

Telluride Newsletter

1985 May

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Convention 1985

The 1985 Convention will convene on Thursday, June 6, 1985 in surroundings at once familiar and strange. Our Special Renovations Program should be complete by then. Thanks to the initiative of Al Arent, the generosity of our alumni, and the choosiness of our Special Renovations Committee, Telluride House will have been refurbished and furnished in a unified style. Convention debates will take place in a Striped Room which not only has stripes, but stripes of a classy, Founding-Era variety. Convention committees will deliberate in public rooms steeped in the atmosphere of our early days, when the young Association strove to devise and carry out projects that would further the goals set out in the preamble to its Constitution.

It is fitting that we meet this year in such an atmosphere, so familiar and so strange. The Association is in a period of adjustment and transition. Behind us now are ten years of painful budget cuts and long deliberation about our Spendable Income policy, as well as the unsettling times of the office transition. We have arrived at a level of expenditure which we can, in all likelihood, support into the foreseeable future; similarly, no more major office staffing changes are contemplated. A new stage has set in after this long period of hard times, marked by a deep caution about costly new ventures combined with a vague sense of dissatisfaction. How well do our current programs further all the goals of the Association? How clearly, indeed, do we understand our own goals? We feel that we should be doing something more and something fresh, but we don't know what; and we don't know what we can afford.

Last year's Convention Finance Committee discussed our long-range spending picture in their report (highly recommended reading for all TA members). They argued that we could probably spend \$30,000 a year more than the Spendable Income Formula allowed for 1984-85 and maintain that new level of expenditure indefinitely with only average performance by the Custodians. Furthermore, they predicted that Spendable Formula itself would rise rather steeply to these new levels in the next couple of years. In addition, we actually did start a significant and expensive new program last year, the Telluride Lectureship. Convention appropriated \$10,000 to run it for two years—and we *still* came out appropriating only \$323 over Spendable. This all contrasts rather strongly with 1983's gloomy budget debate and Budget Committee Report. Was the '84 Finance Committee right? Do we really have \$30,000 a year over and above the new lectureship? Convention must be aware of these issues and try to decide responsibly on them.

Even with this uncertainty, it is safe to say that the search for new programs will continue. At the same time, moreover, Convention should intensify consideration of how to enhance existing programs, many of which were affected by the lean years. Should we restore the Stratford Trip to the Cornell TASPs? Should we go back to renting additional housing for half the TASPs? Should we try to work out with Cornell a



Cornell Branch, Spring of 1974

way to give additional financial aid to needy Branch-members? Is there any affordable way to increase the monetary value of preferment at CBTA across the board? Can additional money be effectively used to strengthen relations with alumni?

Meanwhile, the idea of a new branch refuses to die. We have even received a (totally unexpected) letter from three ex-TASPs and three ex-DSers at the University of Chicago inquiring about the possibility of a new branch there. The issue of a new branch raises questions that Convention as a whole has hardly debated. What is a "Branch of Telluride Association"? What should it accomplish and offer to its members?

Besides possible additions to our programs, Convention will also have to consider improvements of other kinds. A proposal will probably be made to eliminate TelCorp, which will need to be carefully considered. In addition, a new look at many of our accounting practices is becoming a pressing necessity, and a further shake-up of our computer system is a distinct possibility.

Other issues will of course arise. May we be worthy of our new furniture and the old times which it brings to mind (times, it is said, of exceedingly pithy and laconic debate.) Finally, may the surroundings add special pleasure as we return to Ithaca, renew old ties, and make new acquaintance.

—Henry Higuera, President, TA

1985 Telluride Association Convention

June 6 - 9

Ithaca, New York

Telluride House, Spring 1985

Kathleen Frankovic Looks at Polling

Kathleen Frankovic, SP63, a guest at the House during the spring semester, is a visiting professor in the Government Department at Cornell. For the first time in over seven years, she is on a semester-long leave from CBS. While teaching two courses on the media and public opinion, she is studying the history of public opinion polling in the United States and preparing what will eventually become a book on the results of her study.

