

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

Publication of Telluride Association

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ITHACA, NEW YORK

APRIL, 1935

Tucker Scores California

(April 9)

"I presume we should thank the Cornell Branch for loaning us Professor Burr for a brief week. In Southern California I find that we are long on weather but decidedly short on Telluride and Cornell news.

"After Professor Burr's month at Deep Springs, he came to Los Angeles for about a week and I was able to monopolize two days. I met him at Pasadena and he suggested that we go to the Huntington Library where he had a friend. Upon arriving there, I found that the friend of Professor Burr was Dr. Max Farrand, director of the institution and brother of President Livingston Farrand, and apparently an intimate friend of Professor Burr. At least they called each other by their first names and Dr. Farrand personally conducted us through the institution. Incidentally, I understood Professor Burr to state that the Huntington Library has by far the finest collection of rare manuscripts in the world (for which score one count in addition to weather for Southern California).

"I had suggested to Professor Burr that it might be possible, through Bob Fairbanks and old Telluride friends to get into some of the Hollywood studios. I may be wrong in this, but it impressed me that Dr. Burr spent very little time in the library and seemed to be glad to rush things toward Hollywood.

"We were very fortunate in meeting Clarence Erickson, an old Telluride man and manager for Douglas Fairbanks, who got us into the holy of holies, that is, a sound set. There George Arliss was making his latest picture, *Richelieu*, and on another set Frederic March was making *Les Misérables*. Dr. Burr seemed to be somewhat disappointed in not seeing George Arliss at the time but was reconciled in discovering Rochelle Hudson, who is working with Frederic March in *Les Misérables*. As a matter of fact, we spent considerably more time on the *Les Misérables* set than on the *Richelieu* set.

"That evening we took occasion

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Income Shows Gain

The income of the Association for 1934-35, according to a communication from Mr. Biersach, is running ahead of last year's, for the first nine months of the fiscal year. On account of uncertain economic conditions, Mr. Biersach is hesitant about making any definite statements as to the outlook, but apparently it is more favorable just at present than for some time past.

Another liquidation dividend of 10 percent was received early in March from Pacific Coast Building-Loan Association, making a total of 55 percent returned on Investment Certificates of that concern. Further such dividends may be less frequent from now on, but ultimately the Association will recover all of the money invested in that organization.

Cavanaugh on Preferment

(From Bob Cavanaugh, April 5)

"This business of being interne in pathology and bacteriology at N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, where I teach only an occasional class, and the preoccupation of trying to do a little research on the bacteriophage treatment of endocarditis, and this endeavor to pass competitive physical, oral, and written exams April 15-19 for commission in the regular army—all these, I say, enable me to do justice to the *News Letter* by writing a very short letter.

"Thoughts turn toward the 1935 Convention. I propose two actions worthy of thought:

"1. Drastic reduction in the Association's holdings in Western electric utilities.

"2. Immediate return, at the 1935 Convention, to the basis of preferment for merit and not for need.

"Electric power production in the past four to six months has been, according to the *New York Times* reports, consistently high, and the mountain region has shown a notable increase over the preceding year. The sale price, therefore, should be more advantageous to us than for

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A New Calendar

For Deep Springs

(By James R. Withrow, Jr.)

Deep Springs has changed a great deal since the time when I was a student there from 1927 to 1930. Unfortunately I have not been able to follow its evolution at first hand, and so it is with some misgivings that I suggest the following plan for Deep Springs. This plan is prompted almost entirely by a desire to point out a way in which substantial economies could be achieved, without curtailing the effectiveness of Deep Springs as an educational institution, and at the same time probably increasing its potentialities of turning out more material for Telluride membership.

The plan is briefly to change the school year so that school would no longer be in session during the cold months of December, January and February, and substitute in their stead the warmer months of June, July and August. The benefits to accrue from such a change would be: (1) a saving in the fuel bill of a considerable amount, (2) a saving in the bill for the food that is imported, in view of lower prices, being prevalent in the summer time, and also in view of the possibility of more extensive truck gardening for immediate consumption on the ranch, (3) the elimination of the necessity of hiring a hay crew during the summer because of the abundance of student help that would then be available. There are in addition to these more or less tangible benefits, a number of intangible benefits which are of prime importance: (4) the work for the student body during the summer months would be of a more constructive character than during the omitted winter months, as they would be actually doing the ranch work; (5) the raising of some of our own truck garden products would, or at least easily could, improve the general quality of the food served at Deep Springs, and lend itself more readily to establishing a more balanced diet; (6) it would be possible under this arrangement to start the school year in June some time, and

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TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION

ITHACA, NEW YORK

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APRIL, 1935

Almost Another Year

One more issue of the *News Letter* will be published before the 1935 Convention assembles in Ithaca at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 11. We will try to have summaries of important proposals to be considered by the Convention ready for inclusion in that issue. Anyone having ideas which he wishes to express beforehand through these columns should have the material in our hands by May 15 at the latest, as it will be necessary to get the *News Letter* into the mails by May 24 in order that members may receive their copies before leaving for Ithaca.

