Dubious on Congressional Reforms

Professor Harvey Mansfield of Columbia University, Congressman Barber Conable, and former Congressman Paul Todd presented their varied perspectives on Congressional reform and presidential power at a Saturday afternoon colloquium that provided the focus for the Alumni weekend held at Telluride House April 13-15.

Professor Mansfield asserted that the trend in recent Congressional reorganization to enhance the power, comfort and prestige of the individual Congressman had weakened the collective power of the Congress as a bargaining agent with the President. Discussing the effects of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which attempted to rationalize and define the Congressional committee system, in addition to expanding the informational and personnel resources of the individual Congressmen, Mansfield contended that the proliferation of sub-committees allowed Congressmen to "cultivate some garden that takes their fancy." While such a development allowed Congressmen to become specialists and survey in detail a specific area of the executive branch, it enervated, in Mansfield's view, Congress's ability to act as a collectivity with a defined set of national priorities.

On the other hand, Mansfield feels, the executive branch has been able to increase its control over Congressional direction by developing an effective, extensive liaison office for Congressional activities. Organized to parallel the party leadership structure in Congress, this institution has provided the President with the knowledge and power to direct Congress towards his conception of the nation's needs.

Mansfield did not appear very sanguine about Congress's chances of increasing its powers in relation to the presidency. Mansfield was not sure if ad hoc situations of actual Congressional power over the presidency, such as LBJ's Senate leadership and Wilbur Mills's battle against the tax surcharge in 1968-69, could ever be institutionalized. Thus Mansfield appeared to point back to his original philosophical premise that conscious attempts to change institutions often fail and changes go unnoticed.

Congressman Conable, Republican representative of New York's 35th Congressional district, said he views the current Congressional confrontation with the President as being on the "political-policy level" and not on a constitutional plane. He believes that Congress will have difficulty setting aside the President's budget priorities because they have yet to offer a

Sociability Distinctly Visible at Spring Alumni Weekend

The return of spring weather to Ithaca for the weekend of April 13-15 helped bring a sizeable group of TA-DS alumni back to Cornell Branch for what, at moments, felt like a genuine Alumni Weekend. Undoubtedly the chief drawing card was the three speakers for Saturday afternoon's panel. Professor Mansfield was accompanied by his wife, Grace Yarrow Mansfield, while the two Congressmen brought their daughters: Ann Conable is a Freshman drama student at Ithaca College, and Liz Todd a student at Alfred University. Other weekend guests included Richard Loomis, ADSTA President Robert Gatje, Mr. and Mrs. Erik Pell, David Cole and his son Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sproul, Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. Bertil Peterson, Norton Dodge, Allen Galson, Bill Sullivan, Arlene Mellor, and LeGrace Benson.

Professor Richard Loomis led off the weekend with a talk on Welsh language and folk music to a large group of housemembers and several alumni who were able to get to Ithaca by 8 p.m. on Friday evening. Slides of the Welsh countryside accompanied the formal talk; informal discussion continued well into the evening.

Saturday's schedule began with a tour of the nearly-completed Johnson Museum of Art designed by I. M. Pei, to which the group gained access by a deft bit of lock-picking by Robert Gatje, after workmen who had promised to let the group in failed to respond to its knock. Presumably the museum appreciates this demonstration of the inadequacy of its security system. The tour was led by Marilyn Kawin, Assistant to the Director of the Museum and a friend of Mrs. MacLeod's, who generously gave the group her Saturday morning and her expert commentary on both the aesthetics and utility of the building.

After a buffet luncheon back at the House, the group assembled in the livingroom for the panel discussion which, with the question period which followed it, lasted well into the afternoon. The remainder of the day was given over to socialility; a sherry reception was followed by a banquet, complete with toasts, and alumni then lingered over coffee before adjournment to the evening event of their choice.

An ADSTA Council meeting Sunday morning was the concluding event of the weekend. Messrs. Todd, Ennis, and Dodge joined the Council members' deliberations.

(See photos, pages 8-9)
Withrow Ends Ten Years as Association Treasurer

Although it was announced at the 1972 Convention that, after 9 years of service, James Withrow intended to resign as TA Treasurer, it was not until their April meeting that the custodians would let him make the final break. At the formal parting, which occurred at Cornell Branch, Mr. Withrow was given the custodians’ version of the gold watch: a single gilt-edged share of Playboy, Inc. A broad-based but speculative issue of the sort not usually recommended for purchase, it nevertheless is of some interest for the quality of the engraving on the stock certificate itself.

Mr. Withrow will be succeeded by Charles Christenson, TASI, a professor of business administration at the Harvard Business School where his work has included research into normative models for capital budgeting decisions. He was Association President from 1959-60 and a custodian for 4 years between 1952 and 1961. The Association feels fortunate in persuading someone with such wide experience in and commitment to its work to continue to provide “the gentle guidance mixed with freedom for self-education” that Mr. Withrow so generously gave.

Two Association Presidents and former custodians who have worked closely with Mr. Withrow have written about his resignation:

What can you say about a Telluride Treasurer who bought Kodak at 9? (And who still holds it?) That he knows a few things the Custodians don’t? Perhaps, but that isn’t all.

