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Keep your eyes peeled!

New Website: In the next few months Telluride will launch our new and improved website, featuring a new interface and expanded capabilities. Come visit us mid-winter at www.tellurideassociation.org.

New York alums: Watch your mailboxes for an invitation to a winter Telluride alumni gathering. Come meet and reunite!

Alumni survey: Once our new website is up we’ll send you our alumni survey, which you can submit on paper or online. We look forward to hearing from you.

By Julie Chi-hye Suk, SP92 TA98, with Noah Zatz, SP89 CB90 TA92

Summer 2002 witnessed the tenth year of the Telluride Association Sophomore Seminar at Indiana University, and the TASS’s first year at the University of Michigan. TASS is Telluride’s seminar in African American studies. To mark these successes, TA hosted a Tenth Anniversary Celebration for the TASS at the Michigan Branch during the weekend of October 18-20. The Celebration reunited TASS participants from each year of the program since the first in 1993, provided an opportunity for TASSers from different years to meet and network with each other, and prompt reflection on the purpose and future of the program. Sixty TASSers and TASS tutors attended the event, traveling to Michigan from California, Florida, New York, and points in between, and every TASS year had at least a few participants present. The reunion was organized by a steering committee consisting of TA members Noah Zatz, SP89 SP90 TA92, Julie Chi-hye Suk, SP92 TA98, and Emily Ahonen, MB99 TA02, as well former TASSers Joja Amatokwu, SS93, Erin Chapman, SS93, Angela Crenshaw, SS94 SP95, Raven Hall, SS94 CB96, Everett Stuckey, SS99, and Jamila Webb, SS97.

The Celebration mixed structured programming with informal time to hang out and catch up. The program began with a panel discussion on “Directions in African American Studies,” featuring presentations by faculty from Indiana University, the University of Michigan, and the College of Charleston, which is a possible partner for a third TASS, as well as former TASSer and current history graduate student Vernon Mitchell, SS95. The panelists and audience had a lively discussion on topics such as the role and obligations of black intellectuals in African American communities and the relationship of African American studies to other disciplines and departments. Another panel on “Race and Politics in Career Aspirations” featured former TASSers and TASS tutors speaking about their varied career paths and the role and effects of race in choosing and pursuing various careers. The panel discussions were followed by small-group workshops, in which TASSers advised each other on college selection, race politics on college campuses, and life and career choices.

continued on next page
TASS Celebration Continued

The Celebration switched gears Saturday night with a DJ and party that kept TASSers dancing the night away, except for a brief interruption when the fog machine set off the House’s notoriously sensitive smoke alarm. The reunion ended with a brunch at which opportunities for former TASSers’ involvement with the program were discussed.

Current TASS Committee chair Sharon Tregaskis, CB94 TA96, found the Tenth Anniversary Celebration “incredibly encouraging.” She noted, “Even in years when the committee feared that the program had not been successful, students had life-changing experiences. They talked about specific interviewers whom they met during the application process and specific moments in seminar.”

Many TASSers enjoyed not only reconnecting with their fellow TASSers, with whom they lost touch, but meeting TASSers from other years. Candace Williams, a 1996 TASSer, said, “It’s wonderful meeting everyone from different years, to share their experiences, and find out how TASS affected their lives.”

Former tutors and faculty also marveled at how much their students had grown, both during and after the program. Johfa Amatokwu predicted, “People are looking forward to another opportunity like this. It may encourage older TASSers to become TA members.”

Perhaps Associate Vice Chancellor Frank Motley, SPF99, put it best when he said, “This program has a head and a heart. This weekend demonstrated that.”

Summer 2003 Seminar Topics

Cornell I TASP—“Know Thyself”: Pride and Prejudice in Philosophy and Literature

Cornell II TASP—Fourth World, First Peoples: Indigenous Cultures in an Interconnected World

Michigan TASP—Islam in Practice: Religion, Culture, and Politics

UT Austin TASP—The Mystery of Creativity: On Literature and the Creative Process

Indiana TASS—Constructing “Race”: Society and Law

Michigan TASS—Social Identities and the Mass Media

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2002 CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

From June 13 to June 16 the members of Telluride Association held their annual Convention at Telluride House in Ann Arbor. Highlights included:

- Approving a new 2003 TASP at the University of Texas-Austin and a 2004 urban field TASP at Washington University in St. Louis.
- Finalizing plans for an elevator and office renovations at the Ithaca Telluride House.
- Electing new members to the Association: Emily Ahonen, MB99 TA02; Aaron Johnson, TA02 and ’01 TASS tutor; Jennifer “Vern” Long, CB99 TA02; James May, SPF99 CB00 TA02; Amina Omari, SP98 CB99 TA02; and Sruthi Pinnamaneni, MB01 TA02.
- Developing mechanisms for non-members to become more involved in the ongoing business of the Association and its programs (Associates: if you are interested in volunteering or contributing your two cents, please contact us to learn more.)
- Authorizing the 10th Anniversary Celebration of TASS.
- Hosting alumnus Roy Pierce, DS40 CB46 TA46, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of Michigan, who recalled his involvement in the creation of TASP and encouraged us to build more creative programs as we prepare to celebrate TASP’s 50th anniversary in 2004.
- Electing Paul Foster, SPF8 CB79 TA81, as President and Jessica Cattelino, SPF91 CB92 TA93, as Vice President.