Her work at CBS has involved research and writing on public opinion. Her public opinion surveys have formed the basis of much of the analysis of broadcast news. In 1981, while studying public opinion concerning the 1980 elections, she came upon the gender gap, which had not been observed to a significant extent in previous elections. For two years following the 1980 elections, data pertaining to the gap was the focus of much analysis in Kathy's field. The gap was correlated with changing patterns of men's and women's lives, including an increase in the number of single-woman families. Men and women apparently viewed differently the issues raised by the campaigns, including issues of war and peace which, in general, strongly influenced their attitudes toward Reagan. The gender gap persisted in 1984, on a national level. Although the majority of both men and women supported the President's re-election, a significant difference was found between the levels of their support: men voting 62% in favor, and women 55%.

The book that she is currently writing traces the use of public opinion polls by newspapers in the U.S. from the early 19th century through the progressive era when "newspapers truly exploded." Kathy explains that in the early 1900's, research on elections began to probe public opinion on campaign issues. Conclusions about the implications of public opinion for governmental policies were mixed. The earliest polls were straw polls regarding candidates and issues, involving 30,000 - 80,000 people. These were followed by the *Literary Digest* poll which began in 1916. The *Digest* distributed postcards in excess of 10 million; 2 million were returned. Those who participated received subscription forms. Other newspapers conducted interviews in the cities, reaching as many as 80,000 persons in movie theaters, factories, ethnic neighborhood locations, and public transportation stations. In the mid-'30's, George Gallup devised a public opinion survey system involving 1500 interviews, as contrasted with 2 million. Franklin D. Roosevelt utilized a private source of information on public opinion financed by Gerald Lambert, a wealthy individual who reaped profits from advertising.

Kathy is investigating possible reasons for the increasing use of public opinion surveys, examining trends in journalism and the norms of the progressive era in general. Though quite costly to the news agencies that launched them, these surveys may have paid off eventually as promotional devices. Their predictions were not always even approximately accurate; for example, it was forecasted that in 1936 the opponent of FDR would win by a landslide.

While writing her book Kathy is also analyzing data relating to the Ferraro campaign. Apparently, Ferraro did not detract from the number of votes received by the Democratic ticket; at best, Kathy claims, "she helped the ticket by a small amount." The vice-presidential candidates did not prove tremendously influential on voting patterns in this election. At the end of April, Kathy will present a paper

treating data on the Ferraro candidacy at a political science convention in Chicago. At some point in the semester, she will also give an Academic Affairs Seminar on the subject at Telluride House.

Along with her classes this term, Kathy has been leading a series of seminars dealing with polls and the political process. In the fall semester, she participated in a panel discussion "Why Reagan Won." In the spring of '83, she lectured on the development of the gender gap and its potential implications for the 1984 campaign.

Kathy's connection with Telluride began in 1963, when she was chosen to attend the first coeducational TASP, which focused on modern British and American novels. Because it was held in Cornell before the university had adopted a system of coed living units, male TASPs roamed at Psi Omega and females at the House. Meals, seminars, and most other group intellectual and social activities were held at the House.

In the past ten years, Kathy has interviewed TASPlants in Cleveland and in Vermont as well as in New York City. Her involvement in the process of selecting TASPs is in large part motivated by her sense that her own TASP made "a large difference" in her life, over both a short term and long term. She has also regularly visited the House during TASP and given talks to the TASPs on various topics including Americans' attitudes about their country's foreign policy, the presidencies in the '60's and '70's and the influence of public opinion upon them, the gender gap, and in general her work of surveying attitudes about political and social issues related to news.

Through her involvement with the TASP and the House, Kathy has become well known to many generations of Telluriders. She is always a very welcome guest at Telluride House.

—Nina Guerrero



Kathy Frankovic, Spring 1984

1984-5 Board of Custodians: Highlights

The Telluride Association portfolio was recently valued at \$8.7 million, 17% of which represented cash, 37% bonds and 46% equities. As those who have kept a watch on portfolio weightings will observe, these ratios reflect a sustained move by the Custodians over the last two years into fixed income securities, principally U.S. Treasury notes and bonds. Spearheaded by a thorough presentation by Terry Pell, the Custodians decided at the fall meeting that it was holding (and purchasing) these fixed income instruments for ever more sophisticated reasons. Mr. Pell's argument turned on the economic concept of "duration," which may be roughly summarized as follows. A high coupon instrument returns to its holder (particularly in the case of tax exempt institutions) the entire amount of its purchase price in a fraction of the term of the bond. For instance, it was estimated in the fall that current coupon 30 year Treasury bonds returned the full principal price to its holders in only 7 years. The chief impact of a short duration is that the holders' exposure to interest rate risk is minimized because the holder can then reinvest the interest he receives at then prevailing market rates. The historical rate of return on low risk investments net of inflation has been 3%; current real rates of return are now 6-9%. Thus, intermediate and long term Treasury securities possess both short duration and high real rates of return, and the Board felt that they presented an attractive way of taking advantage of current interest rates while shielding the portfolio to some degree from potential inflation and higher interest rates. Participants in recent Macro discussions have, as always, exhibited a variety of views on the possibility of renewed inflation.

