraid of working with college students—outsiders—black student unions, white student unions. After a month they were finally convinced that my plan would work, and they ratified the Bill.

I then moved to solidify the High School Students' Rights Coalition. The Board of Education took every precaution, made all kinds of attempts to cut me down in the media, but this only fed more fuel to the Coalition, giving me citywide, state and eventually national attention. They called me a communist, a revolutionary seeking to overthrow the school system. The media wanted to know why the almighty Board of Education was so paranoiac, but the Board wasn't running from me. They were afraid because there had never before been unity among students. They saw it as saturated with mistrust, racism, "criminals and communists." But this Coalition, though constantly shifting, was determined to be united against the Board. This was the crux of the issue.

There were television interviews, but I always appeared in three-piece suits, pointing out the injustices, rationally, and most important denouncing violence—always contending to be "thwarted by the use of non-violence, but never in favor of violence." This drew political and financial support for our coalition from the conservative public. The Board had lost the media game.

The student movement was so strong that it could only be crushed from the inside. The machine began to send infiltrators into the organization who fostered racism and divisiveness. They were promised "Cooperation in Government Awards" and things of that sort at graduation. Blacks began to fight with whites, conservatives with militants—membership fell. Everyone knew who the infiltrators were but they couldn't submerge their inherent racism and egotistical tendencies long enough to remain unified, and to ostracize the instigators. It soon became clear that there would be no solid coalition.

On February 24 at the Commodore Hotel, ten people representing the coalition held a press conference to announce the Student Bill of Rights. Two days later the Board of Education held a public hearing on its own version of a students' rights bill, ignoring entirely the Coalition's negotiable demands. Four hundred students and parents demonstrated in support of the Coalition's version of the bill and disrupted the hearing. The board continued in its refusal to recognize the Coalition or its bill. . . .

The student movement died of its own discord. Each group fought to retain its identity and in doing so destroyed the whole. The machine could not be given credit. Had we come so far to accomplish so little?

1971 Fund Drive Opens

by HAL SEDGWICK TA '66

The willingness to go to extra lengths to provide the highest quality of education has always been the hallmark of the Nunnian institutions. Faced with rising costs and diminished resources, both our institutions are looking to the Joint New Funds Drive for substantial support in maintaining this standard.

Deep Springs cannot continue to operate for many years more without additions to its capital. Although the strenuous effort to raise these funds may take some time before succeeding completely, the trustees have resolved not to cut costs, or quality, in order to prolong the college's life. To stretch out by some years the time that remains and to increase by that much their chances of raising the necessary capital, they are counting heavily on the help of Deep Springs alumni and friends to defray a substantial portion of the college's current operating expenses. Through the New Funds Drive, the trustees are asking Deep Springs supporters to give as generously as they can this year.

Telluride Association, at its Convention, chose to discontinue two programs, Berkeley Branch and the Field TASP, rather than allow their quality, and the quality of its remaining programs, to deteriorate. Other programs are also threatened by the continually mounting financial pressures both on Telluride and on the other institutions, such as Cornell, that have traditionally contributed to Telluride's programs. Telluride, like Deep Springs, is presenting its problems to its associates through the Joint New Funds Drive and is counting on their liberal assistance in maintaining the quality of its programs.

A new potential source of funds has been opened to Telluride this year. Cornell has indicated its willingness to make available contributions which are given to the university with the specific designation that they are for the scholarship support of Telluride House members. Since Telluride Association itself does not qualify as an educational institution and therefore cannot receive matching gifts directly, this plan allows alumni and friends who are employed by firms willing to match gifts to double their gifts to Telluride. Those who choose to do this should make sure that their gifts to Cornell are clearly earmarked for Telluride.

Applicants for the Lincoln Exchange Fellowship, which will be open for 1970-72, will be screened by the Operations and Awards Committee, currently under the chairmanship of Alex Gold. Interested candidates should request application forms from the office; completed applications should be in the hands of the Executive Secretary no later than March 15.

Lincoln College has generously increased the stipend attached to its grant so that it is approximately on a par with Marshall and Rhodes scholarships. From an annual 720 pounds, college room-and-board expenses are deducted, variable but probably not amounting to more than 250. Tuition and university fees are paid by Lincoln. The grant is now for a two-year tenure.