Writing under the title, *Democracy Under Strain*, Harvey C. Mansfield has reviewed three books on current affairs for the Spring 1935 issue of the *Yale Review*.

Two of the three leading articles in the Cornell Law Quarterly for April are each partially the work of Association members. *Felony Murder Doctrine and Its Application under the New York Statutes* was prepared by Albert E. Arent and John W. MacDonald. *The Extraterritorial Effect of the New York Mortgage Moratorium* is the result of the joint effort of Parker Bailey and Charles Kenting Rice.

Ray McKelvey is teaching for three nights weekly at the College of the City of New York, substituting for a member of the faculty now on vacation. He plans to give up this job at Easter time and return to England to complete his dissertation at the London School of Political Science. In the autumn he will resume his work at Santa Barbara, Calif., from which he has had a two-year leave of absence.

The Association files have received a booklet of photographs of the Seattle Art Museum, the beautiful home of which was presented to the city of Seattle by Mrs. Eugene Fuller and Dr. Richard E. Fuller in 1933. The building, dedicated to the "recreation, education, and inspiration" of the citizens of Seattle, houses a large collection of Oriental art which has been collected with discrimination. Dr. Richard E. Fuller is president and director of the institution.

The Social Science Research Council announced on April 13 the award to Dr. Julian H. Steward of assistance to pursue his "study of the ecological aspects of Shoshone society."

New Calendar for D. S.

(Continued from page 1)

to take on more first-year men so as to bring the total in June up to 25 or so, and then to weed out the less desirable applicants at the end of August, so that they would be able to enter college in the fall without loss of time to them, having had the benefit of a trial run of 3 months at Deep Springs at the time when the cost of such a trial would be at a minimum. This would also afford a more extensive basis on which to make the final selection of the first-year men.

Like so many plans there are undoubtedly a number of drawbacks, and I shall attempt to list those that have occurred to me. (1) It would interfere with all but third-year men's attending Telluride conventions. (2) A rather complete change of the curriculum would be necessary in order to have the school year end as of May 30 (This might necessitate dividing the school year into three terms: June, July, and August; September, October, and November; and March, April, and May.). (3) Deep Springs would be bucking the conventional school year of the rest of the country, thus furnishing another thing to explain to anxious parents and their sons. (4) First-year men would have to be told that they were coming only for a three months' trial period if Deep Springs were to be used as a testing ground for applicants. (5) There would be the unpleasant task of weeding out these first-year men in September, in addition to the customary oustings

Bob Joyce in Panama

This information about Robert P. Joyce has been pilfered from a letter received by the Chancellor from him last month. Bob Joyce was elected to membership in 1922, and is now an alumnus.

After graduating from Yale in 1926, Bob spent a year at *L'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris. Then he took the foreign service examinations, and entered the Department of State in July, 1928. He was transferred to Shanghai in November of that year to serve as Vice-Consul in the American Consulate General, where he was until December, 1930. He was then assigned to the Consulate at La Paz, Bolivia, was in charge until June, 1931, when he was transferred to the Legation at La Paz as Third Secretary. Since October, 1933 he has been at the Legation at Panama.

Joyce reports that he was married in January to Miss Jane Chase, daughter of Ralph Waldo Chase of Farmington, Conn., and Camden, S. C. and Mrs. Martin Griffin of Orange, N. J.

which occur in June. (6) It gets quite hot at the ranch in the summer, but really not enough to interfere with the work of the institution.

The effect that such a change might have on the volunteer faculty is rather difficult to predict, and yet there appears no real reason to suppose that it will be adverse. In addition it might enable some of our present alumni and members who teach during the academic year to teach at Deep Springs during the summer months, and this would no doubt be a real advantage were the hope realized. Such a plan would also increase the opportunities of some of the old Deep Springs members to visit the institution when it was in session, which, I am certain, we should all like to do.

We have just learned of the death of Allan C. Curtiss in Los Angeles, Calif., on May 26, 1934. Mr. Curtiss became a member of the Association in 1916.

Henry Hayes of San Francisco reports the birth of a son, Henry Gillespie Hayes (4th or Jr.), on Lincoln's birthday. "No other similarities to the great Emancipator," writes Henry, "have so far been discovered."

