Telluride Launches New TASP at University of Maryland

By Hammad Ahmed SP02 TA10

For the first time in a decade, this summer, Telluride Association will be holding summer programs for high school juniors (TASPs) at three locations. TASPs have long been held at Cornell University and the University of Michigan, and most recently at the University of Texas, Austin until that program’s final seminar in 2010. This summer, we are expanding our program locations by holding the first TASP at the University of Maryland, College Park (UMD).

“It was a lengthy review and vetting process,” said Julia Menzel SP12 TA15, chair of the TASP Committee, “but we couldn’t be happier with the result. The University of Maryland has been a fantastic partner with us on our TASP expansion efforts so far, and we look forward to a successful program launch this summer.”

Telluride Association selected UMD from among a shortlist of higher education institutions for several reasons, among them: UMD’s strong profile as a well-rounded, leading research university (see https://www.umd.edu/rankings-and-fast-facts), the Association’s desire to reach more participants from the D.C./Baltimore metropolitan area and the south, a strong affinity with the living-learning communities that UMD already operates, a pledge of financial and institutional support from the University, and a personal connection. Wallace Loh, President of the University of Maryland, was a member of the Cornell Branch of Telluride Association in 1965.

This summer’s seminar topic at UMD will be “Protest Poetics: Art and Performance in Freedom Movements” led by Jakeya Caruthers of Stanford University and Isaiah Wooden of American University. Assuming a successful launch this summer, Telluride and the University intend to recruit more TASP faculty from UMD in the future. Bill Cohen, Associate Provost and Dean for Undergraduate Studies at UMD, stated, “The University of Maryland shares many goals and ideals with Telluride Association and we are thrilled to be hosting a TASP for the first time this summer. As a premier flagship public research university inside the Capital Beltway, UMD offers an incredible range of opportunities for students. Our faculty, staff, students, and community partners have collaborated enthusiastically to launch this TASP.”

Bringing TASP to UMD is part of a larger effort within the Association to identify strategic priorities, among them the expansion of summer programs generally. The Association’s Board voted in June 2017 to ratify an “expansion charter” with a goal to increase the number of TASP’s to 6 concurrent seminars by the summer of 2022, and a strategic planning process is underway to chart the Association’s course towards its goals. Of course, additional programs require additional resources, and there are many ways for alumni and associates to be involved in the expansion. We will be soliciting financial contributions to help us meet our fundraising targets once they are established. In the meantime, we would also like to hear from alumni and associates who live and work near College Park, Maryland and who may be able to volunteer some time this spring and summer with on-the-ground assistance. If you are interested, please write to tasp@tellurideassociation.org or call the Telluride Association office at 607-273-5011.

Telluriders Share Perspectives on Immigrant Rights

By Michael Becker SP08 TA13

In recent months, immigration has become an increasingly salient and critical topic of political debate in the United States, fueled in part by a heavy push towards an overhaul of the current immigration system by the Trump Administration and a bevy of related executive orders. With the intention of developing a deeper understanding of the issues at play, we put an open call on social media for Telluride alums with personal and/or professional experience grappling with questions of immigration to join us in a roundtable. The four panelists have a wide range of experiences and expertise. Kristi Graunke SP93 CB94 TA95 is Senior Supervising Attorney at the Southern Poverty Law Center. Aura Ochoa SS11 is a recent Mellon Mays Fellow in Science & Technology Studies at Wesleyan University. Chris Levesque SP08 CB09 TA13 is a Ph.D. student in Sociology at the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities. Nooreen Reza SP10 is staff writer for Kajal Magazine and does direct services housing advocacy in NYC.

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Telluride Strategic Planning Effort Digs In

By Cory Myers DS10 TA13

The Strategic Planning Steering Committee has been hard at work since past fall learning how to integrate our chosen strategic planning approach—the “strategy-change cycle”—into the Association’s work and governance. Along the way, the Committee is grappling with two key questions. First, how can Telluride use the strategic planning process to articulate both the work we’re already doing and the work we’d like to do in the future? Second, how can this process improve the “Telluridean” structures and processes we already use?

The Steering Committee’s original charge from the 2017 Convention was to develop a three-to-five-year strategic plan for the 2018 Convention to review and approve. This plan was to include, among other elements, an Association-wide mission statement and a list of long-term goals; an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of each of our programs (known in the field as a “SWOT analysis”); and an overall “implementation plan” outlining the concrete programmatic, financial, personnel, and other steps the Association should take in order to advance those goals.

In the course of the committee’s work, as well as its discussions with strategic planning consultant Anne Carroll of Saint Paul–based Carroll, Franck & Associates, a different approach emerged as both more practical and more effective for our purposes. Rather than being elected representatives of the wider Association, tasked with developing a strategic plan, the committee would instead coordinate an inclusive process of engagement towards that end, in two broad directions.

The first prong of this process began in mapping out the full range of the Association’s stakeholders: most obviously, TASS and TASP alumni, Branch members and alumni, and permanent and recent summer staff; but also current and recent Association members and our contacts at current and historical partners such as Cornell University, the University of Michigan, and Deep Springs College. We invited many of these stakeholders—many of you!—to complete an online survey designed to collect your thoughts on the Association’s direction, values and benefits, and its place in the wider landscape of secondary and higher education. Members of the Steering Committee and the Association at large met in Detroit in early April to consider this input together and draft a set of Association-wide goals and strategies. The Steering Committee will reach out to stakeholders again afterwards for their feedback on that draft. After a round of revisions, the Steering Committee will bring these goals and strategies for approval at a May midyear meeting (or “Midvention”) of the trustees.

The second prong of this process is ultimately internal, as an addition to the Association’s repertoire of governing processes. Should the high-level strategic plan be approved, the Steering Committee’s next task will be to propose a process for implementation: how to link the work of the Association’s many committees, officers, and staff to the priorities of that plan. That plan will also address strategic monitoring, both for the Association to track its own effectiveness in carrying out its strategies and to be accountable to our stakeholders and (as a nonprofit) to the wider public.

If approved by the Association, the first round of this implementation and monitoring work would begin with the 2018 Convention, as a new way for the Association to review its work this year and plan for next year. But it’s worth keeping in mind that the theory behind this approach is called the strategy-change cycle. Any strategic plan the Association adopts, and all the concrete work we do to follow through on it, will be part of a long-term process of periodic review, deliberation, and revision—which should be deeply familiar to anyone who’s spent time in a Telluride program or attended a Convention.

Whether or not you’ve contributed, or plan to contribute, to any of the Steering Committee’s formal stakeholder engagement, the committee welcomes your input. For more information, contact Committee chair John Corso (john.corso@tellurideassociation.org) or vice chair Ridley Jones (ridley.jones@tellurideassociation.org).
Telluride’s Siberian Expedition of 1914-15, or “Where’s the Mammoth Skull?”

By Matthew Trail SP81 CB82 TA84

It is not widely recognized today how the spirit of scientific and technical curiosity embued the early Telluride Association. A review of early Convention Proceedings and the Telluride Newsletter reveals that the Association followed or actually funded various engineering and scientific projects and regularly received and reported on engineering-related articles from its members. None of these are as romantic, however, as Telluride’s support in 1914-15 of a research expedition into the wilds of Western Siberia in search of mammoth bones. What’s the story?

