

TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

1992 SPRING

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1992 CALL TO CONVENTION

By Andrea Kavalier,
SP73 CB74 TA76
TA President 1990-1992

Telluride Association's annual meeting is coming up soon: the 1992 Convention will begin with a roll call of members at 9:00 am on Thursday, June 11 at Telluride House in Ithaca.

The last few Conventions were very busy as we reorganized our investment strategy and our TASP preference procedures. This year, in addition to reviewing our programs and budgeting for next year, we will continue the investment debate, this time considering whether the body at large should direct our investment committee, the Board of Custodians (in typically Telluridean archaic language), to eschew investments in companies involved with tobacco and cigarettes. We will also consider whether to mount a new TA Summer Program for African-American high school sophomores. Beyond these two issues, I hope that the membership will move to deciding what type of new programs would best implement TA's purpose and plan. The debate on this issue in the last few years has gone back and forth between whether TA should consider projects of broad social service in keeping with the general ideas of our founder, L.L. Nunn, or whether TA should specifically be concerned with public service through education.

This debate has now arisen, because since the early 1980s, we have been moving out of the long dark night of contracting resources during which almost nothing but finances concerned us. As the financial shift began, the Distant Horizons Committee was set up to develop ideas for new Telluridean programs come the day when we could afford to crawl out of our shell. That distant horizon has

moved much closer and the committee has been transformed into the Telluride Development/New Programs Committee and the Minority Recruitment Committee. After more than a decade fixated on financial capital, the last five years have seen us evolving towards a more active, more creative body.

We have expanded our programs to reach out to those beyond the few who go to Cornell Branch in Ithaca and who join TA. In the mid-1980s we rather precipitately launched a branch at the University of Chicago. We are now offering funds for projects organized by TASP-only alumni. How can Telluride Association direct its efforts to broader groups of people? Which people and what sorts of programs are most consistent with our purpose?

One issue that has consistently been before the Association is how to improve recruitment and retention of minority students in Telluride Association Summer Programs, Telluride House and the Association. After various incarnations, a standing Minority Recruitment Committee was established. This committee identified the need to increase minority representation in the House quite dramatically, if we were to be able to hold minority students. To this end, two years ago, the Association set up a Minority Graduate Fellowship. Last year we were unable to award the fellowship, despite excellent appli-

cants, because we were turned down: some candidates who were very socially committed and active felt that TA was insufficiently serious in its commitment to minority communities to merit their time and effort. As part of an ongoing process of identifying new and revitalizing directions for the Association, TA has made a priority new programs that would specifically benefit minorities.

Last year a special program was proposed that would assist in the training of elementary and high school teachers in math instruction for minority students. While that program has proved difficult to launch, TASP Board will be proposing a new TASP for African-American sophomores that could feed into the already-existing TASPs for juniors. This program and the issues of multiculturalism and affirmative action will be debated at this Convention. In the near future, we will be turning to former TA members and associates for input on their experiences of ethnic diversity (or lack thereof) at Telluride to assist us in our program development.

At Convention, we will be debating ways to make the Association more active and thereby to benefit more people and to improve the experience of trusteeship for our members. If you are not a TA member, I hope you will send any comments you have on the issues raised in this article to the Telluride office in Ithaca. If you are a TA member, I hope you will attend the 1992 Convention. I think we will look back, even in the not-too-distant future, to years like this as having set the tone and direction of the Association for the generation to come.

NEWS FROM CORNELL BRANCH

By Martyn Atkins, CB90 TA91

Spring is coming slowly to Ithaca, as housemembers retrieve their T-shirts from the newly-purged attic and spend time trying to remember the rules and conventions which govern volleyball and Ultimate Frisbee in this particular corner of upstate New York. In the past three weeks the House has hosted visits from innumerable Association committees, among them Recruitment Relations, Membership, Grants and Fellowships, the Custodians and TASP Board. Visiting Association members were greeted with clean linen, neatly-folded guest towels and a pair of Reese's Peanut Butter Cups. Leona Helmsley, take note. The hospitality of the Resident Guest Committee has also been extended to a plethora of visiting faculty. Adrian Piper from Wellesley College and Bernard Boxill from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill stayed here during their visits as speakers in the Philosophy Department's "Theorizing Race and Racism" series. Joseph Camilleri, an expert in the interna-



CORNELL BRANCH SPRING 1992

PHOTO: JON REIS PHOTOGRAPHY

tional relations of the Pacific Rim, is visiting the Government Department from LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia for half the semester and is a welcome participant in House life. We have also hosted visits from Professor Gabor Zajkas, a Budapest nutritionist, Professor Sergei Ozhegov, a landscape architect from Moscow, and the composer and pianist Alfonso Romero, who had come from the Cordoba Academy of Music to study with Professor Karel Husa. The requests still pour in: we expect to welcome Dr. Mark Blackburn, a Cambridge numismatist, and Dr. Carolyne Larrington, an Oxford medievalist, before the end of the semester.

The House missed the presence of Rich Baum, SP86 CB87 TA88, Tara Shannon, SP86 CB87 TA88, and Sarah Averill, CB89, but welcomed the arrival of Koll Jensen, DS89 CB92, and Yoonkyoung Cho, CB92, as mid-year referees. Koll comes from Wenatchee, Washington, and rode cowboy in his last semester at Deep Springs before coming to the House to pursue his interests in educational philosophy. Yoon, who comes from New York City, applied from the Hill as a second-semester

sophomore escaping the clutches of the Department of Physics for the austere pleasures of a double major combining Classics and Near Eastern Studies.