Anent Trust Funds

(From Wayne C. Edmister, Feb. 27)

"The article by Charles H. Schaaff in the February *News Letter*, entitled 'A Plan for Adding to the Trust Funds of the Association,' brings to a head an accumulation of thoughts and ideas that have been burdening me for some time, and I should like to take this opportunity to unburden myself.

"These thoughts and ideas have concerned (1) increasing Telluride trust funds, and (2) expansion of Telluride activities. There should be a way for members and alumni to accomplish both of these aims without deviating from the Telluride Plan as set forth in the Constitution. If we consider ourselves indebted to the Association for the benefits it has made possible for us, then we should consider ourselves indebted in proportion to these benefits and to our capacity to repay. I think that, with other factors equal, a man who spent six years at Cornell Branch is indebted to the Association twice as much as a man who spent three years there, and he should therefore take twice as much insurance as the three-year man.

"The insurance plan outlined by Schaaff is, in my opinion, an excellent one, but I should like to suggest an amendment. I propose that the Association choose a sound insurance company and make an agreement with it whereby the Association will be the agent as well as the beneficiary for these insurance policies taken out by its members and alumni. It seems to me that such an agreement would be satisfactory to the insurance company if the Association had prospects of enough business. The Association would profit in three ways from such an agreement; namely, (1) as beneficiary, (2) from dividends, and (3) as the broker. This insurance plan for adding to the trust funds is a reliable one and I hope it is not allowed to die in the embryonic stage.

"Of course the quickest way of increasing the trust funds is by means of gifts. In order to be the recipient of any gifts, the Association must be known to philanthropists who make such gifts. In general, such men are industrialists, as for example Cecil John Rhodes, L. L. Nunn, John D. Rockefeller. The Telluride Association is well known in educational and cultural circles,

but is not well known in industrial ones. It seems ironical that the Association, which formerly consisted almost entirely of engineers and industrials, should now find few of them in its membership. This brings me to my second thought: expansion of Telluride activities.

"An increase in trust funds is necessary to expansion of activities and yet an expansion of activities in the right direction would put the Association in a position to be the recipient of gifts which in turn would increase the trust funds. The expansion I have in mind is the establishment of another branch at some Western or Midwestern university. This move would expand the Association and make it more widely known. An increase in the number of Telluride engineers would make the Association more widely known industrially. Instead there has been a decrease. Some decrease was to be expected after the first few years of the Association's existence, but the decrease was greater than one would expect, considering the initial impetus of the engineer majority. Let us hope that the Telluride engineer does not soon become an extinct species, because he can be of value to the Association.

"I should enjoy discussing these and allied subjects with any of my Telluride friends either by mail or in person. My address and telephone number are 8450 East End Ave., Chicago, Saginaw 6239."

Clark, M. D., Opens Office

Dr. Percy LeMon Clark entered Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago the first of January for some special work in obstetrics. The regular term of the special obstetrics internship is nominally for a year. After six weeks, however, Dr. Clark writes that he feels certain "that I will not stay the year out, probably not more than six months. The law of diminishing returns comes in to such an extent that I think it would be unprofitable for me to stay longer than that. If I were twelve or fourteen years younger, I should naturally feel differently about it."

Dr. Clark has received an inquiry from the Soviet government wanting to know what he would charge to go to Russia for a year to establish a manufacturing plant for birth control supplies and also a number of birth control clinics throughout the

large centers of Russia. At present nothing concrete has developed, however; apparently the Russians have not the money to put into such a project just yet. It certainly seems to have interesting possibilities, nonetheless.

Dr. Clark has recently opened an office for the practice of medicine and ultimately will major in obstetrics and gynecology.

J. B. Tucker

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to get together the Cornell men in this vicinity, including W. W. Hoy, Cornell '96 (brother of Davy Hoy); Harry Gail, Cornell '10; and Dr. Clarence Ranney, Cornell '33 (Agriculture). Harry Gail brought with him a picture of his class. Much to his consternation, Dr. Burr was considerably better acquainted with the members of his class than was Harry. There were very few in the picture regarding whom Dr. Burr did not know the name, whereabouts and marriage statistics, including number of children.

"His stay with us was wound up by a trip to San Diego to visit P. N. Nunn. Much to our regret, a heavy rain storm prevented us from going to Tijuana and Agua Caliente (score one against Southern California).

"Professor Burr also visited Duane Carnes who was very actively engaged in San Diego as a practicing lawyer and a newly married man. Professor Burr reports favorably on his law practice and quite enthusiastically on Mrs. Carnes.

"I see Frank Noon occasionally in Los Angeles. He is very busy and has considerable responsibility as Manager of the Los Angeles Branch of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

"Incidentally, we very greatly enjoyed a short visit from Elmer Johnson, who stopped in Santa Ana on his way from San Diego to Los Angeles.