The 2003 Convention will be held from Friday, June 13th to Monday, June 16th in Ithaca.
Street Theatre: Staging Belfast

By Aoife Naughton, CB00

This summer I traveled to Belfast to facilitate an environmental theatre workshop with inner-city teenagers in Greater Shankill and Divis/Springmartin. The plan was for the workshop to focus on conflict and identity in Belfast and open up an alternative space for acting out divisive issues. The 1994 declaration of cease-fire had led to significant changes in the scale and nature of violence within Northern Irish society, but while much of the paramilitary violence has stopped, other forms of cyclical hostility have prevailed. Such hostilities are particularly acute during the summer marching season, which is in effect a ritualized assertion by the two predominant communities of historical claims to territory.

So why offer a theatre workshop during the marching season? Environmental theatre, popularized by Richard Schechner in New York in the 1960s, makes theatre with actors, groups and communities rather than for them and, most importantly, neither presumes nor prioritizes a fixed text. Belfast provides its own vocabulary and topography of conflict and tribal ritual. The challenge was to provide a framework for teenagers to identify and dramatize what they considered conflict and to playfully and productively tease out division in Belfast today.

I had written to leaders of two Catholic and Protestant communities to identify teenagers who would be interested; when I arrived in Belfast, fourteen teenagers, ranging in age from 11 to 16, awaited me. On the first day participants introduced themselves, and as is often the case in Belfast, the mere mentioning of one’s name or street hinted at larger politics. Every weekday morning for the next four weeks we continually bumped up against this larger political framework as we pitched proposals and worked on scenes. The energy in the room was at times raw, at times flat, and at times incendiary.

Outside, the effects of the marching season were visible. On the eve of the Twelfth of July both Catholic and Protestant groups and the police erected scaffolding; loyalists lit a huge bonfire. Two burnt out cars squatted on the tarmac outside a video store, and the smell of burnt rubber hovered in the air. Flammable liquid had been poured through windows of Catholic churches in Co. Antrim and set alight.

The group dynamic in the workshop was also shifting. Three participants had left for summer jobs, tensions in the group emerged around whether to include name-calling in an opening scene, and we still had to decide how to frame the material. A marathon effort over the last three days ensured, however, that when we opened the doors a different kind of theatre came alive.

As a doctoral candidate in comparative literature at Cornell I gained a tremendous amount from the experience, not only in terms of theatrical “wings,” but more importantly in terms of the uncut insights into contemporary political life in Belfast gleaned from working with fourteen funny, irreverent, streetwise teenagers. It is perhaps too premature to evaluate what the participants gained. Many had never acted or directed, but the experience of working with no assumptions about what to be performed was positively received by all. I hope that the workshop encouraged these bright young Belfasters to seek other avenues for creative self-expression and political self-awareness. I appreciated having the support of the Mike Yarrow scholarship fund to facilitate this.

Zacapa, Santa Barbara, Honduras, C.A.

By Theron Tingstad, MB01

The Guadalupe Foundation is a non-profit non-governmental organization dedicated to the economic, social and spiritual development of Honduras. During summer 2002 I worked with the foundation on projects based in and around Zacapa, a small town nestled in a valley of the Santa Barbara region. I spent most of my time documenting the foundation’s projects with video, photography, and pencil and paper. I spent the rest of my time participating in the projects. Below is a synopsis of the projects and my role in each.

The Spiritus Sanctus Academy. Spiritus Sanctus offers a quality K-6 education to its 200+ scholarship students. The school was built for the poorest children, with the idea that a sound spiritual and scholarly education could help alleviate their situation. I shot two hours of video and 100 photographs of the school.

CEPA: Micro-farming Training Facility. Through its hands-on sustainable agriculture class, CEPA promotes family micro-farming, crop diversification, and commercialization. I took part as a participant, learning about sustainable agriculture with my campesino neighbors. Additionally, I took three hours of video and 200+ photographs.

Books for Kids. In its effort to fight Honduras’ high illiteracy rate, “Books for Kids” has created alternative entertainment for kids. The “Reading Corners” in Zacapa and Canelinueros are informal places for children to meet, read, or listen as adult volunteers read stories. The “Mobile Library” visits children in remote areas. I was one of the “readers.” Additionally, I logged one hour of video and about 100 photographs.

San Pablo Medical Center. The Center offers general medical services in Zacapa. In addition, Doctor Lito travels to remote villages once a week to give medical check-ups and health classes. I accompanied him into the pueblos, and the photos, video, and written documentation I provided was used to acquire aid for the patients.

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Lars Wulff’s 1999 RFP (Requests for Proposals) succinctly captured the aesthetic challenges presented by 1735 Washenaw when Telluride Association purchased the property in the spring of 1999.