Another reason for the Board's move into fixed rate instruments has been a widespread feeling (even among the brokers) that stocks have been more or less fully valued (i.e., too expensive) since the summer. To some extent, however, this theory was disproven with the rise in the market during the "Superbowl rally" at the end of January. The Board appeared to be somewhat at a loss to explain the rally at its winter meeting shortly thereafter, and was nearly unanimous in its feeling that stocks were even more fully valued than before. Because of the Board's investment in bonds, we did not do as well in the rally as we might have had we been more heavily invested in equities. On the other hand, we had benefitted greatly from a bond rally earlier.

Since the winter meeting, however, the Superbowl drive has stalled short of a touchdown. As a result of our opinions regarding stock valuation and a general aversion to churning in the portfolio, the Board has done relatively little trading since last Convention. However, some members of the Board have felt that the portfolio is not aggressive enough and that it should contain more stocks that present greater opportunity for growth (and expose it to a greater degree of risk) than our current stodgy mix of equities. Hence, there

was some eagerness at the winter meeting in responding to a suggestion by Russell Hawkins that the Board invest in a diversified miniportfolio of high technology stocks, which he felt were depressed to an unwarranted degree. Although by the time of the meeting these stocks were less depressed than when he had suggested them, the Board bought small amounts (one-quarter block each, about 2.5% of our total equity portfolio) of Cullinet and Convergent Technologies, with the understanding that we would continue to be on the lookout for more high technology buy candidates. In addition to these high technology stocks, the Board bought one-half block of People Express at its fall meeting.

Finally, an important issue confronting Convention this year will be the departure of several experienced Board members. We have received many excellent reports from assistant custodians at the House and we would hope to draw upon the abilities of these members and others for next year.

—Lilian Stern, Chair, Board of Custodians

CBTA Officers - Spring 1985

President	John Morland
Vice President	Matthew Trail
Third AdCom	Louisa Coan
Fourth AdCom	Mike Millette
Secretary	Andrew Weir
Treasurer	Louisa Coan
Catputter	Michael Millette

TDC Report

In the hopes of closing the books on the Special Renovations project when the work is completed this year, TDC has concentrated its effort on collecting the remaining pledges. We began the year with \$34,051.88 still outstanding. The fall letter brought in \$17,733.34 and the promise of \$10,000 more by the end of the fiscal year, and a follow-up letter has just gone to press.

We are currently working on the TASP Challenge Campaign. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Programs and Operations Committee at Convention, we have decided to conduct the Campaign without a brochure this year. Noah Berger, SP84, has generously - and even enthusiastically! - agreed to write the campaign letter, and Michael Millette has begun to contact potential TASP Challengers.

The overall level of giving is down this year, \$36,514.31 compared with \$55,199.88 last year. This difference is mainly a result of the decrease in Special Renovations donations: \$17,733.34 this year, \$35,528.33 last year. If we can collect the remaining pledges, overall giving for the year should be comparable to 83-84.

My thanks to all of you who sent personal notes in response to the fall letter. It was nice to hear from you! Thanks also to Rhoda Rabkin, Becky Luzadis, Henry Higuera, Lou Crandall, and the many others who gave me sorely needed advice, and especially to Teresa Michals for writing the December letter.

—Jennifer Pasternack, Chair, TDC

TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

The Telluride Newsletter is published three times a year in Ithaca, New York.

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Staff - Nina Guerrero, Bob Jerrard,

Michael Millette

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Letters and news are welcome. Please write to
217 West Ave., Ithaca, New York 14850.

From Korea to San Francisco

What do Telluriders do when they leave us? From time to time we hear tantalizing fragments. Bill Haines, SP75 CB76 TA81, agreed to write a fuller account of a project he undertook after leaving CBTA in June of 1982. Bill now studies philosophy at Harvard.