"May I suggest that Santa Ana is on the main highway between Los Angeles and Tijuana and is a stop which can easily be made by any Telluride man who happens to be in Southern California. You will have no difficulty finding us in the telephone directory of this small town and you may be sure that we shall be very happy to see anyone who can give us Telluride news to supplement that very worthy publication, *Telluride News Letter*."

Recent Digging

Erik Reed is expecting to spend the summer continuing his research in Arizona. A letter to Chancellor Johnson (February 6) discusses the work of his outfit during the winter and early spring.

"Since October 1 four of us have been in camp here on the Gila River Indian Reservation south of Phoenix, using a gang of fifteen or twenty Pimas in the excavation of a very extensive early site, about 200 acres, consisting mainly of pit houses, trash mounds, and cremation areas. By the time we finish here we will have wrecked a good many of the hitherto generally held ideas on Southwestern prehistory. We've established several entirely new culture-horizons earlier than any hitherto known for the Gila Valley, and we can demonstrate that they are as old as, and probably older than, any in northern Arizona and northern New Mexico—it has been thought until now that the southern part of the Southwest was peripheral to the north. One phase we can date at about 850 B. C.; there are at least three underlying and earlier than that. Before the end of the season we may be able to show that we're into the earliest pottery-making horizon in the Southwest."

Erik expects either to continue in Arizona next fall or to work with the same group at Galeana, Chihuahua, on a large excavation to be carried on in cooperation with the Carnegie Institute.

Mr. S. A. Bailey, biographer of Mr. L. L. Nunn, writes that he has arranged for the preparation of 8 x 10-inch enlargements of a photograph of Mr. Nunn. This photograph, a facsimile of the frontispiece of the biography, is regarded by many who knew Mr. Nunn most intimately as the best of several that were collected when the biography was prepared.

Those wishing prints of this enlargement may have them at cost by mailing to Chancellor E. M. Johnson, 7 Renwick Heights Road, Ithaca, 50 cents for each print, plus 30 cents for packing and postage.

Dr. Earl C. Bonnett is now Assistant Medical Director for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in New York City.

At the last convocation of the American College of Dentists, fellowship was conferred upon Dr. R. W. Leigh, an old alumnus who has made a reputation for himself by writing interesting and authoritative papers on the dentition of prehistoric inhabitants of Alaska, Guam, and other places. Dr. Leigh writes that he is at present kept busy preparing an occasional scientific article, and arranging the program of the research section in biology of the American Dental Association, of which section he is chairman. He has just been transferred from Fort Omaha to Fort Hancock, N. J., in outer New York harbor.

Cavanaugh on Preferment

(Continued from page 1)

many years. And moreover, the growing public sentiment in favor of municipal power plants, and the definite success of some of the public-owned utilities are factors which may render our extensive power holdings very insecure. Regardless of income rate, and at the cost of a considerable paper loss, we should, in my opinion, dispose of nearly all our electric utilities in the West, and to this end, the secretary and treasurer, and such of the trustees as are in a position to be informed, should be prepared to present to Convention information as to the salability of our holdings.

"Regarding preferment for need, I feel that it has served its emergency purpose of continuing the educational projects of certain members. The mental health of the Association, however, absolutely demands preferment for merit; and I feel that we should, with ample pre-Convention warning, return to the principle at the 1935 Convention. With this in view, candidates for preferment, especially those applying for cash scholarships away from Ithaca, should be especially careful to provide for Convention complete records of academic and other achievements of the past year. I feel very strongly that preferment for merit should be immediately reinstituted, while the active Association membership is still largely composed of those who have worked under the plan in operation."

Deep Springs could make good use of copies of Beard's *The Rise of American Civilization* and Andrew D. White's *Autobiography*.

DEEP SPRINGS

E. L. G. Z.

During the past month (February) Chancellor Johnson harangued the boys six nights a week on biography. His lectures and his work in etymology were much appreciated.

Dr. Peterson's history classes have been enthusiastically supported by the Student Body, and from all indications will prove both valuable and interesting. Horace and Chuck have established bachelor quarters in the Suhr house.

Bill Biersach favored us with his company the last two weeks of February. We were glad to have him with us.

The following ranch improvements have been brought about during the year: a new horse corral has been built at the lower ranch with boards from the lake; the hog pens have been moved to the steer corral near the dairy; a long-needed coat of paint has been applied to Kimmerley Cottage (the color is white); and the well has finally been put into running condition after several years of disuse.

There have been some heavy snows on our water shed this winter, and everything seems to point toward a much better water supply for the spring and summer.