Nine years ago, after his first year as Treasurer, Jim Withrow wrote that “it is no longer readily apparent precisely what role the Treasurer of Telluride Association is expected to perform,” and he wondered whether a way might be found in which the Treasurer could “be of real value to the Association.”

I suppose that “oracle” would not serve as a precise role designation in these modern times, but one cannot doubt that various oracular sounds from him have been of real value to the Association. Still others, one surmises, would have been, had anyone been able to interpret them.

But for the academics on the Board of Custodians—usually the vast majority—the Treasurer also served as a window on the “real world” of law, business and government; he provided an opportunity to see how some issues in these fields looked to someone who was involved in them, and to get to know someone who dealt with these matters on a practical and day-to-day basis.

Perhaps it is still not “readily apparent precisely what role the Treasurer of Telluride Association is expected to perform.” The role that Jim Withrow performed as Treasurer was one that was an outgrowth of his own personality and character; he gave generously not only of his money but of what was much more valuable to us, his time and his concern. For those of us who worked with him, his contribution as Treasurer was definitive.

—Abe Shulsky

Jim Withrow’s announcement last year of his intention to resign as Treasurer no later than the 1973 Convention saddened the entire Association, but it offers us the happy opportunity of recalling the extraordinary character of the services he has performed over the past decade.

Jim is one of that small and fortunate group of human beings whose energy and thirst for challenge increase rather than decrease with advancing years. In the midst of a demanding schedule of duties as lawyer and citizen and service as a Trustee of Deep Springs during some of the most difficult and taxing years in the history of that institution, he somehow found four weekends each year to attend Custodians’ meetings. His presence at these meetings has been a crucial element of the practical education of an entire generation of Association members. He rarely if ever sought to impose his will on the Custodians; he allowed them to make their own decisions even when he knew they were mistaken; but over and over again, with an unflagging patience that seems incredible in retrospect, he urged the Custodians to ignore fads and enthusiasms, to look beneath surfaces in order to measure investment decisions by standards of enduring worth. He forcefully represented an entire way of life—a way of persuasiveness, decisiveness, and willingness to accept the consequences of difficult decisions.

In addition, Jim managed to attend a great many Conventions. His Treasurer’s Reports are succinct and intransigent affirmations of the need for hard work and devotion to duty and the worth of participation in the affairs of the Association and of the larger political community. I am sure all Association members join with me in saluting Jim Withrow for what he has done and what he has stood for, and in hoping that the burdens which induced him to resign as Treasurer will not preclude his continued interest and participation in our affairs.

—Bill Galston
Interviewers Country-wide Vital to TASP Selection Process

The 56 names in the lists below are those of the survivors of a 3½ month-long TASP selection procedure involving Housemembers, Association staff and about 45 non-resident interviewers, and costing the Association upward of $8,000. Perhaps the most unusual aspect of the procedure is TA's policy of interviewing as many of the program applicants as is at all possible—a policy which ultimately has important consequences for the Association. For the TASP's, interviewing helps chiefly in identifying both over- and underachievement on the written applications: at the extremes the brilliant application whose author, in interview, shows an intellectual rigidity or arrogance which suggests that he would get little from and contribute little to a summer program; and the modest application which the interview reveals was written by someone entirely ready for the summer program experience. In effect the interviewing procedure helps alter the geographical distribution of the TASP membership, eliminating a few over-privileged East or West Coast suburbanites in favor of rural or inner city applicants whose training has not prepared them to look brilliant on paper. This year a rural mid-westerner made explicit the disadvantages of his background in commenting on his application reading list. He apologized for its ordinariness, but noted that the local library (which he could seldom get to) dealt mainly in mystery stories, that he himself owned few books and had little money with which to buy them, and that his

**1973 Telluride Association Summer Program Members**

**Cornell I: Society and the Novel**
- Derek Berger, Scarsdale, New York
- April Anne Bernard, Williamstown, Massachusetts
- Susan Bianconi, Barberton, Ohio
- Norman Dello Joio, Bedford, New York
- Kathryn Gould, Leonia, New Jersey
- Andrea Kavaler, New York, New York
- Carl Kay, Marblehead, Massachusetts
- Matthew Konigsberg, Charlottesville, Virginia
- Anne Mackinnon, Au Sable Forks, New York
- Kevin Michael Moriarty, San Francisco, California
- Darlene Nowak, West Seneca, New York
- Nicholas Olcott, Billings, Montana
- Laura Beth Sanders, Roanoke, Virginia
- Suzanne Serif, Houston, Texas
- Michael Theriault, Sebastopol, California
- Adrienne Wesely, Scarsdale, New York

Alternates: Laura Eisenstadt, Alexander Brooks

**Cornell II: Democracy in America**
- Daniel Bodansky, Seattle, Washington
- Jung Ho Choi, Gaithersburg, Maryland
- Perry Dane, Glen Rock, New Jersey
- Harold Furchtgott, Columbia, South Carolina
- Maureen Gorman, Rockford, Illinois
- Thomas Head, Providence, Rhode Island
- Joseph Hoffman, Franklin Park, Illinois
- Ruth Kevess, Brooklyn, New York
- Julie Kozaczka, Enfield, Connecticut
- Rachel Kreier, Worthington, Ohio
- Shelda Maier, Missoula, Montana
- Edward Mansfield, Lexington, Massachusetts
- Allan Nain, Morristown, New Jersey
- Julie Neisser, New York, New York