The story begins with Telluride’s interesting connections with the Smithsonian Institution (indeed, one of Telluride’s more obscure Constitutional provisions states that its assets will revert to the administration of the Smithsonian if it violates the terms of its trust). This connection was through the Walcott family, whose father Charles Doolittle Walcott was an eminent geologist (discoverer of the famous Burgess shales celebrated by Stephen Jay Gould in Wonderful Life: The Burgess Shale and the History of Nature, and first head of the US Geological Survey). Walcott spent time in the American West and befriended LL Nunn in 1905, shortly after Nunn had founded his “Telluride Institute” in Olmsted. Later, Walcott would be the one who introduced Deep Springs Valley to Nunn as the possible site for his new college, as recounted in L. Jackson Newell’s The Electric Edge of Academe: The Saga of Lucien L. Nunn and Deep Springs College. Charles Walcott’s three sons were Constitutional members of Telluride Association, including Sydney, who became Telluride’s first President, and his brother Benjamin Stuart (Telluride’s Vice President at the time of his tragic death serving in the Lafayette Escadrille during World War One). His daughter Helen in 1915 apparently became the first woman to notify Telluride Association of her intent to apply for membership—but that’s another story.

At any rate, the 1914 Telluride Proceedings includes a letter from Charles Walcott, who by that time had become the fourth Secretary of the Smithsonian, requesting the Association’s financial support for an expedition “for the purpose of collecting specimens and obtaining, if possible, a skeleton of the mammoth and other large fossil vertebrates like the rhinoceros.” The 1914-15 trip was in the charge of Mr. Johen Koren, and the Smithsonian was looking to add the collector Benno Alexander for the purpose stated above (in particular, it was looking for a skeleton to add to its new exhibit hall). Telluride came through, funding the expedition to the rather significant tune of $3,500 (representing 6% of that year’s operating budget, and equal to a whopping $87,000 in current dollars).

Alas, relatively little is known of the fate of the expedition, which focused on the Kolyma river valley and is known as the Koren Expedition. The 1915 Proceedings note that “No report was received regarding the progress of the work,” and subsequent proceedings are silent as well, as is the Telluride News Letter. The Smithsonian archives do hint at some of the apparent internal disarray that accompanied the venture, however. According to several letters from Alexander, little of scientific value was acquired due to insufficient means to pack specimens, and manipulation on the part of Koren and the field biologist, Copley Amory Jr. Koren himself left the expedition and died in Vladivostok in the great flu epidemic of 1918. Amory (whose cousin, interestingly, was deputy director of the CIA in the 1950s) collected a variety of biological specimens, including 228 bird specimens and a “few sets of eggs.” The Smithsonian was reportedly “disappointed” in the expedition’s results. On the other hand, the Report of the National Museum, 1916 is rather more favorable, noting that “A considerable amount of material was secured, consisting for the most part of disassociated bones, representing a Pleistocene mammalian fauna, of which 8 genera and about 11 species are distinguishable. These include the mammoth, bison, caribou, horse, rhinoceros, musk-ox, wolverine, and wolf. Special interest attaches to this find, as it is the first collection of fossil bones recorded from this region.” Oddly, the separate Annual Report of the same institution is even more forthcoming, citing the discovery of a “fine skull of a Siberian mammoth, the only skull of this northern form now in any American museum.”

More recently, it is gratifying to observe that the Koren Expedition continues to produce scholarship, nearly 100 years after its start. A 1995 issue of the journal Polar Science featured an article focusing (ironically) not on megafauna but the small mammal specimens collected during the expedition. Although dessicated mammal specimens are occasionally found, no mammoth bones have ever turned up in the dusty corners of the dark, voluminous Cornell Branch attic, much less the “bone pile” at Deep Springs—but one can hope.
I

f one needs hope in a period of collective anxiety about our present and near-term future, I advise reading a remarkable memoir by rural sociologist and community organizer, Isao Fujimoto CB62 TA63. *Bouncing Back: Community, Resilience and Curiosity* is not only the journey of a very special human being—it is the story of turning despair into hope. It is also the story of the intimate connection between the individual and the family, and the family and the community as sources of wisdom and strength to translate the despair that visits most of our lives from time to time into energizing hope that allows us to do things that strengthen the family and the community and fulfill our efforts as individuals.

Fujimoto’s story at its roots is the story of Japanese Americans in the era of World War II and its aftermath. The profound violation of the rights and humanity of 120,000 people incarcerated by our government because of their Japanese identity, even if they were born or naturalized American citizens, is told without exaggeration or anger through the experiences of the Fujimoto family. As with the entire memoir, Fujimoto reveals the experiences and opportunities that keep him and his family whole, even in the two camps, Heart Mountain and Tule Lake, where they were detained. When they are released in late 1945, they are able to pick up their lives. Not right away. There are setbacks and pitfalls. But they find their way back to productivity through the growing of strawberries, ultimately on their own land.

The story of the family, which grew to 13 children, is remarkable and the contributions of the siblings to society is very American, but more specifically a very Japanese-American saga. The Fujimoto saga demonstrates a thriving family, even after three of the children are killed in an automobile accident. One encounters repeated examples of despair turning into hope, an attitude that Isao’s father instilled in the family and that was tied to his own origins and experiences in his Japanese village. Indeed, the role of Japanese culture under the conditions of American life in the period between the 1920’s and the 1940’s is powerfully presented through the Fujimoto family’s experiences.

Isao’s specific story is that of the oldest of the thirteen who wends his way through public schools in Washington state and California, finally arriving at UC Berkeley.

His innocence, not to say naiveté, about what awaits him in college as he approaches the Berkeley campus, part of the trip on foot, engages the reader’s compassion as well as sense of humor. Isao’s intellect, his record from school days of leadership, his energy and enthusiasm—even his absorption of the lessons of Dale Carnegie’s *How to Win Friends and Influence People*—engage the support of friends and faculty. The crucial advice of Professor Thomas Blaisdell helped Isao rationalize giving up medicine and move towards sociology and the career of advocacy for the rural poor which becomes Isao’s gift to the world.

And that gift is remarkable. Isao becomes, from his academic base at UC Davis, a powerful community organizer, particularly of rural farm workers in the Central Valley of California. His “teaching” frequently stirs controversy with established economic interests. He involves his students in experiential learning with people in desperate need of support from both public and private institutions. Educating through community organizing is perhaps the most valuable part of this book for individuals looking to apply their talents in ways that can help be transformative for others, particularly those near the bottom of the socio-economic ladder. His creative teaching extends from California throughout the world, including particularly Indonesia, Japan and India. Isao’s career trajectory is unique and follows no prescribed pattern. That is one of the benefits of absorbing his story. It can literally empower the reader—of whatever age—to follow one’s interest in others and take the risk of becoming implicated in their lives and their destinies.

The story reaches a kind of climax—not an ending because at 84 Isao is clearly still engaged in transformative activities—when he decides finally to finish his Ph.D. at Cornell University. In 2010, at the age of 76, Isao Fujimoto is the degree marshal at commencement and recognized by the university president. His dissertation title captures the focus of his life’s work: *Dynamic Mosaic: The Central Valley Partnership’s Collaborative Multi-Ethnic Approach to Organizing Immigrant Communities.*

At the end of the story, he suggests the lessons he has learned. He illustrates these lessons with the experiences he has shared with us throughout the memoir. At the core of his professional activities is collaboration with organizations with shared values and commitments. In Isao’s case, these are organizations from all over the world.