A letter from the office of W. C. Kinney, J. P., Thompson Township, Seneca County, Ohio tells us that Cap Kinney has recovered from two weeks' entertainment of the flu early this spring, and is now able to care for his work again. Things on the farm have not been very prosperous these few years past, but he has been able to get along tolerably well with the aid of a farm implement business and work with the government wheat and hog reduction program. Occasionally something comes along that requires the services of a sworn justice of the peace, but more often than not such work consists of collecting bills from farmers who simply have not the money with which to pay.

Cap has a boy and girl in school and another pair "keeping us awake around here during the day." He sends his regards to all the old bunch and "would like to grab all old friends by the hand."

A Marxian Interpretation of Telluride Association

This tirade was forwarded to the Editor by a member of the Association, into whose hands it had been delivered to do with as he deemed fit. The mysterious author prefers to remain anonymous. The Editors felt that the article was of sufficient thought-provoking character to deserve publication. Many will undoubtedly feel that it should have been consigned to the fire with imprecations, but if it stirs up any thought, and provokes the Association to stop a moment and take estimate of itself, it will have served a useful purpose.

Any human institution may take on very different aspects depending on the point of view from which it is surveyed. From one angle it may appear as an angel of charity, from another as an ogre of oppression. Telluride Association is no exception. Up to now, however, it has been mainly viewed from one angle only and its angelic features have been greatly stressed. An analysis from the more scientific, impartial, Marxian viewpoint may show a different picture.

In the first place let us bring the ideology of this organization under scrutiny. This being the superstructure we will not expect it to have any very vital bearing on practice, but it may, nevertheless, yield suspicions of the basic class orientation of the Association, which a further examination of plans and results may confirm.

We meet very prominently in the literature of this organization the idea of service: service to mankind, service to fellow-beings, service to the general welfare, etc., etc. This should make us immediately suspicious, since service is a characteristically bourgeois-capitalist conception. It is, indeed, an essential part of the whole capitalist rationalization.

In the preamble to the Constitution of Telluride Association where the purpose receives its official statement we find this grand notion of service expressed in the words, "to promote the highest well-being." We find further how this is to be done: "by broadening the field of knowledge and increasing the adoption of those truths from which flows individual freedom as the result of self-government in harmony with the Creator." It is difficult to see what all this means and the quantity of commentary which has been written to explain it does not clarify the matter.

When we come to analyze these phrases for our own enlightenment, we get a more concrete picture. "Individual freedom" means freedom of the privileged classes to exploit the underprivileged. "Self-government in harmony with the Creator" means self-advancement at the expense of society. "In harmony with the Creator" may mean anything, but is certainly likely to mean out of harmony with good Marxian doctrine and hence opposed to social justice. Thus, we find such phrases used to cloak imperialist war, wage slavery, plutocratic democracy, capitalist justice, exploitation by missionaries and many another beneficent manifestation of bourgeois society.

About Primary Branches

We find a good deal in the literature about primary branches. These primary branches are supposed to be connected with some commercial project, industrial or agrarian. The prime examples have been connected with power industries, since it was there that the founder made his money and first developed the educational idea. Here the future leaders were given definite responsibility in the power plant, while a little book-learning was added on the side. Gradually the book-learning took on more importance and it was discovered that a university training was valuable; so some of the more hopeful ones were sent to college and indeed a branch was established at Cornell where the men who were studying engineering could live together and get some of the rough edges polished off.

Now this system might be interpreted in different ways. In a socialist society it might be an excellent system for training not only technicians who are very greatly needed, but also men of general ability who have a proper combination of the

practical and the theoretical; that is, persons who are well-grounded in electrical engineering and also in dialectical materialism. This system might also be good in a capitalist society for giving idealistic youths a first hand experience as common ordinary laborers in a capitalist enterprise, so that they come face to face with the realities of exploitation and class war and have their theory of revolution intellectually implemented and emotionally fortified. But it doesn't take long to see that the idea of the primary branch was far from either of these. The first possibility is obviously out of order. As to the second, we must note that very special conditions prevailed in the establishments that furnished employment. Everything was so arranged that class consciousness would not grow up. Employers and workers mingled freely; in fact, the student workers were made to feel that they had some part in the management and certainly they all assumed that they would grow up some day to be employers or managers themselves. Individualistic initiative was stressed rather than corporate action, although the latter no doubt had a part. Of insecurity there was little, if any. There was always a chance of being fired, but those who were fired and who perhaps joined the unemployed were completely out of the organization and hence had no influence, while those who stayed in were pretty sure to have a college education provided for them and a good job thereafter. All in all we see that these original primary branches were established under pioneering conditions and were destined to condition the young recruits to a very rosy picture of capitalism, as it is in its early stages very unlike the final stages of monopoly capitalism. It is natural to suppose that having arrived thus easily themselves these products of such a system will think that all others with the proper ability can do the same and hence we will not be surprised to find this "ladder theory" prevalent among Telluriders.