When William Bennett was chairman of the NEH he abolished the Youthgrants Program, which was a fund to visit ignorant students upon immigrants and other people who have cultures, replacing it with the Younger Scholars Program, under which a student might "prepare a new literal translation of one of the shorter Platonic dialogues." But it was not soon enough to save my friend Patty Chung and me from the Koreans of San Francisco, and them from us. In 1982, with support from the NEH grant, we did oral histories and free-wheeling interviews on tape of San Francisco's Korean Americans.

There were only a few thousand Koreans in the U.S. before the late 1960's; now there are well over half a million, and 30,000 more each year. They strike me as tremendously strong-willed, hardworking, independent, philosophical and generous. But their problems are as awesome as their virtues, though more difficult to tick off. Here I shall sketch the life of one Korean-American I came to know; it is more suggestive than typical.

K.W. Lee was born in 1928, in the middle of the Japanese occupation, the youngest son of a poor man. His father had been imprisoned for taking part in the 1919 demonstrations, but K.W. did not learn about this until after the war.

During the occupation, public schooling was conducted in Japanese. Like many Korean students, K.W. went to high school in Japan. In an exaggeration of the Korean and Japanese tradition, he was subjected to "physical and psychological torture" by older students. (In traditional Korea, peer groups have as much of a role in disciplining children as the parents; fathers may not even speak to their children for the first decade or so.)

K.W. was "programmed to die for the Japanese," as so many of his buddies had, and when liberation came he was lost. Many Korean children cried when Japan was defeated. He went back to Korea but had to leave his new Korean high school after two days because of his previous association with Japan; the other students would not tolerate him. He tried to return to Japan, but the expensive ticket he bought was a fake and he was forced to return to his father's family north of Seoul. A local high school treated him well because of his father's patriotic record, and he graduated.

One of his former teachers, by this time editor of the *Seoul Times*, offered him a job if he would first visit the U.S. Some brothers who had a hardware store agreed to fund the voyage. K.W. spent a year applying to the Korean government for a visa, and "I had to bribe every step of the way."

On the boat with him in December 1949 were nine other Koreans, most of whom were "rice Christians" with connections to missionaries in the States. K.W. spent a brief time in San Francisco where he and many of the other Koreans were comforted by the hospitality of restauranteur Yang, who never charged them for the good Korean food at Uncle Sam's. (Yang came to San Francisco the day before the 1906 earthquake, and died in 1981 at the age of 105. To the end he regretted his poor English.)

From there K.W. went to a private prep boarding school in Tennessee, which he slowly discovered was a reform

Senior Plans

■ *Becca Boerger* will graduate with a double major in Biology and Biology and Society. Next year she will spend some time out of school while continuing to work towards becoming a doctor. She hopes to find a job in a lab, probably in Ithaca. Becca expects to begin attending medical school in 1986.

■ *Dave Brown* is completing an independent major in political economy. He hopes to find work influencing U.S. foreign, economic, and military policies, either in the public or the private sector.

■ *Erika Deinert* plans to spend next year doing fieldwork in archeology and behavioral biology, the two fields she has concentrated on during her stay at Cornell. Among other projects she is considering studying the desert bower birds of Australia, a species that has gained notoriety among biologists for its peculiar sexual selection practices.

■ *Teresa Michals* will be one of two factotums for the Williams TASP this coming summer. After that she will probably work and write fiction for a year in England before returning to America for graduate school. She expects to work towards a Ph.D. in English literature, concentrating on the seventeenth century, at either Princeton or Johns Hopkins, both of which have offered her substantial scholarships.

■ *Jennifer Pasternack*, double major in English and History, will be a factotum at the Cornell I TASP this summer. Following that she hopes to enroll in an intensive post-Baccalaureate program at Bryn Mawr from which she will emerge, after nine months, qualified to attend medical school.

■ *John Morland* will also be getting his papers this Spring. Our current Perkins scholar will graduate with an MILR degree. John is engaged to marry Hilary Simons in Mid-June on a beach in Southern California. He will likely end up spending the next two years living on a beach in Madagascar, where Ms. Simons plans to be conducting field research on lemurs. If not that, he will be working as management for some major corporation such as PG&E or Frito-Lay.