The Association calls this opportunity to the attention of Telluriders now in graduate school, as well as graduating seniors. If in doubt about the possibilities available to a Lincoln Scholar at Oxford, direct correspondence with the college is advisable. Formal inquiries should be addressed to the Office of the Rector; incidental information can probably be badgered from the current scholarshipholder, Anthony Kull, or from David B. Goldey, now a Fellow of the college.
Pictorial Preview

The pictorial history of Telluride is nearing completion. The following 1890 photograph of the first power plant of the network which became the Telluride Power Company, at Ames, Colorado, is taken from the photographic archives of E. M. Johnson whose collection forms the basis of the book.

Two letters, dated 1912, 1913, which speak for themselves concerning the Association's attitude towards the students it sponsored, particularly as to financial matters:

Dear X:

Your collect night message of the 9th has been forwarded to me by Mr. Biersach. He has, I suppose, sent you a cheque before this. In case he has not, you may be assured that the reason is a good one, and that probably he has not been able to make the funds available cover the necessary ground.

I do not think it is hardly fair for you to send messages of this sort, and leave the Association to pay for them. The amount involved is trifling, but the principle is exceedingly important. As you know, we are handicapped constantly by lack of money, and if each one of the members would follow such a policy, the result would be bankruptcy.

Sincerely,

Y.

Dear X:

A few days ago while in Ithaca I met Mr. S. Harrison on the street and he asked me where you were and explained that you still had an account on his books of $8.10. He said that you acknowledged the account but that you had heretofore been unable to settle with him.

If this is a matter which you owe it really should be cleaned up at once. You know the effect of such matters in a place where we are anxious for a good reputation, as we are in Ithaca. Can you not settle it now? Of course, if you do not owe it that is another matter and if this is the case, I shall be glad to do whatever I can to help you straighten it out.

Please write me at Provo and let me know what the situation is.

Sincerely,

Y.

News from Deep Springs

by BILL SULLIVAN DS '70

The unqualified success of the 1970 TASP here and a promising start of the fall term are indications that Deep Springs is taking a turn for the better.

The TASP on "Community and Authority," taught by Professor John Schaar and Jeff Lustig of Berkeley, aroused considerable interest; discussions often turned to an analysis of community at Deep Springs. The summer session was climaxd by an eight-day backpacking trip in the Yosemite wilderness. Two of the eight highly qualified TASPers, Dan Cotton and Paul Greenburg, were so impressed with Deep Springs that they applied on the spot and were accepted to stay on as first-year men. Several others are applying for next year's entering class.

Classes this year are being taught by professors Reid, Dell, Mawby, Balachowski and Starkweather. Brian Murphy, a teaching assistant at Berkeley, came for the fall term to teach an intensive course on "Social Change in the Third World Countries."

Students, with the direction and assistance of Mr. Rooney, have remodeled the ranch house for the ranch manager, Mr. Holloway, and his wife and daughter. The former cowboy's house, where the Rooney's now live, has also been renovated and enlarged. Planned for the next fiscal year is the building of the much-needed library extension, using money from the Mosey Memorial Fund. The fund was set up by the parents of David Moosner DS '63, who was recently killed in Vietnam.

Much of the bleakness of the upper ranch landscape has given way to several newly planted lawns, due to the efforts of lawm man Paul Greenberg and Dr. Dell. Other projects have included the leveling of the permanent pasture, which will be planted with alfalfa.

The fall Trustees' meeting was held October 16-18. Jan Vleck was student body representative and Mike Huston was president.

Cornell Ends Telluride Foreign Student Scholarship

Belt-tightening at the University has effectively closed down a program which has for some forty years brought to Cornell and Telluride students from many countries, and which is listed in UNESCO directories in American Embassies and Information Offices all over the world.

Since some time in the administration of President Farrand, Telluride has been given the privilege of offering to a foreign student of its own choice a fellowship which included tuition and fees from the University as well as living at Telluride House. This program, in combination with the Lincoln College exchange, has ensured the internationalism of Cornell Branch, and has in fact provided the Association with some of its most devoted trustees.

Appealing from the Graduate School to the University Provost on this decision, the office received the following answer, dated July 28, 1970. "We reluctantly believe that in these times of decreased fellowship support, we cannot turn even two awards over to any outside group. Despite the extremely high regard that both of us have for Telluride and its academic students, I am afraid that this policy must apply also to Telluride."