But now it must be noted that this kind of primary branches no longer exists; they were swept aside by the greedy growth of monopoly capitalism that couldn't be bothered with such ideas of educating and subsidiz-

ing workers. Indeed, once the huge profits of a pioneering industry ceased to come in steadily, it became much less possible to have such an inefficient system. It might be thought that this would have jolted the people connected with Telluride out of their rosy view of capitalist society. But no, the training had been too good, and moreover, there remained a large accumulated fund that could be used for further training of a different type such as we will shortly analyze. And so there are no longer primary branches of the original kind, although the influence of these branches is still evident. It is seen, for instance, in the wistful and naive longing to start new branches of the old commercial type as shown in appropriations to a New Branch Fund, and in abortive negotiations with chemical companies.

We come then, to the secondary-branch part of the plan which is the main emphasis of the Association at present. And here we can concentrate on one institution, Telluride House, since it is the only branch in existence. Individuals are supported at other institutions, but the main emphasis is on the House at Cornell.

As stated above, the original idea was to send students from the power plants to the good engineering school of Cornell, so that they could get training in theory and come back to be managers. It was hoped that they might look about them and imbibe a little general culture on the side, and Telluride House was built to facilitate this and to give them a comfortable place in which to live. Since then the power plant idea has receded

into the background, while the ideas of all-around culture, sophistication, intellectuality, ease, and sociability have gained predominance. Of course from the very beginning the standard of respectability was put so high that some of the rougher diamonds of the West were not allowed to come for fear that their corners were too sharp to be abraded off. Since then, the standard has risen if anything.

Another element in the set-up of Telluride Association is important enough to enlist our examination. This is the plan of having the endowment held in trust by all the members instead of by a board of trustees. Thus all members have an equal say in the disposition of the funds, both capital and income. The ostensible purpose is to give to the members a sense of responsibility, a thorough interest in the organization and the principles for which it stands, besides some actual business experience. A more realistic view, however, shows that the actual purpose of the plan is to make all the members as capitalistic and conservative as if they each owned the million dollars of endowment. It is a very ingenious scheme for multiplying ownership and the set of ideas that ownership implies. It is hoped to make 60 millionaire-minded people with the capital of one. Of course, the scheme isn't entirely successful. Probably not one of the members gets the feeling that he actually owns the million dollars, and many, indeed, hold their trusteeship very lightly, but when it comes to the disposition of capital funds, the capitalist training is manifest. All members get the feeling of manipulating stocks and bonds and even

some vicarious experience of management in those companies in which the Association has a controlling share. Arguments of safe investment, possible profit, etc. are thrown back and forth and even such palely socialistic uses for capital as model-housing and municipal power plants receive short shrift.

The results of this system are quite as we might expect. Although it is difficult to get any complete estimate of the results, it is evident upon looking around among the alumni of the organization, that most of them turn out to be good bourgeois business men. Some become business men's lawyers. Others enter the academic field to live out their natural lives in that secluded atmosphere, blissfully unconcerned with the social movements around them. At present several have found outlets for their ideals of service and practice of oppressive capitalism in the Rooseveltian brain-trust. It is true there may be some who have escaped the insidious influence of comfort and riches, but they are hard to find.

While we cannot claim to have analyzed this organization completely, still we have treated the essential points and our examination leaves no doubt as to where the influence of this institution will lie in the coming struggle between Fascism and Communism. It will claim, of course, to be too intelligent to accept either of these extremes, and it will probably not be in the forefront of the leadership in any case; but its basic orientation is such that in a crisis it will fall an easy victim to the wiles of Fascist demagoguery.

Address List Supplement

Last address given, letter returned

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Leigh, Dr. Rufus W. Fort Hancock, N. J.
Moore, Fred M. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Provo, Utah
Schaub, Stanley, Jr. Westfield, N. J.
Walter, Edward J., Electrical Products Corp., 255 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
Woodhouse, E. P., c/o H. R. Owen, Electrical Products Corp., 950 30th St., Oakland, Calif.

This leaves us still without the address of the following: F. S. Bird, L. N. Crichton, LeGrand Daly, R. L. Dann, Owen Dickson, N. B. Dinkel, H. J. Durland, William V. Ellms, E. E. Gerry, F. L. Holser, E. F. Johnson, G. J. Knight, Dr. Rudolph Kuhlmann, Oscar L. Larson, A. R. Oliver, Michel Pijoan, J. B. Schravessande, D. H. Shirk, J. C. Squires, J. C. VanEtten, P. N. Warneke, R. C. Washburn, Frank J. Wight, A. L. Woodhouse, L. P. Woodhouse.