—Bob Jerrard



Senior Teresa Michals



Senior Becca Boerger

Telluride Association Winter Program

From beginning to end, this year's Telluride Association Winter Program engaged Housemembers with topics ranging from the usefulness of primate models in determining human behavior to the possibility of primate speech and communication. Professor Alison Jolly, just back from study in Madagascar, led the seminar on "Primate Ecology and Evolutionary Ecology," three days of article reviews, films, slide shows, discussion sessions and lectures.

The main text for the TAWP was Sarah Hurdy's *The Woman That Never Evolved*, a study of primate sex and status that attempts to account for the selective pressures that have shaped the behavior of males and females. The nature of Hurdy's argument gave us a good deal to discuss at the outset. We questioned the legitimacy of studying primates to determine the roots of human social behavior. This lead us to an examination of the differences between human beings and other animals. Professor Jolly's first lecture was on "Biological Orthodoxy and Heresy", an exposition of the evolution versus creation, individual versus group selection and sociobiology versus equilibrium debates. An "Introduction to Primates" slide show, some general discussion and a coffee break rounded out the first day's afternoon session.

Dinner was followed by two films each of the three nights of the program on such topics as chimpanzee communication, social structure in gorilla troops, and vervets of the Serengeti Plain. The films provided a solid factual base for discussion which moved on to a study of primate social structure, perception, communication, deceit, child care, sexual behavior and thought over the last two days of the program. Housemembers read articles, many of them by Dr. Jolly herself, and reported to the seminar on their topic.

Professor Jolly spent a good deal of time around the house during the program talking to Housemembers, answering questions, and generally having a good time with a House fresh back from Christmas break. Both she and the House felt that the seminar had been a successful foray into a primarily scientific topic, and a good start for Spring at Telluride.

—Michael Millette



Senior Dave Brown, with Andrew Weir, Lincoln Scholar, Louisa Coan, sophomore and junior Nick Hall



Susie Jolly, Becky Pinnick and Professor Alison Jolly



Michael Millette, as he often appears

school for middle-class delinquents expelled from public school—"hopeless incorrigibles." He left after three months to do construction work on the campus of Tennessee Tech, and then hitchhiked north to Michigan. He and his cousin, who worked in an assembly line in Detroit, economized by sleeping on a single bed in shifts in a black ghetto. Over one summer K.W. was a painter, lettuce picker, Chinese cook's assistant, and a bellboy at a sleazy hotel. He did not make enough money to begin at U. Michigan, so he entered Tennessee Tech.

Eventually he found himself with a graduate fellowship at the University of Illinois. He briefly put out a small paper for Korean students in America. But his editor friend in Seoul had been captured by the communists, escaped and been shot by the South Koreans.

After graduation he got some small jobs in journalism and language teaching in California, and almost lost his Korean passport for writing a satirical editorial against Syngman Rhee when the latter had himself declared President for life. But meanwhile he landed a job at a Kingsport paper, in far eastern Tennessee. There he covered among other things, local murder trials among the "barefoot hillbillies." As a reporter he had to "chum up" with the head nurse at the hospital's emergency ward. Two months later they married.

In 1977, by which time he was a popular and successful investigative reporter with the *Sacramento Union*, he was jolted by the case of a Korean falsely convicted of a Chinatown murder. It made him rethink his identity as a Korean-American and his responsibility as a newspaperman.

He took leave from the *Union* to start *Koreatown*, a weekly paper meant to help develop the Korean-American community, mitigate the excesses of its individualism and begin communication across the generation chasm.

Although *Koreatown* tries to avoid reporting on politics or politicking, it is a first-rate paper. It is the only paper for Korean-Americans in English, and it is national in scope. But when K.W. gave away 10,000 copies of the first issue at a Korea Day parade, almost all ended up on the sidewalk. Street-cleaners and merchants cursed. Koreans have no free time, and they want to spend it reading about who was elected President of this or that Korean organization: "Koreans are all frustrated Presidents." A few young people took their copies home; the paper soon came to emphasize the "knee-high generation." With two jobs, K.W. has no weekends or evenings free, and he feels he has hardly gotten to know his children. His wife has supported him heroically. Why is he so devoted to this work?

"In the final analysis, I'm doing this to get even with white culture. America belongs to east and west. I want to have my say in the market of American culture. When I die, I want to have done something. I don't want to be too serious. I want to have some fun."