This semester will be remembered as the one in which the House concentrated upon its fitness, as the focus of entertainment shifted from debauchery *manqué* to full-body workouts. Housemembers contracted to hire an aerobics instructor for two sessions a week, although the ungodly hour of 7:30 a.m. defeated the initial enthusiasm of most. Those who modelled their physiques on Schwarzenegger rather than Fonda contributed to the purchase of a weight-bench, which is now firmly installed next door to the computer room and has achieved lasting popularity with those who prefer their exercise at half-past three in the morning. Opinions vary as to this sudden rise in bodily awareness. Do housemembers feel spoiled by the excellent and healthy cuisine of our two cooks, Melissa Degan and Kate Gould? Or have they simply overindulged at the lavish House functions held this semester? The early date of the Faculty Party unfortunately kept the event off the

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porch, but the event nevertheless attracted professors in droves despite strong competition from academic conferences at Cornell and elsewhere. The House looks forward to the May 1st Formal following the successful revival of the fall event, which saw housemembers dining at Ruloff's in black tie before retiring to the House for an evening of ballroom dancing. We were also delighted to host the recent nuptials of Marilyn Migiel, SP71 CB72 TA74, and Joe Schwartz, SP70 CB71 TA72 CBG90, at a sparkling party catered by Tom Hudgens, DS88 CB90, and staffed entirely by housemembers.

Intellectually, the House benefitted greatly from the Winter Program, led by Professor Elizabeth Kiss, sometime Deep Springs faculty and now teaching at Princeton. The topic of human rights discourse energized us far beyond the three short mornings allotted to the seminar and developed into a theme for the Academic Affairs Committee to pursue all semester. To that end, we had talks by faculty guest Eldon Eisenach, CBG91, on Progressivism, by Professor Isabel Hull on the development of community rights discourse in eighteenth-century Germany, and by Professor Henry Shue on Ethics and the Environment. The House also continued with a full and varied schedule of public speaking, and sizeable cohorts of housemembers made expeditions to the many public Cornell lectures this semester, including talks by Stephen Jay Gould and faculty guest David Adams, CBG91. Housemembers have also been active in projects of their own. The House congratulated Sam Laney, DS87 CB89, on the publication of his article "Some Triumph, Much Tragedy" in the Cornell Political Forum, and Antinette Jackson, SP89 CB90, on winning a grant from the President's Council of Cornell Women to research "African-American Women as Victims and Offenders in the U.S. Criminal Justice System (1980-90): A Comparative Study in Northern vs. Southern Empowerment." Antinette was also the recipient of a Withrow Summer Scholarship, as were Jessica Bury, SP88 CB89, Steve Solga, DS89 CB91, and Shep Smith, DS88 CB90

TA91. Max Edelson, DS88 CB90 TA91, is currently finishing up his senior thesis on immigrant miners in Minnesota's Iron Range, while Virginia Schattman, SP87 CB88 TA90, is preparing her College Scholar's extended essay on the Political Sonnets of William Wordsworth. Lincoln Scholar Martyn Atkins, CB90 TA91, having taken three weeks leave to do archival research in London and Oxford, is on the verge of submitting his Master's thesis on British influence in the Chinese Customs administration in the 1920's, a magnum opus full of the customary misspellings.

Shepard Smith, House President, recently received an interesting letter from Dr. Jon Stallworthy, Professor of English at Oxford and the biographer of the Irish poet Louis MacNeice. Enclosed was an extract from MacNeice's autobiography "The Strings are False", in which the poet referred to his time as a faculty guest at the House in the spring of 1940. Though he took some licence with our origins (casting Nunn as a gold-mining millionaire) and treated the preamble to the Constitution of the Association somewhat sardonically, some of the images he evoked still ring fairly true in the House of 1992:

"The boys, who were self-governing, had a meeting once a week in which in the light of the cosmic purpose they discussed domestic problems, whether to buy a new electric toaster, whether to censure a boy who had got drunk, or whether to limit the time of telephone calls."

(Louis MacNeice, *The Strings are False*, p. 25)

A perusal of the *Newsletter* for 1940 reveals that MacNeice in fact wrote a poem for the House's Public Speaking Banquet, as well as leaving us with a first edition of his Selected Poems which still resides in the Library. Just occasionally the history of the House of which we are temporary tenants (as opposed to the Branch which we constitute) contrives to take us by surprise.

By next semester the House will have changed face once again, as we look forward to welcoming those referees assiduously courted this semester. James Gibbs, DS89 CB91, has taken on the timely task of preparing a new House brochure, putting his considerable talents as a photographer and layout designer at our disposal. We are considering new forms of self-government and more meaningful structures of responsibility in the amendments which we make to our Bylaws and Standing Rules. The House thus continues to examine its plan and renew its purpose in the light of its membership and the exigencies of its circumstances. Yet the blackened slice of wheat bread on which I have just spread my Marmite reminds me that some issues remain perennial. "Be it resolved that the House purchase a new electric toaster . . ."

1992-1994 LINCOLN-TELLURIDE EXCHANGE

Max Edelson, DS88 CB90 TA91, and Aiden Vine are the recipients of the 1992-94 Lincoln-Telluride Exchange. Max, who will graduate from Cornell with a degree in History, will be going to Lincoln College at Oxford to study the British mercantile system. Rumor has it that he is interested in piracy in the Caribbean in which case a research trip would most likely be in order.

Aiden Vine will be coming to Telluride House and Cornell from Lincoln College at Oxford, and like his recent predecessors, will be doing graduate work in History.

1992 SUMMER PROGRAMS

There will be four Telluride Association Summer Programs this summer held at three locations. We are pleased to announce that the 60 participants have just been chosen out of an applicant pool of 887.

Two programs will be held at Cornell at Telluride House. The Cornell I program, "Contemporary Fiction by Women," will be co-taught by Professors Bidy Martin, Departments of Women's Studies and German Studies at Cornell University, and Lisa Moore, Department of English at the University of Texas at Austin. The factotum will be Alice Sheppard, a Cornell student and current Telluride housemember. Cornell II, "Passion and Excess: Sacrifice, Exchange, and Self-Representation," will be co-taught by Professors Jeffrey Nunokawa, Department of English at Princeton University, and William Flesch, Department of English at Brandeis University. The factotum will be Michael Booth, a former TASP and student at Rice University.

This year the St. John's program will be held at its campus in Annapolis, Maryland. Entitled, "Certainty and Doubt," it will be co-taught by Tutors Anita Kronsberg and Eric Salem, both of St. John's College. The factota will be Kolin Ohi, a current Telluride housemember and a student at Cornell, and Zena Hitz, a former TASP who is a St. John's student.