Telluride Alumni Responsibility

(By Henry G. Hayes)

I was never one of those privileged to come close to L. L. Nunn. When I knew him at Deep Springs I did not understand him, and I believed that he did not understand me. I now realize that he undoubtedly did appraise me far better than I then thought. But even in my slight and rather unsympathetic acquaintance with him I was able to appreciate, though dimly, the scope of his aspirations for Telluride Association. And what I learned of his ambitions leads me to believe that the Association is not realizing in any way the hopes that he had for it, and that it will never realize them without a radical change from its present attitude.

Mr. Nunn had great admiration for the English so-called ruling class trained in the traditions of public service. It was his wish to develop, so far as he could, a comparable group of men in this country. The whole purpose of his ventures into the field of education was to train and foster such a group, which would be able to throw the united weight of its leadership and sane thinking into the balance of national affairs. To train such a group he made use of the agencies of Deep Springs and the Association, but they were always to him merely the means by which he hoped to achieve the end that he had in view. They were never regarded as ends in themselves.

Since Mr. Nunn's death our viewpoint has shifted. The emphasis is placed entirely upon the Association itself, and not upon what the Association is ultimately to accomplish. The business of the annual conventions concerns matters material only to the support of the Association. Who shall be admitted to membership? How shall the resources of the Association be conserved and if possible increased? How shall the funds of the Association be disbursed most profitably to its own members? I have no quarrel with the business of the conventions; it is entirely proper that the Association should concern itself with its own preservation. My quarrel is with those of us who have ceased to participate actively in Association affairs, and who, in so doing, have lost sight of the reason for our former membership. Our interest in the Association is centered on its present membership, and on

such help as we can give conventions. There is nothing wrong with this except that it should represent only a part of our participation in Telluride activities. The chief emphasis in our Telluride interest should be, and must be, shifted from the Association to ourselves as alumni if we are to justify in any way the founding of Mr. Nunn's institution. The consummation of Mr. Nunn's purposes lies with the alumni, and not with the Association itself.

During its brief history, the Association has developed many able men who have already won individual recognition in science, education, medicine, law, finance, and other fields, and who give promise of even greater accomplishment. It has also developed a potentially inspiring group loyalty. Yet these men and that loyalty lack coordination and direction. Without coordination and direction it is easy for the alumni to forget the reason for their choice and training under the auspices of the Association, and to believe that the training was given only to help them achieve a personal and perhaps selfish promotion among their fellows. It is unthinkable that we should pervert the gifts of the Association to our purely private ends. The development of individuals is undoubtedly one of the purposes of the Association, but its strongest and most promising aim is in the development of a group.

A Proposal

The difficulties in the way of properly marshalling and coordinating the talents of the alumni are undoubtedly great. Many of us are necessarily occupied with earning our daily bread and attempting to maintain ourselves and our families in this time of economic stress. Many of us are in situations that offer us little more than the satisfaction of doing our small work well. Most of us will never find our way into the annals of accomplishment recorded in *Who's Who*. But all have abilities that could be turned to the fulfillment of Mr. Nunn's purposes, and under the leadership of those of us who have been granted the opportunity to wield influence, there is no reason why Telluride alumni, as a group, should not make themselves felt in the national life. And if we can make ourselves felt, it is our duty to

do so. The Association lies behind us; the realization of the aims of the Association lies before us.

I regret that I have no constructively original suggestions to offer. One of the most obvious means of giving expression to the ideas of the Association is, of course, by publishing a magazine. The *New Republic*, the *Nation*, the *New Masses*, the *Survey Graphic*, and the *Forum*, to mention only a few, were all established as vehicles for special political and social philosophies, and any magazine put out by the Association alumni should be able to command at least the same consideration, and exercise at least the same influence, as these publications. The magazine should concern itself primarily with governmental affairs, partly because that is in line with Mr. Nunn's theories, but partly also because government is of immediate concern to everyone without regard to special interests or professions. Intelligent comment and criticism on administrative policies and on pending and proposed legislation would be extremely pertinent. Current foreign policies, economic theories, and social security proposals could profit by sane interpreters. There are men in the Association and among the alumni highly trained in political science, law, economics and finance who are capable of making positive contributions to the thought of the country, and who could unite in voicing their opinions through the pages of the Association magazine under the supervision of a competent editorial board. There is no need to limit the publication only to governmental affairs, however, and it should discuss as many current problems, whether scientific, artistic, or otherwise, as there are men in the Association and among the alumni qualified to comment upon them.