—William Haines

TASP CHALLENGE COMMITTEE — 1985

David R. Ashenhurst SP70
Robert Benson SP59
John F. Burleigh SP64 CB65 TA67
Kathleen A. Frankovic SP63
Margaret Helfand SP64
Hanno Hirsch SP74
Michal Kunic CBG34
Carnes R. Lord SP61 CB68
Jay B. Mann SP74 CB75 TA77
Katharine Maus SP72 CB73 TA75
Fred Maus SP72 CB73 TA75
Paul H. Todd CB39 TA40

In Memoriam

■ *Harvey Spalding Gerry*, DS18 CB20 TA19, died Sunday, November 25, after a long illness. Mr. Gerry was born in Washington, D.C., son of Philip and Margarita Gerry. He graduated from Deep Springs College in 1920, and from Cornell University in 1923. He began his career as an officer in the U.S. Foreign Service, serving in Buenos Aires, Asuncion, and London. In 1930 he joined the First National City Bank of N.Y. (Citibank), European Division, where he remained until his retirement as vice-president in 1964. After retiring, Mr. Gerry spent ten years as senior consultant in Europe for Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham Co. Except for the war years he and his family lived in Paris, France. During World War II, as a Colonel in the U.S. Army, he served as liaison officer with the British Eighth Army during the North African landings and campaign. Then, as Assistant chief of staff, U.S. Seventh Army, he participated in the Allied landings in Sicily, Italy and Southern France. During the last year of the war, Colonel Gerry was attached to the First French Army as Chief, Allied Civil Affairs Mission. He was awarded the U.S. Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit, and the French Croix de Guerre and Legion d'Honneur. Harvey Gerry is survived by his wife, Helen Gregg Gerry of Southbury, Connecticut; a son, Harvey Gerry, Jr., of Northbrook, Illinois; a daughter, Jane Gerry Bouvard of Switzerland; and five grandchildren.

■ *Warren P. Horsfall*, DS34 CB37 TA39, died January 24, 1985, a victim of Alzheimer's disease. He had been retired from Rockwell International for three years when he was

diagnosed. Mr. Horsfall, who was manager of the Structures Laboratory, was with Rockwell for twenty seven years. He is survived by Margaret, his wife of thirty years, a daughter Susan and two stepsons, Michael and Gary Smathers. His wife, Margaret Horsfall, writes, "He always spoke lovingly and proudly of Deep Springs, Cornell and Telluride."

■ *Dr. P. LeMon Clark, II*, TA15, died January 21, 1985. Dr. Clark served for two years in the U.S. Army, 1916-17. In 1923 he received his AB and MS degrees and subsequently taught sociology at Cornell University until 1929. He then entered Rush Medical College at the University of Chicago and received his MD degree in 1934. Dr. Clark practiced medicine in Oklahoma City until 1952 and then in Fayetteville until 1976, when he retired at the age of 79. He has been honored for 50 years of service in the medical profession. Dr. Clark was the author of some eight books on sex, sex education and marriage. He served as medical editor to the Question and Answer Department of Sexology Magazine. Dr. Clark is survived by his wife, Esther T. Clark, and four children: Mrs. Joyce Haden of Virginia; Dr. P. LeMon Clark, III, of Texas; Mrs. Ruth Moody of Washington, D.C.; and Mr. Anson L. Clark of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Also surviving him are nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

■ *Virginia Thornhill Northrup*, (Mrs. Grant J.) died in December 1984. She was the daughter of the late Dean Ernest Thornhill who was the first Dean of Deep Springs College.

TASP Alumni News

■ *Ruth Kevess-Cohen*, SP73, and David Cohen announce the birth of a daughter, Alison Esther on November 19th, 1984. Ruth Kevess-Cohen is a resident in primary care internal medicine at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C.

■ *Mary Beth Krane*, SP70 will be graduating this month with Bryn Mawr's centennial class. She writes, "I am contemplating many possibilities for my postcollegiate days—graduate work in the history and philosophy of science more than anything else." She concludes, "I would like Furious Sheep and Company to know that I have not failed to carry my laughter with me everywhere I've gone."

■ *David Leavitt*, SP78, has been awarded a Fellowship for Creative Writers by the National Endowment for the Arts. The purpose of the grant, according to the Endowment, is to enable published writers of exceptional talent to set aside time for writing, research or travel. Leavitt's latest book, *Family Dancing*, was reviewed last October in the *New York Times* where it was described as "tender, funny, eloquent and wise."