Telluride Association’s property in Ann Arbor was built as a University of Michigan sorority in 1959. Constructed of concrete blocks and steel and clad in dun-colored brick, 1735 Washenaw is anything but upscale Arts and Crafts. Short of tearing it down, there’s no sensible way to get past the mid-century utilitarianism of the building. The aesthetic direction that makes the most sense to us is neither tearing nor toning it down, but playing it up: stripping away the additions of the past two decades and transforming the interior of the building into a celebration of fifties style.

The house’s previous owners, the Alpha Xi Delta Sorority, had gone to great lengths to cover the mid-century design of the house with a kind of Reagan-era pastel frosting. Crown molding and draperies obscured the windows. Nearly every surface was painted beige, white or powder blue. Brass fixtures, floral wallpaper, French doors and drop-tile ceilings were pervasive.

And these were only the aesthetic challenges that 1735 Washenaw presented to the Michigan Branch Property and Renovations Committee (MBPRC). The house had been modified throughout its history to serve a variety of purposes, none of them much in sympathy with ideals of Nunnian self-government and intellectual exchange. The bedrooms on the upper floors had been designed to warehouse as many students as possible, insuring an adequate revenue stream to pay the property’s high mortgage, tax and utility costs. The basement bore the imprint of the house’s brief stint as the Kalmbach Office Center in the 1970s. Rows of windowless hutch-like offices were accessed from either side of a narrow basement hallway. Though there were large public spaces on the first floor, the very vastness of them proved inhospitable to conversation.

The two-fold goal of the renovations project, then, was to make the structure of the house more amenable to a Telluride Branch and to improve the appearance of the house, making it suitable as a site for guest receptions, Conventions and events such as the recent TASS Reunion. Michigan Branch would never be the monument to Prairie Style and Mission design that Cornell Branch was, but we hoped to make from it an equally forceful statement of a different aesthetic.

To achieve these ends MBPRC, chaired first by Lars Wulff, DS79 UC85 TA86, and then, through the bulk of the renovations, by Denis Clark, DS69 CB72 TA73, reconfigured much of the existing property. Several small student rooms were combined to form three faculty guest suites on the second floor, each with its own bedroom, study and private bath. Walls between additional student rooms were removed to create a large computer facility, and ethernet jacks were installed in every room. In the basement, tiny offices were demolished to open up a large game room complete with television, pool table and ping pong table. (A PlayStation was later added by action of the Branch.) With the television safely banished to the basement, the former television lounge on the first floor could be converted to a library; books, shelving, reading chairs and a long table suitable for study or committee meetings were installed. The fire and life safety systems were upgraded and expanded throughout the building.

As we worked to make the house more useable for the Michigan Branch, we began to discover several original design elements that seemed worthy of restoration. On walls in the living room and library, architects discovered large planes of hardwood veneer paneling that had been plastered and painted over. Above the drop-tile ceiling and hanging florescent lights in the multipurpose room, we uncovered a higher ceiling with a pattern of exposed wooden beams that continued into the dining room. Behind plaster on either side of the living room fireplace was a mosaic of green and white glass tiles. Taking our cue from these finds, we tried to extend these elements, and others in keeping with them, throughout the house’s public areas.
Open space and light were, of course, central occupa-
tions of the mid-century modern design movement, and
much of our work sought to enhance the space and light in
the Michigan Branch. To admit additional natural light,
curtains and sconces were removed from the large first floor
windows and sliding glass doors. Inessential walls, such
those added in the eighties to separate the dining room
from the multipurpose room, were removed, leaving only a
large brick fireplace to divide the rooms. Ceilings through-
out the house were raised, and in the new basement game
room, where HVAC material prevented us from raising the
ceiling, we removed tiling to expose the fretwork of girders
and supports. The original wood paneling and accents were
restored to the living room, library and multipurpose room,
and additional maple paneling was added throughout the
first floor.

By further opening up the large public rooms, of
course, we risked making them even less welcoming to
intimate informal intellectual interchange ("quadruple I")?
Several steps were taken to mitigate this concern. First,
groupings of furniture were arranged to create more
opportunities for face-to-face interactions. We also intro-
duced slight changes in level to the rooms to create smaller
spaces. For example, the baby grand piano and several
chairs in the living room were placed on a raised platform
under a slightly lowered section of ceiling. In many of the
rooms, we also used changes in finish or material—a move
from wood paneling to painted walls, or from carpeted to
vinyl floors—to suggest more manageably-scaled living
spaces.

Perhaps the most remarkable element of mid-century
design was its dramatic use of color, and we contemplated
several decorative schemes for the house, ranging from the
bold to the understated to the outright campy. In the end,
the choice of color was driven principally by the surround-
ings of the house itself. The presence of so much glass on
the main floor seemed to draw the surrounding landscape
into the interior of the house. Recognizing this, we selected
a palette for finishes that represented the natural hues of the
Michigan landscape. When applied consistently, however,
this brown and green color scheme proved too dull, so we
punched it up in a few places, painting one fireplace in the
multipurpose room red and using yellow tiles to restore the
mosaic in the other fireplace in the living room. If the
resulting color scheme lacks the impact of a Warhol or a
Lichtenstein, it perhaps compensates with a calmness that
shares something in common with the interior of 217 West
Avenue in Ithaca. In this, as in the many functional changes
made to the property, 1735 Washtenaw has become unmis-
takably a Branch of Telluride Association.