DON'T FORGET NEW FUNDS DRIVE
Field Research in Latin America Attracts Anthropologist

by Philip Blair TA '63

Philip Blair and his wife Linda spent two months last summer in the Andes of central and southern Peru and northern Bolivia, doing anthropological field research.

The Andes are of particular interest anthropologically and generally because of the emergence there of several impressive civilizations in an apparently very hostile environment. Study of this area has lagged far behind the study of the comparable Meso-American and Old World centers of civilization. The best known of the Andean civilizations is of course that of the Inca, the Empire of Tawantinsuyu, which fell to Pizarro in 1533. A number of Spanish documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—some of them written by the first mestizo generation, the sons of the Conquistadores and the Inca "princesses"—provide a wealth of information concerning the culture and the society of the Incas.

However, this material has its limitations: a culture is a set of blinders, and the Spanish often too easily equated Inca institutions with far different European institutions. If, for instance, the Inca was "king," the existence of two parallel "kings" at a time was difficult to perceive.

Luckily, however, not everything was filtered through European terminology. A case which particularly interests me is one in which several Spanish chroniclers abandoned any hope of explaining things and simply wrote down what they were told. This is the case of the ceque system of Cuzco, the Inca capital. The ceques were a series of imaginary lines, radiating out from the Temple of the Sun. Certain holy sites, social groups, and ancestral mummy-bundles were associated with each. Explication of the ceque system—already well begun by a Dutch anthropologist, Tom Zuiderma—should reveal much about the social organization of Tawantinsuyu. The historical accuracy of the traditional lists of the Inca rulers is only one of the accepted "facts" called into serious question.

It seems from modern ethnographic evidence that something akin to the ceque system is still operating in at least three of the indigenous groups once incorporated into Tawantinsuyu: the Quechua, most directly descended from the Inca; the Aymara, of the Lake Titicaca basin to the south; and the relict Uru and Chipaya, people who say they are "from before the sun." The last live in tourist-attraction enclaves on Titicaca and in one remote village in the great salt flats on the Bolivian frontier with Chile. Our trip had three objectives: first, to look for a field site for studying this problem in a modern Quechua group; second, to attempt to reach Santa Ana, the Chipaya village (Bolivian politics and our own intestinal contortions intervened); and third, to see what Latin American colleagues were doing in this field.

One of the most impressive discoveries of our trip was that many Latin American anthropologists, despite Andesized handicaps, are doing thorough long-term research. In all of Latin America, there is, unfortunately, only one graduate school program in anthropology, a new one at that. Financial sponsorship of field work is practically nonexistent. A sort of cultural and scientific imperialism operates: foreigners can finance field work, the costs of which would support many times that number of Latin American investigators. Latin American colleagues do not have equal access to the publications or scholarly interchange necessary to carry out the work in the most productive manner. These handicaps are particularly unfortunate because of the great practical necessity of anthropological understanding in countries where the majority of the population speak an indigenous language and live indigenous lives.

There might be some way here in which Telluride Associa-

tion could perform a useful function. The program of support for foreign students in the past has been wholly unfocussed; it is probably not just coincidental that Cornell has withdrawn its share of support for it. Perhaps we should see if a new program might be bent to fulfill more specific ends, and, in the process, do a better job of what it is supposed to do than it has.

I would advocate a program which would bring students of Latin American anthropology to Cornell. A long-sensed problem with our foreign scholarship program is that we chose blind. This problem is not insuperable. After several years, the returned participants could provide us with real information and recommendations for their successors. Such a program would require a certain long-term commitment from us, but would have the advantage of being fundable, perhaps with the assistance of the group of eminent Nunnian anthropologists, Julian Steward, Ward Goodenough, Lloyd Fallers, Frank Young, and Richard Patch—at least three of whom have worked in Latin America. Cornell's program of Latin American studies has focussed on the Andean region, and provides another sound drawing card for students who could be expected to have some idea of the advantages peculiar to Telluride House.
Alumni Events
San Francisco Area

A group of recent Telluride and Deep Springs alumni met for dinner in San Francisco last month as guests of Chet Dunn, one of the least recent and most active Nunnian graduates. For many the meeting was their first opportunity to place faces with reputations. Following the Poulet Cordon Blue a la Club Olympique, the participants received an account of the 1970 Deep Springs TASP delivered up by the factotum.