The Williams College program, "Memory and Community," will be taught by Williams College Professors William Darrow of the Department of Religious Studies and Michael MacDonald of the Department of Political Science. The factota will be Suzie Hagedorn, a Cornell student and current Telluride housemember, and Joshua Dow, a former TASP who is attending Stanford University.

1992 TASP SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

CORNELL I - CONTEMPORARY FICTION BY WOMEN

Accepted TASPers

Malinda R. Allen, Little Rock, AR; Christina P. Chun, Honolulu, HI; Sean A. Coar, Burlingame, CA; John J. Corso, Staten Island, NY; Christopher C. Dolan, Paris FRANCE; Oscar M. Hansen, Indianola, WA; Montira Horayangura, Manila PHILIPPINES; John L. Miller, Brooklyn, NY; Poornima L. Paidipaty, Farmington Hills, MI; Edward Y. Park, Pickerington, OH; Joanna Slater, Toronto, CANADA; LaTonya J. Trotter, Indianapolis, IN; Lenny Turetsky, Oradell, NJ; Amanda L. Watson, Baltimore, MD.

Alternates

D. Brent Essinger, Troy, OH; Ivelys Figueroa, Philadelphia, PA; Jeffrey D. Lee, Huntsville, AL; Hoaling H. Weng, Taipei TAIWAN.

CORNELL II - PASSION AND EXCESS: SACRIFICE, EXCHANGE, AND SELF-REPRESENTATION

Accepted TASPers

Zahir Asmal, Needham, MA; Molly A. Bettin, Rochester, MN; Gregory R. Bronner, Brooklyn, NY; Tami Edwards, Altadena, CA; Michael B. Garcia, Broken Arrow, OK; Helen K. Geib, Indianapolis, IN; Vanessa Grajwer, Coral Springs, FL; Mark J. Greif, Newton, MA; Veronica S. Jung, Astoria, NY; Abigail C. Marceluk, Wilmington, DE; Dushan Petrovich, Bexley, OH; Irene Silva, Mc Allen, TX; Daniel R. Trutt, Ridgefield, CT; Michael A. Wood, Flemington, NJ;

Alternates

Robert D. O'Neal, Freeland, WA; Julie H. Park, Buena Park, CA; Thuy N. Pham, Austin, TX; Thierry E. Ways, Barranquilla COLOMBIA.

ST. JOHN'S - CERTAINTY AND DOUBT

Accepted TASPers

Olivia F. Crosby, Rockville, MD; Assad K. Ebrahim, Zanzibar, TANZANIA; David J. Eilenberg, Burlingame, CA; Ryan C. Eyster, Guthrie, OK; Jeremy D. Fiebert, Lansdale, PA; Ethan E. Grossman, Westhampton Beach, NY; Caroline R. Harris, Suffolk ENGLAND; Iffat Islam, Stamford, CT; Yul J. Kwon, Concord, CA; Samuel C. Marlowe, Ringgold, GA; Jennifer L. Phillippi, Albuquerque, NM; Sarah I. Rankin, Hatboro, PA; Julie Suk, Flushing, NY; Yvonne M. Wei, Fullerton, CA.

Alternates

Alexander A. Bueno-Edwards, APO, NY (GERMANY); Michelle A. Huang, E. Amherst, NY; Patricia L. Larash, Allentown, PA; David M. Tagge, Springfield, IL.

WILLIAMS - MEMORY AND COMMUNITY

Accepted TASPers

Leslie J. Abrams, Decatur, GA; Derrick A. Ashong, Voorhees, NJ; Lars T. Day, Berlin GERMANY; Casey L. Dungan, Hermitage, TN; Jacob Eliosoff, Toronto CANADA; Melissa M. Hoover, Kansas City, MO; Catharine M. Hornby, Stockton, NJ; Dennis W. Jowers, Anderson, SC; Daniel P. Kim, Agoura Hills, CA; Meredith A. Long, Burns, TN; Kelly A. Myers, Belton, MO; Jung-Yoon Park, Bronx, NY; Sandra S. Park, Aurora, IL; Braxton J. Robbason, Canaan, VT; Max L. Schiff, Wayside, NJ; Denise I. Shepherd, Los Angeles, CA; Mari E. Shopsis, Bronx, NY; Sughosh S. Venkatesh, Staten Island, NY.

Alternates

Samidha Ghosh, Los Angeles, CA; Jerry Y. Hsu, Cupertino, CA; James R. McHenry, Cookeville, TN; Dayo N. Mitchell, Sacramento, CA.

1992 TASP Interviewers

Norwood Andrews, Miriam Aukerman, Sarah Averill, Alison K. Baldwin, Richard Baum, Christina L. Black, Emerson Brown, Philip Budden, Joel S. Cadbury, Douglas H. Chessen, Louisa Coan, Cynthia Cupples, Rachel J. Dickinson, Daniel Dulitz, Valerie and Eldon Eisenach, Angelo Fernandez-Chavero, Kathleen Frankovic, Miriam Fried, Varun Gauri, Nancy Glazener, Steven J. Heyman, John and Marilee A. Hoskins, Koll Jensen, Philip Kaplan, Monica Keany, Donald N. Lammers, Paul G. Levesque, Jessie Liu, Javier Lopez, Alison J. Mack, Jay Mann, Kevin McCarthy, Ellen B. McGill, David McQuaid, Bernadette Meyler, Teresa Michals, Amy Nestor, Alison Nixon, Patrick J. O'Connor, Jennifer M. Pasternack, Charles F. Pazdernik, Bertil L. Peterson, Jr., Becky D. Pinnick, Braxton Pope, David L. Porter, Suzanne Roos, Warren Rosenblum, Heather Rosmarin, Adriana Ruesink, Virginia Schattman, Michael W. Shae, Tara Shannon, Teresa Shaw, Alice Sheppard, Steve Solga, Diane E. Thompson, Louisa Vinton, Stephen Wirks.

PASADENA BRANCH, 1947-1952

by Rachel J. Dickinson

This past March, as I was interviewing TASP candidates in the Los Angeles area, I decided to take a day trip to Pasadena. As I drove the side streets of the city in search of a wonderful craftsman-style house I had read about I stumbled upon the Pacific Oaks School. I drove into the circular drive and tried to remember what I knew about the connection between Pacific Oaks and the Pasadena Branch of Telluride Association and realized and regretted the fact that I didn't know much. When I got back to the Telluride Office and poked through some Convention *Minutes* and *Newsletters* from the late 1940s I uncovered the fascinating story of the short-lived Pasadena Branch.