■ *Liz Logan*, SP74, writes that she is working as the restaurant and wine critic at the *Orlando Sentinel*, in Orlando, Florida.

■ *Burton A. Melnick*, SP57, and Mary Lee Corfman Melnick announce the birth of a son, their first child, Jonathan Eli Melnick, on December 22, 1984, in Geneva, Switzerland.

■ *Marian Bussey Orr*, SP66, is currently a reporter on the arts for *Gambit* newspaper in New Orleans, where she is buying an old house.

■ *Roosevelt Thompson*, SP79, who died in a car accident in 1984, is being remembered with the Thompson Scholarship and Thompson Prize, recently established by the Yale Alumni Fund. The first annual Scholarship award will be made in 1989; the Prize will be awarded annually starting next year.

We Welcome Your News

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.

Please send us your change of address

Check if new address

Name

Address

News From Alumni and Friends

■ *Sarah Conly*, CB76 TA77, will be teaching at Deep Springs College beginning in the fall of 1985. She is currently teaching philosophy at the University of Michigan.

■ *Richard Dolen*, CB52 TA54, was mentioned in a recent *Los Angeles Times* article in connection with an exhibition by Michael Redmond, a 21-year old master of the oriental board game Go. Dolen, described as a Go aficionado who learned Japanese to further his knowledge of the game, introduced Redmond to the game when he took him to Japan as a teenager. Redmond subsequently moved to Japan and has been studying and teaching Go full-time ever since.

■ *Martin Pearlman*, SP62 CB63 TA67, directed what the *New York Times* described as a "no-frills" performance of the "Messiah" at Carnegie Hall in early December. Pearlman is the director of a Boston-based orchestra of period-instrument players called Banchetto Musicale. The group gave a performance which reproduced the "Messiah" as it would have sounded in Handel's time. "Slender voices, transparent textures, crisp, detached phrasing and brisk dancing tempos were the watchwords," reported the *Times*. Though the reviewer regretted a lack of grandeur he conceded that "In many ways it was a beautiful performance."

■ *Mark Sexton*, DS48, left his position at Cambridge University Press as Marketing Director for North America to set up his own consulting business. Starting January 1, he has been operating Mark Sexton Management Services from an office in Pelham, New York. The firm offers management for academic, professional and reference publishers. It also offers guidance for secular publishers in the religious market (and vice versa), as well as multi-purpose liaison with foreign publishers. Mr. Sexton gained his expertise in marketing, sales, editorial and general management from experience at McGraw-Hill, Random House and Macmillan, plus Cambridge and Cornell University Presses.

■ *Kathy Sullivan*, SP71 CB72 TA74, began teaching last fall; she is an Assistant Professor at Harvard Law School.

Telluride Association

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1985 TASP SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Cornell I - Reading/Writing American Poetry

William Cole, Moorestown, New Jersey
Terence Gilheany, Douglaston, New York
Douglas Glick, Chicago, Illinois
Thomas Hawks, Ashland, Ohio
Ivan Kreilkamp, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Michelle Kunkel, San Jose, California
Stacy Motes, Wahoo, Nebraska
Janice Pang, Lafayette, Louisiana
Rachel Somerville, San Diego, California
Heather Stephenson, Clifton Park, New York
Anne Washburn, Berkeley, California
Daniel Weinstein, New York, New York
Scott Weissman, Marblehead, Massachusetts
Eleanor Yu, East Brunswick, New Jersey

Williams - The Business of America

Marc Bodnick, Grand Island, New York
Andrew Clubok, Athens, Ohio
Garrett Duarte, Fort Riley, Kansas
Lisa Gallin, New York, New York
Bradley Gendell, Cincinnati, Ohio
Laura Gowdy, New Orleans, Louisiana
Benjamin Kahn, Ithaca, New York
Jerry Kang, Skokie, Illinois
Rachael Keilin, New York, New York
Charles Li, Moorhead, Minnesota
Mitzi Meriwether, Carmichael, California
Angela Muhs, Sumner, Illinois
Claudia Pecor, Macon, Georgia
Peter Pesa, Lynnfield, Massachusetts
Tandy Schwartzman, Seattle, Washington
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Deep Springs - Philosophical Perspectives on the Individual and Society

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