One organization in particular captures the optimism and hope that courses through Isao’s story: the American Friends Service Committee, which had sent him a sweater when he was still a boy in the camp. In their Philadelphia offices Isao searches through their archives and finds the files for the AFSC’s “Student Relocation Program.” The AFSC’s efforts to help Japanese-Americans re-establish their college careers after their internment involved 4,000 students, relocated to 680 colleges. There were up to 25 letters for each student. The AFSC was only one of the myriad organizations that Isao has worked with to promote social justice and economic opportunity. Success for Isao Fujimoto was and is to help others deal with their challenges. At the core, strength is developed between the individual and the family, between the family and the community. As Isao makes clear throughout the memoir, we need each other.
Passage

Seconds sink inside your eyes like stones.
Soon, you’ll need new glasses with fireproof frames
and stronger lenses to keep the memories alive.
Soon, you’ll collapse like an illusion into bed and sleep naked
and unborn. It’s snowing outside and somehow I know
you’re aware of every muted flake, every innocent breath
from every child on our street. Somehow, I know that the voices
which have reached you continue reaching from you
with hallowed hands. They cradle the girl who was a woman
promising safe passage through the ruins of her heart.

The Walk*

I wanted to remember who you were before
the fall before your fingers stiffened before
you had no mind to move you through moments
before sleeping replaced feeling
so I walked through the forest found an old tree
with great roots and hugged her tightly as I could
spilled my hot tears against her bark
climbed to the top of her flowering branches
where I closed my eyes inhaled her perfume
basked in wonder at her glittering empire
and watched helplessly as the sun set and her petals closed
as her bark stiffened as wind abandoned her leaves
little by little and she sunk into soil
her frail branches and crooked buds barely visible
but clinging gracefully to my body
even as they slowly declined.

*For Mom, On Mothers Day.

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Vincent John Ancona MB17 is a published poet currently working on his
second collection of poems which will chronicle his mother’s struggle with
dementia and scleroderma. His work has caught the attention of such
artists and writers as David LaChapelle, Lili Bita, Bryant McGill, Susaye
Green, Rae Desmond Jones, and CA Conrad, and he has been published
in various magazines and journals such as Bucknell University, Academy
of American Poets, “Poem in Your Pocket” Initiative, The American Review
Literary Journal, The Fox Chase Review, and Fairies In America. He continues
to work vigilantly at building a name for himself and pursuing his dream
of being a poet and lyricist in the 21st century.

Can’t wait for the next Newsletter?

Telluride’s more-or-less weekly blog is a great opportunity to get your
fix of Telluride news, alumni profiles, historical tidbits, Telluride trivia,
samples of Telluriders’ creativity, and much more. Visit the blog at
https://www.tellurideassociation.org/blog/.

Recent topics include:

• From web to Web: Rebecca Carter SP91 CB92 TA00, Spider Scientist
  Turned Data Scientist
• 1962: Civil Rights and Black Power at CBTA
• Yarrow Award Winner Helena Ratté MB13 Writes About Her
  Experiences With Amica E.V.
• I am From: An Ode to the Telluride House by Emily Lawsin MBG09

We’re always eager to share pieces from alumni! If there’s
a blog post you’d love to write, shoot us an email at
news@tellurideassociation.org!
Immigrant Rights...continued from page 1

Q: Could you talk a bit about your path to the immigration-related work you do now?

Kristi Graunke: I entered college with the intent to study and eventually teach literature, with a strong focus on literature written by women. Outside of classes, I began reading and thinking more about U.S. poverty and the role that unions and worker organizing can play in fighting poverty. In my third year at Cornell, I became very involved in student efforts to support members of the university dining and service workers’ union, who were organizing for a living wage. I also interned for a parking attendant workers’ union in Washington, DC; many members of the union were recent immigrants. Through my involvement in and study of the American labor movement, I became increasingly aware that issues surrounding work (particularly low wage work) in this country cannot be separated from immigration. I applied to law school knowing that I wanted to focus on the civil rights of low wage workers. After I graduated law school and clerked for a year, I represented farmworkers in Georgia who were victims of human trafficking, wage theft, and discrimination. In 2005, I moved to Alabama to begin working at Southern Poverty Law Center’s (SPLC) newly formed Immigrant Justice Project. I have been working for SPLC ever since, although I now live in North Carolina. In my current position as a senior supervising attorney, I represent immigrant workers, families, and organizations in a broad range of litigation to enforce their constitutional and civil rights. I also get to mentor and supervise junior attorneys in doing this work — a part of my job that I find immensely rewarding and inspirational.

Nooreen Reza: Right now, I work in housing justice at a direct services level, but immigration issues play a huge role in many of my clients’ lives. Everyone I work with is living in poverty, and part of my job is to assist them with accessing public benefits and grants to help pay back rent. Thanks to the changes made to welfare policy during the Clinton administration, the rules around eligibility for these benefits are stricter and dependent on their status, how long they have had that status, etc. Moreover, the Trump administration’s rhetoric and proposed policies on punishing immigrants petitioning for status who received public benefits before increases the anxiety levels clients deal with when interfacing with these bureaucracies. My organizational colleagues who work in criminal defense are now constantly dealing with ICE arrests of their clients inside and outside courthouses. Before my current job, my other immigration-related work was with the Yale Refugee Project, a student-run volunteer program that paired students with newly resettled refugee singles and families in New Haven as cultural companions and English for Speaking of Other Languages (ESOL) tutors. I was a volunteer for 4 years and also served on the board for 2 years. I interned at the refugee resettlement agency in 2014 as well. So, immigration policy has long been a part of my professional life in various forms.

Chris Levesque: A few years ago, I was working as a home health aide and then as an immigration paralegal. At that time, I became invested in learning more about how institutional barriers prevent or limit refugee and asylum seekers’ access to health services, and what migrating means for refugees’ mental health and well-being. Health as a discipline has the power to shape and control the narratives of vulnerable displaced populations—in other words, to ascribe who is “deserving” of care and who is not. My graduate research today looks at social determinants of access to care in the U.S. and Germany, discourses of assimilation and health, and how migration policy decisions tend to exclude Muslim refugees and asylum seekers from equitable access to health care.

Aura Ochoa: Broadly, my work focuses on the ways in which women of color resist Western medicine and science, and medical injustice. Realizing that the category of “women of color” is broad and has the potential for erasure, I consider what these experiences might specifically look like for women of color who are immigrants, poor, Black, and/or queer. So, while my work does not explicitly lie within immigration studies, I aim to center immigrant women of color voices within Science and Technology Studies. And I must admit, a good chunk of my work is inspired by my mother — a non-English speaking, Afro-Latinx immigrant and her experiences with the medical-industrial complex. Witnessing her pain be negated by doctors and nurses, going without health insurance for a few years, and hearing her express the loneliness she often felt when seeking medical care — her story is not rare, unfortunately. At the same time, learning from her about familial remedies and listening to her own socio-medical critiques has really challenged the way I engage with epistemologies of science and medicine.

Q: In your view, what are the most important ways the broader public conversation about immigration changed over the past five years?

AO: I think more people are talking about how immigration justice is reproductive justice, or, how they are linked, which I believe is incredibly important considering the precariousness of immigrant experiences and the barriers they encounter, such as access to basic, but crucial health care. For example, it was the second #RJDay4Immigrants on Twitter just a few days ago (04/25/18). On this day, collectives such as SisterSong, the UndocuBlack Network, and others came together to hold discussions on the importance of working towards reproductive justice for immigrants, particularly Black immigrants. Bluntly, immigration justice is reproductive justice is prison abolitionist work and so forth. So, I think we’re seeing nuanced conversations regarding immigrants, beyond education and work status. But, this doesn’t mean reproductive justice isn’t related to education and work status. The more (safe) access immigrants have to abortion and other family planning services, the easier it is for immigrant folks to be students and workers. This growing concern for reproductive justice points us towards a more holistic view of immigration justice.