Alternates: Hasso von Meld, Edward Mansfield, Lexington, Massachusetts

**Cremona: Public Policy and the Environment**
- Francis Bacon, Hershey, Pennsylvania
- Robert Beckman, Oreland, Pennsylvania
- Peggy Brown, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
- Jill Cohen, Freeport, New York
- Elizabeth Field, Rockville, Maryland
- Jennifer Francis, Monterey, California
- Daniel Golden, Amherst, Massachusetts
- Joanne Hochberg, New York, New York
- Catherine James, Iowa City, Iowa
- Karl Jensen, Cleveland, Wisconsin
- Susan Korrick, Phoenix, Arizona
- John Kulesz, Eatontown, New Jersey
- Kevin Saunders, Little Rock, Arkansas
- Robert Saunders, Framingham, Massachusetts
- Claudia Spiro, Altadena, California
- Felix Wang, Richardson, Texas

Alternates: Loretto Croghan, Timothy Corica

**Deep Springs: The Idea of Community**
- Harland Heimstra, Claremont, Minnesota
- Thorne Lay, El Paso, Texas
- Frederick Mayer, Atlanta, Georgia
- Brent Nelsen, Portland, Oregon
- Douglas Payne, Fort Rucker, Alabama
- David Pollack, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
- Michael Rowe, Somerville, New Jersey
- Rolf Schelander, Hertfordshire, England

Alternate: James Carson

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continued on page seven
Dean Reid finds himself “a conservative about Deep Springs”  

Values "union of character and intelligence" College develops

After nearly four years at Deep Springs, I find myself increasingly inclined to proclaim, rather than to defend or excuse, its differences from other colleges. I am therefore doubly embarrassed. Despite a personal history of some rebelliousness and an almost constitutional inability to agree unequivocally with any idea, I am clearly a conservative about Deep Springs. And despite the fact that I am a professor, I often find myself absorbed in activities which seem to many of my colleagues at other institutions irrelevant to the purposes of a college. I should therefore explain myself. I should say why I think the other institutions irrelevant to the purposes of a college. I should say why I think those purposes are a proper, perhaps essential, part of liberal education.

As a career academic, I have neither the right nor the desire to sneer at the academic world. The intellectual life is one of the high callings, and the university is almost the only modern institution which has attempted to preserve it, however imperfectly. But the intellectual life is only one of the high callings, and it ceases even to be that when it is ignorant of other lives or seeks merely to perpetuate itself or allows itself to be driven by motives it will not understand. I have known far too many people whose reasons for remaining in the academy seemed almost wholly negative—they secretly hated school, but were afraid of everything else. I have known others who seemed governed by a comfortable inertia—they chose the academy because they were used to it and could thereby spare themselves the necessity of deciding what to do. And I have known others who chose academic life solely because it contained the only examples of serious intelligence they had encountered.

The dismal prospects in current academic hiring may limit some of these tendencies—but at a cruel cost and without changing the tendencies themselves. What has this to do with Deep Springs? Almost alone among institutions of higher education, Deep Springs combines academic work with intense— at times relentless—exposure to non-academic challenges. Some of the results are obvious. With its work program and exploration of the surrounding country, Deep Springs commonly achieves what Outward Bound programs strive to attain—an enormous increase in the student’s physical competence, confidence, and resourcefulness. And the gain is not merely physical. The experience of responding successfully to unfamiliar challenges can yield a poise in the face of uncertainty and threat which is priceless, even for many kinds of intellectual activity.

Some of these benefits could be obtained in other ways—from Outward Bound, perhaps, or from serious and varied work experience—but most colleges do not require their students to obtain them, and most of the best students don’t. And few jobs available to students elsewhere would involve the responsibility, the capacity to organize and direct others, required of a student labor commissioner at Deep Springs. Nor would most jobs offer the sustained ethical and emotional pressure of professional roles—or the visible consequences of one’s work in the lives of others—which is part of the experience of Deep Springs.

The benefits of student government may be even harder to duplicate. The “student power” proclaimed on other campuses seldom goes beyond the assertion of student opinion—an opinion which is often ineffectual, sometimes coercive, but almost never enlightened by real participation in government. Even in its most coercive forms, it may therefore succeed only in telling faculties and administrations what to do, not in doing anything itself. But at Deep Springs, student government is really government; it is really government of students by stu-

dents. And it thereby illuminates some dilemmas of government in ways no course in politics ever could. A student who serves on the reinvitations committee, for example, knows that his evaluations of other students will powerfully influence the decision to grant or withhold their reinvitation for another year. He must therefore face the question of injustice in its most disturbing form—when its resolution rests with himself. He must of course suppress any hostilities or undue sympathies he may feel, and he must resist the antagonism of fellow students—some of whom may feel free to inflict gratuitous personal abuse on others, but who condemn any attempt at responsible judgment by explicit standards as immoral. But even when these problems are overcome, the student faces discouraging perceptions. Unless he is very foolish, he must recognize the uncertainty of the evaluations he makes; he must recognize that judgment may be responsible without being correct and that standards may be explicit without being right. And therefore that he, despite the highest motives and the most conscientious use of his intelligence, may be unjust.