Questions and discussions after dwelt on future TASP's and on that mysterious quality (and unknown quantity) Deep Springs-Telluride relations. Unbidden but inexorable the old spectre emerged and the evening ended with a pondering of finances and taxes and new funds raising opportunities. Don Read provided a report on recent occurrences. The passing of Berkeley Branch was observed with stern despair by all.

However, for most the evening only began at 11 p.m., as two classes of Deep Springers adjourned to Read's flat. Your correspondent is a poor workingman who was in bed early and will not pass on mere rumors of the besotted revelry which ensued.

Eric Swanson TA '68
Cornell Branch

Cornell Branch was host to Albert Arent TA '30 and his wife October 1-4, while Mr. Arent was at Cornell for the Cornell Law Council. The Branch held a reception for the Arents which included Ithaca area alumni, and Mr. Arent talked informally after dinner about the problems involved with Telluride and the tax reform act. Mr. Arent has given generously of his time and energy to unraveling the intricacies of the problem, and it now appears that his efforts have been rewarded (see page 1).

This past summer Mr. Arent was elected a member of the Executive Committee and Steering Committee of both the National Urban Coalition, formerly headed by John Gardner and now headed by Sol Linowitz, and the Common Cause, the public service lobbying organization now chaired by John Gardner. During the same period, he was elected Chairman of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, which is the coordinating body of nine major national Jewish organizations and 66 Jewish community relations councils throughout the country. Mr. Arent is also one of the 32 members of the Cornell Law School Advisory Council.

As he is a very busy man, Cornell Branch is all the more grateful for his efforts in their behalf and enjoyed having the chance to talk with him.

Cornell Branch has also received informal visits from Bruce Johnston TA '40, Jack Tjeerdsmia CB '56 and Carol Whitman TA '11. Mr. Whitman donated some memorabilia of the "good old days" for the House archives. The Branch hopes that any alumnus passing near Ithaca will stop by for a visit.

Cornell Branch is planning an Ithaca area alumni dinner for December. Associates in Ithaca and surrounding areas will receive invitations within the next few weeks.

Applications for factotumships of the three 1971 TASP's should be in the hands of the Executive Secretary before the Christmas break.

The Deep Springs TASP, on Community, requires a Deep Springs factotum already versed in the lore and life style of the primary branch.

The Cornell-sponsored program in Ithaca will be taught by Neil Hertz and Reeve Parker, and will be literary in content. The Telluride program, faculty and topic still indefinite at this writing, will be in some area of the social sciences.

to know each other well. They would make a conscious effort to redefine the "good life in terms of less consumption" and to exercise discretion in their use of resources to prevent further damage to our over-taxed life-support system.

Ward H. Goodenough TA '39 was elected a Vice-President and Chairman of the Section on Anthropology, American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, to take office in 1971. His book Description and Comparison in Cultural Anthropology was published by Aldine Publishing Company in July, 1970. And a grandson, the first, was born to his daughter Hester on March 10, in Santa Clara, California.

Philip C. Hanawalt DS '49 has just been promoted to full professor and director of graduate study in biology at Stanford. As director of the biophysics program, he has received an NIH training grant award to support the training of biophysics students at Stanford for the next five years. He serves on the Executive Board of the Biophysical Society and is program chairman for the national meeting of the Society in New Orleans next February.

Eugene Holman CB '63 reports "Just received the Newsletter as I was heading out the door. Am studying linguistics at Helsinki University and expect to be granted the degree of Phil. Cand. some time in the not too distant future. After being generously supported by a Fulbright Grant ('66, '67, '68) I had to go out and find work. Naturally I found a job teaching Finnish to foreigners and replaced my old Finnish teacher when the new Fulbright group came this year. I am also teaching English and doing some acting, having appeared thus far in the Finnish Television network produc-