KG: In the past five years, the naked racism of the most extreme restrictionists and deport-’em-all contingent has been mainstreamed. And we’ve seen the virtually unchecked expansion of a deportation system that includes for-profit mass detention of non-dangerous people, including children. This was the centerpiece.

NR: I remember while interning at Integrated Refugee and Immigrant Services (IRIS) in 2014, the issue of unaccompanied minors from Central America seeking asylum in the US was reaching crisis levels. At that time, there were already rumblings of anti-immigrant sentiment in the media when it came to the question of where to settle and house these vulnerable children. Xenophobia has always existed in America, from its founding as a settler colonial country to now. But, and perhaps this is naïve on my part, I thought refugees and asylum seekers were more sympathetic to the broader public as “deserving” immigrants who were welcomed and given a helping hand. That time in 2014 was my first hint that I was probably wrong, and the last few years of anti-refugee, Islamophobic hysteria on the part of the government and its supporters, and even so-called liberal commentators, has shown me that I was really, really wrong.

CL: Not a new phenomenon, but I think North America and Western Europe are framing refugee migration more and more as a “security issue,” especially since 2016. Despite gaps in policy and discourse, many far-right populists and some centrists in the West have labeled refugees as a systemically-induced
threat to receiving countries. More specifically, populism’s success in Europe holds faith in the idea that migration institutions must counter and control this threat in order to move their country from a so-called “crisis” back towards a new equilibrium. This “fear of the unknown” sees refugees as a primary target, and legitimizes unfair and inhumane deportation practices. These fears reveal that many receiving countries’ attitudes towards migration are less grounded in humanitarian concerns, but rather determined by the ebbs and flows of world capitalism, on one hand, and of a hegemonic international state system, on the other.

Q. What’s one element of the current immigration debate that your work gives you a unique perspective on?

KG: My legal advocacy has focused heavily on the rights of workers, including guestworkers and other people whose immigration status is explicitly tied to their work. Unfortunately, many immigrants’ rights advocates have been too willing to cede ground on labor issues, including acceding to substantial expansions of guestworker programs that have been proven to exploit guestworkers and drive down wages and working conditions for struggling low wage workers who are already here. In my view, principles of basic economic fairness and dignified, safe conditions of work for all workers must guide our policy choices.

AO: A term that comes up quite frequently in my work is that of biological citizenship. According to Jessica Mulligan, “Biological citizenship...describes forms of belonging, rights claims, and demands for access to resources and care that are made on a biological basis such as an injury, shared genetic status, or disease state.” While this definition is accurate, it leaves out the cruel reality of the employment of biological citizenship. That is, biology, and by extension, biological citizenship, is used to determine the “right kind” of immigrant on a genetic basis. Think of the historical forced/coerced sterilization of immigrant women. Biology is also used for surveillance, and as mentioned above, blocking access to abortion and other reproductive services. I think engaging with biological citizenship has helped me better understand how the ways in which parts of the immigration debate actually haven’t changed throughout decades.

NR: I suppose I look at this from two vantage points—one from my housing justice work, and one from my work as a writer and editor for Kajal Magazine. The former, as I mentioned, has taught me a lot about the ways immigration policy interacts with other aspects of civil and administrative law, which I think tend to go under the radar since so much of immigration activism now is consumed by immediate responses to ICE and direct effects of immigration policy changes. Being a writer has given me the chance to simply explore all sorts of aspects of immigration issues and try to break them down for a general audience, and through that process I have also learned things I never knew before about things like temporary protection status (TPS), de-naturalization programs, and more.

CL: What separates this project from my previous research, and where I hope to open up new social and political terrain, is my desire to focus on Muslim refugees’ access to healthcare in the context of race, space, and place-making. This not only means going out into the field, conducting interviews, and uncovering doctor-patient relationships at both institutional and interpersonal levels; beyond that, it also implies that we have to think beyond “Europe” and “Islam” as two immovable objects and, as Hamid Dabashi says, “see alternative worlds emerge beyond the West and the Rest.”

Q. What’s your biggest concern about the current direction of US immigration policy and advocacy/activism? What gives you hope?

CL: My main concern is that immigration law in the U.S. today has made legal status much more untenable and complex over time, increasing the potential to “irregularize” people migrating to this country. The gray area between documented and undocumented status is growing in the U.S., and this precarious position affects immigrants’ social location, along with their ability to organize and participate in community-level institutions. Today, lack of status joins race, class, and gender as a central axis of stratification in American society. Though I’ve also seen in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area that immigration status has also opened up new avenues for advocacy. Partnerships have formed between immigrant rights coalitions and labor unions in the fight against deportations and all “right to work” (for less) attacks, regardless of (or perhaps due to) one’s legal status. This can also be seen in other American cities, such as New York, where sanctuary movements have gained traction since the election of Trump.

AO: Currently, I think the focus within U.S. immigration policy is Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)– Trump’s constant threats, individual states’ lawsuits to end it, the fight for a clean DACA resolution, etc. But, as we fight for DACA, I hope Temporary Protective Status (TPS), a program that protects immigrants particularly from places such as Honduras, Haiti, and so forth, is not forgotten along the way. Or, at least, my hope is that activists and non-activists equally fight for the protection of immigrants that rely on TPS. And I think with platforms such as Twitter and Facebook, these conversations are being had, which is incredible.

KG: The virulently false and unabashedly racist anti-Muslim and anti-Latino (particularly anti-Mexican) rhetoric that seems to drive much of current immigration policy is deeply troubling and I fear will have long lasting impact not only on policy but on American attitudes towards immigrants and Latino and Muslim communities. That the current anti-immigrant discourse is accompanied by numerous anti-worker policy measures that strike at the well-being of all American workers and their families is truly demoralizing. The basic worker rights that Depression-era Americans fought for, while flawed at conception, are still critically important. But even these rights are being dismantled and damaged, perhaps beyond salvage. My hope lies in younger generations of Americans, who often have a more reality-based understanding of the ways in which immigrants contribute to and participate in their communities. The hard-won gains of LGBT rights movements are also inspirational and worth study, but I do not think all of those movements’ strategies are neatly transferable to the challenges facing immigrants.

NR: When it comes to policy, the concerns are pretty obvious I’d say — ICE is out of control and behaving like a force of terror in immigrant communities; detention centers are inhumane; the Muslim Ban is dangerous and bigoted; the Wall is stupid. What my biggest concern is about activism is harder to answer, although I would say one of the things I am always concerned about when it comes to activism is being boxed into using the same frames of reference and terminology as the right. When you are stuck in a mode of reacting to bad policy and racist rhetoric, it can be hard to move beyond that and make a case for a completely new vision or ideology. For example, if the right is managing to flood the media with scares about MS-13, immigrant rights advocates have to spend that much more time responding to those claims, that much more time saying the word MS-13, thereby giving it airtime. This takes away the time they can be using to push their own ideas and policy proposals. I do have hope in how immigrant justice organizers have been able to mobilize and forge links across so many organizations, something that is happening a lot in New York City. Solidarity is important in times like this.

continued on page 8
Immigrant Rights...continued from page 7

Q. For readers who are interested in learning more, what are some books/podcasts/movies/blogs (or whatever media works for you!) you’d recommend that they check out?