That is depressing indeed. And it enforces a lesson which, I fear, academic life too often conceals—that our failures of character and intelligence are not merely offenses against the life of the mind but against all life, that when we are wrong someone else usually suffers. And we cannot evade the guilt by abdication. If we refuse to judge, judgments will still be made by someone or something else, and we have no reason to believe that the new method of judgment will be less corrupt or more intelligent than we are. No one is really competent to perform the most crucial human tasks, but they must still be performed. In recognizing this, a student may acquire the beginnings of humility. He may also decide that if we can never be good enough we must at least become as good as we can be.

Again, some of these benefits could be obtained in other ways, but again they seldom are. Almost everywhere else, one can evade much of what is troubling. One can be unhappy at home or at school or on the job and still find other places to be and other people to know. But not at Deep Springs. Its isolation denies a student any escape into an alternative society. He must either come to terms with it or leave. Even in self-defense, he is therefore compelled to involve himself in Deep Springs, to try to make it as good as he can for himself and others. And when he does, his deficiencies will show. He cannot cover them with theories or opinions, and even classes at Deep Springs show the result. When everyone else in the room knows him very well, he finds it hard to glibly express a belief which his own behavior relentlessly contradicts. A student may therefore learn to test beliefs against experienced facts, including the fact of himself.

These results are not, of course, inevitable. When confronted with difficult challenges, people often simplify or distort or resist them. Deep Springs may therefore “fail” in several different ways. It may temporarily induce a half-witted machismo or a rigid defensiveness or a serious confusion. It may so overwhelm a conscientious person that he despairs of ever being good enough—and therefore either lapses into chronic depression or opts for one of the beguiling escapes from conflict, persuading himself to stop caring because all effort is simply masochistic. It may do any of these things, and at one time or another it has done all of them—or at least all of these reactions have been visible among the varying responses people make to Deep Springs. But they are by no means the only responses people make, and they are by no means necessarily permanent or damaging. I am repeatedly fascinated by the hold which Deep Springs retains on many of its alumni, by the number of those who—regardless of what they thought when they were students—regard it from the perspective of
five or ten or twenty years as the most significant experience of their lives.

But do they typically fulfill the purpose of Deep Springs? Not if one takes the most extreme expression of that purpose and uses it as a universal measure. When defining the Deep Springs ideal, L. L. Nunn often cited people like Moses, Burke, and Lincoln, and obviously our alumni have not typically attained such stature. But that is hardly failure. That Deep Springs does not consistently produce leaders like Moses is no more surprising than that the level of discourse at Cornell Branch is not consistently Socratic. When one chooses goals which are appallingly difficult, one cannot expect to attain them with perfect success. And we would not want uniform "success" even if it were possible. No single model is ever adequate, and endless replicas of Moses would soon be as depressing as endless replicas of anything else—a fact which L. L. Nunn also recognized. He defined "abundance of heart" as the essence of leadership, and said that it could be found in "a good blacksmith, a good teacher, and a good surgeon"—and that whenever it was, the purpose of Deep Springs had been fulfilled.

Like so many of L. L. Nunn's phrases, "abundance of heart" may carry late-Victorian echoes to invite parody. But something like "abundance of heart" is surely necessary to sustain any serious vision of life. Its absence condemns one to the superficial or exploitative or irresponsible or cynical attitudes so depressingly common in every human vocation, and it rarely develops without a variety of direct experience. One learns to value human achievements when one experiences both their fragility and their necessity—when one discovers how difficult and how essential they really are.

Deep Springs offers that kind of experience. It is not for everyone, and it is not a sufficient education for anyone. It was never intended to be. It was instead intended to develop a foundation upon which further education could safely be built. That foundation includes a permanent union of character and intelligence, of high skill and high purpose of the capacity to be at home both in the practical and the intellectual worlds without being limited to either. Ambitious aims, perhaps too ambitious—but I hope they never change.

Randall Reid

Spring Rites Under Way at Deep Springs

by Jeff Rider, DS72

Winter has seemed rather reluctant to leave Deep Springs. At this writing (early April) the snow has gone, but the wind and cold weather have stayed on. Only this last week have people been able to go about shirtless and in shorts. Several members of the Student Body are already sporting respectable sunburns. Winter is still close-by, however. This last month the White Mountains received thirty-two inches of snow, and in spots the snow has drifted to a depth of thirty feet.

The animals, at least, seem firmly convinced that spring is here. Almost all of our cows have calved (with a few mishaps), and the bulls have been loose among them for their spring rites. Some House members may be interested to learn that our new jersey bull has been named Timothy, in honor of Mr. Greening. We recently potency tested our bulls, and found our two charolais bulls to be officially impotent, but as of now no one has told the charolais calves this. The pullets we acquired last spring have begun to lay, and we again have enough eggs to sell in town. Alice (our mouser) has presented us with a choice new litter of lovely (if inbred) kittens.