Thirty years after L.L. Nunn founded Deep Springs College as a primary branch to the secondary branch at Cornell, the members of Telluride Association considered the possibility of starting a new primary branch. This was based on two assumptions. First, that a secondary branch was less effective as a Nunnian educational institution than a primary branch and second, that Telluride Association needed more applicants than Deep Springs was capable of providing. In other words, this was before the inception of the summer programs, and Cornell Branch, which housed upperclassmen and graduate students, wanted to draw from a larger applicant pool schooled in a Nunnian tradition. Dr. C.H. Yarrow, a former Deep Springs student and Telluride Association member, brought a proposal to the 1946 Convention to establish a primary branch on the grounds of the Pacific Oaks Friends' School in Pasadena, California.

Clarence Henry Yarrow, affectionately known as Mike, had traveled most of the way around the world with his missionary parents and by the age of fifteen had witnessed poverty, starvation, pestilence, and death on a large scale. He spent three years at Deep Springs, moved on to Cornell Branch where he graduated in 1931 with a degree in chemistry, and in

1938 received a Ph.D. in political theory from Yale. Profoundly influenced by his early years, he worked for the Disputes Division of the War Labor Board in Detroit during the early part of World War II and then left to direct a Civilian Public Service camp in Glendora, California, an alternative to military service for conscientious objectors.

Mike Yarrow was chosen as Director of the Pasadena Branch and over the next six years he saw the educational experiment through tumultuous times. Convention wanted to spend about the same amount of money on Pasadena that it cost Deep Springs to run its instructional program, which was about \$15,000 annually. Yarrow envisioned a community of up to 25 young men, with the year being divided into periods of work and periods of study. Unlike Deep Springs, Pacific Oaks was located in an urban environment close to a variety of manufacturing and industrial concerns so Yarrow hoped that good temporary employment might be found. He also made arrangements with Occidental College to allow the men to attend classes.

Both the work and the study programs were beset with problems from the beginning. As Yarrow reported to the 1947 Convention "I can't say that my hopes for the academic training of Occidental College have been fully sustained. A great deal of dissatisfaction with the program has been expressed by our students. The integrated social studies course has seemed to them a matter of imbibing knowledge for the purpose of answering weekly multiple choice tests, and has given little opportunity for intellectually stimulating discussion...The contact with mature and stimulating minds, which is one of the bases of education, has been considerably diluted by large classes and the lecture

method." Yarrow also said that "While I believe the group is highly competent to get good grades when they have the interest, they have not yet shown that they can get them without the interest." He advocated hiring part-time faculty and starting their own academic program within the Branch by the summer of 1948. The work program initially suffered because desirable jobs were not available to young men with no work experience. The Pacific Oaks Committee reported to Convention that it advised the Branch "that it is perhaps less important for this first term that the job give insight into broad problems of society than that it place each student in the position of having taken on a responsibility, however dull, and of having given value received."

In some ways, the greatest problem faced by the Pasadena Branch was its relationship to the Pacific Oaks School. From the beginning the Branch was in a tenant-landlord relationship with Pacific Oaks which was to cause no end of trouble for many Association members. The school grounds were occupied by several buildings, one of which housed the Branch, and Pacific Oaks ran a nursery school, a community education service, and an informal adult education program in the other buildings. Although Pacific Oaks was sponsored by a group of Friends, the school had no formal ties with the Society of Friends, and the school staff members were intent on developing an atmosphere that would foster moral and spiritual growth without imposing a preconceived creed or pattern. As the report of the Pasadena Branch Committee to the 1948 Convention said "It has been feared that the connection of Pasadena Branch with the Pacific Oaks community would lead to an undesirable sectarian influence upon Branch operations. However, the wide diversity of particular interests and beliefs, among the individuals who have been associated during the year with Pacific Oaks has evidently

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prevented any great influence beyond the general idealism to be found in any project of the Society of Friends." The student chairman of Pasadena Branch said that the fear of "passive proselytizing" by the Pacific Oaks community was over-emphasized and that "Actually many of the branchmembers feel that there is less unanimity of thought in the Pacific Oaks community than one is led to believe from a first impression. Others feel that what unanimity there is on pacifism, for instance, should be utilized more fully. As it is now, there seems to be a tendency to lean over backwards in order to avoid counseling any particular philosophy."

The most serious criticism of the new branch by the Pasadena Branch Committee in 1948 was that the students knowledge of Telluride Association was markedly deficient and that a more thorough orientation program was needed to "lessen the psychological gulf which exists, in large part of understandable reasons of newness and isolation, between the Branch and the larger Association of which it is, after all, an integral part." The 1948 Convention concluded that next year's Convention would have to decide whether a primary branch should be continued at all, and if continued, whether it should remain at Pacific Oaks or be moved elsewhere. It was becoming clear that the Association was willing to financially support this primary branch if the nagging questions of "sectarian influence" and complete control by the Association of the primary branch could be answered. As it stood, Convention authorized just enough money to keep the Branch running on a financial shoestring for the year without the promise of additional funding in the future.

In the autumn of 1948 an event occurred which would ultimately contribute to the demise of the new primary branch. Four members of the Pasadena Branch refused to register for the draft as required by the Selec-

they had "searched their responsibility to other humans, and connected the simple act of filling in a small white card with ultimate questions of human life and principle." And Yarrow said to the 1949 Convention that

"As long as I am retained as Director, I will endeavor, with more or less success, to see that both registrants and non-registrants to our multifold and complex but very evil society, test their position thoroughly and seriously. In considering the future of a primary branch, the Association members must weigh carefully whether the Director's philosophy is consistent with its purposes." The Pasadena Branch Advisory Committee concluded that the decision of those students not to register was a result of "their early home training and personal convictions...[but that] an identification of Pasadena Branch with conscientious objectors has occurred in some places. As a consequence, considerable support for the present branch from some Association members and alumni has been lost, and the recruit-

ment of new applicants has perhaps been adversely affected."