AO: One of my personal favorite books is Social Death: Racialized Rightlessness and the Criminalization of the Unprotected by Lisa Marie Cacho. This book is not explicitly about immigration, but in it, Cacho challenges us to question the rights-based, heteropatriarchal law-ful/less systems that marginalized peoples may want to be included into so to be considered a full, mattering person. But as Cacho reiterates throughout her the book, in order for the dominant group i.e. those closer to whiteness, masculinity, citizenship, and wealth to be classified as the “human standard” and to strive, others must be deemed as “ineligible for personhood.” So, I think this book particularly can help us reflect on how we think about how we engage with and want from policy, and to critically think about how rights-based structures tend to normalize social and literal death. Again, holistic views are so important.

For those interested in the intersections of immigration, medicine/science, critical race studies, and care, Precarious Prescriptions: Contested Histories of Race and Health in North America by Laurie B. Green, John Mckierinan-González, and Martin Summers is a fantastic book.

Lisa Sun-Hee Park has done is and is doing really fascinating work on biological citizenship, access to healthcare, and immigration. Finally, Leisy Abrego has also done incredible work, particularly on Salvadoran immigrants. 

Rewire has a whole section of immigration and reproductive justice. It’s a great portal of information and that can be found here: https://rewire.news/primary-topic/immigration/

CL: Anne Fadiman’s book The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down (1997) tells the story of one Hmong refugee family’s disillusionment with the American healthcare system, and it’s a great read for those interested in the healthcare access gap. It also points to how contemporary immigration debates (including Donald Trump’s recent dismissal of “undesirable” refugees) reside strongly within the U.S.’ collective memory of xenophobia and racism, and how that is also tied into the country’s immigration history.

KG: It’s not “media,” but I am a passionate believer in the importance of understanding history to understand our present, and the concomitant power of visiting historical/interpretive sites. Here are some sites that I believe say something about our immigration history that is still powerfully resonant today: Manzanar internment camp (California), Lower East Side Tenement Museum (New York, NY), Angel Island State Park (Angel Island, CA), the Chinese Historical Society of America Museum (San Francisco, CA) and the Heinz History Center exhibits/collections on the lives of immigrant workers and their families (Pittsburgh, PA). For information about the crisis of immigrant detention in the southern U.S., I recommend SPLC’s Southern Immigrant Freedom Initiative website. Lawyers looking for pro bono opportunities are particularly urged to take a look! https://www.splcenter.org/our-issues/immigrant-justice/southeast-immigrant-freedom-initiative-en.

NR: Honestly, one of the most useful things for me has been just following a bunch of immigrant justice organizations on social media! They post information about demonstrations, articles, info-sheets, you name it. I’ve been able to keep up with contemporary developments and learn about broader issues that way. The orgs I follow are very NYC heavy but here is some — New York Immigration Coalition, Make the Road, Adhikaar, DRUM, New Sanctuary Movement, and Integrated Refugee and Immigrant Services (New Haven). Some books I like are: Embracing the Infidel: Stories of Muslim Migrants on the Journey West by Behzad Yaghmaian. Awful title but interesting book that follows several men, and some women, as they travel the routes taken by undocumented migrants seeking a better life in Europe — routes that would become well-known when the refugee crises in the Mediterranean reached their peak. Violent Borders by Reece Jones is a good survey on the policing of borders internationally and how it affects the rights of the poor, the refugee, and the jetsetting capitalist as well. I’d also recommend checking out Radiolab’s Border Trilogy, a three-part series of podcasts.

Ask Me For My Name (Part 2)

By Tracy Huang

Ask me for my name
On my first day of school
For twelve years
And I’ll tell you my nickname instead
Ask me when I say I’m from down South but you don’t believe me
Because someone with my name couldn’t possibly be American
Ask me when you interview me
And form judgments about what I’m capable of
Ask me when I do a good deed
Because that’s what I’ve been taught
To think of others above myself
And never to see my own individual identity as something to be valued
Or to be the recipient of an “I love you”
Ask me what my name means
And I’ll tell you it means sunshine
It means being an adult before you’re ready
It means nights alone
It means not understanding but having to understand
In a world that doesn’t understand you

Tracy Huang SP06 loves writing poetry and connecting with her audiences. She is based in Washington, D.C. and blogs regularly on her site, Writing the Waves.
Spotlight on the MBTA - Peace Neighborhood Center Service Partnership

By Puneet Singh MB16 TA17 and Lauren Richardson, Peace Neighborhood Center

Community Service is one of the foundational pillars of the Michigan Branch of Telluride Association. Over the Branch’s history, the pillar has been realized in different ways as excellently described in the Report of the Michigan Branch Committee in the 2014 Proceedings. In accordance with the MBTA charter to “express its mission through ... sustained projects in its surrounding community that explore the connections between intellectual inquiry and community service,” housemembers began a service project with the Peace Neighborhood Center in 2014.

The Peace Neighborhood Center was founded in 1971 with a mission to provide programs for children, families and individuals affected by social and economic problems. With the help of 8 full-time staff and several part-time employees and interns, it provides an extensive range of programs that promote education, health, social well-being and fiscal independence. The Peace Neighborhood Center’s Youth Services program aims to help youth from lower socio-economic backgrounds achieve self-sufficiency and positive social involvement. The Peace Neighborhood Center’s Adult Services and Family Enrichment Program are geared towards parents of those enrolled in the Youth Services programs. PNC offers workshops, transitional housing, financial assistance, food distribution, college preparation and advocacy related to basic needs of the community. Over the years, more than 16,000 people in Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County have benefited from its services.

MBTA provides a critical tutoring service for the 9th and 10th grade students enrolled in Career and College Preparation. Transitioning into high school is challenging for many students. MBTA offers academic and social-emotional support to help students reach their full potential. Twice a week, PNC staff bring students to the house, where housemembers help students with their homework and upcoming examinations. When the students come in for their tutoring session, housemembers prepare and provide a snack. This informal period is a good opportunity for students to relax after a long day of school, chat with each other and get to know housemembers. Blessing is a freshman and a regular student at the house tutoring sessions. She says that, “I like coming here because I get to talk, socialize with tutors and students while getting my work done.” Often, when students are done with their homework, housemembers and tutors play board games for fun. Some tutors regularly visit the Center and volunteer onsite as per their schedules. Asia, another freshman student, enjoys the tutoring, and says “Coming here helps me with my school work and to learn.”

Project coordinators have experimented with introducing a college readiness program and campus tour for the students. In 2017, in consultation with PNC staff Kenya Jackson, tutors extended the tutoring period to allow for additional workshop-type sessions to lead an activity or discussion with the students prior to tutoring. This helped break up the students’ day and engage them in various ways. One workshop was conducted by Leslie Rogers MBG15 that engaged students around movement activities and embrace leadership. Channing Mathews MB15, current PNC Project Coordinator, has facilitated a discussion with the students around their racial identities. She is continuing as Project Coordinator even while rusticating for the Winter 2018 semester. She describes her motivation for the project, “I work with PNC because working with students helps me to know why I do the work I do in my research. My PNC kids remind me that the statistical models I run are not just numbers, but students who are leaning on me and challenging me to help make a difference in their lives. Working with PNC has helped to keep me grounded in this work, and I am thankful for the opportunity to collaborate in this partnership.” Other than workshops, students were taken on a field trip to the Planetarium, Natural History Museum, and dinner at a local restaurant at the end of the Winter 2017 tutoring semester.