Thomas B. Hawks, SP85 CB86 TA87
Michigan Program Director
Robert Richter, PB47, is a graduate of the Pasadena Branch and an Academy Award-nominated documentary filmmaker. His most notable works include “School of Assassins,” about human rights abuses by graduates of the School of the Americas, a U.S. Army training school. Tom Downey, SP90, spoke with Richter in his Manhattan office this November.

How did you learn about Telluride?

My first contact with Telluride was because of Deep Springs College. The high school I went to had several students who had gone to Deep Springs; it was Brooklyn Technical High School.

I went to [the Pasadena Branch] and had the best educational experience of my life. In the second year of the college we set up our own miniature college with fifteen students. We had an incredible opportunity to pick wonderful professors to teach us. This program was on the grounds of Pacific Oaks, which was a Quaker center. Because it was so innovative Helmut Bonheim, PB48 CB49 TA50, a student from Germany, and I decided we would test the limits of this program and said we wanted to take a course in Oriental philosophy and religion. We found [some]one who had taught this very subject at Yale University. We learned about Hinduism and Buddhism and one evening she took us to meet a Zen Buddhist from Japan. We’re talking about 1948, so he was probably the first Zen Buddhist priest to come here from Japan. A year later I was in my junior year at Reed College and I introduced Zen Buddhism to a fellow named Gary Snyder who leapt on it and became a leading advocate. He introduced it to Jack Kerouac who popularized it for America. I was the catalyst. And it all goes back to Pasadena.

The students at the Pasadena Branch had an alternating work and study program. One semester all the students went to school, the next semester all the students worked.

I worked at Lockheed Aircraft, filling screw holes with little pieces of masking tape, but I quit after a while because it was such mindless work. The best job I could get after that was as a Popsicle stick sticker.

Mike Yarrow, DS25 CB28 TA28, the director, was a wonderful, enthusiastic guy who had a great manner of openness and receptivity, great moral fiber. He was a great role model for us.

Linus Pauling, who was this renowned Nobel Prize winning scientist, came to visit us. He taught at Cal Tech, down the street from where we were located. Linus had spent a summer as a guest of Telluride House in Ithaca. Quite a few years later after that, because of the initial contact in Pasadena, I made a Nova biography of Linus Pauling which my wife says is her favorite of all the many documentaries I’ve made. And I like it too.

One day in 1948 Charles Collingwood, DS34 CB37 TA37, one of Edward R. Murrow’s “boys,” came to visit us. Collingwood was a very distinguished broadcast journalist who had gone to Deep Springs and I think to Telluride after. As he was leaving he said, “If you guys ever come to New York and want a tour of CBS just look me up and I’ll take you around.” I took him up on it, and it was because of that initial connection that I then started working in the “CBS Reports” unit producing documentaries. So it all goes back to Pasadena.

For me the defining experience was that second year when we set up our own college and had wonderful teachers who were inspirational, motivational and had wonderful ways of helping us think and learn.

How did you get started making documentaries?

After I visited CBS there was a documentary that Ed Murrow became especially famous for. It was about Senator Joseph McCarthy and helped bring the senator down. At that time I was in graduate school at the University of Iowa Writers Workshop. I saw that documentary and I said to myself “That’s what I want to get into.” And I reconnected with Collingwood. Then I got a CBS News fellowship at Columbia University. I was hired at CBS before the academic year was over. I said, “I want to be a producer for the Murrow unit.” And they said, “You got it.”

My first project was called “Bulldozed America.” Charles Kuralt was the correspondent. It was about environmental disputes in America before anyone knew what the term “environmental” meant. We dealt with the uglification of America, with billboard alleys, with strip mining in Kentucky, with highways going through the redwoods of Northern California and dams that were going to be built in the Grand Canyon. It was the first network documentary on the environment.

There were two documentaries I made that generated the most controversy. Back in 1978 I went to Vietnam to make a film about post-war Vietnam that was shown theatrically in this country and on TV in Europe and Australia. Soon after I came back, I produced another Nova program that dealt with PCBs and dioxins. It was Nova’s first two-hour special, and it named names, named the companies, documented the
evidence. It was a very hard-hitting piece of journalism. A day or two before it got on the air The Wall Street Journal ran an editorial attacking me for this program. They cited my Vietnam documentary and an op-ed article I had written for The New York Times as examples of my questionable patriotism. I had obviously hit a nerve.

The other one that generated a lot of controversy was when I produced a Nova called "Who Shot President Kennedy?" with Walter Cronkite as the narrator. In it we used modern forensic science to reexamine the old evidence. I thought at the beginning that we may be able to prove scientifically that there was more than one gunman. In fact we couldn’t. The closing lines said, in effect, although modern forensic science can’t prove it, that doesn’t mean that there wasn’t more than one shooter. It just can’t be proven scientifically. There were hundreds and hundreds of letters from conspiracy-minded people castigating me for not including stuff that they thought should be included or presenting stuff that they thought shouldn’t have been included.