News of Telluride Associates

IN MEMORIAM
N. KIM HOOPER TA '59
DAVID W. VARLEY DS '40

- Carl M. Bender CB '60 has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He and his wife moved to Cambridge this summer with their first child, Michael, born March 3.
- Doubleday has published the American edition of Slavery and Muslim Society in Africa, co-authored by Humphrey J. Fisher TA '53 and his father. Humphrey is currently a Reader in African history at the University of London.
- James Dean TA '62 is back in Washington from Chile, and he hopes to stay for a while. He is the staff assistant to the US Representative to the Organization of American States.
- Robert Gay TA '64 has received a Younger Humanist Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to write two books on "the design of a new eco-community that would concern itself with every aspect of environment from food-packaging to home design to community size." His tentative blueprint calls for a community consisting of a voluntary group of 20 to 50 persons, large enough to afford diversity, but small enough to permit its members
tation of Titus Andronicus (Aaron). Right now I have the lead role in a movie that is being made now about certain aspects of Finnish society. Have travelled a lot here in northeastern Europe; Kiruna, Tallin, Leningrad and Budapest have been on my itineraries course of the past few years. Am also a founding member of the Finnish Society for Applied Linguistics.”

- **David Hodges TA '57** has been appointed associate professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences at the University of California, Berkeley.

- **Christopher Keene BB '64** made his debut with the New York City Opera October 18 conducting Ginastera’s “Don Rodrigo.” The New York Times critic said, “Don Rodrigo” poses special problems in coordination. Mr. Keene, exuding assurance and authority, was always in complete control of the huge apparatus. His expansive, clear gestures established a secure rapport between the pit and the stage, and the opera emerged as a well balanced and cohesive unit. . . . Clearly he is an operatic conductor of exceptional talents and ability.” Christopher received the Julius Rudel Award for conducting last year.

- **Seth Lipsky SP '63** is currently reporting for Pacific Stars and Stripes in Vietnam. He covered the joint American-ARVN assault in Cambodia northeast of the Mekong Delta and in the “fishhook” area. After graduating from Harvard in 1968, Seth worked as a reporter for the Aniston, Alabama, Star, covering, among other things, George Wallace at the 1968 Convention.

- **Susan Meld TA '68** was married to Marc Shell on September 13 in Waltham, Massachusetts. Susan and Marc will be living in New Haven after January 1 where they will both be continuing their work toward advanced degrees.

- **Michael J. Moravetz TA '53** reports, “Besides continuing research in theoretical elementary particle physics (in which I have by now some 60 publications), I find myself more and more involved in problems of science development in the emerging countries—an area of service in the Teller-ride tradition. Last fall I traveled in seven countries in Asia evaluating potential graduate students, while in May I was a lecturer at an OECD-sponsored seminar in Istanbul on Turkish science and technology problems. This month, on my way back from an elementary particle conference in Kiev, I was a member of a panel on science development problems in the Third World at a British Association meeting in Durham. In my ‘spare time’ I am the music critic for the Eugene Register Guard, and trustee of the Eugene Symphony Orchestra. The Cascade mountains take care of the weekends in the summer. My wife, after 13 years of children-raising, is back in school to get a degree in landscape architecture. So life is exciting and full, as it should be.”

- **Robert Richter PB '47** produced “The Democrats Respond: Part One,” telecast nationally by CBS in July. He was also executive producer of “The Gifts,” an NET national telecast shown also in movie theatres across the country.

- **Don Rose PB '51** received his BA in geology at UCLA in 1959 and his MA in civil engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1968. He is a registered Civil Engineer, a registered engineering geologist and a registered geologist in California. He has worked on several of the largest dams in the world, and was recently employed on a project studying the effect of earthquakes on an earth dam, using the finite element method of dynamic computer analysis. He expects to be working shortly in Bangkok, Thailand, on a large dam.

- **Ted Rust TA '32** has been director of the Memphis Academy of Arts for 21 years and now has become an established sculptor in his own right. His bas-relief is in a Memphis Park, and three portrait heads have been commissioned: Estes Kefauver for the Memorial Library at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville; John Faulkner at the University of Mississippi; and Wassell Randolph for the Student Center at the University of Tennessee Medical Units in Memphis. His extra-curricular activities include serving as chairman of the Visual Arts Advisory Panel for the Tennessee Arts Commission and as a member of the recently established National Reading Council.

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**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.)

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☐ 1970 Convention minutes requested

☐ Check if new address

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November 1970