An ongoing challenge tutors face is keeping students engaged in their studies and focused outside of the traditional classroom environment. This year, both tutors and students are filling in reports after each session, with rewards promised for high scores at the end of the semester. The Pomodoro technique, splitting study time into 25 minute focused periods, is being experimented with in the tutoring sessions to improve concentration and reduce distractions.

Lauren Richardson, PNC’s College and Career Prep coordinator, says that, “This year, even in the face of ongoing challenges, I have been impressed with the consistency, professionalism, and commitment of the Telluride tutors. I appreciate their willingness to reflect and brainstorm about ways we can better meet the needs of our students.” Peace Neighborhood Center hopes to continue its partnership with Telluride House for years to come. Not only is the tutoring service valuable for PNC students’ academic achievement, but also being at Telluride is a great way for them to engage with college students. Most students will be first generation college goers, so having exposure to campus and talking to current students about their experiences and what it takes to get into college can be very meaningful and inspiring. PNC has become the flagship service project for the house and will continue to grow to meet its needs with enthusiasm and support of all the tutors and students.
1940s

WILLIAM VANDEN HEUVEL, DS46 CB48 TA48, is to be honored for his decades of public service and philanthropy at a gala celebration at Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Park on Roosevelt Island, New York City, June 13th. Vanden Heuvel was instrumental in the creation of the park.

1970s

NEAL HERR, SP71, has written a dozen musicals, over 500 songs, produced 50 student-written shows and is currently a community college English professor and musical theater director at the local YMCA. He also plays at anti-gun and Earth Day rallies and 70’s tribute shows and has recorded a dozen CDs of original music. On this cold, gray day, he still warms himself with memories of that wonderful summer at Telluride, giving talks, playing ping pong and seeing Shakespeare. Many are cold, but few are frozen!

CARL KAY, SP73, has lived in Japan since 2003 and runs Tokyo Way, a custom private tour company offering visitors deep access to Japanese culture both traditional and modern.

1980s

CHRIS ZABLE (née BLACK), CB83 TA84, writes: “I live in Palo Alto, California with my husband Harold Zable (né Zatz) and our fraternal twin daughters Michelle and Rebecca, who are finishing 5th grade this spring. I have worked as a software engineer and a marine invertebrate taxonomist, and for the last decade I have been managing house, home, and kids. My personal interests include gardening with California native plants, scuba diving, embroidery, and Judaism (I converted in 2005). I would be happy to hear from CBTA housemates, fellow TA members, and 1986 Chicago TASPers. I can be reached at chris.zable@gmail.com.”

DONNA GITTER, SP84, is a Professor of Law at Baruch College’s Zicklin School of Business, City University of New York. She writes and thinks about legal issues at the intersection of technology and ethics, such as big data in the field of genomics. She recently spent a few weeks in the Philippines for a Fulbright-SyCip Distinguished Lecturing Award. Donna lives in Manhattan with her husband and two sons and invites those she met through the TASP program to contact her at Donna.Gitter@baruch.cuny.edu to say hello.

TARA KELLY, SP86, has a new book out: The Hunter Elite: Manly Sport, Hunting Narratives and American Conservation, 1880-1925. She just wrapped up a five-year stint teaching in Duke University’s Writing Program, where she was happy to find newly minted TASPers among her students. Kelly has a Ph.D. in American History from John Hopkins University.

S. MAX EDELSON’S DS88 CB90 TA91, latest book, The New Map of Empire: How Britain Imagined America before Independence, is a finalist for the 2018 George Washington Book Prize. Edelson is Associate Professor of History at the University of Virginia and the author of Plantation Enterprise in Colonial South Carolina (Harvard University Press). He was the recipient of the National Endowment for the Humanities Digital Implementation Grant to develop MapScholar, a dynamic visualization tool for historic maps. Digital atlases for the book are available online at mapscholar.org/empire.
TA93, also proudly supported their daughter, Zoe (16), in her leadership of her high school's walkout for school safety in March 2018, which she wrote about in her first published essay.

LEAH KAMINSKI, SP97, writes “My husband and I are expecting our first child in July. I have a chapbook of poetry coming out in the fall with Dancing Girl Press, and I just finished a term as Artist in Residence at Everglades National Park. And generally, I teach writing at UC Irvine. My website is www.leahkaminski.com if anyone wants more writing-related updates!

SCOTT AARONSON, CB98, returned to Cornell in November where he gave a Messenger Lecture on “Quantum Computing and the Limits of the Efficiently Computable.” Scott also visited Cornell Branch and gave a private talk to housemembers.

PUNEET SAHOTA, SP98 TA01, writes that she is now faculty at the University of Pennsylvania in psychiatry and anthropology (she is an M.D./Ph.D.) and her specialty is culture and mental health.

ILANA HARRIS-BABOU’S SP08 latest show, “Reparation Hardware,” was featured in a glowing review in the February 20th edition of the New Yorker, “An Artist’s Searing Parody of Restoration Hardware Highlights the Racial Implications of Luxury Design.”

MORGAN WHITTLE, SS08 SP09 TA14, and AMEL OMARI, MB12 TA14, announce their engagement.

2000s

LAUREL WAMSLEY, SP01, writes that “I am a reporter at NPR’s Newsdesk, so I cover breaking news of all stripes, writing stories for NPR.org and reporting for the radio, too.”

TAE-YEOUN KEUM, SP03, was interviewed in the Los Angeles Times Review of Books blog on March 23, discussing her research on how Plato and Socrates can inform contemporary notions of public discourse and public philosophy in the age of social media. Tae-Yeoun reports: “I was in graduate school at Harvard for most of my adult life, and I moved to Oxford in October 2016 to take up a junior research fellowship. I (finally) finished my Ph.D. in Political Theory last May 2017. If there are any Telluriders around Oxford, they should feel free to get in touch!”


BRANDI WATERS, SS04, wrote in November that “I’m currently a Ph.D. candidate at Yale University (much thanks due to Telluride) and I’ve been awarded an International Dissertation Research Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council—so this academic year I’ve been moving across countries doing archival research.”

DEREK VAILLANT, SP05, tells us that Michigan 2005 TASPers might be pleased to hear that the “new” project he was setting off to France to investigate later that summer has (finally) yielded fruit. Across the Waves: How France and the United States Shaped the International Age of Radio (University of Illinois Press, 2017) examines how two allied, but very different societies got connected via the medium of radio in the twentieth century.

ANGELA CRUMDY, SS06 SP07, has received the prestigious Wenner-Gren Fellowship to conduct ethnographic research for her dissertation about the experiences of Black women educators in Havana, Cuba during the country’s ongoing teacher shortage. She is interested in better understanding what factors motivate these women to remain in the profession while others do not. Angela is currently a fourth year doctoral student in cultural anthropology at the Graduate Center, CUNY.

MICHAEL BECKER, SP08 TA13, a Ph.D. candidate in Caribbean history at Duke University, has received a Fulbright fellowship for Jamaica. Michael will be continuing research at the National Archives and National Library of Jamaica towards his dissertation focused on slavery, customary rights, and the law in early 19th century Jamaica, and collaborating with local organizations working to make the history of slavery and emancipation accessible to Jamaican public audiences.

BEN CROSBY, SP08, is delighted to announce that he has been invited into postulancy for Holy Orders (the next step in the discernment/ordination process for the Episcopal Church).

2010s

ROBBIE EGINTON, SP11 TA17, has both started a new job as an organizer for Physicians for Social Responsibility’s Iowa chapter and is also newly editor-in-chief of the online magazine Hypocrite Reader.