I have pretty well mastered the whole process of making documentaries after all these years. I enjoy it all. I even enjoy fundraising. I like to find the money to do the projects that I think ought to be done. And when I can do those projects, they are my most successful films. I like the ones where I dream up the idea and I produce them and I’m the journalist. Some that were made more than twenty years ago are still being used in colleges today, which is pretty bad in a way, because they exposed some pretty awful stuff that is still going on. I first made a mark when I was dealing with global environmental issues. I think more recently I’ve made a mark in terms of human rights issues.

How did the "School of the Assassins" project begin?

There’s this priest I’ve known since 1980, Father Roy Bourgeois, who came to see me. He said that he was looking for someone to produce a documentary about the perils of nuclear war. After an hour or so of conversation with him, we agreed that I would make that film. It was called "Gods of Metal" and it got an Academy Award nomination for best documentary short. That sealed our friendship and over the years I was in touch with him and I learned about his growing involvement in trying to call attention to the U.S. Army School of the Americas. About ten years ago I said to him that I thought I would like to make a documentary about him and his crusade to close the school. He said, “Don’t make a film about me. Make it about the issue.” It got nominated for another Academy Award.

This particular issue, the School of the Americas, I describe as a one-man war against the Pentagon that turned into an international movement. It’s a wonderful example of democracy working. The U.S. House of Representatives voted to close this school in the year 2000. This happened in part because of the huge effort by Roy and those who agree with him, in which 25,000 copies of my film were made and given to every member of Congress, sent to editorial writers at major newspapers, given to schools and churches. It was a tool in a very effective campaign. But, in fact, the school officially shut down only to reopen a month later under a new name doing the same kind of thing plus a few other courses that they argue make them more politically correct.

I just finished another film earlier this year called “The New Patriots” which involved U.S. military veterans: a Navy Lieutenant in the Vietnam War, a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, a woman West Point graduate, and a couple of others who had been transformed from warriors to peace activists. My interest in that kind of stuff goes back to Pasadena. That was the seedbed for that kind of thing.

What other works stand out in your memory?

I did a Nova about Linus Pauling. Linus Pauling was an interesting character for me because not only did he get a Nobel Prize for chemistry, he also got one for peace. He was the only individual to have won two unshared Nobel Prizes in two separate fields. There was a "Ban the Bomb" movement, and he became one of the leaders of it and helped organize a petition drive from scientists all over the world calling for banning the use of the H-bomb. That’s interesting and I’ve looked for people like that and that’s Father Roy Bourgeois also. Those kind of people appeal to me. They have heroic dimensions.

Now I’ve got a feature film that I’m trying to get going about Roy and his crusade. I’ve been developing, with Walter Cronkite, a series on Nobel Peace Prize winners going back to first one in 1901. There are always new ideas coming up.

Tom Downey, SP’90, is a documentary filmmaker based in New York City.

Feminine Promotion. Feminine Promotion organizes women and gives them access to knowledge about nutrition, health and personal hygiene. In addition, the program addresses issues such as self-esteem, relationships, and business enterprise. One of its crowning achievements has been the Ceramic Workshop, a women’s cooperative that produces high quality ceramics for the local economy and for export. I shot one hour of video and 50 photographs.

My roughly nine hours of video, over 400 photographs, and written documentation have been used to make a website for the Guadalupe Foundation (www.guadalupefoundation.org—check it out please). In addition, the video is being edited for a short documentary about the foundation’s work. My project was especially important to the Guadalupe Foundation because they are going to use the website and documentary for solicitation. After September 11th, the foundation’s endowment disappeared by 50%, and as a result many successful projects were canceled.

My time in Zacapa was amazing. I got to climb mountains, ride bulls, swim in hot springs, and bask in the Caribbean. However, the most important experience of Honduras is meeting its people. I was accepted into the community with open arms, and from that vantage point I was able to observe how these people face poverty, crime, and a bleak future with hope, love, and humor.

At my surprise going away party, my friends from the rodeo team presented me with a gift: the first place trophy they had just won in the town’s festival. It was their only first place trophy, and they gave it to a gringo who tried to ride with them. As I limped over to accept the trophy, I felt tears coming to my eyes.
1940s
GARETH W. SADLER, DS41 TA43, moved from Idaho to Jacksonville, Oregon (near Medford and Ashland) this year. Plans were to visit Norway and Iceland in August 2002. He can be reached at ozark24@aol.com.

1950s
ROD MASON, CB56, continues to work as a computational physicist at the Los Alamos National Lab. He has been building and running codes for the analysis of long and short pulse laser-matter interaction experiments for 30 years. He notes, “It’s about time laser fusion worked.” His latest efforts are with MPI-ASCI models. His wife Caroline is a chemist (also at LANL) concerned with the disposition of plutonium in the former Soviet Union. His daughters, Vanessa and Rosi, work in pharmaceuticals and computer information systems, respectively. He can be reached at rodmason@ix.netcom.com.