By 1949, Yarrow reported high morale among the Pasadena branchmembers, and an outstanding academic program conducted at the Branch, but he was still having a great deal of difficulty recruiting new students. Questions about transferring credits from Pasadena Branch and the experimental nature of the work-study program plagued the Director, leading him to report to Convention that "we must either dive head first into the primary branch business or get out of it altogether...we cannot get the applicants or the location we want unless we set up the program on a long-range basis. Even more impor-



C.H. "MIKE" YARROW, DIRECTOR OF PASADENA BRANCH, AS PICTURED AT THE 1953 TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION. HE IS SURROUNDED BY RICHARD DOLEN, CB52 TA54, (LEFT), NORTON T. DODGE, DS43 CB46 TA46, (RIGHT), THOMAS R. PALFREY, JR., DS43 TA46, (ABOVE LEFT), AND ERIC PELL, DS41 TA43 CB46, (ABOVE).

tive Services Act of 1948. In an April 1949 *Newsletter* article, Mike Yarrow wrote "I sense a certain uneasiness among the brethren at the civic record of Pasadena Branch. Three men in prison and a fourth on the way. This is a high percentage of felons for one diminutive group. Is there something wrong with the Branch, the individuals, the director? Perhaps this is conclusive evidence that it is Pacific Oaks and the Quakers who are polluting the atmosphere. These questionings contribute to the coldness with which many Telluriders view their newest off-shoot." Yarrow argued that the non-registrants were acting on moral principle, not primarily because of the influence of Pacific Oaks but because

tant," Yarrow continued, "the commitment of Telluride Association to its project has so far been very tentative. If a primary branch is to succeed for more than an experimental period, it will take the combined energies and resources of all members and staff, and considerable enthusiasm from alumni."

The three-year lease with Pacific Oaks School expired in January 1950 and the Association had to decide what to do with the Branch. Some felt that it would make more sense to place the Branch within a university--in fact tentative negotiations with the administration at the University of Chicago had been taking place for a couple of years--but the 1949 New Branch Committee said "this is not to say that a Chicago Branch is ideal but merely that it is possible." The Primary Branch Committee concluded that it was necessary to move from Pacific Oaks and place the students of Pasadena Branch in a location where they would feel more integrated as a unit and have a chance to expand as a cohesive group. Additionally, the Primary Branch Committee felt that if Convention kept appropriating \$15,000 yearly from the spendable reserves, then the Branch would have to close in a few years because the funds would be exhausted. Consequently, they proposed that Telluride Association terminate its financial support of Pasadena Branch as of June 1, 1950, unless the sum of \$10,000 was contributed by Association members and alumni by January 1, 1950. The New Funds Committee was able to raise \$10,551, thereby stalling the demise of the Branch.

In Yarrow's report to the 1950 Convention he was thankful that the Branch had at least one more year of existence but that the problems of where to relocate, finding adequate work for the students, and recruiting new students remained unsolved. The Pasadena Branch Advisory Committee examined a couple of relocation possibilities including moving the primary branch to Olmstead,

Utah, and occupying the Beaver Branch, one of the original Telluride Institutes set up by L.L. Nunn in conjunction with his power companies. Those negotiations fell through when Utah Power and Light, the owner of the property, thought they might have to use the building if the Korean conflict escalated into a major war. The best available option turned out to be a house on S. Harvard Boulevard in the city of Los Angeles which the Association leased for one year beginning July 1, 1951. Yarrow's report to the 1951 Convention stated "This past year has shown more clearly than ever the psychological importance of a permanent location for any long-continued program. In the past, we have gone on the assumption that the operation was important and the plant incidental. Now we can see more clearly how one is dependent on the other. The lack of an adequate establishment has interfered with the enthusiasm of support by members and alumni. If we cannot convince ourselves, it is hard to convince others." The Pasadena Branch Advisory Committee told Convention that the Association should purchase a piece of property but that "the Convention may well decide that purchase is out of the question at present and that a short lease is all it will authorize. If so, be advised of the good chance of failure."

The report of the Primary Branch Committee to the 1951 Convention began by stating what had certainly been on the minds of the students and the Director of Pasadena Branch since its founding. "Although the 1949 Convention of Telluride Association accepted the Primary Branch at Pasadena as an integral part of Telluride Association, our attitude and mode of operation has, in fact, not been consonant with that earlier resolution. As a result, a feeling of insecurity has been engendered in the membership and director of the Primary Branch, and the inability to describe the Branch as an educational organization with an assured future has hampered recruit-

ment. In fairness to the Branch, the Convention should reach a final decision about its future and so implement that decision that the Branch can feel confident that we mean what we say. The experimental period must come to a close." And with that statement, a \$23,000 budget resolution for 1951-52, and a resolution reading "that it is the intention of this Convention that the Primary Branch be terminated as of the end of the summer term of 1952," the Pasadena Branch was closed.

A year later Dr. Yarrow's report to the 1952 Convention concluded that "Telluride's ability to carry on a primary branch is considerably hampered by its own lack of clarity. If plenty of money is available there is no question but what a branch could be established; once established it might well continue by the laws of inertia. When money is short, however, the Convention is a poor instrument to decide between clamorous sections of the program, and Telluride has had difficulty in presenting the kind of united front which inspires givers of large funds with confidence." Yarrow's profound disappointment in the failure of Telluride to support the Pasadena Branch is seen throughout his Director's Report. He included seven factors which he believed contributed to Pasadena's demise including the tension between Pacific Oaks, the "intentionally religious" institution, and Telluride Association, which was "intentionally secular." He also discussed the fact that Telluride did not fill the vacuum left by the split from Pacific Oaks primarily because of a schism within the Association between the young and the old. Yarrow characterized the older alumni as including many who saw "pacifism and non-registration [as] treasonable offenses hardly in keeping with 'self-government in harmony with the Creator.'" Another factor which would have further antagonized the more conservative alumni was that most of the Pasadena

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AND THE BIRTH OF AC POWER TRANSMISSION

THE PIONEER

This is part two of an edited version of an article written by Herbert J. Reich (DS17 CB20 TA19) whose source was a manuscript written by the late Orville Sweeting (TA34). L.L. Nunn was the founder of both Telluride Association and Deep Springs College.