SAVANNAH MARQUARDT, SP11, is the host and creator of the podcast Ritual, which describes itself as “a podcast about how humans make patterns of meaning in a maddening world.” (https://www.ritualpodcast.com/). She is also the author of “The Nashville Parthenon Glorifies Ancient Greece—and the Confederacy” on the online journal Eidolon. Savannah has a B.A. in Classics from Princeton.

SUMMER SLOANE-BRITT, SP11, will be entering the Ph.D. program in Art History at New York University in the fall. She will be researching post-WWI American photography and representations
of race and identity. Her secondary focus will be looking at the ways American and Latin American visual production interface with one another.

MATTHEW WOODBURY, MB11, successfully defended his Ph.D. thesis in History at the University of Michigan this spring. His dissertation is entitled “Humanitarian Governance in Colonial New Zealand (1833-1872).”

HO KYEONG JANG, SP12, writes, “I’m a journalist (reporter and photographer) and analyst for a Korean media startup called Korea Exposé, which specializes in in-depth and independent reporting about the Korean peninsula. It’s a small company, but I believe in the project."

ALEX ZIVKOVIC, SP12, will be entering Columbia University’s Art History Ph.D. program in the fall. He writes: “I am looking forward to moving to New York City for many more years of studying modern art, avant-garde film, queerness, ecocriticism, surrealism, and more!”

IZZY GRABSKI, SP13 TA17, has been accepted to a Ph.D. program in Biostatistics at Harvard University for fall 2018.

CARLOS GEMORA, CB15 TA17, has moved to Santa Fe where he’ll be working with the city on the regulation and development of land use, affordable housing, and historical preservation municipal law.

CALEB STEVENS, DS15, was wounded in Syria while fighting against ISIS with a Kurdish militia. His story is featured in a Chicago Tribune March 5th article, “A mission ‘you’re willing to die for’: Michigan man shows up in Chicago ER after getting shot in Syria.”

KOFI WHITEHEAD, SS17, wrote an editorial for the November 17th metro edition of the Washington Post about his experiences growing up young, black, and male attending independent schools. “At my Baltimore school, we played ‘Let’s get the black boy.’ I was the black boy.”

This year’s MBTA Miller Scholar, MIKOVHE MAPHIRI, MB17, has accepted a faculty position at the University of Cape Town Law School.

While we’re fond of words and seldom tire of seeing portraits of L.L. Nunn, your Editors politely remind our readers that if you’d like to see more pictures of Telluride friends, their cute children, interesting activities or glamorous trips, you must provide them. We welcome them at:

news@tellurideassociation.org.
BOB GATJE, DS44 CB47 TA46, an architect who served as partner of two AIA Gold Medalists and whose work is to be found in half a dozen countries, died on April 1, 2018 in New York City. He was 90. The cause was a stroke, according to Susan R. Witter, his companion and partner of 35 years. Bob is also survived by three daughters, Alexandra Gatje, Marianna Perrier, and Margot Small, and three beloved grandsons.

Bob had a long career of service to Nunnian institutions. Under his leadership as President of Telluride Association in 1953-55, Telluride launched the TAPS. Bob was active in Telluride alumni affairs for decades, as well as serving Deep Springs College on its Board of Trustees (he received the Deep Springs Medal in 2011.) (For more information on Bob’s role in Telluride and Deep Springs, see his interview in the Spring 2017 issue of the Newsletter.)

Fellow Tellurider Robert Richter PB47 recalls, “He was my role model since our time at Brooklyn Technical High School. On the first day of Freehand Drawing class, the teacher held up a black and white shaded sketch of the 1939 NY World’s Fair Trylon and Perisphere. She told us the drawing was by Bob Gatje, in that course two years earlier, and we should all strive to make our sketches as terrific as his was.”

“…so I learned at Telluride House how to run a committee, how to run a group, and I was never intimidated by being asked to do something by saying I don’t think I could handle that. I’ve always been willing to try (chuckles).”

–Bob Gatje

Professionally, Gatje worked with Marcel Breuer and Richard Meier as well as his own partnership, Gatje Papachristou Smith, during a career of 50 years, largely overseas. He was best known for his role in the design of two “Monuments of French Modern Architecture” — IBM’s La Gaude Research Center and the ski town Flaine, as well as his award-winning Broward County Main Library in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

A Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Bob was president of its New York Chapter 1975-76. His civic work included service as a Trustee of the New York Hall of Science (1983-95) and the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (1996-2013).

Bob was the author of Marcel Breuer, A Memoir, and Great Public Squares, An Architect’s Selection, a book that sets international standards for urban space.

We recently learned of the 2012 passing of HELMUT BONHEIM, CB49 PB48 TA50. He was one of the first three graduates of Pasadena Branch of TA and later joined Telluride House at Cornell. Helmut earned his Ph.D. from the University of Washington and soon after returned to his native home in Germany where he taught for many years at the University of Cologne. Helmut was the chair of Cologne’s English Department and a scholar noted for his study of James Joyce’s Finnegans Wake.

MANFRED KORY, PB49, passed away April 22, 2016. Born in 1931 in Germany, Manfred and his parents fled to England as Jewish refugees. Manfred’s 54-year career in Aerospace, Defense, and Systems Architecture included projects such as the Apollo Space missions and the US Patent and Trade Office systems.

WILLIAM C. MULLEN, SP63, passed away November 2, 2017. William was a long-time professor at Bard College in the Department of Classics.
Looking for Lloyd
By Mary Tedeschi Eberstadt SP77 CB78 TA80

For weeks, I’ve been tearing into boxes of memorabilia and rifling through college notebooks, trying to find a photo of Lloyd Garten and me circa 1982. We’re sitting outside on the ledge of the second-floor porch of the House, playing chess in the afternoon sun, against a sky more incandescent than Ithaca’s usual. Lloyd, most likely, would have been winning; and the moment, most likely, would have been spring of his sophomore/my senior year. We were all but certainly distracting ourselves from exams, cheerfully absorbed as often in the sport of kings instead.

Lots else has surfaced lately in searching for Lloyd: little round punk and new-wave jacket pins that some of us wore to dances and clubs; old Telluride Association Newsletters whose blurred images grow more riveting with time, even as the textual details fade from mind; inscrutable missives about House matters retrieved from the newel post; photos of other friends and mentors of Lloyd, including Terry Pell, who was then a law student simultaneously finishing a Ph.D. in philosophy from Notre Dame. Also bobbing atop the piles of paper are notes scribbled back and forth, among friends including Lloyd, during overlong housemeetings and Conventions – shared jests that likewise still vibrate on the page, even as the quotidien tempests that prompted them are gone. Classical music and new-wave pop ruled the air with incongruent but palpitating equilibrium. Schemes abounded for the next golf game, the next Convention, the next road trip….and of course for saving trash Western civ. We wanted to enter it, lay claim to its intellectual and aesthetic patrimony – even, somehow, help build that thing. In 1980s Cornell, as in 2018 Cornell, such thoughts were verboten. And so, for those two years of our overlap and beyond, we became allies and friends both in the House itself, and within a wider circle of simpatico TA/DS members both past and to come.

With his gravitas and lack of flap, our man Lloyd seemed to have been born an adult, or beamed in from some unknown time when there were such things. A double major in Russian studies and comparative literature, he made the Dean’s List chronically and with seeming ease. In a time when political correctness was ascendant, he never broke a political sweat, no matter how often he voted in the minority (i.e., perpetually). Herr Garten performed his community duties with exemplary courtesy and promptness, and treated his fellows in and out of the House with respect. He was what a less ideological generation would have recognized, and lauded, as a gentleman.