1960s
The 9/22/02 issue of The New York Times featured a piece by Bill Keller, entitled “The Sunshine Warrior,” which explores the career of Telluride alumnus PAUL D. WOLFOWITZ, SP60 CB61 TA62, and his role in the issues surrounding a possible invasion of Iraq by the United States. Wolfowitz is the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

DOUG MACDONALD, SP62, became Secretary of Transportation for the state of Washington in 2001, after nine years as Executive Director of the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority in Boston.

LORD WILLIAM WALLACE, CB62, has become the Liberal Democratic spokesman on foreign affairs in the British House of Lords, and is - reports PHILIP BUDDEN, CB88 TA90, assistant to Tony Blair’s NATO advisor on Europe—proving a worthy match for the government.

Lord Wallace is also a professor in foreign affairs at the London School of Economics, which explains why he is such an informed spokesman. Philip meanwhile is thrilled to have secured a posting back to America. He was due in August at the British Embassy in Washington to cover EU-US economic and trade relations (focusing on the high-tech and telecommunications sectors). He would be delighted to hear from fellow Telluriders, especially any in the DC/MD area and IT/media sector.

1970s
DANIEL BODANSKY, SP73, moved to Athens, Georgia this summer to become the Woodruff Chair of International Law at the University of Georgia.

MARK S. COHEN, SP74 CB75 TA77, joined the firm of Askot and Weiner, LLP in Philadelphia as a partner earlier this year.

1980s
ERIK MUEGLER, DS80 CB84, is one of 24 recipients of the 2002 MacArthur Fellowships. Sponsored by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, a private, independent grant-making institution, each fellow receives $500,000, paid out over five years with no strings attached. Recipients are selected from a pool of several hundred candidates who have been identified as exceptionally creative by an anonymous pool of nominators. Erik is associate professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His research focuses on the understanding of ethnic minorities in China through ethnographic studies of individuals in provincial populations.

JAMES CARBONE, SP82, opened a NYC restaurant in 1994 called “Mugsy’s Chow Chow.” Recently renovated and renamed “Patio Dining,” the enterprise was reviewed in the 5/20/02 issue of New York Magazine. He writes, “Hope to see all TASP friends – imagine it’s Tuscany – we go to the market everyday and there’s a new menu everyday…”

PAUL KIM, SP84 TA93, and LYNNE SACKS, SP84 CB85 TA88, announce the birth of twins on November 1, 2002. Maya (6 pounds 9 ounces) and David Kim (6 pounds 14 ounces) were born at Georgetown University Hospital. Everyone is in excellent health, and Anna is a delighted big sister.

SCOTT MCDERMOTT, SP84 CB85 TA88, writes that his first book, entitled Charles Carroll of Carrollton: Faithful Revolutionary, is now available from Scepter Press.
In the fall of 2001, JONATHAN BOLTON, SP85, defended his dissertation on Czech and Russian autobiography after the 1968 Soviet invasion, in the Slavic Department at the University of Michigan. He has begun a joint fellowship/appointment at Harvard University where he will spend two years in the Society of Fellows and then begin as assistant professor in their Slavic Department, teaching Czech language and literature.

MIXHAEL WILSON, SP86, Becky Sun, and their son Theo, are pleased to announce the birth of Irena Kathleen Ling-Chao Wilson on April 30, 2002. Michael is a postdoctoral associate at the University of Minnesota studying intercommuity relations of chimpanzees at Gombe National Park, Tanzania.

DAVID WONG, SP87, writes: “Although accepted by Harvard Law School, I decided to enroll in and graduated from Boalt Hall School of Law in May 2000. Following graduation, I practiced with a San Francisco firm, specializing in intellectual property litigation, transactions, and prosecution, Internet law, and commercial and products liability litigation. Currently, I work for Lafayette & Kumagai, which has been named a Preeminent Law Firm by Martindale-Hubbel. LK & has big clients (e.g., Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble) and has even argued a case before the U.S. Supreme Court and won a unanimous 9-0 decision in its favor. LK specializes in bankruptcy, insurance, employment, commercial, products liability, and personal injury defense litigation.” Much to his delight and surprise, David relishes the practice of law (although he thought law school was an awful bore) and will probably keep practicing until an early retirement comes upon him. David would love to hear from Telluriders and may be reached at dwong669@earthlink.net.

An exhibit of abstract oil and egg tempera paintings by SARAH AVERILL, CB89 TA97, was displayed at Miss Mary’s Art Space in Albany, New York, during the month of October 2002. A reception for the artist was held on Sunday, October 13.

LAURA POMPEL, JORDHEN, SP89, is a family practice resident, having received a medical degree in June of 2001. Two months later, she married “the man of my dreams—a refugee from Tibet I met in India in 2000.”

ANNETTE TELLO (née Muller-Schwarze), MD, SP89, married Enrique Tello Silva, MD in a warm and cozy at-home wedding. Annette spent the last year as a medical intern in a hospital that serves the northern half of Maine. Now that she has survived internship, she will start a residency in psychiatry at Yale. She would like to hear from fellow TASPers, especially any who may be in the New Haven area. She can be reached at annette-bettina@hotmail.com.