The phenomenal influence exercised by Father Coughlin suggests another method by which the Association can serve the national community. There are men among the alumni who are as good speakers as the radio priest, with greater experience in practical economics and it is to be hoped, sounder economic and political theories, and yet they are silent while Father Coughlin speaks. Two years ago Father Coughlin was an unknown parish priest; today he

is a national power; and it is not too much to believe that the Association could gain similar recognition. In all probability some one individual would have to be selected as spokesman for all the Association members and alumni, at least at first, but as the work of the Association should become known other men in different parts of the country might find the way open to them to take part in the Telluride programs. I do not know what mechanics are involved in securing an entree to radio and building up an audience, but a study of Father Coughlin's methods would probably point the way and also reveal the pitfalls to be avoided.

Politics

I have, of course, failed to emphasize the obvious course of going into politics as a career. There are few of us with the money or opportunity to do such a thing, and still fewer with inclination to play the tortuous petty politics that seem bound up with our American elective system. If any Association man can take up politics as a career, however, so much the better.

It is apparent that my suggestions are not very original. They may not be desirable. They may be not even practical. It is to be hoped that other and better suggestions in line with the spirit of this article will be made by other Telluride men. The important thing, however, is that those of us who are no longer active in Association affairs should realize the obligations that we assume as products of the Telluride educational system, and should take up our responsibilities accordingly. So far alumni groups have contented themselves with reminiscences and good fellowship. It was hardly for this that Mr. Nunn consecrated himself to the founding of the Association.

James B. Tucker underwent appendectomy during the first week in March. When interviewed by Chancellor Johnson at his home in Santa Ana, Calif., ten days after the operation, Mr. Tucker was passing a comfortable convalescence reading *Anthony Adverse*, but denied that he expected to have the leisure to finish the volume. Alumni will be pleased to learn that the surgeon left sufficient of Mr. Tucker to justify continuance of the mercurochrome-painting ceremonies of past conventions.

CORNELL BRANCH

—W. B.—

Dr. George M. Sutton left early last month as a member of the Cornell-American Museum bird expedition to the South for the purpose of making sound recordings of vanishing birds. The party expects to be gone the remainder of the spring.

Miss Catherine Udall and Harold E. Atkinson have recently announced their engagement. Miss Udall is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. D. H. Udall of Ithaca.

Anderson Pace was called home the week-end of April 14 because of the death of his brother from complications following an operation for appendicitis.

We are glad to welcome Professor Burr back from his trip to the Pacific coast and from his stay at Deep Springs. He returned via the Gulf States and Florida.

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, was the guest of the Branch during February and March. He delivered the Messenger Lectures for 1935 on the subject of National Planning. Professor Mitchell is a member of the National Resources Board and was chairman of President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends. His presence at the House was much appreciated. While here, incidentally, he gave impetus to the playing of chess at which he quickly showed himself the master.

Charles Brunelle has been very active in the Dramatic Club to which he has been elected a member. He is the author of a one-act play entitled *Alone Together* which will be presented by the Club this month. Charlie and Bob Gorrell have also had parts in the series of one-act plays by Cornell students which has been given this spring. Brunelle is a member of the committee to prepare the spring *Revue*.

Brunelle has been elected a member of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic society. He is in charge of casting, directing, and staging its annual show to be presented at the Delicate Brown Dinner.

James Withrow has accepted a position with the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lumbard of New York.

Anderson Pace took second place in diving in two swimming matches

recently, the one with Manhattan, the other with Franklin Marshall College.

Sanford Bolz and Bonham Campbell represented Cornell in a debate with Hobart College before the Rotary Club of Geneva. They defended the proposition that the international shipment of munitions should be prohibited.

Cornell's demonstration as a part of the student strike against war held on April 12 was organized by a committee under the direction of Ward Fellows. Ward was one of the six students and faculty members to speak at the mass meeting held in Bailey Hall. He spoke for the Liberal Club and the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

Sanford Bolz and Donald Matson are among the five who will compete in the finals of the Woodford Oratorical Contest. The speeches are judged for their subject matter and presentation, and the competition is open to all seniors in the University.

The Telluride dynasty on the *Cornell Daily Sun* Board has lapsed temporarily with the graduation of Paul Reinhardt and Orville Sweeting from the editorial board at spring vacation.

Paul Reinhardt has given up his place in the *Sun* to head the 1935 Class Memorial campaign. This campaign for class subscription is carried on each year under the auspices of the Cornellian Council.

George Manner has been working as assistant to Professor Herbert W. Briggs, assistant professor of government.

Sanford Bolz has been granted a tuition scholarship next year at the Cornell Law School.

Earl Ohlinger has been awarded the York prize for his design of a small park.

Francis Wormuth has been awarded a Sterling fellowship at Yale for study in history or political theory.

Because the necessary statistical computations had not been completed, it was impossible to announce in the last issue the House scholastic average for the first semester. It has been figured at 84.0 percent. This is the highest since 1930-31 and represents a rise of 0.4 percent over that of last year.