P.N. Nunn agreed to work with Westinghouse to expedite the design and building of the equipment and get it shipped to Colorado. L.L. Nunn returned west to complete preparations for electrifying the Gold King, which included construction of everything necessary to house and operate the equipment when it arrived, as well as the building of a power line to the mill. He had already chosen a water-power site in the canyon of Howard's Fork of the San Miguel River, below Ophir.

In the winter of 1890-91, the two 133-hertz, single-phase, 100-horsepower alternators, wound for 3,000 volts, were installed. The one used as the generator was belt-driven by a 6-foot Pelton turbine under 32-foot head, which was capable of providing about 800 horsepower. The induction, or starting, motor had to be started by hand and, with great difficulty, be persuaded to bring the belt and loose pulley up to synchronous speed to then start the main motor.

Connecting the motor to the line was basically a two-man operation and the risk of not achieving synchronization was always present. In order to prevent danger of damage to the generator or motor as the result of excessive current in the event of fail-

ure to achieve synchronization, a quick disconnect was necessary. This was accomplished by the operator yanking out a plug attached to a six-foot cord which usually resulted in a vicious arc. Theoretically the lengthening air gap extinguished the arc, but on rare occasions when it held through as much as six feet of airspace the operator had to blow it out by waving his hat or jacket. Fortunately this did not happen often, and no operator was killed or seriously injured before better circuit breakers were invented. To a new operator, however, the experience could be frightening.

The switchboards were initially matched shellacked pine sheathing and the instrument bases were dry hardwood; later switchboards were marble. The only instruments used were voltmeters and ammeters, both of which were of the solenoid and gravity-balance type, made especially for this purpose. The need of a wattmeter or a power-factor indicator had not yet been recognized. The motor field current was adjusted for least main current which was taken as the measure of active power. The transmission line consisted of two No. 3 bare copper wires held by Western Union glass insulators.

Burned out armature coils proved to be a source of difficulty at the mine. The very high starting current of the induction motor, which exceeded the full-load current of the main motor, frequently burned out the starting motor armature coils. Then the armature coils of the generator and the main motor often burned out after being struck by lightning, which was often severe in the Ophir area. During the first season alone, fifteen to twenty coils were replaced, meaning that re-

placement coils had to be kept constantly on hand.

In spite of these difficulties, the system was remarkably dependable, especially considering the severe winter conditions in the area and the inexperience of the young men who constructed and operated much of the machinery. In the first year of operation an accurate record was kept from the middle of July to the first of May, showing the actual number and length of the delays. The aggregate time lost on account of the electrical apparatus was, by actual count, less than 48 hours. This remarkable record placed transmission by the alternating-current, synchronous system beyond the stage of experimental trial and into the realm of commercial success.

The results of the Nunn venture were regarded with great interest by electrical engineers throughout North America. A report made in the East that at Telluride one hundred horsepower was being successfully transmitted nearly three miles over No. 3 copper wire with less than 5% loss was received with incredulity. Westinghouse, who in 1890 had suggested to the Canadian Royal Commission that compressed air was the proper method for transmitting power from Niagara to Buffalo and beyond, now agreed that alternating current was the preferable choice. Sir William Thomson, President of the Royal Commission, and without question the greatest scientific expert in the group, was a hard man to convince, but he finally accepted the Telluride results without reservation. The Telluride system was soon expanded to supply power to other mines in the vicinity and lighting to

The success of the Gold King electric power transmission system had been predicted by *Electrical World*, which early in 1891 had reported as follows: "This Telluride plant promises to be, when it shall finally be put into operation a few weeks hence, one of the most interesting mining plants in the world from the nature of its location, which made electrical power a necessity, and especially from the daring way in which the difficulty of using very high potential has been met by employing a synchronizing motor. It is altogether probable that other mines in the vicinity will shortly receive similar equipment, as the region is one where fuel is none too easily obtained, and water power can be had almost for the asking. The plant is now rapidly nearing completion, and ere long we may hope to chronicle the starting of an installation that is unique in the electrical transmission of power among motor plants, and that has every reason to meet with most gratifying success."

the town of Telluride. Eventually this became the Telluride Power Company.

Although there had already been several transmissions of electric power over short distances by direct current for street-car systems, notably at Aspen, Colorado, and one or more by alternating current over substantial distances for electric lighting only, as at Pomona, California, the claim stands that the first recorded commercial experiment in the transmission of substantial power at high voltage by alternating current occurred at an obscure mining camp hidden away in a basin of the continental divide of southwestern Colorado.

Pasadena Branch Continued...

Branch students were unconventional and non-conformist. But ultimately, Yarrow blamed himself and his failings in dynamic leadership. He said "The program that was originally outlined was altered by the type of students who came. It was keyed to persons of a social and religious slant, persons interested in the welfare of others and in the unities of life. Instead the students were predominantly theoretical or aesthetic in their approach. They were interested in tossing about ideas, or in expressing themselves in creative forms. This was the source of the greatest education for the Director. His own slant being strongly social and religious, he found in the students new revelations of the many-sidedness of human nature."

A report at the end of the 1952 Convention *Minutes* addressed the schism within the Association that was alluded to in Yarrow's Director's report. Entitled "Report and Statement of Policy Regarding Non-Registration," it began "A number of members and associates have been disturbed by the relatively high incidence of conscientious objectors in the Association and its branches. The refusal of a Pasadena Branch member to register for the draft in October 1951, led to an active discussion of two main issues: a) Does the fact of non-registration conflict with the purpose of Telluride Association? and b) Does the incidence of non-registration in the Association and its branches point to a weakness in our recruitment system; and, if so, what steps should be taken to remedy this situation?" The Permanent Judiciary Committee found that no legal violation by the Association of specific provisions of the Telluride Constitution was found. But that the "spirit" of the trust may have been violated if one holds that a Telluride member has a moral obligation as a citizen of a democratic society to abide by laws until they are

changed. The issue was ultimately side-stepped by saying that these matters should be dealt with on an individual basis through the action of Convention. The report concluded that "In itself, non-registration, when it rests on a deeply religious or ethical conviction,...is not ipso facto grounds for expulsion from membership or the denial of a candidacy. However, this extreme position is contrary to the Association's general presumption regarding any member's obligations of citizenship...Non-registration is a specific extreme, and strong compensating merits must be found in the individual before he may have the support of the Association." Even the *Telluride Newsletter* of the early 1950s reflected the conflicting views of Association members and alumni. It was filled with impassioned articles on such topics as whether or not professors should have to take loyalty oaths and the pros and cons of allowing conscientious objectors into the Branches and the Association.