1990s

JOHN JOHNSON, SP90, writes: “About a year ago, the Newsletter carried a small announcement that SELENA KYLE (née Kate McCreary) SP95 had won the Mansfield-Wefald Prize. I recognized the name from an economics class at Stanford years before and wrote to offer her congratulations. Several visits and a few hundred emails later, we decided we belong together. We expect the wedding to happen sometime in the summer of 2003—location to be determined. In the meantime, we are moving back to Stanford, where Selena will begin her first year of law school, and I will finish a Ph.D. in economics. We’d be delighted to hear from any old friends in the area. Chalk up yet another way Telluride has improved our lives immeasurably.”

LAURA STEELE, SP90 CB91 TA93, and AMANDA LITTAUER, CB95 TA96, are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Zoë Renée (6 lbs, 2 ozs., 19¾ inches), on March 29, 2002.

After a five-year break from academic life, TAMEKA JACKSON, SP93, received an associate’s degree in 2001 from the Henry Ford Community College in Dearborn, Michigan. Her plans to work toward her bachelor’s degree were postponed this year when she “began the greatest adventure” of her life on March 18, 2002 with the birth of her daughter, Takara Denise. She would love to hear from fellow TASPers—the best way to reach her is at meka99@yahoo.com.

VERNON C. MITCHELL, JR., SS95, graduated from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 2001 with a bachelor’s degree in history. After working as a research assistant for several professors, and this past summer as a fellow in the Martin Luther King Papers Project at Stanford University, he is working toward an M.A./Ph.D. in history at the University of Missouri-Columbia, as a Gus T. Rigel Fellowship recipient.

LULU HANSEN, SP96, graduated from Brown University, and is teaching English at Shandong University in the People’s Republic of China. She is also applying to Ph.D. programs in comparative literature and visual arts for fall 2003.

KARL TURK, SS96, has completed four years of study (social science education
and Spanish) at Indiana State University. He hopes to become a collegiate basketball coach in the future but in the meantime will be spending the year studying Spanish in Querétaro, Mexico.

VANESSA WILLS, SP97, writes: “I am now a graduate of Princeton University. I majored in philosophy, and my senior thesis, written with Professor Gideon Rosen as my advisor, was entitled Freedom of the Will, Knowledge of the Self, and the Ability to do that which is not Morally Right.” In August, she moved to Pittsburgh to pursue a Ph.D. in philosophy at the University of Pittsburgh. Her primary research interests are in the philosophy of language, ethics, and the philosophy of religion.

DAVID SHAPIRO, SP98, writes, “I’m in Philadelphia because I’m working in the tax department of Dechert, an international law firm, where I advise clients on efficient structuring of their global operations. I love my work, which is fundamentally a giant logic puzzle.”

2000s

Summer Program participant CARL ARCHER, SP00, is attending Rutgers University and RYAN GREENE, SP00, is attending Columbia University.

IN MEMORIAM

ROGERS ALBRITON, CBG54, died on May 21, 2002 of pneumonia at the UCLA Medical Center. He was 78. A celebrated philosopher and gifted teacher, Professor Albrighton earned his bachelor’s degree from St. John’s, Annapolis, and his doctorate in 1955 from Princeton University. He was a faculty guest at Cornell Branch shortly before he joined the Department of Philosophy at Harvard University in 1956, which he chaired from 1963 to 1970. He left Harvard in 1972 to join the Department of Philosophy at UCLA. Reflecting on Albrighton’s impact on housemembers in the 1950’s and their friendship in more recent times, RICHARD DOLEN, CB52 TA54, writes, “He was a wonderful friend and counselor not only to me but to many Branchmen, and helped a lot of us grow up. In this past year, when he was essentially confined to his house because of worsening emphysema, I was fortunate enough to visit him regularly, sharing takeout meals brought from selected restaurants in Los Angeles’ Chinatown. Though quite aware that he had probably less than a year to go, he spent much of his time voraciously reading magazines, newspapers and journals concerning national and international political developments. He also spent time organizing his papers, and against my protests, shredding many of them. He had a perspicacious moral sensibility, curiosity over a broad range of human affairs and a wonderful sense of humor.”

CHARLES BURKHART, CB47 TA48, died on December 23, 2001 in Philadelphia at the age of 77. He received a bachelor’s degree from Cornell University in 1949 and a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 1958. He taught English at U.S. military bases in England and Morocco before accepting a position at Temple University in 1956. He became a full professor in 1966. Following retirement in 1990, he was recognized with the Temple University College of Arts and Sciences Excellence in Teaching Award in 1991. He also published several books and many scholarly papers. He is survived by two sisters and several nieces and nephews.

STANLEY M. HILCHEY, III, DS69, died on April 29, 2000 in Longview, Texas. He was 49. He was born in Fort Riley, Kansas on February 9, 1951 and attended Exeter High School in New Hampshire. He attended Deep Springs College and then graduated from the University of New Hampshire with a degree in anthropology. Mr. Hilchey was president of Lodging Host Hotel Corporation in Longview. Prior to moving to Texas in 1987, he was an emergency room supervisor in Minneapolis. Throughout his life he maintained an interest in science and was an avid amateur astronomer. His widow, Barbara Hilchey, writes, “He was always proud of his experience at Deep Springs, and had always hoped to come back for a visit.”