During Lloyd’s junior and senior years, stars aligned into a wider constellation as Mike Greve, Josh Leonard, Kurt Gilson, and a few other like-minded contrarians entered House residence in an unexpected burst of new energy. The Garten-Greve-Leonard axis was where the games were, as I witnessed with occasional envy on visits back to West Avenue from New York. Theirs was a salon brimming with books and talk, chess and backgammon, banter in German and other vernaculars, beer and cigarettes—and all-around, counter-cultural bonhomie. Constitutional law and libertarianism, Locke and Hume, were in; Derrida and Foucault and other Continentalists were out. Classical music and new-wave pop ruled the air with incongruent but palpitating equilibrium. Schemes abounded for the next golf game, the next paper, the next Convention, the next road trip….and of course for saving Western civilization, or at least making the most of its Götterdämmerung.

Telluride’s archives rescue a memory. Garten and Eberstadt and chess.
In the midst of this happy whirl stood ever-spruce Lloyd – game-boards and fine books, ironed button-downs and libations at hand.

As Mike Greve notes, this moveable Never-land carried over into New York City for some years as our shifting band worked its way variously through law school, think tanks, small magazines, and other launching pads. Then most of the rest of us left Manhattan, married, started families, and otherwise moved on. Yet, even as the whole world embraced electronic chatter, Lloyd remained contrarian. He didn’t write emails, and almost never corresponded by snail mail, either. For reasons opaque to the rest of us, leaving Gotham also meant, in the long run, inadvertently leaving Lloyd.

One more object from House days uncovered by my closet-diving is Günter Grass’s 1961 novella *Cat and Mouse*. Set in Danzig/Gdansk during World War II, it’s the story of an enigmatic and resourceful teenager named Mahlke. A solitary, serious boy born seemingly out of time, he leads his admiring fellows through improbable feats—including retrieving treasures from a submerged minesweeper, in which he’s somehow found hidden air to breathe. Yet even the gifted Mahlke is no match for an inimical time. In the final scene, he ignores a call to military duty, and dives back into the haven of the underwater minesweeper one last time.

As his narrator-friend concludes simply: “You never came back, Mahlke. You didn’t surface.”

Odds are long that Lloyd read *Cat and Mouse* – maybe even in German. So know, our Mahlke, how it saddens your friends that you took that last dive on your own. Know that we hope you found air. It was a grand, young life when it confronted him?

As his narrator-friend concludes simply: “You never came back, Mahlke. You didn’t surface.”

For all his Rat Pack cool and his seeming comfort in his own skin, it was just when we reluctantly decided to grow up that Lloyd’s contact with us faded. What did he make of adult life when it confronted him?

In friendship we should have had that conversation, with a pack of Camels and a six-pack of PBR. To my deepest regret and remorse, we never did. In friendship we should have had that conversation, with a pack of Camels and a six-pack of PBR. To my deepest regret and remorse, we never did.

Frank Lloyd Garten’s untimely death leaves his close friends wondering about what could have been. What we might have done, and what redemption can be had.

I met Lloyd in 1982, upon my introduction to Telluride House by Jeremy Rabkin. There we were: Lloyd, Mary Eberstadt (Tedeschi), Josh Leonard; a chessboard; lousy coffee; and enough cigarettes to keep RJR Reynolds in business for a decade. Mary was on her way to New York. The three of us remained and, for (I believe) two semesters, shared a room. We all moved to New York City in later years.

Lloyd was a man of contradictions, to borrow a line from a song that debuted on the then-new MTV at the time. He was fantastically smart and educated, and fabulously helpful in knocking ideas around for someone else’s term paper. But he was curiously uninterested in his own studies, and never seemed to work. He breezed through Cornell and into NYU Law School. To the best of my knowledge, (and it’s close), he never cracked a book there, either. He won the Moot Court competition nonetheless.

More important, Lloyd Garten was a grown-up long before he came to Telluride—and, I suspect, still one of the Lost Boys the day he died. Lloyd looked older than his years. He wore collared shirts, and he ironed them. He spoke in measured tones. He hung with graduate and law students. But the true measure of his maturity—what housemates either liked or loathed about him—was his ironic, eirenic detachment from the identity politics and the accompanying intellectual derangements that were then overtaking Telluride House.

Endeavoring to steer clear of such contentions, Lloyd served as a permanent member of the Entertainment Committee, the better to serve the community in a useful, congenial fashion. He did so with great distinction, but with limited success.

In one memorable event—trivial only in retrospect, because in true Telluridian tradition it destroyed friendships and caused bitter factional dissensions—a house member displayed her breasts in public. Lloyd and I, not having witnessed the event but having been asked about our reaction, casually responded that maybe that wasn’t quite sensible. Somehow, through the grapevine, our tsk-tsk morphed into a wholesale attack on womanhood. When confronted, Lloyd gently suggested a distinction between points of ideology and simple decorum. That further inflamed passions, decorum being an instrument of patriarchy back then. I kind of saw that coming. Lloyd never did, and he never argued the point, either: it was just too childish.

Cornell, Telluride was fun. And we all had fun for several more years in New York. Then Mary moved to Washington; soon thereafter, I did. We tried to keep contact with Lloyd; but our invitations and outreach inspired few visits, and our phone conversations became increasingly rare and tortuous. Eventually, many years ago, they ceased altogether. Lloyd Garten disappeared entirely from the radar screen.

For all his Rat Pack cool and his seeming comfort in his own skin, it was just when we reluctantly decided to grow up that Lloyd’s contact with us faded. What did he make of adult life when it confronted him?

In friendship we should have had that conversation, with a pack of Camels and a six-pack of PBR. To my deepest regret and remorse, we never did. What remains with me is the great gift of a true friendship—and the hope that somehow, Frank Lloyd Garten regained the Stoicist peace and confidence that so impressed us to those many years ago.

As Lloyd himself might have said: Godspeed, my good man.

**Remembering Lloyd**

By Michael Greve CB82 TA83

Frank Lloyd Garten’s untimely death leaves his close friends wondering about what could have been. What we might have done, and what redemption can be had.

I met Lloyd in 1982, upon my introduction to Telluride House by Jeremy Rabkin. There we were: Lloyd, Mary Eberstadt (Tedeschi), Josh Leonard; a chessboard; lousy coffee; and enough cigarettes to keep RJR Reynolds in business for a decade. Mary was on her way to New York. The three of us remained and, for (I believe) two semesters, shared a room. We all moved to New York City in later years.

Lloyd was a man of contradictions, to borrow a line from a song that debuted on the then-new MTV at the time. He was fantastically smart and educated, and fabulously helpful in knocking ideas around for someone else’s term paper. But he was curiously uninterested in his own studies, and never seemed to work. He breezed through Cornell and into NYU Law School. To the best of my knowledge, (and it’s close), he never cracked a book there, either. He won the Moot Court competition nonetheless.

More important, Lloyd Garten was a grown-up long before he came to Telluride—and, I suspect, still one of the Lost Boys the day he died. Lloyd looked older than his years. He wore collared shirts, and he ironed them. He spoke in measured tones. He hung with graduate and law students. But the true measure of his maturity—what housemates either liked or loathed about him—was his ironic, eirenic detachment from the identity politics and the accompanying intellectual derangements that were then overtaking Telluride House.

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