In the end, the Pasadena Branch produced some forty students, many of whom went on to attend Cornell and live in the Cornell Branch. Ironically, Mike Yarrow's legacy to the Association lay in the kind of student attracted to Pasadena, for some of Telluride's most illustrious alumni were products of this experimental primary branch. And, although some of the problems that befell the primary branch were products of the age, many were not, as seen when Telluride again tried to expand its base in the next decades. Both the Berkeley Branch of the 1960s and the Chicago Branch of the 1980s would be plagued by problems reminiscent of the Pasadena Branch; no clear direction or commitment from the Association and, as a result of this, a lack of funds dedicated to the project.

ALUMNI NOTES

1930s

Hilary Lindh, who won an Olympics Silver Medal in downhill skiing for the U.S. at Albertville is the granddaughter of BOB BOOCHEVER, CB36.

1940s

Burwell and LINDSEY GRANT, DS43 CB46 TA47, have moved to 231 Rodriguez Street, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (505-989-4755). Lindsey has been writing, lecturing, and consulting on population/environment/resource issues and on governmental decision making processes since his retirement in 1978 from the Department of State. W.H. FREEMAN and Co. is publishing his new book, *Elephants in the Volkswagen*.

In March independent filmmaker ROBERT RICHTER, PB47, had his documentary *Can Tropical Rainforests Be Saved?* air on PBS.

1950s

DAVID BURLESON, DS51, recently retired as the UNESCO adviser to UNICEF.

1960s

JUDITH S. GOLDSTEIN, CB61, is the author of *Crossing Lines: Histories of Jews and Gentiles in Three Communities* published in March 1992 by William Morrow. She is the Executive Director of Thanks to Scandinavia, a foundation that gives fellowships to Scandinavian graduate students to study in America. This is done to honor the heroic efforts of many Scandinavians who saved Jews during the Second World War.

In its 1992 season, the New York City Opera will produce such diverse works as Busoni's *Doktor Faust* and Janacek's *Excursions of Mr. Broucek* and Marc Blitzstein's *Regina*. The company's general director is CHRISTOPHER KEENE, BB64.

In 1990, RICHARD BOSCH, SP65, married Janet Bebb, landscape architect and moved to Hawaii. He has been working in architecture since TASP. For seven years he also owned and operated an Italian pasta shop/cafe in Boston. Since 1987 he has done public sector work, providing architectural expertise to state and city government.

J. BARKLEY ROSSER, Jr., SP65, currently Professor of Economics at James Madison University in Harrisburg, VA, has recently published *From Catastrophe to Chaos: A General Theory of Economic Discontinuities* with Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston.

ESTHER DYSON, SP67, wrote an op ed piece for *The New York Times* on 1/25/92 where she criticized governments who give money to the former Soviet republics to aid in their efforts to convert to capitalism. Rather, Dyson thinks that our government should send people with the aid, particularly those who have a profit-driven interest in seeing the aid used wisely. Dyson is president of EDventure Holdings, a New York-based publisher of computer industry newsletters.

WALTER ISAACSON, SP69, is currently the assistant managing editor of *Time*. He co-authored *The Wise Men: Six Friends and the World They Made*. This fall his biography of Henry Kissinger will be published by Simon and Schuster. He lives in Bronxville, NY with wife, Cathy Wright, and two year old daughter, Elizabeth.

1970s

LAURIE FLEISCHMAN, SP70 CB71, PhD Harvard 1987, and Andrzej Konopka announce the birth of their son, Michael Gordon Konopka, at 6:51 AM December 9, 1991, 7 lbs. even. They live in Frederick, MD where Laurie and Andrzej are senior research scientists at the National Cancer Institute. Laurie would be happy to hear from any local Telluriders.

MARILYN MIGIEL, SP71 CB72 TA74, and JOSEPH M. SCHWARTZ, SP70 CB71 TA72 CBG90, joyfully announce their marriage celebrated at Telluride House in Ithaca, NY on April 11, 1992. Marilyn is Associate Professor of Italian and Director of Medieval Studies at Cornell and Joe is Assistant Professor of Political Science (political theory) at Temple University in Philadelphia. They became reacquainted when Joe was a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow at Cornell and a faculty guest at Telluride in 1990-91. In the past year they have become experts on the nature of the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

KATHARINE and FRED MAUS (both SP72 CB73 TA75) announce the birth of their son, Everett Jacob Maus, on

December 24, 1991. Fred was awarded a National Endowment of the Humanities fellowship for the academic year 1991-92.

After eleven years with the Service Employers International Union, SUSAN EATON, SP74, is on leave this year to research and write about women's leadership development at Radcliffe. In 1990, she married Marshall Gauz.

MOLLY KYLE nee MILLER, SP75, attended Swarthmore College and married Swarthmore graduate, Steve Kyle, in 1984. In 1988, they both joined the Cornell faculty. He is in Agricultural Economics, and she is in Plant Breeding working on disease resistant vegetables.

SARAH CONLY, CB76 TA77, reports the birth of her second child, Owen Ross Conly, in July 1992. She is still living in Maine.

ANDREW PATNER, SP76, has been the theater critic for WBEZ-FM in Chicago for two years. He was invited to join the American Theater Critics Association last year and found out then, at their annual meeting, that BEA MACLEOD, former TA Executive Secretary, was a founder of the organization. His best friend, KENNY BLUM, SP77, married Julie Leven last year. She is a violinist, and he is finishing a post-doc in solid state physics at MIT and Brookhaven National Laboratory.

NICHOLAS CLIFFORD, SP77, reports that all is well. He is living in Paris where he owns and manages Blue Marble Travel, which operates bicycle trips around Europe. He is still single, "but only because no one seems to get married in France." His "significant other" is a music professor from Alsace, "who plays a double bass bigger than she is!"