There are other indications of spring in the valley. The reservoir has thawed out, and we have been happy to learn that apparently all of the one-hundred trout put there last spring have survived their first winter at Deep Springs with seemingly great success. At least we haven't found any floating face-up. The wildflowers have come out in Death Valley, and experts say this is to be a vintage year for them. Several students have managed to get over to see them and have confirmed the predictions of the experts.

A final, and perhaps most definite indication that spring is here for Deep Springs is that the Reinvitations and Applications Committee has nearly completed its work. All those requesting it were reinvited. We expect to have three third year men and eight second year men returning at the end of the summer. The Applications committee is aiming at a first year class of twelve. All in all, it looks as though we'll be full up next year. There is also an effort afoot to revise the Grey book, a yearly event at Deep Springs.

The labor force has been busy with the perennial spring efforts, planting and irrigating. We are still without a farmer (although we have several lines out), and our irrigator has been delayed in his arrival, so students have been filling in at both positions, with the help and direction of Mr. Halloway and Mr. Rooney. Irrigation ditches are being cleared and re-dug, new dams are being put in, and we are preparing to replant one of our fields. Mr. Halloway and Mr. Rooney have continued to do the difficult immediately and the impossible within a few hours in restoring, maintaining, and expanding our physical plant, as well as in training, educating, and imparting the knowledge of experience to the members of their diverse and unwieldy labor force. Mr. Hudson (our mechanic) has been doing an amazing job, and for the first time since I've been here all our trucks and machinery are operating (knock on wood). Our cowboy is at work converting the thorough-bred race-horse, Mike, that we received last fall, into a thorough-bred cowboy horse.

Dr. Weston (who has been teaching English) and Dr. Tikalsky (who has been teaching psychology) will be leaving at the end of this term, and Dr. Pritchard, who has most recently been doing work in England, will join the faculty to teach European history and a course in Christian mysticism. This term Dr. Dell has been teaching a special class in Topology, and Dr. Mawby has offered a special class in Ecology, in addition to their usual course offerings. Mr. Balachowski has continued in his excellent teaching of our language courses.

We have had several square dances of late, replete with pies, cider, and appropriate costumes, and only occasionally have we had to resort to the traditional red and blue bandanas.

Perhaps the largest project of this term, has been our full-scale production of The Tempest, directed by Dr. Weston. The play is being done in lieu of our public speaking course, so it involves the entire Student Body. Everyone has put in an enormous amount of time and effort, and it promises to be an excellent performance, weather permitting.

Everyone is looking forward to the break next week, and then on to this year's last term.
CB DELUGED WITH FACULTY GUESTS

Recovery will Be Slow and Painful

by Marilyn Migiel, CB72

As I write this, I look up at Marty Washburn's (TA53) present to the Branch, a painting that covers one wall of the Music Room. Endlessly I think of Kathy Sullivan's thinking in the Woody Allen movie that says: "When I look into his painting, I see emptiness, ze blackness, ze degradation, ze chaos, ze abnegation, ze depression, ze destruction of ze world..." Denis Clark, on the other hand, sees Los Angeles and the smog in the lower left hand corner. Good enough, I say. Truthfully, the work adds something interesting to the tone of the House.

The tone of the House goes on and on, though sometimes it veers toward an apotheosis of quarter tones. Animate contributors to House tone, gathered lovingly by FGRC, have been coming to Telluride's doors in hoards and droves and can hardly be ignored. I have learned, in my present reign as FGRC, that all gives way to cunning and wit, stealth and underhandedness in the never-ending search for new ways to make Telluriders accept faculty as real people.

Perhaps I am being overly critical; I discovered recently, with a gentle shock of mild surprise, that people do talk to the faculty guests. There has certainly been no dearth of guests to speak of. As usual, there have been the excessive number of sherry receptions—even several sherry satires, such as the one for Martin Bernal (CB Guest, Fall 1972) who returned for another visit and will be one of the faculty guests in Fall 1973. Short-term guests have abounded: Frances Bible (mezzo-soprano with the New York City Opera) stayed here for several days during the Chorus/Glee Club Spring Concert, in which she was the alto soloist; another visitor, Messenger Lecturer Elting Morison (Elizabeth and James Killian Professor of the Class of 1926 at M.I.T.) gave public lectures on the topic, "Toward a Technologically Fixed Society"; Hillis Miller, of Yale University, was a guest during the Diacritics Symposium.

Two of the more interesting long-term guests have been visiting lecturers for Professor Robert Farrell's Society for the Humanities course on the Venerable Bede and the Age of Northumbria. Patrick Wormald, Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, remained for two weeks and returned to attend the meeting of the Medieval Academy on the weekend of the 28th. An historian particularly interested in Anglo-Saxon life in seventh century England, he gave two papers in Prof. Farrell's course entitled "The Modern Study of Bede and His Age". In a letter of thanks sent after his first visit, he wrote: "... I felt extremely well fed—and (on at least one occasion) watered as well! [The occasion being the spring party, postponed since Christmas—Ed.]; most of all, I was made to feel completely at home in an environment that might have been utterly strange to me..."