MARY LYDON, CBG62, died on April 29, 2001, after several years’ struggle with cancer. Professor Lydon was a gracious and sociable faculty guest who treated branchmen to Irish coffee during a pubspeak on St. Patrick’s Day. She was also a powerful advocate for French philosophical and psychoanalytic approaches to literary theory in her courses, at the Branch, and on public intellectual occasions at the university.

Professor Lydon taught at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for several years before spending a year at Cornell as a fellow at the Society for the Humanities. During that year, she accepted a position in the Department of French and Italian at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where she later was appointed the Pickard-Bascom Professor of French.

continued next page
PAUL SZASZ, CB48 TA49, a practitioner and author of international treaty law for the United Nations, died April 30 at his home farm in Germantown, New York. He was 72 years old.

Born in 1929 to Hungarian parents in Vienna, Szasz came to New York with his family during the Second World War. He studied engineering physics at Cornell from 1947 to 1952, and after two years in the Army he returned to Cornell, where he completed a law degree in 1956.

As a student, Szasz exhibited early interest in international law, chairing the Cornell chapter of the UNICEF drive and serving as presiding officer of a 1952 intercollegiate model United Nations held at Barnard College. His fellow housemembers regularly remarked upon his great talent for public speaking and his enthusiasm for the work of Telluride Association. Szasz was elected President of the Cornell Branch, and he served as a Custodian of the Association from 1950-54 and 1956-57.

After leaving Cornell, Szasz clerked for Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, and then received a Fulbright scholarship to study at Saarland University in Germany. His career in the practice of international law began with an eight-year stint at the International Atomic Energy Agency, where he helped design safeguards to prevent the use of civilian nuclear materials for military ends. He then spent five years in the legal department of the World Bank before moving to the United Nations, where he was a legal officer from 1971 until his retirement in 1989. He retired from the UN as Director of the General Legal Division, having been active in the creation of international development initiatives.

Following his retirement, Szasz served as a consultant on international legal issues, most notably helping to draft constitutions for Namibia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The latter emerged from his 1992-1995 service as legal advisor to the Vance-Owen negotiations on the fate of the former Yugoslavia. Szasz wrote in 1997 of these international negotiations:

“Without doubt, this 40-month period constitutes one of the most interesting assignments of my professional life—and easily the most frustrating. Unlike my work on and in Namibia, immediately after my official retirement in June 1989, which still constitutes a source of great satisfaction, the efforts devoted during a much longer period to the problems of Yugoslavia and especially of Bosnia have led to no adequate resolutions, and as of now none can be anticipated. Although the principal blame for this--but also the consequent suffering--can quite fairly be assigned locally, there is no doubt that the European and the wider international community have also failed, in part by doing too little and too late and in part by intervening (or not) in furtherance of parochial interests. Unfortunately, the story has not yet ended.”

Szasz taught international law at New York University, the University of California, Berkeley, and Pace University, and he advised the World Health Organization on tobacco control. He authored some 100 studies on international law.

Szasz’s principal service to Telluride came from his contributions, often described as “monumental,” to the rigor of its investment policies. As a Custodian, Szasz undertook a historical study of Telluride’s finances that led to the Timing Plan of 1954, which set forth the rationale and program for the management of the Association’s assets. Szasz remained active in discussions on Telluride’s assets for many years, contributing notably to Convention floor debates and weighing in on the debates of 1990, which led to Telluride’s current investment policies. Beyond financial matters, however, Szasz took an active interest in the programmatic issues facing the Association. His correspondence with the Telluride Office records his interest in the racial integration of the TASP, the introduction of the “women’s program” to the Ithaca Branch, and the fate of the Berkeley Branch.

Szasz is survived by his wife, Frances, stepdaughters Catherine H. Dibble and Ree Brennin, and sister Veronica Roeser.

John Briggs, SP98 CB99 TA01

MARY LYDON continued

She published numerous articles and two books: Perpetuum Mobile: A Study of the Novels and Aesthetics of Michel Butor (1984) and Skirting the Issue: Essays in Literary Theory (1995). At the time of her death, she was working on a book about Samuel Beckett in relation to his Irish identity and a translation of Jean-François Lyotard’s Discours, Figure. Professor Lydon is survived by her husband, Herbert Hill, and her children, Katherine Lydon and Rory Lydon.

CINDY KARGARISE SHERMAN, a conservation biologist who studied endangered toads in the Sierra Nevadas near Deep Springs College, died of pancreatic cancer on November 16, 2002 in Ithaca, NY.

Telluride Association has been notified of the deaths of:
JOHN JACKSON, SP64
SIR PETER PARKER, CB50
PERE PI-SUNYER, CB41 TA42
ALL YOUR NEWS THAT FITS WE’LL PRINT

Your friends and Telluride associates are interested in what has become of you. Send us information about your recent travels and adventures, honors and awards, books or papers published, promotions or job changes, and family news for Newsletter publication. Associates can look up addresses at: http://www.tellurideassociation.org (username: associate; password: keepintouch)

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