MICHAEL SHAE, SP77 CB78 TA79, informs us that in March he submitted his dissertation, entitled "Dramas of Sublimity and Sublimity of Drama: Kant, Kleist, Schiller, Wagner" to the Yale Department of Comparative Literature and is "finding it slightly more respectable to be an unemployed PhD than an unemployed ABD."

JOANNA WISSINGER, SP77, has moved to a spacious flat in Brooklyn with her husband, Paul Mann, after eight "noisy, cramped years" in the East Village. Her most recent book, *Lost and Found*, is doing quite well, and she is now working as a freelance architecture critic.

ALUMNI NOTES

JANIS GUTKOWSKI, SP78, is living in Champaign, IL while working on her masters degree in library science at the University of Illinois. Prior to returning to school, she worked in the preservation and restoration department of the University of Chicago (Roegenstein) Library. Last year, she also spent several weeks in the Amazon River Basin of Peru.

In June the "Great Performances" series on PBS will broadcast an adaptation of the novel "The Lost Language of Cranes" written by DAVID LEAVITT, SP78.

ANTHONY SEBOK, SP79 CB80 TA82, writes: "In May 1991, I finished my law degree at Yale, and with a heavy heart I left New Haven and, more importantly, all the wonderful meals I enjoyed while I shared an apartment with MICHAEL SHAE. In September I began clerking for Judge Edward Cahn in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania while trying to complete my PhD in politics at Princeton. In August I will move to New York where I have been hired as an assistant professor at Brooklyn Law School. I will teach jurisprudence and torts. I can be reached through the law school (718-780-7900) and would love to hear from old friends."

1980s

DAVID PORTER, SP82 CB83 TA87, is pleased to announce his recent marriage to Lan Wang, a friend of BOB JERRARD, DS81 CB84, from China. The couple plan to return to China in August to teach English literature for a year.

In October 1991 EDWIN SASAKI, SP82, completed a one year law clerkship with Judge Herbert Y.C. Choy on the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in Honolulu. He is now with the law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby, and MacRae in Los Angeles.

KAREN AMANO, CB83, writes that she "continues acting and dramaturgy work in San Francisco with her theater company Thick Description whose last production *Tiny Dimes* won two 1991 Drama-Logue awards for directing and ensemble acting."

JOEL SMITH, DS83, graduated in Art History from UC Berkeley in 1988 and edited the San Francisco Review of Books and art reference books for two years. *Edouard Manet: The Graphic Work* came out in 1990. Now he is a first year Mellon Fellow in Art History at Princeton, putatively studying 20th century German culture.

ANDREA KAVALER, SP73 CB74 TA76, writes: "In the it's-a-small-world category, on a recent visit to the Oxford, UK offices of my company, I found BYRON AUGUSTE, SP84, working as a part-time researcher for my company while completing his DPhil in economics. He will be marrying an American colleague, Emily Bloomfield, on June 6, and sends his greetings to fellow 1984 TASPers."

ELLEN MCGILL, SP84 CB85 TA88, was awarded a 1992 Mellon Fellowship in the Humanities. She will be attending Columbia University.

Having returned to Seattle in 1990, PETER SCHALESTOCK, SP84, is about to complete his oft-delayed BA at the University of Washington. While taking his five remaining classes, Peter is working as Director of Research and Issues on the gubernatorial campaign of Washington State Senator Dan McDonald.

TYRONE WILSON, CB85, is in St. Louis doing a play, *Ms. Ever's Boys*, written by David Feldshoh, whom he first met at Cornell during his stay at Telluride House.

APARNA KAMBHAMPATI, SP86, is currently working in Chicago for the Health & Medicine Policy Research Group, through a Princeton Project 55 Center for Civil Leadership Fellowship. She is also in the process of applying to medical school. Other 1986 TASPers in Chicago are JOHN DEL PINO, MIKE WILSON, JENNIFER GOLDBERG, and TOM DOUSA. She would like to hear from other Chicago 1986 TASPers and Deak Nabers.

In the March issue of *The Cornell Political Forum* housemember SAM LANEY, DS87 CB89, wrote an article entitled "Some Triumph...Much Tragedy" about the problems of transferring modern agricultural technology from developed nations to developing ones.

HEATHER ROSMARIN, SP87 TA89, currently a junior in the Classics department at Princeton, will help to excavate the Athenian Agora for two months this summer. After the dig, she will travel in the Mediterranean for three weeks. In late August, she will fly back to San Francisco (where she now lives) and then on to Princeton for eight months of thesis writing.

DIEGO VON VACANO, SP87 is finishing at the College of Social Studies at Wesleyan University after travels in Bolivia, Chile, and France. Diego is working on a thesis "Towards a Latin American Political Philosophy: Praxis and Liberation" with the help of a Mellon grant.

STACEY HALPERN, SP88, who is studying biology and ecology at Carlton College writes: "I spent the last three months of 1991 in Germany, two of them with a family in Munich studying and a month travelling. I spend a couple of weeks in the former East Germany while travelling, and a week with a family in Dresden. It was an amazing opportunity to talk with people who have experienced directly the changes in the last two years."

JOSH LIEB, SP89, writes: "Am having my intellectual curiosity savaged and my childlike faith in human nobility profoundly compromised by Harvard University. Will probably end up writing for television and reading mystery novels written by foreigners. Am treasurer of *Lampoon*. Can't write anything that doesn't sound like a postcard, damn it all. This is the age of angels! My love to Rich and Tara."

1990s

TIMOTHY O'REILLY, SP90, is attending Princeton University.

YOUN-KEE HONG, SP90, is attending Yale University.

IN MEMORIAM

EDMUND C. BURNETT, JR., DS32, died June 16, 1990 at Moore Regional Hospital, Southern Pines, N.C. following a heart attack.

He graduated from George Washington University where he received AB and LLB degrees. His career was spent principally in the federal government in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Army and Defense. Upon retirement, he was associated with a law firm in Washington, D.C. until 1978 when he retired to Southern Pines, N.C.

He is survived by his wife, Martha, his daughter, Caroline, and son, Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, Jr.

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