The last guest, Professor David Wilson (University College, London and a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm) will be here to the end of the term. An art historian, he spoke on "Later Anglo-Saxon Art Developments after Bede". He also gave the major address to the University on 28 April and the Inaugural Address to the Medieval Academy on 31 April. Assuredly, he will be well fed and watered also. (Our guests are the finest people in the world.)

II

It is midnight. It is raining. All of the guest rooms are filled with guests, overcome by sleep. How do all of these guests justify the ways of FGRC to men? This is a question I do not wish to deal with at present, though it is one which I am constantly asked. But this is not important. Like all other FGRC's, potent or not, I shall be forgotten.

I was told by the Newsletter Editor to write a report on the Spring Buffet. Out of a wish to be flattered, I asked, "Why me?" The answer came back: "Because you're the only one who will do it." I suspect that this is not flattering.

If I could write it, I would. What sorts of stories I could tell all of you!

To begin, I ask myself a question, "What happened on the day of the Spring Buffet, the 29th of April?"

Answer: The usual faculty/student situational discomfort goes way under the influence of the weather and full stomachs. Children play happily on the Telluride lawn. As usual, there are one or two crises to be ignored. And I spend my time talking with a faculty guest who says that he "cherishes obscurity above all else" in his papers. As if enlightened, I take him over to our new painting and ask, "What do you see?"

"You want to know vat I see zere?" His feigned foreign accent makes me think again of Kathy Sullivan. He tells me, "Over zere, I see ze snake... and in ze red, ze apple..."

"And that down there, I point out, like Los Angeles in the fog—what does that look like?"

"Q," he says, "zat is ze Garden, and Eve—over zere—is rejecting it."

"I see," I cannot help but see the huge bow tie he is wearing; he is not so obscure after all.

So I returned to my room late at night and sat down at my desk. This is my report. A fine day, calmer than ever before.

I wrote: It is midnight. It is raining. It was not midnight. It was not raining.

Applicants will get their chance because Richard Ryan has to make a business trip through the state which will take him to their towns, De Quincy and Minden. TA goes to the applicants, or at least meets them nine-tenths of the way, when Executive Secretary Beatrice MacLeod makes her Spring interviewing tour. This year's trip involved about 6,000 miles of travel reaching south to Tampa, west to Dallas, and north to Minneapolis. Previous tours have taken her as far west as Albuquerque. Usually applicants are within a short bus ride of a city she can get to fairly easily, and are impressed enough with the distance she has travelled to manage the remainder themselves. When she has scheduled only a brief stop in a city (on the order of 24 hours or less), a likely location for the interview is an airport motel.

Of this year's total of 174 applicants accepted for interview, Mrs. MacLeod saw 40. Single interviewers in scattered areas around the country saw another 33 applicants. In the large urban areas interviewing is usually done by committees of three or four under the supervision of an area chairman. Both single interviewers and committee members are sent instructions on how to proceed—the wisdom of years of interviewing experiences. Area chairmen are reminded to try to make applicants feel comfortable during the interview. It is suggested that they keep committees small enough so that candidates are not overwhelmed, and not feel called upon to respond to questions by making speeches. A further caveat in these instructions reads: "when a session becomes an interviewers' competition in the formulation of stunning questions, the primary purpose of getting to know the candidate can almost disappear from sight." They are also warned against group interviews, where one aggressive applicant can so overwhelm or annoy the others that it is impossible to get an accurate impression of the individual candidates. Transportation snafus have obliged Mrs. MacLeod to hold a few group interviews, but she calls them "a horror."

Most of the instructions to individual interviewers deal with getting to know the candidate better and writing a useful report for the selection committee. In addition, Association policy for interviewing women candidates is spelled out: "Men and women candidates are to be judged and ranked together and by the same standards. It is important that the women be compared with the men, and individual committees should not make recommendations on a proportional basis. If, for example, all of your best candidates are women, tell us. We cannot assume that the distribution of talent between the sexes will be geographically uniform." Instructions for interviewing of Special Recruitment candidates stress the difficulties inexperienced interviewers might find in recognizing the promising applicant. They go on to say "it is no favor to a student to put him in a group with which he can't keep up, but for a receptive student enormous strides are possible in the fostering environment of a good summer program. TASP's have already demonstrated their capacity for affecting other lives than those of middle-class white Americans."

In Memoriam

Shoshana Dannhauser, CBG71, April 11, 1973

Congressional Reform (cont.)

real substitute. He argued that the current cardinal principle of Congressional motivation—"not to offend anyone"—has led to an increase in the power of the presidency.

Conable criticized the inability of Congress to exercise "oversight" and contemplate the nation's needs, but also traced this situation to the institutional nature of Congress. Most Congressmen deal almost exclusively with the organized and vocal groups in their constituencies and, being highly sensitive political animals, respond more to pressure on the issues these groups raise than to calls to compare claims and set priorities. The result, Conable said, is that "the buck stops at the White House," and not in the more particularist, crisis-oriented Congress.

Conable did not assert, however, that such a situation necessarily made Congress the weaker branch. Pointing to the obstructionist Congress that blocked many of President Kennedy's aims, Conable contended that the branch of government which "controls the negative" in any given historic moment appears to be the most powerful branch. Conable concluded that such a situation was not necessarily detrimental, since the founding fathers had intended a degree of inefficiency to be built into the system to avoid any concentration of powers in one branch. "In a world without philosopher kings," Conable added, "that's not such a bad system."

Todd, the Democratic representative from Michigan's 3rd district from 1964-66, said "we liberals" are concerned now because a progressive Congress has not been getting its way in the struggle with the President over expenditures. Todd contended that because Congressmen tend to be tied to special interests, the initiative for the unified budget has to come through the presidency. Believing that most of the reforms being talked about would fail to change significantly Congress's relationship to the presidency, Todd asked his audience to consider the real function of Congress. He asserted that Congress is at best an institution that can legislate in a manner that provides a "piece-meal testing of objectives." Todd urged that attempts be made in improving Congress's functioning along these lines by trimming the Federal bureaucracy and reorienting thinking towards the local level where the solutions for most problems lie. Congress cannot govern, in Todd's view, but it can come up with innovative programs that can be tested for their effectiveness. A national vision, he added, probably must continue to be supplied by the executive branch.
above: Uris Library tower seen from sculpture court of the Johnson Museum

above left: Alumni assemble for tour on steps of Johnson Museum

left: Buffet luncheon at the House, with Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Ashley facing camera

above: Part of the seminar audience during the question period

left: Barber Conable comments on "executive privilege" while Robert Sproull, Carlyle Ashley, and Robert Gatje discuss the seminar
ITEMS ON THE
ADSTA Agenda

General discussion at the April 15th ADSTA Council meeting at Cornell Branch suggested a moratorium on introspection and self-evaluation, and concentration upon building upon our apparent present momentum. It was thought that a Spring Alumni Weekend could be repeated next year at about the same time with much the same format for a Saturday afternoon symposium. Some informal introduction to the weekend on Friday night, such as Dick Loomis’s excellent talk on Wales, is certainly to be desired and might be worked around a program of old slides or movies of the House or Deep Springs in years past. It was also felt that the Saturday night banquet might well have sustained a speech or two.

It’s hard to imagine the Saturday afternoon symposium being improved upon, since it was well attended and most provocative. The conservation of energy was suggested as a topic that may still be with us next year and one that we could easily staff up from within the Alumni organization. The Saturday morning tour of the Johnson Art Museum can also be taken as a prototype of the sort of campus-oriented event that was much appreciated by the alumni present, and something similar could certainly be repeated.

—ADSTA President Bob Gatje

Los Angeles

An invitation to Southern California DS/TA alumni and friends went out in mid-April, urging them to help initiate a local ADSTA chapter at a dinner on Monday, May 21 at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. Among items planned for the after-dinner discussion agenda are Deep Springs recruitment, possible projects for obtaining Deep Springs financial support from foundations, etc., and internship program support. We hope to have a DS representative on hand, and to offer a report on the recent Alumni Weekend and ADSTA meeting in Ithaca.

—Bruce Laverty
by some 1973 TASP applicants

First, let me state that I do not believe in significance. I want to be a person.

Without reading, my entire lifestyle, my PSAT/NMSQT scores, my personality itself would be diametrically opposite to what it is now.

Hesse seems to be attempting to get a series of ideas across to his readers.

I feel that Moby Dick is a whale first and then a symbol.

In the beginning of his book, Mr. Sullivan reveals just who thinks there is life on other worlds: no less than the National Academy of Sciences.

All of his [Cooper's] characters are either good, bad, or female.

[The moral of The Fires of Spring]—If you want something bad enough, you can attain your goal.

These mountain men force the other two to commit sodomy at the point of a shotgun.

One of the reasons for starting this society [National Audubon Society] was to warrant against men like Henry David Thoreau from killing birds in the name of Ornithology.

The Transcendentalists were not concerned with philosophy for philosophy's sake.

I personally am not in favor of abortion for abortion's sake.

We act either out of self-interest or for the perpetuation of our species.

Theoretically, every government is euphoric, or so its creator maintains.

[From an essay on establishing a legal definition of death]—This guide for death, once established, will not be a panacea... America... is the world's fermenting pot of ideas...

While the minority races idealistically are fighting for a noble cause, they, being human, have little chance of equality.

Another good way of acquiring prejudice is to generalize about groups because of your experiences with individuals.

I have made many discoveries about myself while holding my rod in my hand.

During this past election year I volunteered at a neighborhood McGovern for President office, this was certainly a most inculturating experience. Out of this job at the occluding of the election many of my fellow volunteers and I joined the Adley Stevenson Club.

My experience as a Candy Stripper last summer taught me many things.

Part of last year I tortured a little girl in 5th grade math.

...however, I wonder whether I would ever have the time or drive to write unprofessionally.

Call him [Socrates] a saint; call him a martyr; what is important is that he was a man.

As she breathed, the rise and fall of her flanks under her tight, thin blouse hypnotized him. . .

We confronted Nature in her habitat.

I would like to be somewhere with people around me (as opposed to Deep Springs).

How can one truly get the idea of a community without a whole sex?

My plans for the future are definitely undersided.

Congratulations on developing such a fine, worthwhile program.

CONVENTION REMINDER

Convention will assemble at 10 a.m., Thursday June 7.

Please return promptly the questionnaires sent out by the Association secretary.

Internships Go to Yardena Mansoor, Jeremy Rabkin

Two Cornell Branch juniors will initiate the Internship Program this summer with jobs in Washington, D.C. Yardena Mansoor will fill the research position lined up by Bruce Netschert at National Economic Research Associates, Inc., which involves preparation of statistical tables and bibliographies and statistical calculations. Jeremy Rabkin was accepted as a researcher in the office of Mark Cannon, Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, to do background work for written materials other than Court opinions.

The Frances Perkins Memorial Scholarship for 1973-74 has been awarded to Robert Restuccia of Woodside, California, formerly of Belmont, Massachusetts. Restuccia is a 1971 Harvard graduate with a major in Philosophy.

News from Alumni and Friends of Telluride

• Jim Naismith, TA55, has been named president of the Texas section of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

• Branford Judd, TA48, according to the Cornell Alumni Magazine, "continues to enjoy the practice of child psychiatry in the suburbs. Recently he had to give up part-time farming, leaving more time for tennis and politics."

• A State Department "telegram" (Classification: "Good News") announced the arrival of Clayton McCoy Dean to Margaret and Jim Dean, TA62 on February 26, 1973.

• Carl M. Bender, CB60, and his wife Jessie have also sent word of a birth—that of their second child, Daniel. The Benders have moved into a new house in Watertown, Mass., and Carl has been promoted to Associate Professor of Mathematics at M.I.T. He has also been given a Sloan Foundation Research Fellowship to spend in support of his research on Mathematical Physics.

• Robert Richter, PB47, was author, director and producer of the film The Right to Read, which had its premiere at the American Film Institute theatre in Washington in September 1971, with Mrs. Richard Nixon as Guest of Honor. The half-hour 16mm film, made for the US Office of Education, deals with the vast problem of illiteracy in America and what is being done and can be done about it. The film won a Golden CINE Eagle, which has led to international exhibition at overseas film festivals. It is available as a free loan anywhere in the United States by writing to the nearest Modern Talking Picture Services office.
William Wallace, CB62, writes: "I am (still) a lecturer in Government at Manchester University (since I finished my Cornell PhD in 1967), and am at present finishing a study of foreign policy-making in Britain. I was a parliamentary candidate for the Liberal Party in the 1970 General Election; unsuccessfully, but the party's fortunes are looking up. I'm married; my wife is a lecturer in European Studies here at Manchester. I see David Goldey not too infrequently, and keep in touch with a few other Telluride friends. I was briefly in New York last summer, and stayed with James Raimes."

Harvey Wellman, TA37, has sent notice of his appointment as Acting Senior Adviser to the Secretary of State and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters, effective February 12th. Prior to his appointment, he was Alternate United States Representative and head of the US Delegation to the 25th session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Geneva from January 22nd to February 9th.

Bob King reports that while in New York City in January he attended a retrospective of Marcel Breuer's work at the Metropolitan Museum which included many items to which Bob Gatje had contributed.

Another January event was Gordon Davidson's production of Leonard Bernstein's Mass; the audience included 140 members and guests of the Cornell Club of Southern California. Davidson has recently received a challenge grant of over $800,000 from the Ford Foundation for his programs at the Mark Taper Forum over the next four years.

Christopher Keene will return to Spoletto, Italy this summer to be co-music director of the Festival of Two Worlds, founded by Gian Carlo Menotti 16 years ago.

A special to the New York Times on March 14th reported that Allen Whiting had appeared as a defense witness in the Pentagon Papers trial in Los Angeles. He was called upon to rebut the testimony of a brigadier general who had asserted that disclosure of the information had damaged the national defense. In testimony that revealed some interesting aspects of international intelligence-gathering procedures, Whiting observed, according to the Times, that "a foreign intelligence analyst would conclude from the Pentagon papers that United States intelligence documents were 'over-classified' and would attach no significance to the fact that they were marked 'top secret—sensitive.'" The Times continued "Dr. Whiting said that he was cleared to receive information in a category even higher than 'top secret,' a category so high that he was not allowed to label it."

A news release from Friends of the Earth in March announced the appointment of Connie Parrish as California Conservation Representative. She will be responsible for implementing FOE conservation policy for the entire state of California.

Michael Echeruo, CB63, will be in the States this summer, and expects to be in Ithaca from July 20-24. He is now a Senior Lecturer in the Department of English at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and has just published a critical study: Joyce Cary and the Novel of Africa with Longman.

Patrick Rabain, CB68, writes of the birth of a son, Thomas Julien, on Easter Sunday.

LeGrace Benson was appointed to Ithaca's City Planning Board last winter, and is currently the Democratic candidate for the Tompkins County Board of Representatives from Ithaca's 4th ward.

All Your News That Fits We'll Print

Your friends and TA Associates are interested in what has become of you. Write us about your recent travels and adventures, honors and awards, books or papers published, promotions or job changes, marriages, births and address changes for Newsletter publication.

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